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# The Kings Mountain Herald

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**TODAY'S BIBLE VERSE**  
*He is not here, but is risen: remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee.*  
 St. Luke 24:6

**Another Dead Horse**

Governor Robert W. Scott has announced the administration will not have introduced a bill to provide for an election on a Constitutional amendment which would permit a governor to succeed himself.

A head count had indicated the votes weren't present to secure the bill's passage and, the Governor remarked, there were important matters at hand if the bill had no chance.

When the matter came to the foreground (as it tends to come periodically), Governor Scott waxed coy on the obvious question: Would he be a candidate to succeed himself?

To a question as to his attitude on gubernatorial succession, Governor Terry Sanford, near the end of his term, replied, "I haven't yet decided that North Carolina needs a professional governor." At the time, he said he might favor a single six-year term, but wasn't sure of that.

Governor Luther Hodges, a quite successful one, served six years consecutively, succeeding to the office at the death of Governor William B. Umstead, then winning a term in his own right. He is the only governor to serve more than four years since Governor T. J. Jarvis, who, like Hodges lieutenant governor, succeeded at the death of Governor Zebulon B. Vance in 1879, then win in his own right in 1881.

The Herald has been inclined to favor the 1964 Sanford position. North Carolina now has more than five million citizens. Among them there should be a continuing flow of gubernatorial talent, without, as Sanford said, relying on "professional governors".

Demise of the prospect of a two-term governor in the person of Scott both dims and muddies the 1972 Democratic political picture.

Unofficial gubernatorial candidates Pat Taylor and Skipper Bowles are running just as hard as if they were "official". "Little Bob" Morgan, attorney-general, is talking in two directions, both about the governorship and the Everett Jordan seat in the United States Senate. Governor Scott, too, acknowledges to some ambition to go to Washington, as his father did.

The Senator is recuperating from a cancer operation which his surgeons declare successful, which means the Senator expects to succeed himself. And another bit: the Senator and Governor are cousins.

**Abortion Aborted**

The liberalized abortion bill introduced by Cleveland - Rutherford - Polk Representative Robert Jones of Forest City, passed by the House by narrow margin, was defeated in the Senate Tuesday, by the very narrow margin of four votes.

It is apparently dead for the session as a motion carried by four votes to let the bill "lie on the table". It can be revived only by two-thirds vote, in view of the defeat an apparently insurmountable obstacle.

Gaston-Cleveland district Senators Marshall Rauch of Gastonia and Ollie Harris of Kings Mountain crossed on the issue, Gastonia Gazette Reporter John York relates, both in committee and on the floor vote.

An associate of Senator Harris said his telephone had run hot and his mail heavy, bulk of the communicants against the bill.

Reporter York quoted Senator Rauch as saying, a he spoke briefly in support of the bill. "This is the first time the position of senator has really become a job for me. I find myself wishing that the abortion bill somehow had miraculously never been brought up."

Crux of the issue was whether a woman could, in effect, order an abortion on her own volition during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. Other stipulation provided that a married woman must have the permission of her husband. Another was that she have been a resident of the state for 30 days.

The bill currently on the books, promoted by former Senator Jack White of Kings Mountain, legalize abortions when three doctors decide the health of the mother is threatened, when there is likelihood the child will be mentally or physically impaired, or when the child has been sired through rape or incest.

The particular bill was recently upheld by a trio of federal district judges in a unanimous decision.

Emotional reaction to the bill resulted as was inevitable, in its moral overtones, perhaps best illustrated in the Senate vote. The two pro-life members voted "nay". Dr. Carl Killian, a psychologist, voted "yea".

**Traffic Control**

At least three Kings Mountain Mayors fought for a traffic signal at the intersection of West King Street and Country Club Road. The State Highway Commission continued to say "no" and the same with a needed signal at Candler and King.

Mayor John Henry Moss finally won over—partially—the highway commission engineers. The signal could be installed, SH & PW specifications—at the city's expense. The Herald, without checking, recalls the cost at around \$1600.

It's ironic.

Now the city is to get all kinds of traffic control signals, including Candler-King, replacements on many others, and safety gates at two dangerous rail crossings and all at SH & PW expense.

There is good reason for the big switch. The federal Bureau of Public Roads is doing some arm twisting, not just here but throughout the 50 states, none of which met a prior deadline for traffic control upgrading.

The Herald's examination of the engineer's quite detailed maps finds them excellent, the lone criticism minor.

Should the traffic signal at Linwood and Piedmont be removed, to be replaced by yellow arrows on Piedmont and a big red stop sign for westbound motorists on Linwood?

The signal has benefitted traffic control and safety at that intersection. It is paid for.

**Charles A. Cannon**

Charles A. Cannon, for a half-century head of Cannon Mills, built a textile empire.

He built the largest unincorporated city in the United States.

He built churches, YMCA's, contributed to a host of charitable projects, sent kids to college.

He lost a son in an airplane crash in World War II.

In turn, Mr. Cannon was the acknowledged boss—yea, dictator—of the Cannon Mills empire, including the City of Kannapolis and with overtones in nearby Concord where he lived.

Most firms the size of—and much less than the size of Cannon Mills, spend large sums on their annual reports. But not Cannon Mills. Only the briefest of financial information was given. Cannon stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange, considered prestigious by most firms, but not by Charles A. Cannon. The Exchange kept pressuring Cannon for more detailed financial reports and for proxy solicitation of stockholders. Mr. Cannon refused, saying in effect, "if you want to throw me out of the lodge, go ahead." The Exchange did in 1962. No bother to Mr. Cannon.

His performance the last day of his life was typical of the man. At work, as usual, he suffered a stroke, argued against hospitalization, completely refused the use of an ambulance. That evening he passed.

It was typical of the man.

**MARTIN'S MEDICINE**

By MARTIN HARMON

Evan J. Evans and Mrs. Evans flew to Miami, where their son and daughter live. Both are employed by Eastern Airlines, Mary Helen as a stewardess.

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As the Evans landed they found Mr. and Mrs. Evans being paged. "Jimmy Evans was sure, but they reported as directed to the proper gate. There they found a gleaming limousine and a nice young man who inquired, "Mr. and Mrs. Evans?"

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"Yes."

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Wrong Evans. The young man was waiting to whisk Governor and Mrs. Evans, of the great State of Washington to their Miami Beach quarters and their duties at the 1968 R. republican National convention.

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Initially booked for passage on the flight, the Governor and his wife had taken a later one, the Kings Mountain Evans' learned.

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Evan, principal of Bethware school, wonders what would have happened had they accepted the hospitality of the nice young man and his limousine.

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Mary Helen graduated from Kings Mountain high school and the night the lights went out, Charlie Blacklock's grocery store's roof flew off, and Claude Hambricht somehow held on to the Chevrolet body shop to keep from going up like Charlie's roof. It was the night of the May tornado. Has it been nearly eight years?

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Mary Helen was on duty, recently on a flight on which Governor Bob Scott was a passenger. The Governor learned she was from North Carolina and they chatted at some length. Indeed, in the Governor's letter to Principal Evans, the Governor noted, "I wish we could have talked more, but she was pretty busy."

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Mr. Evans is particularly proud of the letter, a personal one which the Governor wrote himself, minus secretary, and typewriter.

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Bill Stinnett was talking about his smart two-year-old. They were having dinner at the Royal Villa Motor Inn. The youngest got a hamburger. Father Bill a steak. When the food was served, Mrs. Stinnett addressed the lad, "Aren't you going to eat your steak?"

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"That's no steak. That's hamburger." Can't fool 'em, says Bill.

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To paraphrase Andy Griffith, what it wuz wuz baseball.

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My spring training was Jim Bouton's "Ball Four", a diary of Bouton's 1969 season, interspersed with backcountry accounts of his days of glory with the New York Yankees before his fast ball lost its zip, detailing Bouton's mastery of the knuckleball, and earning his spurs with the Seattle Pilots during Seattle's expansion team year in the American League.

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It was billed as the great "expose" of major league baseball, but did not seem so to me. Let's face it. A major league baseball player, under continual pressure and everyday-unless-it-rains performer for 162 games. As a result most teams have their quotas of prima donnas, Bouton himself no exception.

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The Wall Street Journal does more than quote the stock market reports and opinions (99 percent hedged) by the analysts of the financial markets. Emblematic of the opening of the baseball season, Monday's edition carried an exhaustive feature on one Henry "Hammerin' Hank" Aaron, whom the Journal reporter labeled the game's most unheralded super star on today's major league rosters.

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Aaron broke into the Braves' line-up when Henry Thompson broke his leg and he's been there ever since, having at last season's end hit 592 home runs and compiled a .341 batting average.

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At 37, he has an excellent chance of eclipsing Babe Ruth's all-time home run record of 714.

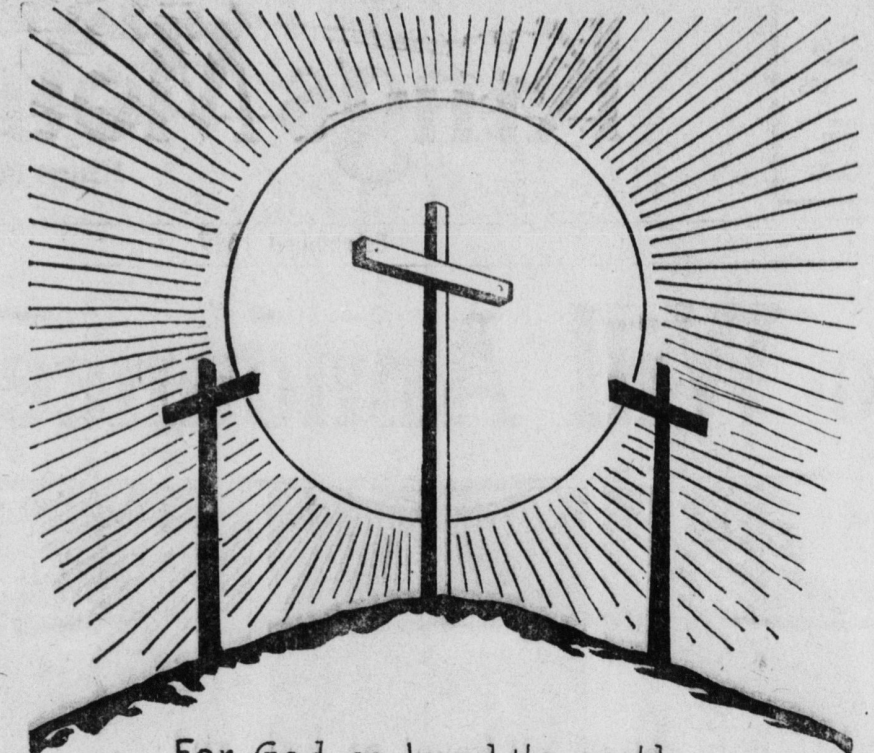
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And Willie Mays of the Giants was quite in character on opening day, walloping Number 629 for his career.

m-m

Play ball, John George.

**HE IS RISEN**



For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.

JOHN III: 16

*Mccorm*

**Viewpoints of Other Editors**

**STRANGE HAPPENINGS**

**JAR COAL INDUSTRY**

Things are happening in the coal industry that could spell trouble for the coal-producing states. The break-up of the National Coal Policy Conference, while it was not entirely unexpected, contained troubling undertones.

For the past year members of Congress and a few conservationists have been complaining that U. S. oil companies were steadily acquiring a monopoly over our national energy sources, and might soon be able to exercise a sort of industrial blackmail over government and the power industry through their control of coal, oil and atomic fuels. What the collapse of the Coal Policy Conference shows more clearly than anything else is that these warnings had substance.

**THE CALLEY REACTION**

The tremendous, spontaneous welling up of indignation over the Calley outcome should not obscure the fact that justice must remain the prerogative of the courtroom—not the marketplace or town common or corridors where the public gathers to anguish and reason over disturbing major events.

It should be seen that two processes are going on in the Calley case.

It is continuing toward a legal resolution that could take many months—through the military and then the federal courts, with possible intervention by a military board or the President. Accompanying the Calley proceedings will be other legal moves against superior officers for complicity in the slayings or for covering the episode up.

The Calley case is also continuing toward a public resolution—and the road to this may be far longer and harder to cover. In the response to date there has been a gratifying measure of common sense, amidst irrationality. The aspect of scapegoatism, for instance, has been clearly seen by the American people.

But other reactions have been confused. For instance, many citizens public seized by feelings of mass public guilt and want to make of the Calley outcome a case for a public confession and expiation of that guilt. Others want to make of it the basis for precipitously determining American policy in South Vietnam.

And others have even turned against the military jurors in the Calley court martial and accused them of abetting the miscarriage of justice.

Again, the public and legal proceedings must be kept distinct. If the administration uses the Calley public reaction as an index of American sentiment toward the war, as it may have in taking the garrison onus off Calley and reassigning him to more normal base quarters, this is understandable. But even in this gesture the White House was careful to say it was not making a "legal" move.

One of the jurors, Maj. Harvey Brown, was right when he said in a CBS interview, the public was "letting their emotions rule their mind at this point. They haven't sat through four and one-half months of trial and heard the facts." He was affirming the integrity of the courtmartial jurors' acting from their view of law. He said he felt nothing but compassion toward Calley and hoped the ultimate findings might be otherwise.

So, judging by the public dismay, do many others. But, it must be remembered, the American system of justice has not yet had its final say and must be allowed to do so without more unreasoning pressures than it can bear.

**WOMAN JURISTS' FIRST RIGHT TO KNOW—WHAT**

The House Committee on Government Operations, which authored the Freedom of Information Act to guarantee the public's right to know about the public's business as conducted by federal agencies, is about to get itself organized.

It will do so in private. Press and public will be barred.

Representative Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) chairman, said he thought the organizational meeting of the committee, at which rules, procedures and subcommittee structure will be determined, "is the private business of the committee."

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**WANTED: AN OPEN DOOR HOUSING**

Few areas of American life have racked up such a consistently abysmal record of failure over the years as has housing.

Going back to the Housing Act of 1949 up to the present, the gap between promise and production has been a disgrace. The 1968 Omnibus Housing Act was supposed to correct the failures. It called for 26 million new units of housing by 1978. But while it succeeded in raising production of badly needed low-to moderate-income housing by several times, general economic conditions put the skids under single-family housing for middle-income Americans.

Now Congress is at it again. This summer a new series of hearings will probe for facts on why the accent on quantity in building low-to moderate-income housing has resulted in shoddy products.

The House Banking and Currency Subcommittee on Housing will surely also want to know how much truth there is in the charge that the federal treasury will pay out to banks and financial institutions up to \$6 billion annually on subsidized 30-year mortgage loan interest payments. (Just one year's interest subsidies, at that rate, could build 300,000 houses at \$20,000 each, and turn them over to poor families, with no mortgage attached.)

The committee should have some other interesting questions to pose. Such as why, despite increased production, is low-cost housing scarcer than ever? Why are prices skyrocketing and driving more and more families out of the housing market (the average FHA monthly payment is up from \$148 in 1965 to \$270 in 1970)? Why, two years after the planned starting date, has construction not begun on a single unit of Operation Break-through housing, whose experimental projects were to put American housing on an assembly-line basis? Or why have abandonments of solid apartment houses in major cities been outstripping the number of new low-cost units being built?

One major problem has kept the public largely in ignorance on what is going on in the housing field. That problem is the enormous complexity of the whole area, which involves land and labor costs, materials availability, housing and zoning codes, antiquated production methods, antiquated delivery systems. Even the experts come out sounding confused.

Hopefully the summer's investigations will ask the toughest questions and demand the straightest answers.

—Christian Science Monitor

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