

'HAVES' STRIVE TO FREEZE STATUS QUO AS 'HAVE NOTS' ARM FOR TIME TO STRIKE

Six Nations Which Hold Two-Thirds of the Earth's Surface Are Pitted Against Powers Like Germany, Italy, Japan.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the third of four dispatches analyzing the war danger and its causes.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor

PARIS, March 9.—The struggle for access to raw material, in time of war as well as in time of peace—plus the fact that only six nations hold a mortgage on two-thirds of the earth—makes a new world conflict certain.

The remaining third of the land surface of the globe is divided among some 60 less fortunate nations, some of which—like Germany, Italy and Japan—are arming night and day to force a new deal.

No promises on the part of the "haves" merely to share their surplus materials with the "have nots" will arrest the march of events. In fact, no such pledge could be kept as long as the League of Nations functions. Italy today is finding, just when she needs them most, that essentials are being denied her by sanctions, embargoes or quotas.

To achieve their "place in the sun," "manifest destiny" or whatever they choose to call it, every strong power now knows it must control, as nearly as possible, three things: Adequate raw materials, markets, and room for economic expansion.

'Have Nots' Await Moment

These three things are possible only where there are colonies or their equivalent. That Germany, Italy or Japan would agree to any scheme of "collective security" based upon the status quo, or would live up to any such agreement if made, is unthinkable.

They haven't the slightest intention of helping to "freeze" the present world territorial situation. Only the "haves" are willing to do that. The "have nots" are merely awaiting an opportune moment to fight for more.

There are only 57,000,000 square miles of land on earth good, and indifferent. Of that, Great Britain controls 13,172,000 square miles, or approximately one-quarter of the total.

Second comes the Soviet Union, with 8,144,000 square miles, or above one-seventh. France ranks third, with nearly 5,000,000 square miles, while China comes fourth with four and a quarter millions.

U. S. Last on List

Brazil is fifth with 3,265,000 square miles and the United States, with some 3,000,000 miles, comes last of the landed "Big Six."

Germany, with 70,000,000 population, is confined to an area only slightly larger than California—18,000 square miles.

Japan, with approximately the same number of inhabitants as Germany, has even less land, not counting her recent grabs. Japan proper has 150,000 square miles, mostly of mountains, or about the same as Montana.

Italy, with 42,000,000 population, has a total area—exclusive of her "collection of deserts" flatteringly called colonies—of a paltry 120,000 square miles. She is smaller than New Mexico.

I do not contend that the "haves" should turn over part of their territory to the "have nots." This article has nothing whatever to do with the facts, plus the universal conviction in Europe that, like it or not, these facts are leading the world at dazzling speed, toward another conflict.

Miss Point Altogether

Japan, Germany and Italy insist they must expand or explode. And they naturally prefer to spend the force of the explosion in a foreign war rather than in domestic strife.

They talk a good deal, too, about being overcrowded. They say they must do something with their "surplus population." Critics reply that when the Germans did own colonies they did not go there in vast numbers. They cite the fact that there are more Italians in New York City than in all Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland combined. And they observe that there are fewer Japanese today in Manchuria than are born in Japan proper in a single year.

All of which may be true. But they miss the point altogether. Germany, Italy and Japan do not mean they intend to round up millions of their inhabitants and send them overseas as colonists. They mean something far more fundamental.

Seeks Access to Materials

In Japan I was told again and again that, given adequate food supplies, raw materials and a market, Nippon does not need to export Japanese. Like little England, she can feed and employ them at home.

Given control of Korea, Manchuria, Jehol and the northern provinces of China between the Great Wall and the old bed of the Yellow River, Japan will be well on the way to her goal. She might indeed send comparatively few settlers into that area. But she would have access to a vast store of raw materials now lacking, plus a population of 120,000,000 Chinese among whom to develop a controlled market.

And whatever Japan developed within this controlled area would swell her own national wealth and help her hold her own among the great powers, in peace and in war.

That is the sort of thing the "have nots" are really driving at when they talk of room to expand. As many people today live in New York City alone as inhabit the whole kingdom of Belgium. But they are able to do so only because of an ample hinterland supplying foodstuffs, raw materials and a market.

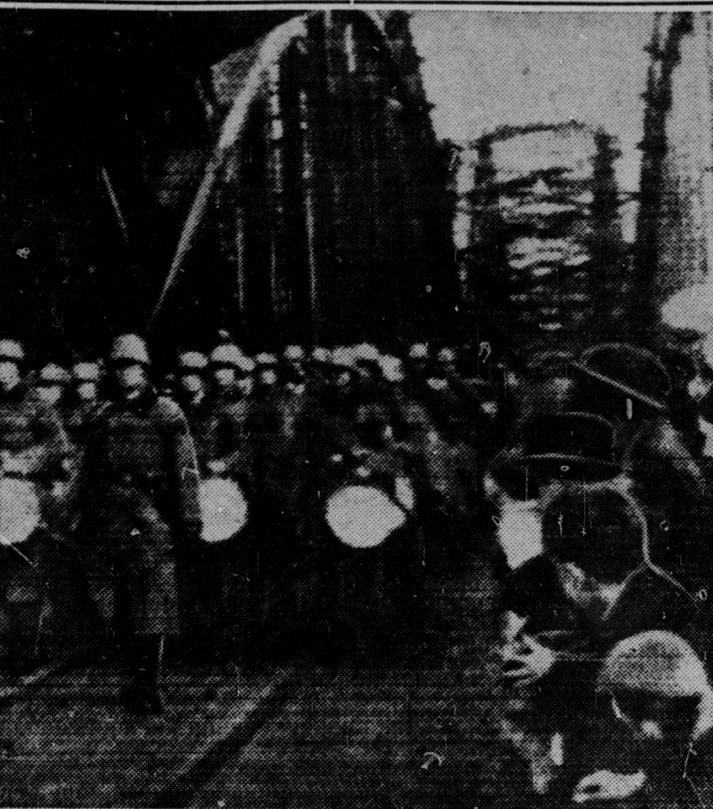
Were New York surrounded by alien soil, the American island of Manhattan would be forever at the mercy of its neighbors. It could not long survive.

What makes a new conflict certain is just that the "have nots" intend to fight their way to more as soon as they believe they are strong enough to do so. And second, the "haves" as always are determined to hang on to what they have.

The League of Nations' efforts to assure access to raw materials will not, I fear, stave off the trouble.

Tomorrow—The big IF's.

GERMAN TROOPS CROSSING RHINE



LOCAL AIRPORT TEST MAY END FLYING DANGER

Blind Landing Equipment Is Seen as Advance in Air Safety.

(Continued From Page One)

Terre Haute, Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O.

Heretofore planes have been able to get from port to port by this system, but in unfavorable weather couldn't land at their destination. During the recent cold wave here, the pilot of a transport plane made 10 "passes" at the Municipal field, but was unable to get down. He was forced to fly farther West.

Radio Beams Are Used

The new equipment deals not with the problem of direction but with landing. A pilot, flying on a radio range station beam, knows when he comes over his home field, because he runs into a "cone of silence." For purposes of narration, we will leave him at this point until we can describe the blind landing system.

Mr. Griffin has built two radio stations established on a line with the approach runway. The inner building is located 1,500 feet from the airport boundary, and the outer station is 900 feet farther out.

Each of these stations sends out a non-directional horizontal radio beam and a vertical beam. A flier coming into the "cone of silence" tunes for the inner station horizontal beam, which puts his radio compass at zero. If he is flying out of line with it, the needle will swing either to right or left.

As he flies over this station the vertical beam flashes a red light on his instrument board. This indicates his exact position.

Flier Follows Beams

Then he makes a turn, tunes to the outer station, and flies over it. When he reaches the outer station, he makes another turn and now heads in for a landing.

After passing over the outer station for the second time, he again rechecks his compass and starts to turn down. Upon reaching the inner station, Mr. Griffin estimates the pilot's altitude should be approximately 150 to 200 feet.

When the inner station's vertical beam flashes his red light, the flier starts his glide. At 100 feet he is expected to be able to pick up the outer approach lights that lead to the runway.

The runway itself is marked with flush-type lights, and the flier should be able to follow down and make a normal landing. He can use the lights and make a semi-blind landing or continue to use only his instruments.

Although this experiment was started in Newark, N. J., this is the first city to be completely equipped.

The Municipal Airport was chosen because of its ideal location, and because it has no heavy traffic.

ACTIONS OF MODERN SOCIETY CONTRASTED

Pastor Points Out Inconsistencies in Noon-Day Sermon.

Inconsistencies of modern society were pointed out today by the Rev. Robert C. Alexander, All Saints Cathedral vicar, in a Lenten sermon this noon in Christ Church.

"With our aims we feed the hungry, clothe the naked and provide shelter for the shelterless, actually thinking that we are giving ourselves to God as He is identified in human need," Rev. Alexander said.

"Then we turn in our business and commerce and exploit and rob others so that they in time become dependent upon society as objects of others' charity."

OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau.

Sunrise 6:06 | Sunset 5:45

TEMPERATURE
—March 9, 1936—

6 a. m. 28 1 p. m. 47

6 a. m. 42 10 a. m. 50

6 a. m. 43 12 (Noon) 53

6 a. m. 46 1 p. m. 56

BAROMETER

7 a. m. 30.11 1 p. m. 30.10

Precipitation 24 hrs. ending at 7 a. m. 18

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 4.72

Deficiency since Jan. 1 2.01

OTHER CITIES AT 7 A. M.

Station. Weather. Bar. Temp.

Amesbury, Tex. Cloudy 29.98 42

Bismarck, N. D. Cloudy 29.62 42

Chicago Cloudy 30.28 34

Cincinnati Rain 30.10 46

Denver PicCloud 29.86 46

Des Moines, Ia. Rain 29.86 46

Helena, Mont. Snow 29.80 34

Jacksonville, Fla. Rain 30.00 62

Las Vegas 30.00 52

Little Rock, Ark. Clear 30.00 52

Los Angeles Cloudy 29.58 54

Minneapolis Cloudy 29.94 32

Mobile, Ala. Cloudy 29.56 60

New Orleans Cloudy 30.22 42

New York Cloudy 30.02 42

Oklahoma City, Okla. Clear 30.04 50

Omaha, Neb. Cloudy 30.04 48

Pittsburgh, Pa. Clear 30.40 48

Portland, Ore. Clear 30.40 48

San Antonio, Tex. Clear 30.05 48

San Francisco Clear 30.08 56

St. Louis Clear 30.10 44

Tampa, Fla. Cloudy 30.05 48

Washington, D. C. Cloudy 29.18 42

INSTALLS BLIND FLYING EQUIPMENT HERE

Bennett H. Griffin, who flew almost around the world with Jimmy Mattern in July, 1932, has been working for several months installing blind flying equipment at the Municipal Airport. He hopes to take intermediate landings out of the experimental stage and make them "fool proof."

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CITY UNABLE TO PURCHASE LAND FOR ROAD WORK

Only \$10,000 Available for W. Washington-st Right of Way.

The Works Board today informed the State Highway Commission it could not purchase the right of way for a project to remove the hair-pin curve at W. Washington-st and the railroad overhead.

The purchase would cost the city approximately \$40,000 to \$60,000, and only \$10,000 is available, the board said.

City Engineer H. B. Steeg proposed a plan whereby the dangerous curve could be removed without purchasing such an extensive right of way.

The board is to confer with the commission later this week.

Protest Street Condition

A delegation from the Indianapolis Federation of Community Civic Clubs appeared before the board to complain of the condition of city streets.

Hubert S. Riley, board president, said that a program of permanent street repairing was under way and that the board was negotiating with the Indianapolis Railways for removal of street car rails where they no longer are needed.

Members of the group were Oscar F. Smith, C. C. Livingston, Mrs. William Turpin, Harry G. Stiles and Mrs. M. M. Muench.

DOG POISONINGS PROBED

Police, Humane Societies Join Inquiry on North Side.

Police and the Indianapolis Humane Society today have launched an investigation into the poisoning of several pet dogs on the North Side.

The dogs were killed in the vicinity of Pennsylvania-st. Washington-bld and 50th-st. After examination, police said that one of the dogs was eaten enough poison to kill several dogs.

450 ARE EXPECTED AT FUND BANQUET

Children's Bureau Official to Speak on 'Youth.'

More than 450 persons are expected to attend the sixteenth annual meeting of the Indianapolis Community Fund at 6:30 tonight in the Claypool.

Miss Grace Abbott, former head of the United States Children's Bureau, is to speak on "Youth," and the 1936 honorary member of the Community Fund is to be chosen in recognition of "outstanding achievement."

Two Injured in Collision

By United Press

MARION, Ind., March 9.—Charles E. Humphrey, Detroit, and Mrs. Raymond Atterbury, Kokomo, were injured seriously yesterday when the cars in which they were riding collided at an intersection.

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A MONTH

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Only Studebaker has this sensational aid to safety and convenience. Free's your right foot when you stop on an upgrade—keeps the car from rolling back.