

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1954

Clyde R. Hoey—Statesman

It is a journalistic cliché to say, on the death of a state leader, that "North Carolina today mourned the death of..." But in the case of Sen. Clyde Roark Hoey, it is quite literally true.

No man in recent political history, and probably in this century, was so universally loved and respected. None was so widely known. None had so many personal friends, or could reel off so many Tar Heel first names without prompting. At one time or another during his long political career, he had visited or spoken in virtually every town and hamlet in North Carolina. And the expressions of grief which are pouring into Shelby to day are spontaneous and genuine.

Mr. Hoey had long been a living legend in North Carolina. He was the only Tar Heel ever to serve in the U. S. House of Representatives and the State Senate, the governorship, the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate. When he ran for the U. S. Senate in 1944 (after Bob Reynolds had withdrawn from the field to avoid certain defeat), Mr. Hoey was nominated by the largest majority North Carolina has ever given a senatorial or gubernatorial candidate in a Democratic primary. And when he announced for re-election in 1950, he had no opposition.

He was fast becoming a living legend on the national scene, too. He was much sought after by photographers, who saw in his dignified yet debonair figure the

very essence of the senatorial tradition. He caught the eyes of visitors to the national capital with his long, white hair, the frock coat and striped pants, the wing collars and high-top shoes he wore throughout his life.

And the red carnation which was a fixture on his coat lapel seemed to point up the fresh vitality with which he tackled his duties every day.

A deeply religious man, Mr. Hoey held to high standards of integrity and morality in his public life. As former chairman of the Senate investigating subcommittee now headed by Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin, Mr. Hoey exposed the "five percenters" and was scrupulous regarding the rights of witnesses. He searched, as Vice President Nixon said yesterday, for facts, not headlines.

Like the late Cameron Morrison, Clyde Hoey was a Democrat of the old school who, though differing many times with the national party leadership, remained steadfastly loyal and sought to iron out differences from inside the party. He was an effective and convincing campaigner because his words rang with such obvious sincerity.

His death in Washington yesterday removes from the political scene one of the finest men North Carolina has produced, a man who earned and merited the all-too-rare designation of "statesman."

Mecklenburg's Doctors Lead The Way

THREE CHOICES faced the white doctors of the Mecklenburg County Medical Society Tuesday night when they met to decide whether the word "white" should be deleted from their constitution and by-laws, thus making Negro doctors eligible for membership.

The white doctors could have rejected the proposal. They could have paralleled the action of the state medical society by tabling the motion and waiting to see what the state society established by the state society will recommend regarding Negro membership in the state.

The third choice was to remove the ban against Negro physicians. That is the course which the white doctors chose, by a resounding 95-23 vote. That was the logical, honorable and courageous choice, and they should be commended for it.

The local group thus becomes the first county medical society in the state to open its doors to Negroes. The legality of the local group's action, in view of the state society's exclusion of Negroes,

is in dispute. One legal opinion is that the county society's action is illegal. If that opinion is correct, the state society's House of Delegates will decide what to do with the Mecklenburg group. Another legal opinion is that the admission of Negro members to a county society does not make the county society ineligible for membership in the state society, nor is such admission contrary to the constitution and by-laws of the state society.

Whatever the legal results of the action taken by the local society, the other results will certainly be favorable to this community. Physicians of both races will benefit from professional association with each other. Young Negro doctors will be more inclined to come to Charlotte to practice. The quality of medical care in Mecklenburg County will thus improve.

Beyond that, the doctors have provided a moral leadership that cannot but have its effect on the ministers' association and other professional groups.

Proposed Amendment Of Dubious Merit

THE Senate has passed a constitutional amendment which, if approved by the House and three-fourths of the states, would fix the number of Supreme Court justices at nine. There are now nine justices on the high bench, but the number is established by law (and has been changed several times in the past) rather than by the Constitution. The proposed amendment would also require Supreme Court justices to be under 70 years of age, and to be re-elected for a specified number of years, to retire at age 75.

The first-mentioned provision of the amendment reflects the Senate's lack of faith in itself, which was previously expressed in strong Senate support for the Bricker amendment. Senators are apparently afraid that a strong President will talk them into "packing" the Supreme Court, as Franklin D. Roosevelt unsuccessfully tried to do. Study senators, rather than unnecessary constitutional changes, are the best safeguard against powerful Presidents.

The compulsory retirement proposal is of dubious merit. For one thing, the

average length of life in the U. S. is now 68 1/2 years. The average length of life is increasing steadily—by nearly four years in the past decade—and in another two decades it may be 75 years, which means that many people will live, and be able to work, well beyond the age of 75.

Furthermore, with the years come wisdom and maturity, at least to most people, and judges need all the best qualities. One of the most eminent chief justices of them all, Oliver Wendell Holmes, was 90 when he resigned. And John Marshall died on the bench at 79.

If the senators think judges should be retired at 75, must they not request the retirement of Senators Green (86), Neely (79), Hayden (76), George (76), Gillette (75), Murray (78), Butler (75), McCarver (77), Lombard (76)? And should they not ask the dozen or so representatives of similar ages to go out to pasture with them?

We trust the House will vote down this unwise proposal, and that the Senate will get busy on matters that are more important.

From The Wall Street Journal

THE INTERNATIONAL ID

THE suggestion was made the other day before the American Psychiatric Association that one thing wrong with the world is that there aren't enough couches in the proper places. At Geneva, for instance.

The association's president said that the same principles applied to treatment of psychotic persons might well work on neurotic nations.

We suppose that countries, like people, do suffer from complexes, and that the international id is something to be taken into account. A country's ego can often get it into trouble if it is unchecked, and a highly developed libido (Jung, not Freud) will only make the trouble worse. History is full of accounts where some nations had to make others lie down quietly and listen.

Some nations are unduly shy, and this is unfortunate because it leads directly to intervention which is bad for trade. Others suffer from deep-seated fear complexes resulting in inferiority feelings which in turn make them brash and bold. Others have that feeling that they are always being spied upon and quite likely they are right. Still others are given to fits of glory and some to fits of indecision.

It's really not surprising that nations

are that way, come to think of it. For people are that way and countries are only collections of people and the complexes are the same. Though why some of them choose Charles Adams' characters as their models is probably something the psychiatrists themselves would like to know.

In any case, if the diplomats do take to the couches to plan the better world, we suggest that it's not necessary to try to cure all these varied complexes in all these different nations.

The ones to go to work on are the countries suffering from laustrophobia. It's that deep-seated feeling that gets them and the world into most of our troubles. If the psychiatrists can do something about that, they will have done much to straighten out the international id.

Mrs. Petrov, saved by Australian police from being taken back to Russia and possible imprisonment or death, was "kidnaped," according to the Communists. In the red version of the fairy tale the decadent Prince Charming always kidnaps the fair maiden from the jaws of the kindly old dragon who merely wants to devour her.—MATTOON (ILL.) JOURNAL-GAZETTE.

'Wouldn't You Rather See A Ball Game Or Something?'

There's A Brighter Side To Current Gloomy Picture

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSON

IN these next days and weeks and months, there is going to be plenty of bad news—about the attempt to arrange a new Munich in Indochina, for instance. If only for the sake of contrast, a look at the hopeful side of current events is now in order.

For there is a hopeful side, although few people see it, both to the grim crisis in Indochina and to the domestic political crisis that is currently spilling over in the McCarthy-Army hearings.

Broadly speaking, the administration had got thoroughly on top of the ordinary business of government. When it confronted the Congress, it was ready with a highly impressive, admirable, well-moderate conservative program.

Until itself, this was great progress from the disorders of the take-over from the Democrats the year before.

But in January and for some time thereafter, the Eisenhower administration was like a general who had organized his forces well and efficiently, but had left his flanks perfectly unguarded.

The ordinary business of government was well in hand, but the critical business was not in hand at all. No protection was being provided against the two dangers, of the increasing arrogance of the McCarthy-style neo-Fascism at home, and the increasing power of Communist imperialism abroad.

Trying to look through these domestic-political and foreign-political difficulties has now cost the administration and the country a very heavy price. The McCarthy-Army hearings have to be endured because the White House kept hoping that "Joe would be good" until it was too late to prevent a major explosion. In the same way, the White House kept hoping that the two dangers would somehow save itself; so now it will take a miracle to save Indochina, and that miracle must certainly involve the use of American troops if it occurs at all.

That is the dark side. The hopeful side is the way the White House and the Eisenhower administration reacted when they learned the truth that every new crisis must be met by someone who never can look through the hard problems. This

is always the moment when the real test is made of a new American administration's fiber. Surely it is reasonable to feel that the Eisenhower administration has passed the test.

In the big foreign crisis, when the sentences of the danger in Indochina was at last realized, the President, the Secretary of State, and the leaders of the Pentagon acted with vigor and courage to try to ward off the danger.

The fine quality of John Foster Dulles' offer of united action is being under-rated, because this offer has not been accepted by our allies.

The plain guts of the Administration's willingness to send American air to relieve Dien Bien Phu has not been widely noted, because this project was hailed by British objections. These acts have not preserved their object, but they were not the acts of cowardly or weak-willed men who shirked more vigor and courage and realism in the risky period that is ahead.

THE DOMESTIC SCENE

In the lesser but still ugly political crisis at home, the pattern has been the same. As soon as the President and his team grasped the real danger of McCarthyism and McCarthy, they acted with vigor and courage on this front too.

Secretary of the Army Stevens may not appear the most brilliant man in the world on the television screen. He may have made many mistakes. But he went into the McCarthy-Army hearings to defend a great principle. He has doggedly defended that principle under the most relentless brain-washing. And despite all the political pushovers who would like to appease McCarthy at home as well as the Kremlin abroad, the White House has had the guts to make a clean break with the Wisconsin senator. Here again there are no signs of cowardice or weakness of will.

By every indication one can find, moreover, these two crises should be the last episodes in the story of how this Administration learned by doing. The political analysts who are shaking their heads at the way the two crises are being handled, are likely to be proven wrong in the long run. For the long run is always the time to be vigorous and courageous than to try to look through the hard problems. Eisenhower now seems to have recognized this rule of civilian government. He has long ago recognized it as a rule of military leadership.



People's Platform

Letter should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Washington Needs No 'Promotion'

Marshallville, N. C.

IN reference to your editorial of May 7 concerning Gen. Washington, may I be 'red-blooded' and 'speak now'?

This great American needs no such honor as the senators from Pennsylvania propose. Gen. Washington was our first President and as such, our first Commander-in-Chief of all American Armed Forces. This rank was given to him by the Constitution of the United States (Art. II, Sec. 2, (1) and requires no act of Congress to make him equal or senior to any general.

The very fact that he was first among all Commanders-in-Chief in himself paramount to any honor that the Congress may bestow upon him.

Why demote the general?

C. W. MCGEE JR.

Shocked By News Views On McCarthy

Charlotte

DESIRED to get at the root of the McCarthy-Army dispute from the beginning. I obtained a copy of the Peres testimony before the McCarthy Committee, the Zwick testimony and all other data pertinent to the matter and read it in full.

By switching from one station to another and filling in with later transcripts, broadcasts, I have heard practically every word of the hearings now in progress. So I believe I am about as well informed about this thing as your average reader, and being so informed I'd like to make a few comments.

In the first place, I want to say that during this whole controversy I have been shocked by your slanting of the news on that subject. Especially shocked at your headlines which at times have been so misleading they were actually dishonest. No wonder the ignorant who depend upon headlines and the two false of the four false ideas form such asinine opinions.

You, of course, are always out on a limb with the Alps. You followed them right out there in the Oppenheimer matter. And weren't you out on that limb with them when the Alger Hiss case first broke? You are just sure McCarthy wants to be President—or is it Dictator? The trouble is,

Mr. Editor, you read too many of your own columns. You ought to read David Lawrence sometimes or George Sokolsky and get the American viewpoint for a change. If you keep fooling around with Drew Pearson and the Alps you're liable to become an outright Communist one of these days!

Secondly, I was trying so hard for three months to find out who gave Irving Peres an honorable discharge, and he just can't get a report on it! He said a lot about preferential treatment for Private Schine but no one seems a bit interested in who was responsible for preferential treatment given Captain Peres—that is no one but McCarthy and his committee. 'Charlatons were again preferential treatment, kept in this country—promoted, given an honorable discharge.

You suggested the other day that the way to treat McCarthy was to laugh at him. Could be, maybe that's the way to treat The Charlotte News. I know our family had a big laugh the first day we saw your front page picture of the representative group of people you had interviewed. One even seemed a bit hazy about the whole thing, thinking the man in question was General MacArthur. But from those interviews you decided "Charlatons were again McCarthy!" Really now!

—MRS. UNA TAYLOR

Why Are Christians Silent On McCarthy?

Charlotte

EDITORS, THE NEWS: I cannot help but be heartily distressed that there is not a more uncompromising rebuke of McCarthy. Your paper has been so misleading they were actually dishonest. No wonder the ignorant who depend upon headlines and the two false of the four false ideas form such asinine opinions.

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—MRS. UNA TAYLOR

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Washington

THE average person who watches perspiring Karl Mundt of South Dakota preside over the McCarthy investigation probably doesn't realize some of the private problems Mundt faces.

In the first place, his wife, Mary Mundt, is an ardent McCarthyite. She belongs to the little group, including Jean Kerr McCarthy and Bary McCormick Tankersley (niece of the Chicago Tribune McCormicks), who help Joe's moves and give him moral encouragement.

Second, Mundt himself is not that close to the group, though almost. It was Joe who tipped Mundt off, about a year ago, to a stock deal in Texas which Gulf Sulphur did some small trading. Clint Murchison, the big Texas oilman and friend of McCarthy's, was interested and tipped Joe off. Karl admitted newsmen that he bought more than 200 shares.

On the other hand, Mundt has reason to be friendly to the Army side, for John G. Adams, the Army counsel, is a South Dakota Republican, and state in which Karl must run for reelection in November.

Adams was once an official of the Young Republicans, also worked for Sen.

Mundts Are Close Friends Of McCarthy

Washington

Chan Gurney of South Dakota, then went into the Defense Department. He isn't well and he's been accused of Communist leanings and he's been smarting under the McCarthy investigation. In fact, he's one of the witnesses McCarthy and Dirksen would like to keep off the witness stand.

These are some of the problems general Chairman Mundt has to face and one reason why he sometimes vacillates as he rules over the turbulent McCarthy hearings.

Dirksen Rates With Ike

Those who watched the bitter battle between Taft and Eisenhower at the Philadelphia convention in 1948 and helped get him nominated. He called Dewey the "most cold-blooded, ruthless and selfish political boss in the country" in 1948. In 1952, he was against Eisenhower in '52, but is one of his close advisers in 1954.

Joe's Faithful Friend

But no matter which side he is on for President, Dirksen has been a consistent, faithful friend of Joe McCarthy's.

One of the most significant things Dir-

sen ever did regarding a McCarthy probe was send a public relations man to New York to be connected with the Federal government to attend a top and secret hearing of the McCarthy-Army hearings.

He is Harold Rainville, onetime assistant to Dirksen, but now drawing pay as a consultant to the Federal government. This is a purely party organization and its members have no FBI clearance and no right to attend congressional hearings as representatives of Congress. Yet Rainville was sent by Dirksen to Fort Monmouth with Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwickler.

This is the kind of cooperation Dirksen has given to McCarthy.

If any of the witnesses appearing before the committee with Rainville present are to be called to the stand, the courts undoubtedly would uphold them. For the presence of a private public relations man working for a senator and given the privilege of examining witnesses, including an Army general, undoubtedly made the hearing invalid. It also showed how much of a closed shop McCarthy operated during the Fort Monmouth hearings and the closeness of the Dirksen-McCarthy tie.

Polk Had Same Problem As Ike

Charlotte

EDITORS, THE NEWS: I HAVE been reading Bernard DeVoto's interesting book, "The Year of Decision 1860." History is repeating itself in a number of ways. In that year, President James Polk, a native of Mecklenburg County, had as his secretary of state Mr. James Buchanan, who was, the author says, very shrewd, but had no backbone.

At that time, when we were trying to obtain Oregon without offending the British, and Texas and California without arousing Mexico, Mr. Polk realized we never got our ends by vacillating and compromising. He, being a forceful man, ordered the secretary of state to tell England we wanted all of Oregon, whether England liked it or not. Though this was against his timid nature, Mr. Buchanan followed through, and probably was surprised to find he was speaking the only language England could understand.

If our Mr. Dulles, and, in fact, most of our administration's leaders, including the President, had used these methods with Russia, we would perhaps not have been so many diplomatic blunders.

I am, and have always been, enthusiastically for Mr. Eisenhower, but so long as he is hamstringed by certain members of his own party, I'm afraid he will not be able to show his true worth as a president. He would do well to pattern his actions after those of Mr. Polk, who did not allow himself or his cabinet to be browbeaten by foreign powers.

—MRS. J. E. WEBB

Allies Begin To Close Ranks As Compromise Fades

By MARQUIS CHILDS

GENEVA

THE completely unyielding attitude of the Chinese and Russian delegations on Korea is having its inevitable effect. The Western powers have begun to close ranks as the hope cherished by some of these powers of a decent compromise fades to nothingness.

The all-or-nothing stand of the Communists has eased the tensions that had begun to build up in the anti-Communist side of the conference table. If the Communist position had been only a little less adamant, a little less transparent in its bald intention of removing all American support and influence from all of Asia, the American position here might have continued to be difficult.

In perhaps the most notable speech of the conference thus far, Lester Pearson, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, pointed to the difference between the Communist and non-Communist halves of the world. Refuting the charge of imperialism and colonialism leveled against the United States, Pearson said:

"If the United States did not respect the rights and interests of other nations, Canada would not today be an independent power but merely a satellite of her great neighbor. If her representatives would not be able, as they certainly are, to speak their own minds and stand up for their own views in conferences of the nation,

even if this means, as it has more than once meant, disagreeing with some aspect of the United States of America."

This Pearson took the fact that some American delegates have been complaining that certain of the 18 nations represented here were unwilling to accept the Communist position as evidence of the vitality of free opinion in the west. What he did, too, was to reaffirm the essential role of the United Nations, thus answering China's Chou En-lai who has sought to isolate the United Nations as an "aggressive body."

Back of Chou's attack on the United Nations was the implication that if Communist China became a member it would cease to have that characteristic. The Communist Chinese have made a demand to be added to Canada for recognition of the Peiping regime. The assurance has been given that if Canada were to make such a move, it would immediately respond by sending an ambassador to Ottawa.

Canada had been seriously considering extending recognition to the Communist regime. But the Canadian government has decided to believe that this should certainly be held up so long as the Communist attitude is openly hostile and in consideration of any fair and reasonable solution for those trouble spots in Asia that can start another World War.