



Member of United Press,  
Scripps-Howard Newspaper  
Association, Associated  
Press, American Newspaper  
Information Service and Ameri-  
can Bureau of Circulations

Owned and published daily  
except Sunday by the Indian-  
apolis Times Publishing  
Company, 214-220 West Mary-  
land Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Price 10 cents; copy 2  
cents; delivered by carrier, 12  
cents a month. Mail subscrip-  
tion rates in Indiana, 53 a  
year; outside of Indiana, 65  
cents a month.

Give Light and the  
People Will Find  
Their Own Way

Phone Riley 5551

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934.

#### FORTY-NINE PARTNERS

AT Warm Springs President Roosevelt told representatives of five southeastern states that co-operation between the states and the federal government is vital to the success of this social security program.

The President could have gone further. Co-operation between states and the federal government is vital to virtual recovery and reform undertaking now under way or contemplated. And, unfortunately, there is more of chaos than co-operation among the forty-nine American copartners.

Take relief. In the care of destitute families some states are proud and willing co-workers with Washington, others are mendicant Oliver Twists that never tire of passing their plates for more soup. Federal contributions to states vary from 28.9 per cent of total relief in Massachusetts to more than 99 per cent in South Carolina and Mississippi. State contributions range from 67 per cent of the total in Delaware to nothing at all in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska, Wyoming, the Dakotas, and the Carolinas. Certainly in this matter of relief we should be hearing less of states' rights and more of states' duties.

Or take relief. Many states busily are tapping revenue sources long considered federal in character. They are taxing tobacco, liquor, beer, personal incomes. Some have tax systems so obsolete that they have had to call upon Washington for help to save their school systems, their essential social services, their credit. Others foolishly compete for wealth by dangling income and inheritance tax concessions before the eyes of rich families. State and federal tax systems must be co-ordinated to prevent a general collapse of revenues.

Or take labor standards. Progressive states like Ohio, New York, Wisconsin or Massachusetts are put to it to compete for industries with laggard states. NRA has tended to equalize minimum standards, but in its state labor law codes the country is still a crazy quilt of forty-eight designs and colors.

The same lack of teamwork is a blight on planned use of land and natural resources, on the regulation of utility rates, divorce laws, and many other social controls in which the forty-nine partners should be working shoulder to shoulder.

Now, it would seem, is the time to end this chaos. Never in recent years have the American people been so eager to follow a President, never have there been so many projects calling for united action.

Can he not persuade the Governors to set up in Washington a permanent liaison organization to speed co-operative projects and keep in touch with house and congress in matters of common interest?

If they are to be partners instead of dependents the states must co-operate.

#### RICHBERG ON NIRA

MR. RICHBERG, the President's right-hand man, last night outlined the administration's long-awaited and overdue plans for NRA. Despite his protestation that the views were merely his own, obviously he spoke by the book.

And he spoke exceedingly well. Seldom has a difficult subject been unfolded more lucidly.

With the three general policies laid down most Americans will agree.

The first is that "the purposes and principles of Title 1 of the national industrial recovery act should be and will be carried forward into permanent legislation." Capital, labor and the public have found the benefits of this first American experiment in industrial co-operation and orderly planning too valuable to dispense with.

The second is that NRA or its permanent successor should operate with the greatest possible flexibility. This should apply not only to code making, price and production control and supervision of trade practices, but also to labor regulations. If seventeen months of trial-and-error administration of NRA has taught anything it is that blanket methods and rigid rules can not be clamped down on widely differing industries in a country so vast as ours. One industry's meat is another's poison.

The third is that if agreements are to be preserved for employers they must be equally preserved for workers. Mr. Richberg's statement of labor's rights to free collective bargaining under Section 7-A was, perhaps, the clearest and most persuasive since enactment of the law.

"Trade and industry are going forward," he concluded, "along the road on which we have set our feet—the road of self-discipline and a democratic co-operation between all interests and the government in establishing and maintaining an industrial law and order in the relations of business men with each other and of employers with employees."

Mr. Richberg's speech merits and will receive detailed discussion by the country in the weeks to come. Then congress will pass upon it. Meanwhile the nation has a better idea of administration policy.

#### KEEP CHILDREN ERECT

IF the infantile paralysis serum developed by Dr. William H. Park of the New York City health department proves as effective as he believes it will be, humanity will be indefinitely indebted to that gentleman about as deeply as it is ever indebted to any one.

Dr. Park has found a serum which he believes grants immunity against this dreadful disease. Approximately twenty-five people have been inoculated with it so far; all have received immunity.

Further tests, of course, will have to be made to see whether the immunity is permanent, and to make sure also that there are no

unforeseen faults in the process; but the present outlook is exceedingly encouraging.

In any case, it will take some time before this serum can be made available to physicians outside of New York. But if present expectations are fulfilled, a tremendous achievement in preventive medicine will have been made.

#### WE COULD AID ALL

THE depression wouldn't look so bad if it were not silhouetted against a bright sky. Back of the unemployment, the privations, and the lost profits of the last few years there rises a picture of what we might have done if only we could have found some way of keeping all the wheels turning.

This picture has now been given definite form by the report of the national survey of potential product capacity, authorized by the federal government last March to see just how far our actual production and consumption fell short of what was possible.

The report submitted by this group is one of the most important documents offered the American people in recent years.

It states bluntly that the wants of every citizen could have been met without the necessity for capacity production. In other words, what some of us have long suspected is proved to be true—there is no physical reason why anybody in America should lack for anything.

In the banner year of 1929, for instance, we produced food worth nearly \$27,000,000,000. But because 59 per cent of our families get along on incomes of less than \$2,000 a year, they were forced to consume diets containing too little meat.

If we had produced \$3,000,000,000 more of food products, every family could have had a proper diet.

In 1929, also, we bought 29,000,000 men's suits; 173,000,000 dresses, 9,270,000 men's coats and 614,000,000 pairs of women's stockings.

But the clothing industry was capable of producing between two and three times as much, in each of these groups; every citizen could have had plenty of decent, well-fitting clothing without calling on the industry for capacity production.

If all our unemployed doctors and nurses had been put to work, every person in America could have had perfect medical treatment for \$42 a year. If our building industry worked at capacity, every family in America could be occupying a pleasant, up-to-date home inside of ten years.

Our transportation system could be expanded enormously and run profitably; we could easily spend \$12,000,000,000 a year on education, instead of approximately \$3,725,000,000, as we do now.

How is a Utopian picture like this to be realized? The board remarks that each of our 27,000,000 families must have a buying power of \$4,700 a year—which, as they say, is a good trick if you can do it.

But, however difficult the attainment of that goal may be, the importance of the report as a whole can hardly be overestimated. Everybody can have enough of everything, if we can just find the secret.

#### EXAMPLE OF INFLATION

THOSE who feel that inflation of the currency would be a good thing for the country ought to get together with the Texas Negro who decided to go in for a little inflation of his own.

This chap took a \$1 bill, touched it up with a bit of green paint, and made it read \$1,000,000. Then he took it to a bank and tried to deposit all except \$200 of it, which he asked for in cash.

Unfortunately, it was just at this point that he fell afoul of the law, and he probably will have no chance to make any further experiments. But his effort was not so different from that of the inflationists, even so.

In each case, money is pushed far beyond its real value and made worthless. Whether you do the trick with green paint or a government decree makes little difference.

#### A LAND PLAN

THE sudden awakening of American business to the need of government planning is illustrated by the report of the land policy committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It agrees with the two basic principles in the New Deal land policy. One is that progressive ruination of this country's basic natural resource must stop, the other that only the government can stop it.

The committee outlines a program similar in essentials to the administration's.

In proposing to adjust agricultural production to demand, the committee urges "international negotiations to stimulate exports" of farm surpluses; government research to increase industrial uses for farm and forest products; gradual removal of submargin land from cultivation through tax differentials and credit control, rural zoning, consolidation of scattered communities, public purchases, erosion control and reforestation. It urges also that all projects relating to federal acquisition and administration of these submargin lands be placed under the department of agriculture.

The second is that NRA or its permanent successor should operate with the greatest possible flexibility. This should apply not only to code making, price and production control and supervision of trade practices, but also to labor regulations. If seventeen months of trial-and-error administration of NRA has taught anything it is that blanket methods and rigid rules can not be clamped down on widely differing industries in a country so vast as ours. One industry's meat is another's poison.

The third is that if agreements are to be preserved for employers they must be equally preserved for workers. Mr. Richberg's statement of labor's rights to free collective bargaining under Section 7-A was, perhaps, the clearest and most persuasive since enactment of the law.

"Trade and industry are going forward," he concluded, "along the road on which we have set our feet—the road of self-discipline and a democratic co-operation between all interests and the government in establishing and maintaining an industrial law and order in the relations of business men with each other and of employers with employees."

Mr. Richberg's speech merits and will receive detailed discussion by the country in the weeks to come. Then congress will pass upon it. Meanwhile the nation has a better idea of administration policy.

#### KEEP CHILDREN ERECT

IF the infantile paralysis serum developed by Dr. William H. Park of the New York City health department proves as effective as he believes it will be, humanity will be indefinitely indebted to that gentleman about as deeply as it is ever indebted to any one.

Dr. Park has found a serum which he believes grants immunity against this dreadful disease. Approximately twenty-five people have been inoculated with it so far; all have received immunity.

Further tests, of course, will have to be made to see whether the immunity is permanent, and to make sure also that there are no

unforeseen faults in the process; but the present outlook is exceedingly encouraging.

In any case, it will take some time before this serum can be made available to physicians outside of New York. But if present expectations are fulfilled, a tremendous achievement in preventive medicine will have been made.

#### WE COULD AID ALL

THE depression wouldn't look so bad if it were not silhouetted against a bright sky. Back of the unemployment, the privations, and the lost profits of the last few years there rises a picture of what we might have done if only we could have found some way of keeping all the wheels turning.

This picture has now been given definite form by the report of the national survey of potential product capacity, authorized by the federal government last March to see just how far our actual production and consumption fell short of what was possible.

The report submitted by this group is one of the most important documents offered the American people in recent years.

It states bluntly that the wants of every citizen could have been met without the necessity for capacity production. In other words, what some of us have long suspected is proved to be true—there is no physical reason why anybody in America should lack for anything.

By extending the intelligent demand for competent treatment of mental and nervous diseases, mental hygiene has had a powerful influence in increasing the prestige of psychiatry in the medical colleges. It has brought psychiatry into its own in medical education as well as medical practice. It was no accident that the first medical director of the national committee was called to one of the most important posts in psychiatric instruction in our country.

Not only has mental hygiene developed a rational perspective in approaching mental and nervous diseases; it also has aided in the movement to provide competent treatment for these diseases. It has organized and pooled the resources of neurologists and psychiatrists. It has enabled social workers, and even the average intelligent layman, to know where and how mental and nervous disorders are treated scientifically.

By extending the intelligent demand for competent treatment of mental and nervous diseases, mental hygiene has had a powerful influence in increasing the prestige of psychiatry in the medical colleges. It has brought psychiatry into its own in medical education as well as medical practice. It was no accident that the first medical director of the national committee was called to one of the most important posts in psychiatric instruction in our country.

As a result of the mental hygiene movement, coupled with the progress of psychiatry, we are today able to distinguish between the mild disorders, known as neuroses, and the more serious manifestations, which we call psychoses.

It has been demonstrated that as a usual thing, the psychoses first assert themselves as neuroses which, if unchecked, may take on a psychotic character. This has indicated the very great value of the preventive technique in mental hygiene. A neurosis is much more easily halted and treated than a psychosis.

But the preventive goal of mental hygiene goes farther back than merely holding in check neurotic symptoms. It endeavors to prevent neurosis through laying out a broad philosophy of conduct which will render unnecessary the wide prevalence of neurotic types in the population.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuro