John G. Carpenter

No public official has ever been de-nounced as thoroughly and as consist-ently by this newspaper as the late John G. Carpenter. In the 24 years he served as Policitor of the 14th Judicial District we called repeatedly, and ineffectually, for his defeat at the polis, and we missed no opportunity to direct public atten-tion to what we considered his indefen-tion to what we considered his indefensible laxity in the conduct of his duties.

sible laxity in the conduct of his duties. Yet, although we carried on a sort of guerilla warfare against John Carpenter, the Solicitor, The News always remained on excellent terms with John Carpenter, the man, When our editorial campaigns were at their bitterest, Mr. Carpenter greeted members of The News start with unfailing courtesy, and many of them were his close, personal friends.

were his close, personal friends.

It was, in fact, John Carpenter's complets incapacity for anger and for bit-terness that led us to condemn him. Charged with avenging crimes against society, he could never put his heart in the role, with the result that many a guilty North Carolinian escaped punish-ment. His honest kindness won him a legion of friends, but it also incapacitat-

legion of friends, but it also Incapacitated hin, for a public post that requires a dispassionate zeal for justice.

We always regretted that John Carpenter chose a career as public prosecutor. He was, when his heart was in his work, an able, sometimes a brilliant courtroom lawyer, and he would have been an extremely effective defense counsel. Also, we suspect, he would have been a much happier man.

We would be guilty of conspicuous hypochsy if we expressed here our regret

pocrisy if we expressed here our regret pocrisy if we expressed here our legicus at the passing of John Carpenter, the Solicitor, but we are honestly moved by the passing of John Carpenter, the man. Those charges we repeatedly brought against him have been not prossed by death.

An Appointed Congressman

This is the day the voters of the Tenth Congressional District-or a few of them at least-go to the polls to make official the appointment of Judge Sam Ervin to Congress. His will be the only name on

the appointment to state be an extension to congress. His will be the only name on the ballot, and, under the terms of an agreement between Democratic and Republican politicos, no names will be written in except a meaningless few inscribed on the spur of the moment. The Judge, we are confident, will represent the District ably in the year's service that lies shead of him. He has promised to continue those legislature projects initiated by his late brother, and certainly he is well-equipped to meet the array of national problems now before Congress.

As a practical political matter, the Democratic District Committee's decision to nominate Judge Ervin for the unexpired term was an obvious solution to a tough problem. His agreement not to stoand for reelection, which led the Republicans to agree not to put up an opponent, leaves the field open for the dozen would-be Congressmen of both Parties who plan to enter the race next dozen would-be Congressmen of both
Parties who plan to enter the race next
Summer. The unexpected Congress vacancy has been neatly postponed so that all contenders can get off to an However, practical politics and the

Judge's admitted competence do not cutweigh the fact that his appointment is a serious, albeit legal, abridgement of the democratic process. The House of

Representatives was established to provide the people with direct representa-tion, but Judge Brvin, its newest mem-ber, is going to Washington as the choice of six Democratic politicians, not of the voters of the District. And, what-ever his other qualifications may be, his

ever his other qualifications may be, his appointment was made possible, as we pointed out once before, by the accident of his birth.

We previously suggested that a special primary be called by both the Democrats and the Republicans to select nominees. for today's election, and, granting that it would have been expensive and inconvenient, and that it would have reduced the efficiency of the new Congressman by involving him in another primary only a few months after he took office, we still regard it as the only proper method of filling the vacancy. Democracy itself is an expensive inconvenient and frequently inefficient process.

We are still hopeful that Judge Ervin's appointment will serve as a reminder that the election laws in North Carolina are in bad need of a complete overhaul.

The flurry of legal opinions handed down in the wake of Joe Ervin's death established nothing except the right of Party politicians to take any action they see fit when a Congressional vacancy oc curs. A simple new law, carrying out the intent of the United State Constitution, which provides that no appointed Rep-resentative shall sit in Congress, is clear-ly in order.

Filibuster Against What?

The FEPC fillbuster, we think, gives most Southerners the creeps, including some of the good Democrats who are accere proponents to pass the bill.

Some of the hard-pressed Southerntively assisting in the campaign to talk the Commission to death. Sooner or lat-

the Commission to death. Sooner or later everybody concerned, on both sides of the central question, is forced into verbal excesses, and the debate sinks to the level of one of those pre-Civil War racial discussions that used to consume so much Congressional time.

Southern Senators, forced to defend a system of segregation established outside the law, stand on barely tenable ground from the outset, and their only recourse is to band together and use their considerable parliamentary skill to prevent a clear majority from pushing through a law they recognize as totally unacceptable to their considerize as totally unacceptable to their considerize as totally unacceptable to their considerize as totally unacceptable to their consideration strange oractical bypaths and wind up defending a set of outmoded principles most of them have privately abendoned. have privately abandoned.

nd the thundering periods of their defense there lies only one good, logical argument, so far as we can see. The claim that many of FEPC's proponents are motivated by purely political considerations as dubious as those that forced the Southeners into their fill-buster is as valid as it is ancient. The United States Senate is not the sort of forum in which a couple of Senators acting on their own can bring a highly controversial matter to the floor and force its consideration; FEC was dragad in at this peculiar moment with the full knowledge and consent of the Democratic leaders, and, we are certain,

ers have voiced the suspicion that the canny gentlemen who boss the Senate deliberately and with malice afore-thought invited their fillbuster, preferthought invited their fillbuster, prefering to endure a few weeks of uninhibited oratory rather than face some of the pressing, and much more politically dangerous issues that lie in the offing. Specifically, the Southerners suspect that they are being used to postpote consideration of some of the violently anti-union legislation that has grown out of the present strike wave.

It strikes us as a reasonably well-founded suspicion; we have no doubt that a considerable majority of the Senate would vote for continuation of FEFC, but we don't believe that many Senators consider the issue important enough in itself to risk short-circulting the entire legislative process at this

the entire legislative process at this critical moment.

And that, of course, makes the FEPC filibuster a masterpiece of irony, for among the leading opponents of the FEPC are the leading proponents of anti-union legislation, gentlemen who find ti-union legislation, gentlemen who find themselves forced to postpone consideration of their own extremist labor measures in order to postpone the FEPC bill. And, if the present heated exchange of politiker recipes keeps up long enough, the current strikes will be settled, anti-union sentiment will die down, and the Dixie Democrats will find that they have, while talking the FEPC to-death, preserved the Wagner Act.

From The Washington Post:

Let The White House Alone

Quite apart from its associations, historical and patriotic, the White House is one of perhaps three or four genuinely beautiful buildings in Washington. It is nor that matter one of the finest examples of domestic architecture in all the world. A great deal of its beauty derives from its proportions, and this symmetry would be utterly and irreparation of the property of the prop for that matter one of the finest exdestroyed if President Truman and Mr. Lorenso S. Winslow are permitted to go through with the current plan for another \$1.550,000 extension to the west wing. This plan, to judge by the architect's rendering, as published in The Poes last Saturday, would give the White House the appearance of something about midway between a large and pre-tensions railroad depot and the clubbases of a very expensive Long Island use of a very expensive Long Island

colf club.

There is no evidence that we can discover that the White House was ever in-

tended to be anything more than the residence of the President of the United States and his family. President Truman's family is smaller than many, or perhaps than most of his predecessors.

man's iamily is smaler than many, or perhaps than most of his predecessors. It seems to us that there is something symbolic about this expansion of the White House. The original idea seems to have been to give the President a readefice that would thoroughly beit his eminence and dignity, and yet to avoid anything which might affront the republican sensibilities of the Nation. This idea was admirably incorporated into the original Hoban plans. Grandeur and simplicity were most artuly combined. Thus, with all its spacious and majestic beauty, the White House remained a house—not a castle or a palace. Perhaps, then, the current effort to convert it incomments of the content of the converting that will have the dimensions, if not the majesty of a great imperial palace has an historical signifiperial palace has an historical signifiPlay-By-Play On Big Steel **Negotiations**

WASHINGTON showdown in the steel ations came after 48 hours to white House negotia-

negotiation of bizerre White tions during part of which Phili Murray and Ben Parless did nothing but read the mers, and which FairEss us northmerchants and during which
man was in the
man was in true
mily tug of-war
between conservatire and liberal
vanted him liberal
vanted him to stell
midustry battet in out. Reconversion boss John Snyder was in
his group.

this group.
Other advisers argued that
bands-off attitude meant throw

Hannegan was the leader of this coup.

Group.

Group.

The but only after some of the most peculiar negotiating ever sen inside the White House. Here is a plave-by-play account of what When Phil Murray postponed the steel strike one week at Truman's request, he had heard, the excess reasonable. I want you to give me one week to make Fairless stille this thing. That's why I making you to postpone the strike ray and Fairless arrived at the White House for their second meeting.

ray and Fairless arrived at the White House for their second meeting.

Truman immediately delivered a stinging demand that the strike threat be ended promptly in the national interest. He asked no questions, but fold the U. S. Steel chief and the CIO leader to go

READING THE PAPERS

READING THE PAPERS
Secretary of Labor Schwellenback and labor adviser Steelman
then sat down with the two men,
Schwellenback asking Fairless if
he had any new proposal for breaking the deadlock. Fairless replied
that his company's postion remained the same. The offer stood at 15
cents an hour increase. Fairless. that his company's postition remain-ed the same. The offer stood at 15 cents an hour increase. Fairless said, no more. Schwellenback put the same question to Murray, who the same question to Murray, who the same question to Murray, who then the cents an hour. Schwell-back then left the room, told the two men to get together. A few minutes later Steelman also walked out.

"Well, what did you fellows decide?" Murray asked Fair-less, referring to the conference held the day before with other leaders of the steel industry.

Fairless replied that the industry's offer remained the

Fairless replied that the industry's offer remained the
same. Murray started to dissame Murray started to disthe fact that the Government
was treating the Steven the Steven
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tomorow and I wan you answer the previous White House con-ferences Fairless offered to drive Murray back to his office. This time Fairless boiled out in silence. Next day Murray accepted Tru-man's offer, Fairless rejected it, and a fight-to-the-finish show-down between capital and labor seemed to be on.



From ABC's Town Hall Broadcast:

Expectations Of One Returning GI By Millard Lampell

(NOTE: Millard Lampell, a former Air Forces sergeant, is the author of the forthcoming book, "The Long Way Home." Along with Bill Mauldin and others he appeared in New York on the American Broadcasting Co.'s Town Hall broadcast recently. This is his address.—Eds., THE NEWS).

Gress.—Eds., THE NEWS).

This is one of the cities Gisloved to brag about. New York, the forest of the cities of t

ing of security.

Fifty-six thousand veterans in
New York City alone are living on
a handout. And it's not because
they want to, and it's not because
they re loaders. It's because theyre
being offered jobs at \$25 to \$35

"Don't argue with me, ran."
Fairless replied. "Pleased don't it still stands. I can't so higher."
Murry did continue arguing. Murry to save his strength.

"There's no use arguing. Philips and was a bast strength."
There's no use arguing. Philips and the strength.

"There's no use arguing. Philips and the strength."
The said. T can't so any higher."
Sig the two men sat for almost an hour, Murray occasionall type and the strength.

While were in the Army we use of the said. T can't so any higher."
Sig the two men sat for almost an hour, Murray occasionall type and the work in the deadlock but the said. T can't so any higher."
Sig the two men sat for almost an hour, Murray occasionall type and the said that was the said that was the said that was the said that the president of the Cabbuct room. Please to the Cabbuct room. Please and the cancelled his plan and would be in the said of the said that the president of the said that t

a million and a half married veterans without homes, and they can their mothers in-laws.

THE BIG PROFIT

Private contractors won't build how-cost houses when they can make more profits out of office buildings. Well, this concerns the state of the growth of the growth of the growth of the growth of the product of the growth of the growt

The People's Platform

Who, Us?

"I resent the charges of being an obstructionist in passin' needed legislation!—why, most of the time I wasn't

why, most of ever here!"

Who was responsible for that reasonable facsimile of a Buchenwald stroidy in Friday morning apaper? I refer to that picture with the capthon, "They"l Miss Their St. I there snything wrong about three Gis going on furlough? And, incidentally, what do you know about these guy3? Perhaps they we as furlough. Perhaps they haven tenoush points to come home.

If I were any one of those three guys and it saw my picture in your good to clander.

You have given these guys a damn dity deal, Just for the hell for the hell strong and the picture you're taking about you want to mail a copy of that picture to Westbrook Fegier, Old demonstrating Ols be court-martialed without clay. — Eds., The News.)

A Brief Note On Canned Mail

On Canned Mail

Clank FIELD LUZON F. 1.

I chimen first beneat sport your newspaper has been showing in its recent editorials. Hence I am send-ing you an article that was written today Field I and the property of the control of the

WHOULTH'S L' Joseph S. Lepper (NOTE: The enclosed document was a mimographed sheet embodying an intemperate and illiconsidered prevent and prevent and

Marquis Childs Ed Pauley's Big New Job

THE political pot will soon come to a bold as a result of a series of appointment. President Truman will shortly make. most controversell, but of appointments, but of a spointments, but of a win w. Pauley to be UI deserved and of the proportion of the National Control of the Park appointment is ?



Obviously, however, it will stir up nothing like the tempest which would blow up it Paulicy were named to the No. 1 position at Many and the property of the No. 1 position at Many and the property of the California and elsewhere) will come into the deckate over his forthcoming suppointment is, of course, his connection with the quarrel states and have the right to exploit under lease to private companies, the oil off the U.S. shoreline between low tide and the three-mile limit. However, the property of the Interior Icles has championed the rights of the Pederal Government, although the record shows that, some years Pederal leases on the ground that the States had title to the soil out to the three-mile limit.

had title to the soil out to use successful finite. Working threesely to organize State attorney generals into a pressure bloc, with the lope of getting the state of the stat PAULEY'S DENIAL

PAULEY'S DENIAL

It has been charged that Pulley aided in
this effort and solled support from members of Congress for a measure which would
unequivocally put title to the offahore oil with
E-States. This, Fauley vehemently denies.
But deeper than the question of law are
the political tides which flow beneath the
surface of the Truman Administration. In
Statistic Conference of the Truman Administration. In
Succeeding the Conference of the Conference
las which is butterly opposed by Kenny and,
incidentally, to Pauley.
Secretary Ickes and Secretary of Commerce Wallace have lined up with the Southern California faction. If Ickes leaves the
Commercial on shortly after March 4, as he is
commerced with the Commercial Commerce of the Commercial
That is a question some of his colleagues
That is a question some of his colleagues

Government? That is a question some of his colleapues would like to have answered, particularly in view of the fact that they have been told that he will become head of the Political Action Committee when he retires It is a fascinating political picture that is likely to develop even more interesting overtones in this election year.

Samuel Grafton

The Matter Of American Face

American Face

New York

I shall become a commountage of say that
American preatige in the eyes of the world.

Have we teally started, then, to consern outselves about American "face?" If we will then, to consern outselves about American "face?" If we will then, to consern outselves about American "face?" If we will the the consern outselves about American "face?" If we will the there are many American very period of sensions.

There is that feelf-constituted sub-committee of the committee, for instance; composed of Senators composed of Senators composed of Senators and the sensions of the sensions

down outside his window, making uncouth down noises, and in substance, telling the world to pay no attention to him?

FICKTING MR. BYENES

The thing is expecially sad because, actually, there is no issue. The United Nations Organization does not impose trusteeship article to the total pay the pay to the substantial to substantial to the substantial to t



