

ROY W. HOWARD WALTER LECKRONE MARK FERREE
President Editor Business Manager

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owning and published daily (except Sunday) by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214 W. Maryland St. Postal Zone 8.

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, NEA Service, and Audit Bureau of Circulations.



Price in Marion County, 4 cents a copy; delivered by carrier, 18 cents a week.

Mail rates in Indiana, 85 cents a year; adjoining states, 75 cents a month; others, 61 monthly.

RILEY 5551

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, put 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, the furniture 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 that the United States acquire "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 want 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 policy 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 measure up to Gen. Arnold, who is fighting to hold airfields 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 retaining adjacent insular real estate, instead of a program for retaining bases throughout the world wherever an undeniably 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 to defend at the points where they have fought for it, 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 Fetiche

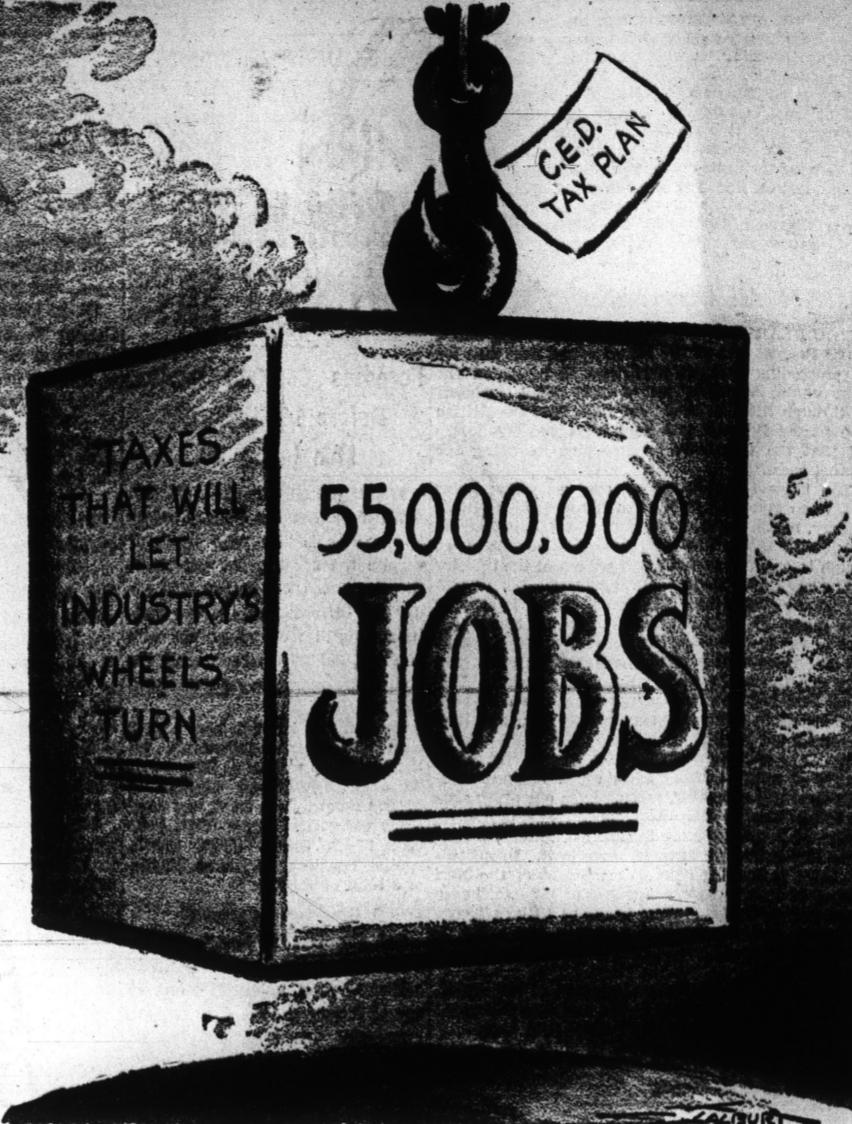
STUDENTS OF the subject of world-wide bases are in agreement that the "island" motif has become a fetish, and should be forgotten. Some future American bases will be islands, but some should be valleys—islands in the seas of the air.

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.

Copyright, 1944, by The Indianapolis Times and The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

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 her letter, "A Worker," only people who make better-than-average wages should try to raise children. I wonder if he has 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.

JUST ANOTHER OBSTRUCTIVE MOVE

By Norman Glenn, Clinton 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 world war.

It is absolutely essential that with this responsibility MUST go authority and here we must make a decision.

The task of reorganizing the world will be a very difficult one with many headaches for those bearing responsibility of leadership.

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.

It is 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.

Did these Republican leaders

really fear the League or was much

it just dirty politics? Do you

recall how, in 1936 and '40, certain

ones viewed with alarm and how

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 this? Could it be that the peace table? And wouldn't it be irony 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 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.

"LET US NOT BE TOO HARD"

By Mothers 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 tyke

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,