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MARTIN'S MEDICINE
 By MARTIN HARMON

If there is a run for candidate-itis for president in the Democratic party, the North Carolina brand at least tried to stay in the ball game, with as many candidates in the field as in any recent campaign season.

Last Friday morning, Representative Allen C. Barbee, who has spent six terms in the North Carolina House and is a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship paid call, along with his aide, a young man named Perry, who, it was learned, had migrated to Raleigh from Cleveland County.

"How many running for the job you want?" I asked the candidate. "Just five," he said with a laugh. "Four men and one lady."

Mr. Barbee is from Spring Hope. After World War II service, he was elected mayor of his Nash county community (Rocky Mount is county seat). He and other citizens decided the town needed a newspaper and founded one, with Mr. Barbee tapped editor. He stuck with it eleven years.

"Smart man," I jested. "You had sense enough to get out."

Mr. Barbee went to North Carolina Chapel Hill, is now a trustee, is particularly proud of getting an industry to Spring Hope, then strictly agricultural, when he was Mayor, and his chairmanship of the state Government Reorganization committee.

He discussed the need for changes in the automobile insurance laws to bring about rate reductions. "Whether 'no fault' is the answer, I don't know. Certainly some changes need to be made," he commented.

United States Representative Nick Galifianakis, leading challenger to United States Senator B. Everett Jordan, will be here Thursday afternoon.

I had a six-day "advance" on Mr. Galifianakis via acceptance of an invitation from Barjister George Thomason to a press interview in Shelby.

I suppose there may be some, but I've never known a person of Greek extraction who wasn't personable, and the Durham Congressman is no exception. On a fast schedule (he was due in Gastonia at 2:15), he answered questions from several reporters quickly and for the most part definitively.

Points Of Law

The Herald was interested in the sentence District Judge Oscar Mason meted out to the four youths who pleaded guilty to slashing the tires of Faculty Member Hugh Putnam.

The Judge sentenced the boys to attend school and to attend church, as well as putting them on probation.

Under the law, Superintendent Don Jones says, a board of education may expell any student for cause, even if the student is under 16 (these lads are all 16 or more).

The church sentence appears rather patently and abridgement of freedom of religion (or non-religion) under the United States Constitution.

It is presumed, of course, there will be no test-casing. Should the lads deserve probation, their probation would be revoked and sentence invoked.

And the lads will do well to attend church.

All may be a long way 'round to the point of prayer in the public schools, which the maligned Supreme did not ban.

The wording was that prayer would not be "prescribed nor proscribed", somewhat different from "thou shalt not".

It reminds that the legal entanglements of the civil rights will pose interesting problems, too. It is technically against that law to differentiate between citizens on account of race, creed, color, national origin or sex. Yet school officials are required to regularly report breakdowns on account of race and color by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The baseball lads are unlimbering but basketball was still holding center stage in this area, as Gardner-Webb's Bulldogs went after a second tournament victory Wednesday night, and North Carolina's Tar Heels and South Carolina's Gamecocks readied for the regional opener at Morgantown, West Virginia, Thursday night.

Viewpoints of Other Editors

THE WALLACE CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY

If George Wallace wins the March 14th Democratic primary election (which he did) in Florida as the political forecasters say he will, it will be a notable accomplishment for a man who last ran for national office as an independent and who has been all but repudiated by the hierarchy of both major parties. But win or lose, it is important to try to understand the sources of the Wallace appeal.

The conventional explanation is that Wallace appeals to racists and bigots, and of course he does. This time around, however, the Alabama governor apparently has decided to forsake overt racial appeals for a more enlightened image. But his hardcore supporters still cling to those memories of the good ole boy who stood up to federal marshals until he was no longer prudent and who later preached white supremacy throughout Dixie. So they aren't about to abandon him now just because he has applied some political cosmetic in hopes of making himself more attractive to voters who care about more than only racial matters.

But Wallace will need more than just hardcore votes to win in Florida. If he confounds the experts by losing, it will be because he has not managed to broaden the base of that support.

Yet if he runs well as expected—and if he ultimately proves stronger in 1972 than in 1968—it will tend to confirm reports that he is extending his appeal beyond blue collar workers to include supporters from the middle-management class. Even a whopping victory will not make Wallace a major political power.

But it will certainly indicate that he is no longer merely a regional candidate trading simply on racial antagonisms.

Wallace's crude denunciation of "pointy-headed bureaucrats" and "pseudo-pinko-intellectuals" is in keeping with an old American political tradition of trying to mine votes from the vein of anti-intellectualism that runs through the national electorate. But there is probably more to the Wallace movement than mere anti-intellectualism heavily salted with populism. He appeals to the racist and anti-intellectual, sure, but he also seems to appeal to a growing number of little people who are tired of being taken for granted, ordinary men and women who probably can't articulate their fears of a vague and impersonal bureaucracy but who feel it in their bones.

Many of the so-called best people will continue to ridicule Wallace's red-white-and-blue bandwagon, but if he rolls in an impressive victory it would seem to indicate that a growing number of ordinary Americans—the people the New Dealers described as the "common man"—view it with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

Sophisticates may look down their noses, but these "common men" remember that it was the political and intellectual elite that sent their sons to Vietnam, only to decide several years later that the war was a ghastly mistake not worth the life of a single American. Or, to take the issue that presently gives Mr. Wallace his biggest boost, by an elite that sends its children to carefully controlled private or suburban schools. Little wonder that Mr. Wallace has been able to tap disillusionment and resentment against an establishment that has been running this country pretty much as it pleased for a long time.

The Wallace candidacy, then, presents a challenge to the political establishment, and no doubt it will cause some anxious moments in the weeks and months ahead. Certainly it will be a sign when his heady brew of appeals no longer draws a large following. But how soon that time arrives depends in large part on the success of responsible major party candidates in insuring that Mr. Wallace's support does not grow beyond a racist core.

In that sense, his candidacy is not only a challenge but an opportunity—an opportunity for decent candidates to undercut his appeal by finding responsible ways to address the several legitimate grievances Mr. Wallace has latched onto, and by making the political process more responsive to the aspirations and desires of voters who have come to regard themselves as outsiders.—Wall Street Journal.

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TO PROSPER AND LIVE

The Club of Rome has given valuable warning. Uncontrolled population and economic growth marks a road to disaster on earth.

Computer studies sponsored by the world alliance of businessmen and scholars quantify a similar warning in the "Blueprint for Survival" presented by 33 British experts.

Designed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the computer models simulate world development. They take account of dozens of interacting factors involving population, environment, industry and food production. Their projections, based on trends that could change, starkly suggest that mankind should stop all growth or perish.

To discount these studies as "Simplistic," as some critics do, misses the main point. Of course, the computer imperfectly mirrors the "real" world. Of course, the studies embody untested assumptions. It would indeed be simplistic to conclude that to grow is to die. No government could base policy on that today.

Nevertheless, the studies amply demonstrate the unprecedented challenge we face to manage our planet so mankind can prosper and live. The Club of Rome report, "The Limits to Growth," rightly points out that this requires "a Copernican revolution of the mind."

But there is more to growth than population and GNP. There is growth of knowledge and wisdom in managing our heritage. This includes moral growth in learning to live with mutual understanding and cooperation on our common spaceship. It also involves a kind of economic growth that will base prosperity on systems that conserve world resources.

Blindly to accept that all growth must stop is to substitute fear for prudence. It could turn off the very mental revolution the experts want to stimulate.

We believe humanity must rise to this challenge these experts identify. We have faith in mankind's innate capacity to transcend its old ways.

In this sense, we welcome "The Limits to Growth" and the "Blueprint for Survival" as awakening trumpet blasts we all must heed.—Christian Science Monitor.

PEACE JUST MIGHT HAPPEN OUT OF IT

One small phrase in the Nixon-Chou communique plus one item of logic combine to make it worthwhile, we think, to recognize that an end to the Vietnam war may not be so far off after all. Perhaps there is some wishful thinking. But here is the way the theory goes.

The communique promises that the United States "will progressively reduce its forces and military installation on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes." The tension President Nixon has in mind is the continuing war in Vietnam, and the fact that Hanoi is still seeking the unification of all of Vietnam under its control and according to its religion, communism.

So far as Mr. Nixon is concerned that "tension" is not going to "diminish" unless or until Hanoi gives up its effort to gain the final victory and allows South Vietnam to survive as an independent and non-Communist community.

Thus, Mr. Nixon has offered to pull out of Taiwan if the Chinese will help persuade the men of Hanoi to be satisfied with North Vietnam alone.

That brings us to the key question. How important is it to Peking that Hanoi become master of all of Vietnam?

Obviously, if Peking could be sure that a Vietnam united under Hanoi's leadership would become a client of China it would want a Hanoi victory over Saigon.

But there is no such certainty. On the contrary, Moscow is now the main supplier of weapons to North Vietnam. The men of Hanoi owe more to Moscow than to Peking. And small countries tend to look to remote large countries for protection from neighboring "big brother." Just as Albania looks to remote Peking for protection from neighboring Moscow, so Hanoi might well look to remote Moscow for protection against big neighbor China.

So the men in Peking may well be thinking that a divided Vietnam is a lesser evil than the united Vietnam adhering to Moscow.

Also, the United States is now in a position to play Moscow and Peking against each other. It is no longer frozen and immobile in its hostility to China. It now behaves both Moscow and Peking to be nice to Washington. Hence it is just conceivable that both Moscow and Peking have decided that it is prudent to let Mr. Nixon have his non-Communist South Vietnam. It might even seem a good thing to both have it as a buffer between Chinese and Russian spheres of influence in Southeast Asia.

SCHOOLS AND VAT

It is not uncommon for governments to eliminate one tax inequity by substituting another, but it is not the sort of thing that should be encouraged.

That is only one of several things that are wrong with a White House proposal that a national added tax (VAT) be used to raise money for the nation's schools.

The VAT proposal is being billed as a means of relieving Americans of the burdens of the property tax, which is the fundamental means for supporting schools in most states. There can be little doubt that, like almost any tax, the property tax has inequities; it varies widely both in its impact on the taxpayer and its yield to the schools. Court rulings in four states, California, Texas, Minnesota and New Jersey, are applying pressure for reform on grounds that the inequities violate the equal protection clause of the U. S. Constitution.

But these inequities do not have to be corrected by application of a value added tax. In fact, they do not have to be corrected by any kind of federal tax. They can be managed by the state themselves.

No doubt the support for the VAT within the administration is based partly on the idea that it would have an important fringe benefit. In addition to raising money to give the federal government a big role in financing schools, it also would affect the U. S. trade relationship with the Common Market.

Vat is, in effect, a national sales tax—one that is applied at each stage in the production and distribution of a product or service on the amount of value that is added at that stage. It is the basic common tax system of the Common Market. Since it is applied to imports and rebated on exports, it has had the effect of penalizing U. S. exports to Common Market nations. Adoption of a similar tax by the U. S. would tend to offset that penalty and would give the U. S. a means to compensate when Common Market taxes are boosted.

But it should be kept in mind that VAT has the common fault of any sales tax: its relative impact is greatest on those people who can least afford to pay. So, in effect, it would substitute a new inequity—no a national scale—for the present inequities of the property tax, and it is not clear that this new element of regression would be preferable to, or as easily remedied as, current problems with the property tax.

Of course, there is little likelihood that existing property taxes would be removed. VAT would merely in theory at least, curb their growth.

There is no reason to think that state and local governments need to be relieved of their responsibilities for financing and operating schools, contrary to the cries of proponents of federal intervention. It would be unfortunate if the commission which will study VAT proposal should prove to be composed of state and local officials who are eager to shuck off responsibility for one of the few remaining pillars of the federal system.—Wall St. Journal.

winter offensive.

In Washington there is a theory that this is because of the bombing. But Washington always exaggerates what bombing can do, until the day of reckoning. Then we learn that the bombing didn't do the job.

The chances are that Hanoi's perfectly capable of delivering a powerful offensive against South Vietnam but is being held back now by the new political situation which Mr. Nixon spun together in Peking. We hope so.—The Christian Science Monitor.

KINGS MOUNTAIN Hospital Log
 VISITING HOURS
 Daily 10:30 to 11:30 A.M.
 3 to 4 P.M. and 7 to 8 P.M.

- Mrs. Major Black
- Dan Boheler
- Emma Bowen
- Mrs. Thomas Bryant
- Mrs. George Clary
- Mrs. Ira Falls
- James Fields
- John R. Gordon
- Ola Hayes
- Clyde Kerns
- Mrs. James R. Meeks
- Mrs. John W. Murray
- Walter M. Moorhead
- Mrs. Robert McClain
- Charlie Nicholson
- Bessie Rameur
- George Thomas Runyans
- Annie Black Self
- Mrs. Ben B. Short
- Mrs. Raymond Short
- Bertie Thompson
- Willie Mae Willis
- Jesse Yarbro
- Lottie Bostic
- Mrs. John Ishmael
- Leonard Lawing
- Mrs. Howard Champion
- Doris Sanders

ADMITTED THURSDAY

- Mrs. Roney A. Boheler, Rt. 3, Clover, S. C.
- Effie Peterson, 502 Broad St. City
- Lula Beatrice Reep, 616 Mauney Avenue, City
- Mrs. James M. Staley, 810 Landing St., City

ADMITTED FRIDAY

- Dorothy Mae Lowery, Route 1, City
- Wayne Henry Anderson, 203 Catherine St., City
- Addie Beam, Grover, N. C.
- Arthur Frye, 405 Baker St., Bessemer City
- William George Haskett, 228 Apt. Dutch Hill, Gastonia
- Mrs. Vernon Morgan, Springdale Dr., Grover
- Frank V. Webster, Rt. 2, City

ADMITTED SUNDAY

- James Dedmon, Rt. 1, Gastonia
- Luther Ford, Rt. 3, City
- Thermon Greene, Rt. 3, City
- Jerry Thomas Hendrick, 885 N. Washington St., Shelby
- Mrs. Lawrence Hamrick, 311 W. Mtn. St., City
- William Lockhart, PO Box 381, City
- Priscilla Nance, Rt. 3, City
- Jerry Dean Tucker, 117 Owens St., City
- Mrs. Carl Wray, Rt. 1, Grover

ADMITTED MONDAY

- Oscar R. Gladden, 501 N. Railroad Ave., City
- Mrs. Kenneth W. Mull, Rt. 1, City
- Elsie Lee Hall, 124 W. Maryland Ave., Bessemer City
- Patricia Hester, 404 1/2 E. First St., Cherryville
- Mrs. Nicholas M. Lettwich, 519 Katherine Ave., City
- Mrs. William H. Lewis, Rt. 2, City
- Herman Robert Terry, 814 Third St., City
- Mrs. Lowell E. Turpin, 509 S. 11th Street, Bessemer City

ARP Youths Sing At Annual Event

Boy's Memorial ARP church Carol choir was among 12 youth choirs participating in the annual junior choir festival in Gastonia Sunday.

The festival was held at First United Methodist church and the combined choirs were conducted by Mrs. Helen Kemp, composer and choir director.

Participating from the Kings Mountain choir were Elizabeth McGill, Trip and Chip McGill, Allen Cloninger, Linda Lynch, Carl Mills, Jamie Ivey, Billie Gene McCarter, Annette Hinson, Jeff and Kim Moss.

Mrs. Martin Harmon is choir director.

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Wallace And Florida

It's all over in Florida—at least until the November general election. Victory for Wallace, victory for Humphrey, victory for Jackson, defeat for Muskie.

How can three people win one election?

It's all a matter of interpretation and the fact that Florida is but one of 50 states.

The "instant news" lads of the television news teams tended to read surprise into the results of the Florida primary, even after relating for the past several weeks that the Florida Democratic primary gonfalon would go to the Alabamian. They liked him in Florida anyway and the straw vote on busing of students to school issue was made to order for Governor Wallace.

He was pleased with the big result which will send him to Miami in July with 75 delegate votes.

It also gives him momentum in this fragmented campaign and momentum for an underdog, as Wallace is, can be catching as measles with the voters.

There may be one minus for him: can an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for president resume the "independent" American Party role for the November business? Without damage, that is?

Senator Humphrey smiles and laughed, too. Several days before the voting, the 1968 standard-bearer conceded that Governor Wallace would be the leader, adding "I'll run second." The Senator did and picked up what were left of the delegate votes, to wit, six.

There will be other primaries between now and July, the Humphrey campaign is advertised as the best financed, and he will be tough in Wisconsin and California, among others.

Senator Henry Jackson placed third, considered a good showing for him, largely because he led Senator Edmund Muskie, at fourth place.

It was a damaging blow for the man from Maine. Some are writing him off as having been running too long and having peaked his campaign too early. Muskie's diatribe against Wallace as the vote tabulations became conclusive hardly inspired confidence. Indeed, many who heard him got the impression of a man defeated who realized it himself.

Somehow the pundits didn't write-off yet Mayor John Lindsay, nor Senator George McGovern, who placed fifth and sixth, respectively.

Not much attention was given the other five.

The top six are on the April 4 Wisconsin ballot, in another "funny" state with diverse interests. The dairy state is also an industrial state, which could support both Senator Joe McCarthy and a Senator William Proxmire, the two far apart on the political pole, and which spawned the famed LaFollettes of yesteryear.

Interestingly, Wisconsin is neighbor to Senator Humphrey's Minnesota and Senator McGovern's South Dakota.

Some Best Bows

Congratulations to:

Grafton Withers, high school senior, awarded a Morehead scholarship to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill;

Chief of Police Tom McDevitt and Officer Ellis King, elected officers in the newly organized Cleveland County Law Enforcement agency.

Don Jones, superintendent of schools, winner of a second consecutive Terry Sanford award in the several county district.

The high school freshman band, winner of the top "superior" rating at the recent district contest.

William Hager, new president, and the other newly elected officers of the Kings Mountain unit of the North Carolina Education association.