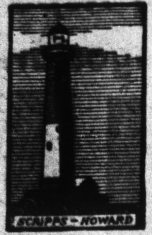


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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

DEWEY OFF TO GOOD START

GOVERNOR DEWEY opened his campaign last night with a telling punch at the very outset, he said, he wanted to make it clear that—

"This is not merely a campaign against an individual or a political party. It is not merely a campaign to displace a tired, exhausted, quarreling and bickering administration with a fresh and vigorous administration. It is a campaign against an administration which was conceived in defeatism, which failed for eight straight years to restore our domestic economy, which has been the most wasteful, extravagant and incompetent administration in the history of the nation, and, worst of all, one which has lost faith in itself and in the American people."

Mr. Dewey, accustomed to backing indictments with evidence, marshalled impressive evidence at Philadelphia to support his strong indictment of the New Deal.

He read the New Deal's own record of consistent failure to produce any cure for depression and unemployment—any cure except war "with all its tragic toll of death, debt and destruction."

HE POINTED to the administrative chaos in Washington, the piling of agency on agency, the quarrels that no one in authority stops, the snarls that nobody untangles, the messes that are made of the people's business at the people's cost.

He cited the New Dealers' fears for the future, their doleful predictions of difficulties and delays in reconversion and demobilization, their dismal preparations for another depression after the war—including Gen. Hershey's shocking statement that after the war "we can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

But, more than that, Mr. Dewey asserted his own firm faith that America can provide jobs and opportunities for all; that we have not even begun to build our industrial plant; that we have not exhausted our inventive genius or our capacity to produce more goods and an ever-higher living standard for our people; that we need not sacrifice freedom to achieve social security; that "we can achieve real social security only if we do keep our freedom."

Of course, he said, we need regulation of the stock markets, bank-deposit insurance, price support for agriculture, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, relief whenever there are not enough jobs, protection of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

"But we must also have a government which believes in enterprise and government policies which encourage enterprise. . . . We must see to it that the man who wants to produce more jobs is not throttled by the government, but knows that he has a government as eager for him to succeed as he is, himself. . . . Our place in a peaceful world can and will be made secure. But nothing on earth will make us secure unless we are productive and unless we have faith in ourselves."

GOVERNOR DEWEY has proved himself again an able prosecutor. It remains for him to prove to the country that, as President, he would know how to act on the beliefs he proclaimed last night. Such action, as he said, involves many things—tax policies, regulatory policies, labor policies, opportunities for small business, the encroachments of bureaucracy—subjects which he promised to discuss in detail in future speeches.

We think that his emphasis on jobs and opportunities, on production and prosperity, on the need for vigor and freshness in the government during coming years of peace, got his campaign off to a good and hopeful start.

NOT A DEBT, BUT AN OBLIGATION

LEGALLY, we suppose, the city council would be entirely justified in refusing to pay Fred B. Telford, municipal consultant, for his services since the expiration of the Jacobs & Co. contract. Morally—well, that's something else.

"I stayed here," Mr. Telford explains, "because I believed there was and is much important work to be done. Several times I was warned that the city had no obligation, legal or moral, to pay me for my individual work. I may not even submit a bill, if the councilmen do not feel that I should. It seemed to be the desire of the citizens' advisory survey committee, Mr. Bowers, Mayor Tyndall and the entire group that I should stay for a time, but there never was a demand for pay for it and there never was a promise of any pay."

The city, however, did accept Mr. Telford's assistance and counsel in preparing the budget and installing a personnel system. Clearly, this is a case of services rendered and value received. It probably is not important to Mr. Telford whether he receives any pay or not; getting the job done right was his chief concern. But it is important to the citizens of Indianapolis that they should do the fair, and the honorable thing.

We believe, on that basis, that Mr. Telford should be paid for his time and his efforts.

After all, Indianapolis is known as "no mean city."

JEOPARDY

THE first sentence in Gertrude Stein's forthcoming book is reported to be:

"I do not know whether to put down the things I do not remember, as well as those I do remember."

Gertrude, you had better be careful. If a Washington bureaucrat sees that sentence, you'll be drafted to write directives.

Eye Trouble

By James Thrasher



WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—We had always considered the British a pretty level-headed people until we saw a story in the London Daily Mail about post-war housing plans in the village of Eye in Suffolk, which is Britain's smallest borough.

The authorities of Eye propose to erect the brick shell of a house, then let Eye's housewives come in with tape measure and notebook and complete the interior to conform with the house of their dreams. The authorities then propose to strike a balance, build rooms and windows and fixtures in accordance with the consensus, and duplicate the model dwelling 40 times—which is all the post-war housing Eye needs.

This, of course, is madness. In the first place, few women have but one dream house. If they did, all these "better homes" magazines would have been out of business long ago. One month the periodical will suggest a delightful modernization or antiquation of the present dwelling. Succeeding issues will offer Georgian, Norman, Latin-American, streamlined, Cape Cod or Scandinavian houses—all enchanting visions which leave the housewife in a haze of indecision not at all unpleasant.

Not to Be Entered Into Lightly

BUT WHEN the time for decision comes—as it often does, even in the most modest households—that is something else. Building, buying or remodeling present concrete problems. Money and practicality enter the picture.

At such a time women discover that a change of housing, like marriage, is not to be entered into lightly. It is a time of doubt and hesitation. And, in the case of the housewives of Eye, doubt and hesitation are going to grow when their frozen daydreams are the objects of judgment and comparison.

And what will happen when the 40 identical dwellings of Eye are constructed? Pride and envy will be practically extinct. Curiosity will be throttled, since all houses are alike. And these things just aren't natural.

Worse still, Eye's good wives will discover that the kitchen windows, taken from a neighbor's blueprint, are in the wrong place. The sink is the wrong height. The living room is too long or too short, or the fireplace won't fit.

All this is going to lead to bitter gossip and civil strife. Old friendships will be sundered, childish companionships will be strained, business will suffer. Reflect, elders of Eye, reflect and reconsider! For the sake of civic amity, don't let this thing spread any farther.

World Affairs

By George Weller



CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Proposals made before the senate by three of its military affairs committee touting the United States' acquisition of "island bases," principally in the western hemisphere, are likely to afford little satisfaction to citizens who have expected to find the United States making a realistic and enduring peace after the colossal expenditure of this war.

Senators McKellar, Chandler and Reynolds, all Democrats, are backing a resolution introduced by McKellar. The principal provisions of this resolution call for the acquisition of the islands mandated to Japan, plus the Galapagos and Bermudas and West Indian islands. Of the coming peacemaking, Chandler states "we must be realistic this time." A critic of this measure calls it "about as realistic in terms of the present needs of America's strategy as acquiring the forts used in the French and Indian wars on the Canadian border, and those used in the Texas war of liberation in Mexico." In the acquisition of the Japanese mandated islands there is nothing new.

Small Satisfaction for King, Marshall

ON DECEMBER 14, 1918, the present assistant secretary of state, Breckinridge Long, presented to Wilson at the Paris peace conference a recommendation that all the then German islands north of the equator should be acquired by the United States. It has been taken for granted since the tragedies of Bataan and Corregidor that no other power would bar the United States ever again from the Philippines and Asia.

Other than these mid-Pacific islands, whose acquisition was under discussion by the United States as early as Perry's time, the only "island bases" mentioned by senators as needful other than the Bermudas are islands guarding the two approaches to the Panama canal. This strategy must have delighted Adm. Mahan and Teddy Roosevelt 40 years ago, but its Panama polarity is likely to afford small satisfaction to Adm. King, whose lost cruisers and destroyers lie at the bottom of the Java sea and the Indian ocean. It will not reassure Gen. Arnold, who is fighting to hold airbases in Northern Burma and China. It will give only modest satisfaction to Gen. Marshall, who has had to build American bases in Eritrea, the Persian Gulf and Central China.

Into Course They Wish to Avoid

IN THEIR ANXIETY not to see the United States taken for a sucker the senators seem unwittingly to be leading the nation into precisely the course they wish to avoid. Perhaps subconsciously, still haunted by the isolationism which they have renounced, they still carry this isolationism over into their principles of acquisition. Hence "island bases" becomes a kind of program for acquiring adjacent insular real estate, instead of a program for retaining bases throughout the world wherever an undeniable American interest has been demonstrated by the fact that Americans are fighting there.

All the islands proposed for acquisition by the senators are already deep within the realm of American power. They offer nothing strategically. They are miles in the rear of the nation's present worldwide commitments, which can be considered permanent. Their acquisition may exacerbate allies without strengthening America's permanent hold on her overseas fronts.

Men who have accompanied our world-wide forces are eager that permanent bases—not necessarily on islands—should maintain the security they have fought for, or as near those points as is practical. The aim, many of them think, should be to offer a permanent chain of security like the world-wide bases of the British empire, but separate from them. Critics of the new McKellar resolution consider it of doubtful advantage that Americans should die in Java, in Dalmatia, in Persia and in Northern Africa, and these demonstrated strategic interests be quibbled away for a raw imperialism of islands in the western hemisphere. As for payment, a hundred Bermudas would not pay for what the United States has expended to recover mandated New Guinea alone.

Island Motif Has Become a Fetish

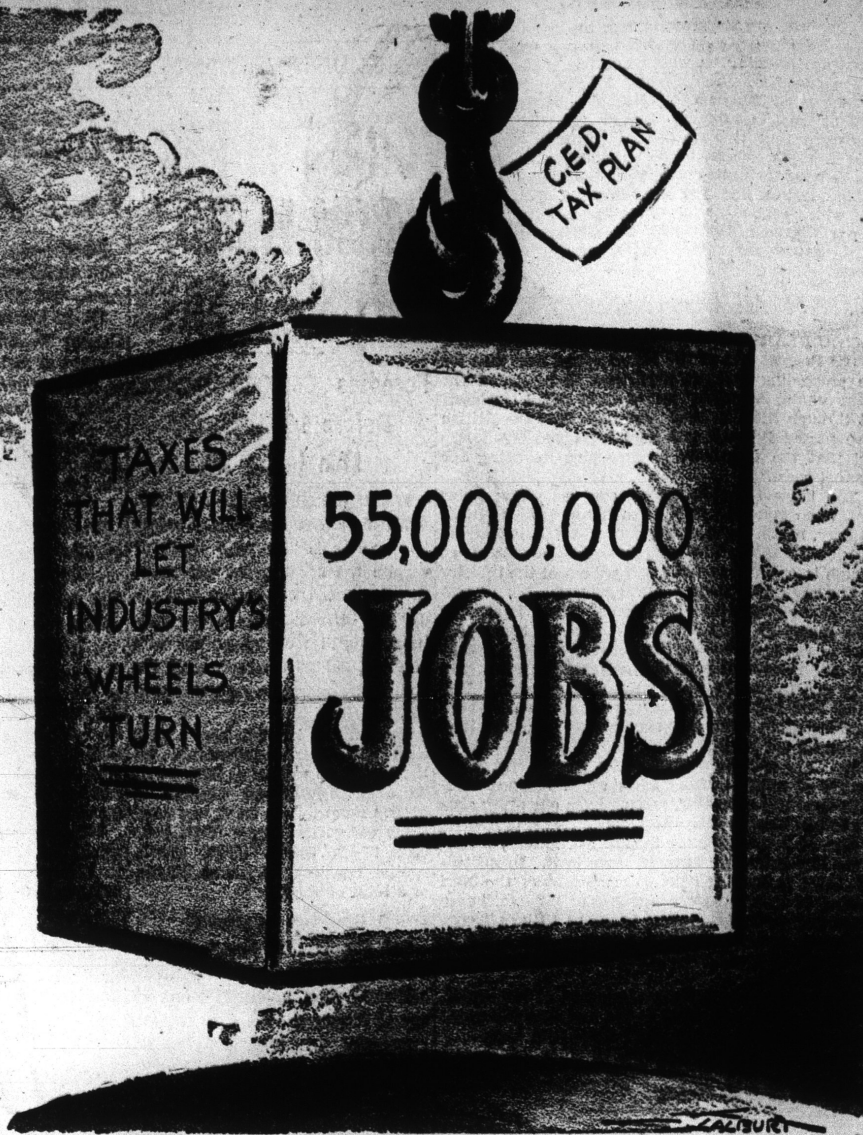
STUDENTS OF the subject of world-wide bases are in agreement that the "island" motif has become a fetish, and should be forgotten. Some future American bases will be islands, but some should be valleys—lands in the sea of the air.

To critics it seems that the American stake in world-wide strategy should be the motive of acquisition, not gain of territory or trade privileges.

In general, the proposals passed by the senate to the foreign relations committee seem to call for a sharp review as to political principles and a complete modernization as to strategy.

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Cornerstone for Post-War America!



The Hoosier Forum

I wholly disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire.

"HOME ISN'T HOME WITHOUT CHILDREN"

By Dorothy Eudaly, Sheridan.

According to the letter written by the person who signed his letter, "A Worker," only people who make better-than-average wages should try to raise children. I wonder if he considered how many of the boys overseas are more than likely from families that don't have enough money to buy a home.

Why not take them on a street-car in rush hours? They have just as many privileges as anyone else. After all, he was young once. If you have no other means of transportation, I'd like to know how you are going to get some place—walk?

Also, if there weren't babies born every day, there would be no progress.

As for living in places where children aren't intended, aren't children intended in every home? Home isn't home without children.

Sure, you don't enjoy other people's children. Does he have children and does he enjoy them?

"JUST ANOTHER OBSTRUCTIVE MOVE"

By Norman Glenn, Clifton County

The fall of 1918 brought to an end the first bloody world war and home to the U. S. A. came a President with carefully made plans to prevent another such butchery. No one doubted the honest, sincere efforts of this man, nor did they doubt his ability. His plan, the League, was new to the public and they could not judge its merits.

Due to isolationism and more to "cursed" politics, a small, determined group was "agin" it. Led by Senator Lodge, they belabored the American people with the idea that the League would make America a slave to Europe and that Article X would send American boys all over the world to fight the other fellow's battles. They distrusted this, feared that, and viewed with alarm every move that Wilson made. The result was that this group won—and where are we now?

Did these Republican leaders really fear the League or was much of it just dirty politics? Do you recall how, in 1936 and '40, certain ones viewed with alarm and how

(Times readers are invited to express their views in these columns, religious controversies excluded. Because of the volume received, letters should be limited to 250 words. Letters must be signed. Opinions set forth here are those of the writers, and publication in no way implies agreement with those opinions by The Times. The Times assumes no responsibility for the return of manuscripts and cannot enter correspondence regarding them.)

they feared the "boloney dollar" would ruin the country?

True to form, even before the meeting of the Dumbarton Oaks conference that seeks a formula to prevent another world holocaust, the chosen GOP leader "views with alarm" and fears, and fears. Why is this? Could it be the same old record playing?

The task of reorganizing the world will be a very difficult one with many headaches for those bearing responsibility of leadership. It is absolutely essential that with this responsibility MUST go authority and here we must make a decision.

In 1918 it was the three great powers of England, France, and the United States that subdued Imperial Germany. In 1944 it will be the blood and wealth of three large powers—England, Russia, and the United States—that crushed Nazi Germany. If Germany is to be policed in the future, these powers must do it; and, if Germany arises again in 1965, these same large powers must sacrifice to do it again.

It seems logical if they must do the job and police Europe, they should have authority for the plan of settlement to be followed. There is no reason to believe that the small nations will be mistreated in this settlement. They were not in 1918.

Would anyone suppose that, after her tragic sacrifices, Russia would meekly permit Poland, Finland, or Turkey to sit with equal voice at

the peace table? And wouldn't it be iron for stay-at-home Ireland to sit as an equal at the right hand of battle-scarred John Bull? After observing history, could anyone picture all nations agreeing to any one plan of settlement?

Now Mr. Dewey, being a smart man—as any presidential aspirant should be—knows the above points to be true. Therefore, we must assume that his fears, distrusts and viewing with alarm must be just another obstructive move in the old political game.

"LET US NOT BE TOO HARD"

By Mather Work Too, Indianapolis.

Now, now, folks! Let us not be too hard on "A Worker" who is so annoyed by our children.

Beyond doubt, he had parents who were very well off financially; else they could not have afforded to raise him. Imagine then them dumping him in the back yard and leaving him there until he reached adulthood so that he would not annoy anyone.

No medical or dental care for this little tyke, for his mother certainly couldn't have taken him out among "discriminating people." Too, doctors and dentists have a queer habit of telling patients when they can come for appointments without regard to whether or not the trolley or bus will be crowded.

No well-fitting shoes or clothes for him, either, if his mother left him in the back yard while she shopped. No museums, parks, music, or entertainment to help teach him about the adult world. Never a meal away from home until he was grown.

Is it any wonder that he grew up warped and intolerant of other people if he was suddenly thrust out into a world without any training for meeting and living among people of all kinds?

It is indeed refreshing, though, to hear of one person who as a child never annoyed anyone.

"THINGS I READ MAKE ME SEE RED"

By Mrs. L. A. M., Indianapolis.

I read the Forum every night and sometimes the things I read make me see red—and I mean red.

The people of this country are supposed to be getting wiser, but it seems like they're getting dumber every day instead.

For instance, there has been quite a bit of controversy about children living in apartments as well as some houses. I know that a good many children are quite destructive, but who is to blame? Their parents both go to work, and leave them at home, expecting the older ones to look after the younger ones. That won't work; it never has, and it never will.

These children are left alone to shift for themselves, and why? Because their parents are money-mad. People who holler about children playing in halls or on lawns or living in apartments should go have their heads examined. These children didn't ask to be born any more than you did. You weren't born grown up, and I'll wager you made plenty of noise when you were a kid.

I agree with Harve Parker and E. Westinghouse: You don't have to be educated to remember things that happened before Roosevelt took office. And you don't have to be very old either.

DAILY THOUGHTS

Avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.

—Romans 12:19.

THEN let the good Thy mighty name reverse, And hardened sinners Thy just vengeance fear.—Scott.

Politics

By Thomas L. Stokes



WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—There's considerable speculation here as to whether congress, in handling reconversion legislation, has played into President Roosevelt's hands and furnished him a possible political issue.

A joint senate-house conference committee now is struggling with the different measures passed by each branch, in an effort to reach a compromise which senate leaders hope will move closely approximate an adequate solution than the house bill. The latter measure has been criticized as inadequate by Bernard M. Baruch, White House consultant on reconversion programs, as well as by Senator George (D. Ga.), chairman of the finance committee which sponsored the senate bill. War Mobilization Director Byrnes tried in vain to get the house ways and means committee to provide higher nationwide unemployment compensation rates—at least a \$20 per week minimum for 26 weeks. That would be higher than is allowed under some state laws.

President Might Veto Bill

IN VIEW of the criticism of these men, all recognized conservatives, it is not likely that President Roosevelt is satisfied with what congress has done; nor does it seem possible that the conference committee, within the latitude of the two measures, can make the ultimate bill satisfactory to him. Congress must stay within the two bills. They cannot insert new provisions.

This raises the question as to whether the President might veto the bill, or, if not that, sign it under protest, perhaps with a stiff message to congress criticizing what it has done. He might also suggest that additional legislation will be necessary to provide sufficient cushions for the unemployed during the changeover from war to peace production, which already is beginning.

President Roosevelt refrained from mixing into the situation while the bills were before congress, which disappointed some New Dealers at the capitol, a dwindling army. Although they felt that he withheld his help at a critical time, it is also true that Mr. Roosevelt has been criticized repeatedly for interfering with congress. Republicans used to say "rubber stamp" congress, an epithet no longer accurate.

Congress wanted to write legislation, itself, and it had full opportunity in the reconversion bill.

Truman Reflects Dissatisfaction

SENATOR TRUMAN (D. Mo.), Democratic vice presidential candidate, obviously reflected President Roosevelt's dissatisfaction with reconversion legislation in his own criticism of the course it was taking.

With the backing of conservatives such as Messrs. Baruch, George and Byrnes, the President has an opportunity to take congress to task. This will give him, at the same time, a chance to assuage the New Deal wing of the party which did not like either the senate or house bills, but which was unable to do anything about it.

Observers at the capitol also are commenting on what a beautiful opportunity the Republicans missed by not presenting a constructive reconversion program of their own that might have offered a middle way between the warring extremes of the Democratic party in congress.

With Democrats divided as they are, Republicans might be able to sail into the widening gulf and make some political capital for themselves.

They seem, instead, to prefer to follow the leadership of the Southern Democratic conservative—they are almost beginning to talk with a Southern accent. Governor Dewey prodded the administration recently on his Midwestern tour to St. Louis for the sluggishness of its reconversion plans, but it did not seem to stir up his own flock in congress.

In Washington

By Peter Edson



WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—

There are a number of intriguing details not mentioned in the department of state's report on the Tyler Kent case. Kent, it will be recalled, is the now 33-year-old U. S. code clerk who four years ago was sentenced to a seven-year term in British prison, after conviction in a British court for violating the Official Secrets Act. Specifically, he was charged with obtaining and delivering to an agent of Germany copies of documents of documents useful to the enemy, and of theft of documents which were the property of the U. S. government, in the custody of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London.

The state department now reveals that copies of over 1500 documents were found in Kent's possession, but what it does not mention is that among the documents were exchanges of coded messages between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, believed to discuss repeal of the U. S. neutrality act, the Johnson act, the destroyer—Atlantic base swap, and outlines for lend-lease legislation—two years before this country finally entered the war.

All this intrigue might possibly have political significance in an election year, but the real reason for the state department's report at this time is to give Kent's official record so as to quiet discussion in congress and check a letter-writing campaign which the young man's mother, Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent, of Washington, has been conducting for the last few months in the interest of obtaining her son's release from British prison and his return to the United States.

Anti-Communist Activities

THERE is general understanding and sympathy with Mrs. Kent's loyalty to her son, but that does not remove the facts of his trial and conviction. Mrs. Kent herself, in making an appeal to President Roosevelt for her son's release in 1942, wrote, "I know my son's offense was a grave one."

Mrs. Kent's own version of the case is that her son first became violently anti-Communist during his service in Moscow as a member of the staff of Ambassador William C. Bullitt, from 1933 to 1939. Young Kent was in Moscow during the great purge of 1936 and became so embittered that in 1939 he was transferred to London, where he was assigned to code-room work.

Because of his anti-Communist sympathies, he became interested in similar activities in London and was a member of a club known as "The Right," headed by Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay, a conservative member of parliament. In this group was one Anna Wolkoff, a white Russian refugee. Another group with which young Kent became associated was "The Link," a group which believed that the salvation of Europe lay in friendly understanding between Germany and Britain.

Says Documents Were Kept for Evidence

IN MAKING copies of the Roosevelt-Churchill cables, it is Mrs. Kent's contention that her son intended to bring these documents back to the United States and present them to the senate to show how the President was planning to bring the United States into the war in support of Great Britain.

Instead, however, she believes that her son showed the documents to Capt. Ramsay. Copies of all the documents were found in Kent's room when it was searched by Scotland Yard operatives in May, 1940. The state department report links young Kent closely with Anna Wolkoff and by inference that she was the anti-Jewish and pro-Nazi confederate who was linked with the Germans. The state department also reveals for the first time that Tyler Kent had made application for transfer to the U. S. embassy in Berlin.

Above: Costume 100% wool suit with deep roll and cuffs of dyed mouton. Gold, 35-inch collar, 99.95, skirt, 10.95.

Right: companion T. with Johnny light wool coat, 18. Co each.