

# John Kilgo



## If Gardner Runs Again, He'll Make Some Changes

If Jim Gardner runs for Governor again next year, he will openly and enthusiastically support President Nixon, something he didn't do in 1968.

The Gardner mystique is working again in North Carolina and everybody but the man is sure he'll be running for Governor in '72. But if Gardner does run, it won't be the same kind of campaigning he conducted in 1968 when he barely lost to Gov. Bob Scott.

In the first place, he will support Nixon. He will make a pitch for the minority vote. Ane he will try not to become over-exposed, as he feels he did four years ago.

"I'm trying to stay away from the pressures of politics," Gardner says. "That's hard to do. People have been calling, urging me to run. I want to look at this myself and make a decision. I plan to make a decision early in January."

Some Tar Heel Republicans, who openly feuded with Gardner in 1968, say the Rocky Mount businessman is a man with a different attitude.

He went to the Republican national convention in '68 and supported Ronald Reagan.

"Going to that convention was probably my greatest mistake," Gardner says. "I should have tended to my own knitting. But those who say I will support President Nixon next year are correct. I think he's a great President and has done an excellent job. He has guts and he's the man we need. I will support him next year whether I run or not."

Gardner also admits that he will run an entirely different campaign in '72, if, indeed, he runs.

"I think it has helped because I've been out of politics completely for four years," he said. "I've been able to sit back and look at the state and see what's wrong and what should be done. I've also been out of the limelight. I was over-exposed last time and made a lot of mistakes. If I run I won't make those mistakes again."

For instance, Gardner will not fight with the press, he will not fight with members of his own party.

Gardner also says about the Republican Party: "We in the past have cut ourselves off from the minority vote. We need to offer more alternatives, open lines of communications between the black and white communities. The problems are not being solved. The gap between the black and white communities is widening. The minority people must become a part of what is happening in North Carolina."

Things started looking up politically for Gardner when Bob Morgan pulled out of the Governor's race. With Morgan out, Gardner would be a horse in the East. He also doesn't believe a primary between Jim Holshouser and him would wreck the party.

"People who travel the state and talk to the politicians tell me that I can win," Gardner said. "They believe that because I almost beat Bob Scott, who had a wonderful name going for him. I am encour-

aged but like I said, this decision I'll have to make." Gardner says he's sincere when he says he hasn't decided whether to run next year.

He says he must consider three things:

-- Can he make a contribution to North Carolina and can he be elected?

-- Does his family want him to go through another political campaign?

-- Can he build a political organization and raise the money needed to run?

"Those are three vitally important questions that can't be answered by snapping your fingers," Gardner said.

Are you leaning a little, Jim Baby?

"Yes, but I'm not sure in what direction."

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Gov. Bob Scott says editorial writers and political candidates are the only ones complaining about his appointment of Eugene Simmons to the post of C & D director.

The Governor hasn't been talking with politicians in his own party.

I haven't talked with the first one who felt the Governor made a good move. Said one prominent Democrat, who isn't running for office:

"The Governor is supposed to be head of the Democratic Party and here he is giving the Republicans a beautiful campaign issue."

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Now class, choose the correct answer. You may mark only one and your paper will be graded on or about Jan. 1.

State Sen. Hector McGeachy will run for:

( ) Attorney General

( ) Governor

( ) Lieutenant Governor

( ) U. S. Senate

( ) Secretary of Labor

( ) The State Line

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On a scale of 1 to 10, how would I rate the chances of Jim Gardner running for Governor? 11 ...

Politicians still insist the race for lieutenant governor is wide open and they look for yet another candidate to emerge. Some people have speculated on Leo Jenkins for that race. "Definitely not interested," Jenkins tells me.

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A couple of people who were going to be strong supporters of Bob Morgan for Governor--

John Burney of Wilmington and Allen Bailey of Charlotte say they will take their good time in deciding which, if any, candidate they will support next year.

Burney, an attorney and a member of the State Senate, says he's busy practicing law and bird-hunting. Bailey, who has a lucrative law practice in Charlotte, says he's busy going to the bank.

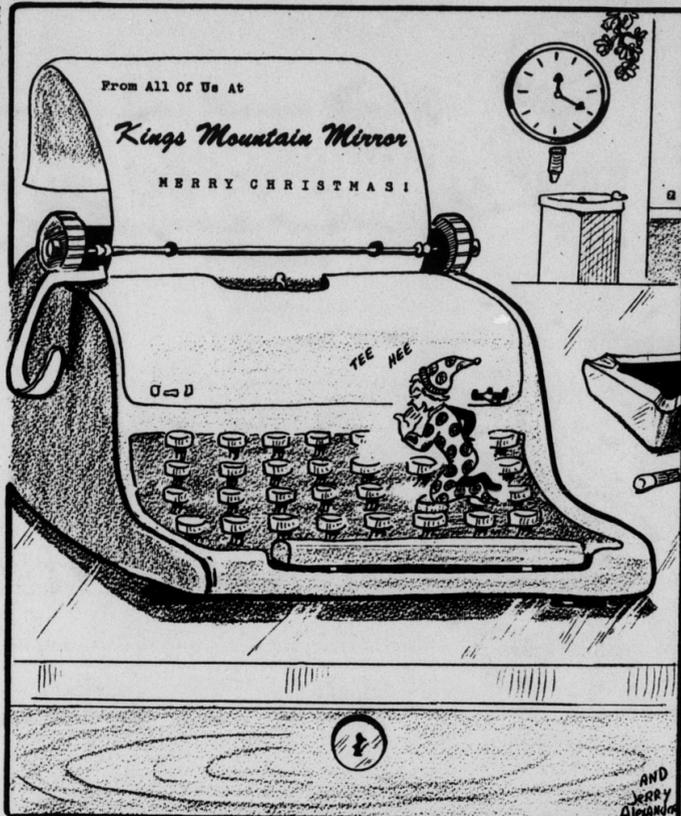
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After Bob Morgan pulled out of the Governor's race, Jenkins said he would take another look at the race.

Apparently, he has looked and decided it's too late and too expensive. But you can bet the other gubernatorial candidates will soon be talking to Jenkins, trying to win his support in the East.

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"You know me," Dr. Jenkins said, "I'll talk with anyone. The candidates can come down here and talk with me, my professors. I'm a citizen."



## Washington Report

By Congressman James T. Broyhill

### Close Of Business

The Congress reached final adjournment last week after a year marked by political bickering and indifference to many of the reform programs proposed by President Nixon last January. In looking back over the year's accomplishments, we can see that more talk than substantial legislation was generated on Capitol Hill during the first session of the Ninety-Second Congress.

Capitol Hill-watchers have noted a difference in approach to the legislative function between the Senate and the House of Representatives. I feel that the House has been more efficient and expeditious in its consideration of legislation, while Senate consideration has been characterized by lengthy and repetitious debate which seems to serve only as a forum for would-be Presidential candidates. The Senate has spent endless hours squabbling over confirmation of Presidential appointments to the Supreme Court and to the Cabinet. Amendments to tie the President's hands in conduct of foreign policy were offered to every conceivable piece of legislation. In each instance, the House has rejected these efforts and has indicated its support for the President's efforts to withdraw U.S. forces from Vietnam. The Senate also delayed final passage of urgently needed tax cuts, in order to add a section allowing tax dollars to be used to finance Presidential political campaigns. Here again, the House rejected this highly questionable proposal.

In looking at the record of the past session, we can see a few pieces of major legislation enacted which will greatly benefit the American people. On the economic front, the Congress has responded to President Nixon's program of economic stabilization by extending his authority over wage and price controls and by passing the Revenue Act of 1971, which will provide individual tax cuts and business incentives for domestic industry. In the field of health, also, the Congress has achieved solid accomplishments in the passage of a bill to greatly increase our national commitment to the conquest of cancer and in legislation to extend and expand existing programs to increase the number of doctors, nurses, and other health professionals.

Another important accomplishment was the passage by the Congress of a Constitutional amendment extending the vote to those between the ages of 18 and 21. This amendment was ratified by the required three-fourths of the state legislatures in only three months and seven days, a record time for the ratification of a Constitutional amendment. This amendment will enfranchise 11 million young voters for the 1972 elections. Another measure which will affect the 1972

elections is the campaign reform bill which is now ready for final action. This new measure will put a limit on campaign expenditures and will require full disclosure and reporting of campaign contributions as well as expenditures.

Many important pieces of reform legislation proposed by President Nixon remain to be considered in the next session. Among these are bills to curb transportation strikes, reorganize the Federal bureaucracy, institute sharing of Federal revenues with state and local governments, and change the Electoral College system of electing Presidents. Other measures which will receive attention in the coming year are those to provide a program of national health insurance and many

consumer bills, including those affecting product safety, automobile construction standards, product warranties, and no-fault automobile insurance.

The second session of the Ninety-Second Congress has the potential to be a busy and productive year. It is more

likely, however, that it will be a year marked by even more political posturing and prattling than we have seen in 1971.

This will be my final Washington Report for the year and the Report will resume when the Congress reconvenes in 1972. In the meantime, I would like to wish all those in the 10th Congressional District of North Carolina a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

## Frontier FOOD NOTES

By Gene Cox - Historian, Kings Mtn. Military Park

### Camp Life - Continental Army

The Continental Army and Militia troops were governed by two different groups. This is one reason why in battle the officers had so many discipline problems. A Continental Soldier would obey only a Continental Officer and the same was true of the Militia. The military organization during the American Revolution was, of course, in its infancy.

Nothing was standard, however. I would like to give a general picture of the Continental soldier camp routine. The army drew its meat supply with it and the slaughter houses were normally within one mile of camp. They were never clean. The American Army, like the British, had a number of women camp followers, washer women. Some regiments had as many as twenty who were recognized and drew rations. They were furnished fat from the slaughter house and a cask to make their own soap. When practicable, the men were given an opportunity once a week to wash their clothes and soap was an article of issue. Bathing, as in all armies, was regulated. The men were marched in groups under the direction of the officers to the bathing places. There was a prejudice against bathing in warm weather and staying in the water for longer than ten minutes.

The preparation of heavy soups in kettles was encouraged rather than frying. The American soldier, unlike his European counterpart, did not prefer soup and he liked his meat well done and fried. Liquor was a part of the commissary stores but its issue was reserved for times when troops completed long marches, returned from guard, or were relieved from heavy labor. While in camp, there was much difficulty in keeping firearms in good firing condition. The musket was liable to rust and apparently neatfoot oil was used for preservation of the metal. Neatfoot oil was made at the slaughter house by boiling the hoofs of animals. In our modern army neatfoot oil is used for the preservation of leather.

There was the ever present reveille when a cannon shot was fired and the drums and fifes sounded. This was probably enough to make many want to resign. Parades were held at "troop", at 8 o'clock in the morning and at "retreat" at sunset, when an evening gun was fired. "Tattoo" was at 9 o'clock and when all lights were out, anyone caught one mile from camp was tried.

**Weakest Moment**  
A man is never so weak as when a pretty girl is telling him how strong he is.  
-Coast Guard Magazine.

**Definitely!**  
Lectures are like steer horns, a point here, a point there, and a lot of bull in between.  
-Tiger, U.S.S. Barry.

# Sunday School Lesson

## Good News of Great Joy

International Sunday School Lesson for December 19, 1971. LESSON TEXT: Luke 1: 26-38; 2: 1-20.

Before this coming week is over, we will have celebrated the anniversary of the greatest day the world has ever known. The birth day of the Christ Child, who came into the world to minister to mankind, and to give up His life for us, that we might be saved. It is therefore fitting that the predominant note in the Christmas message is JOY!

One might think that, with repetition, the story of that first Christmas might become hackneyed and without true meaning. This will never be the case if it is approached with the reverence which is its due, for the celebration of Christ's birth warms all hearts, and provides an oasis of peace and a sense of well-being on an earth that faces threats of war, violence and problems, on an almost daily basis.

The height of every Jewish woman's ambition was to be the mother of the Messiah, but this privilege was granted to the humble Mary. She was to become the mother of the "Son of God" and while this favored estate was to bring much joy into her life, it was also to bring her insupportable pain, as the ordained life of Christ moved majestically towards its unbearable and tragic close.

The journey to Bethlehem undertaken by Mary and Joseph despite the eminent birth of her child, was the outcome of an edict of Rome. Taxes were to be paid to that sovereign nation, and every person was to journey to the place of his birth, so that a census might be held. With the influx of so many people into the ancient city, it was no wonder that the little

family, drawing close to that time which was to be so important to all the world, was told there was no room at the inn! Who can truly criticize the harassed innkeeper for failing to find comfortable room for the mother-to-be? It must ever be to his credit that he did provide a place of privacy for her and her baby, no matter how rude and humble the surroundings!

Christ still looks for a place to stay... this time in US! How do we respond to this seeking? Do we turn Him away... or do we "Move over" and welcome Him into our crowded and busy lives?

It is noteworthy that the angels who brought the good news of Christ's birth to the shepherds did not tell them to go looking for the Christchild. The shepherds, of their own volition, started their search for a babe in swaddling clothes, who had been born in a manger... spreading their great news as they went. Their response was spontaneous! Again a question... what about OUR response, today, to the good news of Christ?

Oh... the Christmas story holds hope for peace on earth and peace of soul. We can ill afford to turn our back on this great gift, evidence of God's unremitting care for mankind!

Manger and cross must both be remembered, as well as the open tomb. Christ was born a Savior; He died a Savior; HE IS THE SAVIOR, STILL... this is the good news of the Christmas Season!

(These comments are based on outlines of the International Sunday School Lessons, copyrighted by the International Council of Religious Education, and used by permission.)

## Nixon's Gamble - Key To 1972

Washington, D.C. -- President Nixon's determination to nominate Earl Butz as Secretary of Agriculture was from the first a daring political gamble. Butz wasn't the choice of Republican farm-state Senators, in part because he worked with and under former Agriculture Department Ezra Benson.

Benson was unpopular but his ill-fated Benson program was basically sound; it sought to save the U.S. storage fees by allowing farm prices to sink lower on the domestic market (for the consumer). The difference between what the farmer received in the domestic market and the former support price he would have gotten in a makeup check (subsidy) from the government. This would have greatly lowered the price of food to consumers.

This is not the main issue today. Those cool to Butz feel he isn't properly dedicated to the welfare of the small farmer, that his soul is entirely with large, corporate farms--as a more efficient food production method. Critics say this leaves out of consideration the human element.

President Nixon almost certainly won't win the 1972 election unless he carries the Midwest farm states. He and Senators from those states accept this prospect. Thus they are predicting Butz will confound his critics and prove a good and popular Secretary. To do this, Butz will have to improve farm prices by next year this time and satisfy farmers and critics he is not insensitive to the future of the individual farmer. He has made a start in this direction by purchasing corn to improve its price.

So hopeful are Democrats, however, that this is, and will be, a good campaign issue that many secretly wanted Butz confirmed (he was, 51-44) though they wished also to be on record as opposed to confirmation.

Behind the Democratic effort to get tax writeoffs to finance the 1972 campaign is the fact that the party is very heavily in debt. There seems no hope of paying off the nine-million-plus debt any time soon.

And G.O.P. pros on Capitol Hill feel Mr. Nixon unnecessarily gambled by naming Butz.

The President acted decisively--without seeking congressional opinions--on the nomination, and also on the question of tax writeoffs to finance election campaigns, and largely had his way. In fact, Mr. Nixon is doing quite well with Congress, the exception being that the Democratic-controlled Congress hasn't voted his domestic program into law.

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### BRIGHT SMILE

Birmingham, England--Eighteen-year-old Katherine Ray asked her dentist to fit eight diamonds in her gold tooth caps. The dentist and a jeweler produced what was described as "a smile that glitters."

### LONG LOST WALLET

Chula Vista, Calif. -- After 15 years, Steven Lamm returned a wallet he found to its owner. Lamm found the wallet containing \$15 when he was 14. Recently he figured the interest and mailed \$25 to the owner.

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