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More Patches For The Quilt

FOUR of the five constitutional amendments to be submitted to Tar Heel voters for approval Nov. 2 are simply designed to streamline governmental machinery and oil some clanking gears. The fifth is a political joker dealt up by rural legislators who seek to deprive Mecklenburg and other heavily urbanized counties of their proper representation in the State Senate.

fully utilized—on the high court. Emergencies on the Superior Court bench can be left to special judges which the governor may appoint.

2.—An amendment authorizing the General Assembly to establish a Board of Paroles with complete authority to grant, revoke and terminate paroles.

This proposed change in the constitution would relieve the governor's office of the parole chore after July 1, 1955, placing this highly important function in the hands of a special board established by the General Assembly.

3.—An amendment reducing the length of residence for voting in a precinct from four months to 30 days preceding an election.

This will simply mean that fewer votes will be lost by changes in residence.

4. An amendment abolishing the requirements for short term offices created between the date of the general election and the following Jan. 1.

This proposal would simplify the ballot and eliminate much confusion. Under present conditions, many offices must be filled by election between the election day and Jan. 1 if they are vacated by death, resignation or otherwise. You have people running for the short term—between election day and Jan. 1—and the long term—between Jan. 1 and the end of the regular term of office. Candidates can either seek one or both.

The proposed change would give the governor authority to appoint successors to the office for the unexpired term—which, in effect, would run until Jan. 1 following the next general election.

Progress in North Carolina will neither hang nor fall on the outcome of the Nov. 2 vote on these four amendments. Not all, in a small measure, improve the efficiency of North Carolina's state government.

'Something Wrong Last Time HE Was Running Scared'



No Gin And Sin

The Kids Are Bored Today

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK
WE HAVE HAD AN inundation of the youth this holiday season, and while I am no chick myself, I swear I felt chilled by comparison. Our youth do not today—the ones who aren't out zip-zooming or jumping on people—seem very grave, very proper, and almost stuffy sedate. Perhaps this is good.
One young gentleman who ought to be off booting a football around or experimenting with six or seven kinds of cocktail combinations, to find out what makes him tick the nicest, comes and sits at my feet.
"Sir," he says—and that "sir" really grates, because you can feel the gray hairs pop—"sir, what do you think I ought to do to become a great writer?" I don't laugh when I say this, but I want to be immortal!



MODERN YOUTH Where's The Fun?

mechanics of putting words together so that they sound like what people say and do. I would learn the constructive use of the word "omit," which is very good word, indeed, when tastefully employed for emphasis. Mostly, I would work for money. But right now I would ask me where the bright spots are in this town, and do I know any nice little numbers...

so, indeed, he did. BLUEPRINT BUNCH They are a blueprint bunch, these youngsters that I know. They all seem to have plans, gravitas, and they all act very solemn. They mostly seem to go steady with one babe, and they behave as if they were already married. They talk learnedly of things in literature and art and politics and economics and world events in all sounds like they read it in Time magazine, and they probably did, but their majestic collection of current events depresses me.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
The Prime Minister of Pakistan, our most important ally in the Middle East, abruptly canceled his visit in the United States and Canada last Thursday and flew back home.
He had news of political trouble in Pakistan and he was also given a series of personal brush-offs in Washington.
Even though he received a jovial semi-polio from President Eisenhower, his entourage made no bones about the fact that Eisenhower was delayed by the series of brush-offs begun when the White House changed the Prime Minister's schedule at the last minute because Eisenhower was delayed by hastily arranged political speeches. Mohammed Ali was told he had to be in Washington at the airport to greet him, even though this interfered with an honorary degree he was receiving from Columbia on Oct. 15. Nevertheless, he complied.

Ike Snubs Pakistan Prime Minister

Mrs. Eisenhower failed to entertain Ali's very attractive wife, the Begum. She was not invited to the White House. At all. To make up for this, the Pakistan Embassy gave a reception in her honor for the wives of Southeast Asia ambassadors.
On top of all this, the President of Liberia came to town while the Prime Minister of Pakistan was still here and got the super-duper kid-love treatment for the trimmings, including a parade down Constitution Ave., a special greeting at the airport, plus a tour all over the eastern U.S. with Republican politicians falling over each other to get the Negro President to visit cities with heavy Negro populations.
Meanwhile Mohammed Ali was supposed to go to Canada. At the last minute, however, Premier Sir Lauront asked him to wait a few days, because, he too, was being campaigned in Washington much for Mohammed Ali. He notified the Prime Minister of Canada that he was canceling his trip. Shortly thereafter he got word that he faced political trouble at home, so he packed up and flew back to Pakistan.

Bulk Of The Nation's Labor Vote Will Go To Democrats

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON
IF ORGANIZED workers follow official union endorsements and endorsed to vote for "liberal" vote predominantly Democratic on Nov. 2, but national union spokesmen rule out flat predictions on how the labor vote will go.
Union officials told Congressional Quarterly that when their members go to the polls, most of them "independently and on a nonpartisan basis."

A Q analysis shows, however, these union groups have been vigorous in efforts to help voters make up their minds. For example, six major groups have issued reports to their members on congressional voting. Tabulated together, the reports show that in the union view, Democratic congressmen backed labor about four times as often as Republicans.
DEMOCRATS BACKED
In addition, Q's surveys of campaign spending reports and union endorsements show that although labor's rank and file is being urged to vote for "liberal" candidates of either party and although some Republicans have received union support, the bulk of labor backing is going to Democrats.

As debaters flare over unemployment in certain areas and both parties angle for the workers' vote, unions have urged members to consult voting records prepared by Labor's League for Political Education (LPE); the legislative department; International Association of Machinists (IAM); United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO); Labor's Non-Partisan League (United Mine Workers); and International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO).

In rating the performance of individual congressmen during the 83rd Congress, the six groups piled such issues as Taxes, unemployment insurance, atomic energy policy, farm price supports, Tall-Hartley amendments, appointment of Albert C. Benson to the National Labor Relations Board, public housing, and legislation a g a i n s t Communist-infiltrated unions.
Analyzed together, these voting records say, on the issues selected, Democrats in both houses voted "right." On a line with labor's vote position, 67 per cent of the time, while Republicans scored 18 per cent on voting "with labor." Q's tally union charts show that, in labor's eyes, Republicans voted "wrong" 78 per cent of the time and Democrats 26 per cent of the time.

In the Senate, according to the composite tabulation, only two senators who re-elected voted 100 per cent "right." Both were Democrats, Hubert H. Humphrey (Tenn.) and Estes Kefauver (Tenn.).
Q's analysis shows that 17 House members, all Democrats, who voted approval for all of the votes they cast. They are: Reps. John A. Blatnik (Minn.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), James B. Fowler (Ill.), A. S. J. Carnahan (Mo.), Lester Johnson (Wis.), Frank M. Karsten (Mo.), John Lesinski Jr. (Mich.), E. E. McCarthy (Neb.), Will E. Neal (W. Va.), Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.), James W. Reed (Ill.), and Chances W. Utt (Cal.).

While there were variations in the lists of roll calls the six labor groups used, all of them rated the votes of each member of Congress as "right" or "wrong"—or, in effect, "pro" or "against" labor.
A Q tabulation of the labor in Q's composite tabulation of his votes on the issues labor selected. Together, they appeared on 27 roll calls in their report on representatives' voting. The composite shows they scored Rep. Charles R. McNair (Tenn.) three "for" labor and 21 "against."

Four Representatives cast all their votes "wrong" in labor's eyes. They were: Reps. Robert W. Taft (Ohio), J. P. McCarty (Mich.), Will E. Neal (W. Va.), Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.), James W. Reed (Ill.), and Chances W. Utt (Cal.).

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Taking Creaks Out Of The Wheels

FOR YEARS, the creaking wheels of justice have needed overhauling in North Carolina. But legislative efforts to hammer out an adequate program of judicial reform are invariably hamstrung by politics.
This was the case in the 1953 General Assembly. Sen. Hamilton Hobgood's bill to redistribute the state's judicial districts kicked up a major dust storm that ended in a stalemate—and defeat of both his and the Unstead-approved plan for replenishing the judicial manpower.
The House of Representatives wanted to do what the Senate would not do. It wanted to redistribute the state's judicial districts. The Senate wanted Mr. Hobgood's plan for redistributing.
When the two houses couldn't agree, Sen. Terry Sanford put in a stopgap measure to allow the governor to name 12 instead of the usual eight special judges. That bill passed on the last day of the session.
A new effort will be made in the 1955 General Assembly to win approval of a redistributing plan—so badly needed in North Carolina to provide reasonable acceleration of justice. Under a proposal of Chief Justice M. V. Barnhill and the State Judicial Council, there would be 30 districts instead of the present 21. Mecklenburg and Guilford counties would be assigned two judges each and Wake, Durham, Forsyth and Buncombe counties would be one-judge counties, or districts.

ham, Forsyth and Buncombe Counties would be one-judge counties, or districts. The wisdom of the plan is obvious. First of all, it would provide more judicial manpower on a uniform basis for a growing state. Second, it would reduce the size of present districts and provide an adequate number of courts for counties with congested dockets.
It is sure to stir strong emotions in the political arena however. To ease its legislative journey somewhat, Chief Justice Barnhill has recommended that redistributing be presented to the General Assembly in the form of three separate bills.
The first bill should deal with the redistributing and redistributing alone. The second should be permitted to enter into the consideration of that particular question.
The third should be a second bill to deal with the question of the number of judicial divisions into which the state is to be divided.
The third bill should provide a calendar of courts for the new districts.
The chief justice's proposal is politically sound. It is a good one.
With this strategy, an acceptable redistributing program would have its best possible chance of finding its way through the legislative jungle. It certainly deserves the support of the Mecklenburg delegation.

One World: A Linguistic Battleroyal

A SEGMENT of the French press is hopping mad because English is creeping in to corrupt the French language.
"Mon Dieu and my goodness! Don't Frenchmen realize that turn about is fair play? The language of Racine, Voltaire, Colbert and Chateaubriand has been invading foreign tongues all over the globe for centuries. It's about time some reverse lend-lease came bouncing back.
Long ago, Englishmen and Americans acquired the habit of saying apropos, la mode, gallery, badinage, has relief, hors d'oeuvre, gauche, esprit de corps, cuisine, eau de cologne, entrepreneur and other Gallicisms too numerous to mention.
Everywhere in every country during the 17th and 18th centuries, French cropped up in the language of politics, the language of the kitchen, the language of gallantry, the language of the army.
The Germans still say blond, brunet, dame, delicatesse, armee, marschall, marine, kavalierie, sollicit, patsch, romanze, melodie, konzert.
The Russians say soldaty, equipage, bataly, teremonia, kourtsiany.
The Danes say papier, komedi, melancoli.

The Swedes say etikett, parfym, toilet, byra ("beurrin").
The Hungarians say alamode, artilerie, billet, ombrelle.
The Dutch say republikken, general, admiraal, soverainiteit, leter and dessert.
The Spaniards say etiquette and liberteina.
The Italians say toilette.
All say friending.
"Whatever it is that has made French the universal language of Europe?" asked the Academy of Berlin once. Rivaroli, who carried off a prize in a debate on the question, said it was the language's "amiable clarity."
He was only partially right. The triumph was that of France herself.
French was the dominant language because the France of Louis XIV and Voltaire and others became the dominant nation on earth, the greatest power in the world.
The cards of fate have been reshuffled. Now it is the French themselves who are hearing strange foreign words filter into the native tongue.
C'est end de la era.

TOO FAST

AT THE American Congress of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Dr. Edward A. Lambert reported that human nerves telegraph their impulses to the muscles at a speed of 120 miles an hour.
But we can think of some mornings

after when the nerves were wasting their speed. No muscles.
If it's hard to keep up with the succession of international conferences, remember rulers can't find much time for war if they're always at meetings.—ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

Quote, Unquote

Do-it-yourself is a national craze, but so far no secretary has lost her job.—ELLSWORTH (Ga.) Sun.

From The Knoxville News-Sentinel

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