

Established 1889  
**The Kings Mountain Herald**  
 406 South Piedmont Ave. Kings Mountain, N. C. 28086

A weekly newspaper devoted to the promotion of the general welfare and published for the enlightenment, entertainment and benefit of the citizens of Kings Mountain and its vicinity, published every Thursday by the Herald Publishing House. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Kings Mountain, N. C. 28086 under Act of Congress of March 3, 1873.

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**MARTIN'S MEDICINE**  
 By MARTIN HARMON

The full impact of the energy crisis is reaching the hinterlands from Maine to California and from Florida to Alaska, Kings Mountain included.

It was going to be a bit painful before, but the Arab oil barons made it worse. Government officials say the USA imports on average 10 percent of its oil from the Middle East. That means, if it were possible to divide equally among our 200 million souls, the nation could count on driving the family jalopy nine percent less, could count on being warm this winter nine percent less, and have available nine percent less of the other petroleum-oriented products, of which there are many.

The theory that America cannot be counted on in a pinch to protect Israel's survival is, we believe, a fallacy. Secretary Kissinger correctly noted in his latest comments on the subject that: "It has been a constant American policy, supported in every administration and carrying wide bipartisan support, that the existence of Israel will be supported by the United States."

This, it seems to us, is a basic fact about the Middle East. It has been a basic fact from the beginning. It will continue to be a basic fact. No American president is going to allow Israel to be overrun and extinguished.

The corollary to this is that a contractual American guaranty to Israel would not change anything fundamentally. It would not be a matter of taking on any new overseas commitments. It would merely be formalizing a factual condition long in existence.

Such a contractual guaranty should dispel both false hopes among the more intransigent Arabs, and false fears among the Israelis. It should substitute certainty for a false uncertainty which has for too long been cultivated by the radicals on both sides for selfish reasons. This is why we have long felt that such a guaranty is essential to a long-term settlement.

The idea was not greeted with wild joy in Israel. There is a second side to an American guaranty which is well understood in Tel Aviv. Washington will guaranty Israel itself, not just any frontiers chosen by the more acquisitive of the Israeli generals. An Israel which Washington guaranties must be an Israel with firmly and permanently limited frontiers. Much of the 1967 conquest—not all—must go back to Egypt. All of the recent further conquests will have to be given up.

Dr. Kissinger is not willing yet to start talking in detail about Israel's permanent future frontiers. He knows how controversial any withdrawals from today's front lines will be in Israel. It will take time for Israel to get accustomed to the idea that it might be better off with frontiers which Washington could accept than with movable frontiers dependent on the outcome of the next battle — which does not necessarily and always end in an Israeli victory.

But it is time to get people beginning to think in such terms — which Dr. Kissinger has now done — The Christian Science Monitor.

**Viewpoints of Other Editors**

**SECURITY FOR ISRAEL**  
 Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has, rightly, brought into Middle East peace negotiations the element which we have long felt essential to any long-term settlement — the matter of an American guaranty of Israel.

At present there is no contractual guaranty. The very absence of such a guaranty has itself become an argument used by Israel's hawkish to justify ever broader frontiers. Since the United States cannot be counted on in a pinch, so the argument goes, Israel must have its own broad frontiers and the military power to defend them under its own control.

But if chapter four in a generation of war between Israel and its Arab neighbors proves anything at all it proves that this existing Israeli formula is a recipe for endless war. The Arabs will never settle for all of Israel's 1967 conquests, let alone for anything beyond that. Yet so long as there is no American guaranty Israel's hawks are bound to seek ever broader frontiers.

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**HOSPITAL LOG**

Mrs. Kenneth E. Cash  
 Rochelle Lee Conner  
 Mrs. Robert Curry  
 William Jake England  
 Mrs. Vivian Fulton  
 Grover W. Greene  
 William M. Gregory  
 Mrs. Mary R. Hill  
 Daisy Houston  
 Ruby Mae Martin  
 Manuel A. Moss  
 Mrs. Lillie E. Reynolds  
 Mrs. Ronnie D. Robertson  
 Mrs. Clara P. Rowland  
 Freddie A. Smith  
 Mrs. Essie A. Wilson  
 Donald E. Berryhill  
 Thomas K. Green  
 Robert T. Ruff  
 Gary L. Allran  
 Mrs. Charles L. Grant  
 Mrs. Harry A. Potat  
 George W. Sellers  
 Kenny Ray Stokes

Mrs. Bonnie M. Summers  
 James A. Trammell

**ADMITTED FRIDAY**  
 Mrs. Martha Wright, 606 E. Gold St., City  
 Mrs. Mattie T. Hill, 510 Cherokee St., City  
 Mrs. George J. Peterson, 609 Clay St., City

**ADMITTED SATURDAY**  
 Mrs. Charles E. Stewart, 44 Baker St., City  
 Mrs. Parthenia McMullen, Rt. 4, Box 299, City

**ADMITTED SUNDAY**  
 Henry L. Henderson, 907 Church St., City  
 Ruby Goode, Rt. 7, Grover

**ADMITTED MONDAY**  
 Roy E. Knight, 509 Oakland Drive, Lowell, N. C.  
 Mrs. Daisy P. Ledford, 1307 Grover Road, City  
 Mrs. Benton J. Neal, 110 E. Maine Avenue, Bessemer City  
 Billy Gene Allen, Rt. 1, Grover  
 James A. Bolt, 405 Manor Rd., City  
 Martha Ann Messick, 803 3rd Street, City  
 Mrs. Alice F. Henschel, Pine Manor Office, No. 501, City  
 Howard Terry, 103 S. Goforth Street, City  
 Clyde E. Conner, 703 West King Street, City

**ADMITTED TUESDAY**  
 Mrs. Delton Postel, 716 York Road, City  
 Calvin S. Falls, 402 S. 13th St., Bessemer City

**LEGAL**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY**

The following real and personal property of the City of Kings Mountain at Public Auction on Saturday, December 22nd, 1973 at 11:00 A.M. at the City Garage or cash money. Any offer or bid must be accepted and confirmed by the City Commissioners before the sale will be effective. In accordance with GS 160A-270.

**REAL PROPERTY**

Being a 1.14 acre tract formerly sold to the City of Kings Mountain for a sewage disposal plant and described as follows:

BEGINNING on a 6 inch chestnut oak which is located S. 42-50 W. 133 feet from the second corner from the beginning corner in the above tract and running N. 29-15 W. 132 feet to a 6 inch maple on the North bank of Potts Creek, a little above the disposal plant; thence with the North bank of the creek S. 72-0 W. 154 feet to a large poplar on the North bank of the creek; thence S. 67-0 W. 148 feet to a forked sweet gum on the North bank of the creek; thence crossing the creek S. 45-45 E. 233 feet to a large sweet gum; thence N. 49-30 E. 237 feet to the BEGINNING, containing 1.14 acres.

Being a part of the 37 acre tract conveyed by W. A. Williams and wife, to Maude Williams McGill by deed dated the 11th day of January, 1952 and now on record in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Cleveland County in Book 6-M at Page 382.

This property constitutes the old abandoned sewage disposal tank at the edge of Edgemont Road and East of the Kings Mountain Country Club Golf Course.

**PERSONAL PROPERTY**

1968 Plymouth, serial No. PK41K80305524, Beige and Tan, General condition: Inside is fair; Outside vehicle is good — no dents, paint is good. No broken windows, motor does not have anti-freeze.

1968 Plymouth, serial No. PK41K80220884, White and Blue. General condition: Inside vehicle good, outside vehicle good — no dents, paint good, no broken windows; general condition is good. Motor does not have anti-freeze.

1968 Chevrolet, serial No. 153697Y153383. Inside vehicle is fair; outside vehicle — bent left fender. Overall condition: fair.

John Henry Moss, Mayor

**Ten Years Ago**

Ten years ago today a psychotic self-described Marxist, who even the Russians didn't want, assassinated President John F. Kennedy and wounded Governor John Connally in Dallas, Texas.

It was November 22, 1963, and President Kennedy, a courageous warrior in World War II, continued courageous as he declined much advice, including that of Adlai Stevenson, to stay out of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Stevenson ran into trouble in Dallas only a month before.

Was President Kennedy a great one?

Even one of his closest associates and speech-writers said Wednesday morning on an NBC-TV interview that judgment would await some years, as much as anything because of the short time, due to Lee Harvey Oswald, that President Kennedy served in the office.

He—courageously again—took full responsibility for the Bay of Pigs fiasco, when anti-Castro Cubans aborted painfully in an attempt to overthrow Castro. Yes, the United States was a partner once-removed.

He did not gain great success in advancing his programs through the Congress.

He did gain success in his confrontation on price increases with the steel industry.

Undoubtedly his finest hour was during the Cuban missile crisis. He faced down Mr. Khrushchev and brought it off with complete success, as 1) the missiles Mr. K was sending to Castro and their operating hardware were removed and, most important, 2) there was no shooting war.

The latest chapter, ten years later, is another tragedy in the tragedy-prone Kennedy family. Senator Edward's son, age seven, suffered a leg amputation for bone cancer.

The pre-JFK era saw his older brother, Joseph, a pilot, killed in World War II, and a sister invalided for life.

After the assassination, his brother, Senator Robert Kennedy, met the same fate.

Now Ted's boy.

**Canard Laid To Rest**

The City of Kings Mountain is not noted for moving ahead without due regard for the law.

Thus, six days before Gillespie Construction Company ordered thirty-six cubic yards of concrete to plug the six-foot diameter hole at the base of the Buffalo Creek dam, the city had approval from the state Office of Water and Air Resources.

The decision of the water-air office, detailed in a letter from D. E. McDonald, acting director, was not only quite sufficient authority, but was based on the law of practicality. Should the rains arrive, as expected when winter takes hold, the "heavy stuff"—big concrete mixers and bull-dozer cats could not find sufficiently hard footing to do the plugging work.

E. P. Herndon, acting regional engineer of the State division of Health Services, was correct in one charge against the city: some grubbing and clearing remained to be done after the plug-up.

He was wrong otherwise: 1) in his petulance concerning notification of himself that the plugging was to be done; 2) in his threat to the city that his department would put the squelch to future applications for state grants for "clean water". Mr. Herndon does not have the authority to deny the grants. That authority lies in his department chiefs' hands, who, incidentally are most happy to see Kings Mountain get out of the "unclean water" morass or inadequate water supply and inadequate sewage disposal.

Another major item for consideration is that the October 31 plug-up means that the Buffalo reservoir should be over-flowing the spillway as early as February or certainly by summer, depending on rainfall in the Buffalo reservoir water-shed.

Mountain areas are considered "sure" for water supply. Yet, right at the moment, Asheville and Waynesville are praying for rain. Kings Mountain citizens and officials of the state board of health services remember Kings Mountain's recurring troubles with inadequate water supply. Early one December, after a particularly dry autumn, a boat was not required to cross Davidson Lake. Just walk.

Mr. Herndon has shown if not irresponsibility, certainly lack of perception in the recent incident.

Mr. Herndon, a licensed surveyor but not a licensed professional engineer, has not shown himself qualified for elimination of "acting" from his present title.

**Crisis Of Price**

The escalating price scale of about anything one buys has been growing concern to virtually every citizen of the United States, be it the John Doe working man, elderly persons with fixed incomes, the middle class salaried man, or even the millionaire, who finds his problems of a less personal nature but adding to the worries of his business or worries about his investment.

Shortages, real or fictitious, fuel the fire.

Another fuel to the fire was the administration's policy in its first term. First off, Mr. Nixon paid off the money men by dictating a tighter money supply, thereby raising interest rates for everyone, but, perhaps most important, the biggest debtor of them all, the United States of America.

In the happier days of cheap money, the late Senator Clyde R. Hoey, hardly a wide-eyed liberal, seldom made a speech that he didn't tell his hearers not to worry about the national debt. "We used to pay six percent interest," the Senator would say. "Now we pay only two percent. We can owe three times the money for the same cost." It was quite obviously true.

Not so today.

Some short-term treasury obligations would bring the investor nine percent.

Congratulations to William Lawrence Plonk, re-elected as president of the Cleveland County Farm Bureau.

Another best bow in order is to Strickland Charles Dalton, named to "Who's Who Among American Colleges and Universities."

**Thanksgiving 1973**

Perhaps it is a happy trait of citizens of the United States that they concentrate more on the pains and strains and minuses than on the pluses.

It focuses their attention on solving the problems and ejecting themselves from their sloughs of despond.

Yet, since the Pilgrim Fathers started it, colonists then citizens have paused in the harvest season to say "thank you"—the nicest words or word in any language—for the blessings accorded during the past year.

It's a very happy annual habit for a nation which has been blessed of God, in war and peace, sickness and health, and in all the problems undergone for well over three centuries.

The temporary injunction granted Kings Mountain and other cities and firms selling natural gas against the Federal Power Commission order is a most happy one. The groups know that some cuts in allotments will be effected, regardless of the outcome, but their hope is to prevent the degree of cut.

**MARTIN'S MEDICINE**

It's not possible, of course, that the division will be equal.

Withal, the President has ex-coriated rationing as a means of division, particularly in the direction of automobile gasoline. He recalls World War II days and declares that rationing was an evil, mis-used means of sharing the wealth (or lack of it).

For the uninitiated to who don't remember because they were too young or not even here (after all, gas rationing ended with the end of the war in 1945, meaning that the husbands, wives, bachelors and unmarried maids of today born that year have attained the age of 28.

There is, of course, some truth to Mr. Nixon's charge.

For these younger folk's information, there were three ration categories. A car owner was qualified for an "A" card, a "B" card, and a "C" card. Everybody was qualified for the "A" which allowed a particular minimal amount of gas to each. To take much of a trip the "A" card holder must park the car majority of the time, then go on a gas-burning spree, use it all, then walk again. The "B" card man got his "A" plus more. These extra ration tickets went to those who used their car in their work, based on the normal amount of his "work" driving. The "C" card man was virtually unlimited. He was issued an amount of tickets, but merely had to go get more when the first batch was exhausted. Doctors met this requirement, as did traveling salesmen and most industrialists on war work—and few industrialists were not on war work. The "C" man was the guy who could go to Myrtle Beach, even Florida, legitimately.

Well, the "A" and "B" man could go, too, but illegitimately. One fellow reminiscing about it said he qualified only for an "A". Of course, he said, I could go to a service station near Blacksburg and get all I wanted—at 50 cents per gallon.

Cigarettes were not rationed at home. There just weren't enough. Servicemen were buying them at post exchanges, at sea and overseas at fifty cents per carton.

One Kings Mountain man, then too young for the service was helping his father. The cigarette shipments arrived on Saturday. It was the store's policy to limit sales to two packages per person, as long as the weekly supply lasted. "Daddy handled the money (thirty cents for two packs," he recalls, "and I passed out the cigarettes." These customers formed two-block lines.

Another store's cigarette rationing was a little different. He sold his in pairs, too, but two cigarettes, not two packs, and the price was 2 for 5, or 50 cents per pack, a rather profitable black market item on cigarette day.

Sugar rationing made a federal judge, Johnson J. Hayes, pretty tough on illicit liquor makers. Sentencing one, the Judge intoned, "And my wife doesn't have enough sugar to make me those little cookies I love. Two years."

Will banning gas sales on the Sabbath help? At least one Mother said this week, "Yes, the problem is not my husband and me, it's my daughter. She'll put a hundred miles on the car on a Sunday afternoon — not going anywhere, just driving around."

**MARTIN'S MEDICINE**

**WATCHING THE WEDDING**

The girl had said, yes, she wanted to be waked up early. Now she tottered across the hall and snuggled with her mother under the electric blanket (and could anyone say how long such luxuries would survive America's energy unpleasance?) Their eyes and noses were visible as the panoply of Britain's royal wedding unfolded on the screen at the foot of the bed.

The whole scene — with the possible exception of the dog that had joined them — must have been repeated often among the half billion who were expected to watch the "solemnization of matrimony" at Westminster Abbey. Not that the one around the world had to get up as early as Americans to see Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips say their vows.

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**ENERGY POLITICS**

As Congress works feverishly on a variety of energy-related bills, it has become increasingly apparent that the implementation of many of President Nixon's energy proposals is fraught with difficulty, and, in some cases, controversy. It is not enough to say that the consumption belt must be tightened while oil and gas companies work to increase supplies. The manner in which these ends are achieved is crucially important to the nation's future energy picture.

Take the matter of gasoline consumption. More and more, White House and congressional leaders are agreed that measures will have to be taken this winter to conserve the nation's gasoline supplies. But how?

One possibility is to raise the gasoline tax, or to allow the price to increase as gas becomes scarce. That would help relieve the gas shortage, but it wouldn't relieve it in the right places. High gas prices would be a nuisance to wealthy drivers, but they could afford it; for the poor, high prices could well become an intolerable burden.

More important, a gas tax wouldn't discriminate according to vehicle usage. There would be no distinction between a gas-guzzling Sunday drive to nowhere and an essential drive to and from work. A gasoline rationing program, while admittedly a bureaucratic nightmare, would "cut consumption and insure the use of gasoline for important purposes first. At the moment, that seems the better alternative.

Another controversial aspect of the energy crisis is the matter of profit. While no one wants to dampen the oil and gas companies' incentive to explore for more domestic reserves, careful consideration should be given to various energy-saving plans to make sure they don't create unnecessary, profit windfalls for the energy industry. Simply allowing market gasoline price to rise is one such plan; the total deregulation of the well-head price of natural gas could easily become another.

Similar questions revolve around the president's requests to speed up construction of the Alaskan pipeline, to increase the strip-mining of coal and to encourage the building of deep-water ports, among other proposals. While each of them doubtless seems attractive in the face of a winter-long fuel shortage, each carries with it some long-range consequences that could be regret-

**SAFER STREETS**

There is nothing new about the problem of crime in the streets.

Boston Police Commissioner Robert Di Grazia, in a recent speech quoted an item which appeared in a Boston newspaper on Jan. 30, 1945. It reported that a gang had attacked and beaten up a man on a downtown street, and that no one went to the man's aid despite his cries for help. The newspaper added: "Our streets are becoming a 'solitarily unsafe' and it is high time that we had more patrolmen on the streets."

Commissioner Di Grazia added: "What this proves is that violence in our urban centers is an old problem, but it also indicates that not much has been done about it in all of these years."

How to help make our streets safer from crime is the subject of a Monitor series this week. The problem may be an old one, but there is no reason why it should be allowed to drift on as a permanent, fear-producing phenomenon in our midst.

In some cities constructive steps have already been taken through enlarging the police force, installing better street lighting, tackling juvenile delinquency, and drug addiction programs. Correspondent Guy Harrison reports: "There is much the individual, community, and government can do — though experts warn that there are no simple, easy solutions. Measures such as improved police work and better lighting must be combined with constant efforts to alleviate the basic causes of crime itself — poverty, racism, unemployment, drug addiction, fear." The proliferation of handguns and drug addiction are two areas where the anti-crime drive must concentrate its strongest thrust.

Crime breeds fear, and the biggest contribution the individual can make to combating crime is to overcome his own fear of it. While wise security measures are in order we should guard against shutting ourselves up in what Newsweek termed some months ago "a fortress mentality."

Good neighborliness and the cultivation of a healthy community spirit will help not only to counter fear for the individual but will build up confidence among those living around him.

A strong and resilient family, where discipline and civic responsibility are nurtured forms a rampart against criminal tendencies.

Surely every citizen has the right to expect to live and move in safety around his city or town. Crime in the streets is not something to adjust ourselves to and to put up with. It must be grappled with and brought under control through enlightened government, community, and citizen action.—The Christian Science Monitor.

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**BIRTH**

**Announcements**

Mr. and Mrs. Rickey E. Putnam, 1440 2nd Street, announce the birth of a daughter, Wednesday, November 14, Kings Mountain hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton R. Oliver, 20 Dixie Trailer Park, announce the birth of a daughter, Friday, November 16, Kings Mountain hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald F. Broome, 707 Davis Street, Bessemer City, announce the birth of a daughter, Friday, November 15, Kings Mountain hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wayne Leftwich, Route 3, Bell Road, announce the birth of a daughter, Sunday, November 18, Kings Mountain hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Parker, 904 1st Street, announce the birth of a daughter, Sunday, November 18, Kings Mountain hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Delton Postell, 716 York Road, announce the birth of a daughter, Tuesday, November 20, Kings Mountain hospital.

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