

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214 W. Maryland St., Postal Zone 9.  
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, NEA Service, and Audit Bureau of Circulations.  
Price in Marion County, 5 cents a copy; delivered by carrier, 25c a week.  
Mail rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; all other states, U. S. possessions, Canada and Mexico, \$1.10 a month.  
Telephone RI ley 5551.  
Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

## Trieste Is Italian

THE American note to Russia proposing a May conference to return Trieste to Italy will influence the Apr. 18 elections. Since the Western Powers suggested the Trieste shift three weeks ago, Italian Communists have been on the defensive and probably have lost ground.

Now Washington, London and Paris are reminding the Italians that Russia, their professed friend, has not even replied to the proposal. Whatever Stalin does he will offend either his Yugoslav puppets or the Italians. He has similar troubles where his other nationalistic satellites are quarreling over territories. But they are safely in his sphere and can't get out, while Italy is still free.

Stalin's effort to use his Yugoslav stooge, Tito, to get the Italian Communists off the hook, has failed so far. Tito suggested negotiations to swap Trieste for Gorizia and other territory. Rome replied that both Trieste and Gorizia were Italian. Since then Tito has been denying he ever made that sour suggestion, and has been looking for a better way to trick the suspicious Italians.

Though the Western proposal to give Trieste back to Italy is clever timing in the midst of a critical Italian election campaign, it is not an unscrupulous reversal of policy. To barter Trieste and wreck a peace treaty for Italian votes would be morally inexcusable and politically self-defeating. It would rise up to curse us in all future treaty enforcement.

THE ITALIAN ELECTION campaign is the occasion but not the cause of the Trieste proposal. The policy itself is a recognition of Italy's just claims, which were compromised by the Western Allies at the Paris treaty conference to bribe Russia and Yugoslavia to keep the peace. That compromise treaty provision for a free state of Trieste has been wrecked by the Reds—not by the Western Powers.

Russia has blocked appointment of a governor and prevented operation of the international machinery specified in the treaty. Yugoslavia has violated the treaty and stolen part of the free territory by converting it into a Yugoslav police state. All of the civil rights guarantees have been destroyed, including free press and free elections. Only the zone occupied by American and British troops has been spared.

For the Western Powers to condone this treaty violation by Stalin and Tito, and leave Italian Trieste to the terrorist rule of alien dictatorship, would be a betrayal of peace and justice. It should be returned to Italy as a matter of right. That this can be proclaimed by the democracies at the moment the same Red dictatorship is trying to capture all Italy by election trickery is a happy, though unintentional, by-product of Stalin's perfidy in Trieste.

## Sock the Scalpers

MANY people learned a lot of bad habits on the home front during and after the war. These bad habits came out of shortages, meat coupons and buying restrictions.

Nobody likes under-the-counter deals. Even those who stooped to being on the buyer's end kept pretty quiet. Good people did without scarce items. The other kind lined the pockets of the chiselers.

It has even touched Indiana's favorite winter sport—basketball. Yesterday Judge Joseph M. Howard in Court 3 fined an Indiana man \$100 and costs on a charge of trying to find tickets to the state basketball tournament for \$25 each when thousands of high school students had to miss the games. The decision will be appealed. But right now we're lining firmly up behind the judge for his strict attitude against scalpers.

We have an unbounded faith in amateur sports. We commend the judge for his insistence that they be kept clean.

## Face—Jap and Otherwise

THERE'S one little by-product of the Wisconsin election which we believe should not go unnoticed.

Gen. MacArthur ran second in the voting, and Japanese editors immediately began debating whether he had "lost face" in their country. To an Oriental "face" is an intangible quality as peculiar as it is valuable. It is something deeper, far more important, than reputation or even character. It has to do with one's ability to hold on to his pride; it's close to vanity.

Now Gen. MacArthur has been accused of inordinate vanity, but as an American he well knows he hasn't lost face at home. We don't keep score that way. As for the Japanese, there may be a few quick guesses by their editors that Gen. MacArthur lost face but their masses are not apt to forget that Hirohito lost a war as well as much face. And then came Gen. MacArthur with a new concept called democracy in which there is little to do about face. It's still his job, teaching democracy in Japan, and even at this time he did not pass up the opportunity to drive home a truth when he made this statement: "One of the things which has made our country great is that men may thus freely speak their minds and fearlessly record their individual viewpoints. Let us always preserve it that way."

We hope the Japanese grasp the point that democracy is something in which you can hold on to your face at all times.

## Another Campus Casualty

A MONTANA State College student, married, a father, and a veteran of 36 air combat missions, was killed by a college employee in an incident growing out of a campus society initiation. This is only one of many tragedies connected with collegiate pranks which are part of our academic history. But the circumstances make it particularly regrettable.

We aren't against fun. But it would seem, with a more mature student body in America's colleges, that this would be a good time to curb the senseless, dangerous excesses of hazing and initiation in favor of a little more concentration on the serious business of education in a serious world.

## In Tune With the Times

### VERACIOUS JANE

The mother crooned sweet lullabies To soothe her crying child.  
Tears flowed free from the baby's eyes.  
His sobs were deep and wild.

A blue-eyed angel, three years old,  
Watched the babe in surprise  
And shook her curly locks of gold  
At baby brother's cries.

Then mother asked her daughter small,  
"What caused dear baby's pain?"  
Is his toy lost, or did he fall?  
Can you tell mamma, Jane?"

Little Jane's words were clear and true  
(An angel tells no lie)  
"I guess I should ought to told you.  
Well, dolly whiz, I'll twy!"

Ever' time I turn near to Jim  
But, dosh, I don' know why!  
(I think it's dat I don' wike him)  
I poked my finger in his eye."

—BETTY LOU BOZE.

Most wrinkles in faces are caused by  
worrying over things that never will hap-  
pen and never have.

### BABY SITTER

The moon is like a baby sitter  
Watching over the little stars  
She probably would have the fitters  
If they were as little children are.

But I wonder if she has as much fun  
Watching over the little ones  
As the little Joes and Marges.  
—MILDRED C. YOUNG.

The price of gas, oil and tires makes going  
broke a short trip by auto.

### THE LASTING SMILE

Always as gay as he could be,  
Even through the trials of life,  
For what's the use, as he could see,  
Of frowning in the time of strife.

And when his life came to an end,  
The smile still lingered on;  
It traveled swiftly friend to friend,  
And never has quite gone.

So, like his smile, his spirit's here  
To live on through the years;  
This man who seldom shed a tear,  
Helps smile away our fears.

His body resting 'neath the sod  
Shall ever peaceful lie;  
He gazes on the face of God,  
Whose smile shall never die.

—BESSIE CLARK.

When you get too much on short notice  
you're likely not to benefited for long.

### PASSING BY

Once on a windy day  
I paused and pondered,  
Is not all life like this?

A roar and then a blast.  
A gust and everything a man holds dear is  
gone.

There they go! Through the wind of time,  
And I remained so still,  
Something in my eye.

Now how pleasant and calm it is  
The holocaust has quieted.  
Things been stirred—repose  
New life is taking hold.

From out of death—it shoots its hope.

—M. CURRY.

Who set the price on the good wife's new  
spring bonnet? We suspect the mad hatter.

### FOSTER'S FOLLIES

("WASHINGTON"—White House balcony fin-  
ished; Truman is ready to try it out.)

With his portfolio completed,  
Mr. Truman seeks repose.  
But his aim may be defeated  
He may never even doze.

A small matter of direction  
Has the Chief down in the mouth—  
His veranda lacks perfection;  
"Sub," the darned thing faces South!

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS . . . By Leigh White

### Fifth of Iraqi Starving From Bread Shortage

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Apr. 13—A million Iraqis are slowly starv-  
ing for lack of bread.

The gnawing physical hunger of a fifth of this country's  
inhabitants is the basic cause of demonstrations, strikes and  
riots that have become almost a daily occurrence here since  
the Saleh Jabr government was forced to resign last January.

Small round khubas of flat Arab bread have increased in  
price in the last month from 4 to 7 cents. The basic dollar  
wage of unskilled laborers today buys only four pounds of  
bread on the open market, whereas in normal times it bought 15.

In neighboring Iran, where workers are also complaining  
about the high cost of living, the basic \$1.50 wage of unskilled  
laborers still buys 10 pounds of bread, although it normally  
bought more than 20.

### What Caused the Shortage

THE CAUSE of Iraq's desperate bread shortage is a com-  
bination of three factors:

ONE—Last year's drought combined with a plague of locusts.  
TWO—Increased exports of wheat to Syria and Trans-Jor-  
dan to support the Arab army in Palestine.

THREE—Unimproved living standards, since the war, of  
skilled workers, artisans and members of the small but growing  
middle class.

The only solution to the problem is to increase the country's  
production of wheat. Until such time as Iraq can provide its  
own population with better than a subsistence diet, as well as  
export wheat to Syria and Trans-Jordan, the country will be  
plagued with social turmoil.

### Grain Supply Insufficient

EVEN if demands for higher wages are granted—and they  
usually have been—they will not change the fact that the coun-  
try's grain supply is not sufficient to feed more than four to  
five million inhabitants. The only effect of wage increases  
to date has been to raise the price of bread.

The American and British governments have acted to  
ameliorate the situation temporarily by persuading the interna-  
tional emergency food commission to divert another 10,000 tons  
of wheat to Iraq. But our representatives here are convinced  
that no permanent result will be achieved by taking wheat away  
from one hungry country and sending it to another.

In a world now chronically short of wheat, the Middle  
East will have to increase its own wheat production or face  
eventual starvation.

This is why American representatives here have renewed  
their efforts to assist the Iraqi Government in going ahead with  
its plans for a Tigris-Euphrates Valley Authority.

The International Bank has approved in principle a sizable  
loan to Iraq if its government agrees to carry out the \$250  
million project in a manner acceptable to American irrigation  
experts. But the Iraqi Government is unwilling to accept Amer-  
ican assistants until Washington has solved the Palestine  
problem in a manner acceptable to the Arab League.

The Communist Party meanwhile is gaining considerable  
influence over the hungry poor in Baghdad, Basra, Mosul and  
Kirkuk.

## What a Day

NEBRASKA  
PRIMARY  
TUES  
THE  
13<sup>TH</sup>

OH MY!  
SOMEBODY'S  
GONNA WISH  
THEY'D  
STOOD  
IN BED



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS . . . By Marquis Childs

### Stiffen Internal Security Defenses

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13—Bloody revolution is  
part of the fabric of Latin-American politics. But  
such revolutions do not just happen suddenly  
and for no reason at all.

They grow out of long-smoldering resent-  
ments and conflicts, sparked by leaders whose  
aims and ambitions are fairly well known. Over  
the ashes of tragic Bogota is a towering question  
mark.

Were American officials sufficiently well in-  
formed about the explosive potentialities in Co-  
lombia? A number of other related questions  
occur, but that one is paramount.

For the first time in its history, this country  
has a Central Intelligence Agency. The Agency,  
under the direction of Admiral R. K. Hillen-  
koetter, has its own staff of agents. In addi-  
tion, it co-ordinates the intelligence reports of  
the Departments of State and National Defense,  
the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation.

Although outsiders can know almost nothing  
of its work, the hopeful impression prevails that  
Washington is for the first time equipped to  
learn what is about to happen well in advance  
of its happening. There is evidence, however,  
that the cloak and dagger atmosphere cloaks,  
in some instances at least, the kind of knowl-  
edge that an earnest reader could obtain in the  
Library of Congress.

### Usually Pop-Gun Anti-Climax

ONE OF THE CIVILIANS entitled to receive  
and read the intelligence agency's top secret re-  
ports gets a lot of laughter out of the privilege.  
He has become accustomed to the kind of anti-  
climax that bursts with the fury of a child's  
pogon.

Here is an example. A heavily armed mes-  
senger of the Intelligence Agency arrives with  
a top-secret document. It can be delivered only  
into the official's hands. The seals must be  
broken in the presence of the armed messenger  
and the official.

If the official should decide to take it home  
and read it overnight, being a busy and hard-  
pressed man, then an armed guard would have  
to patrol his house during the night. He ex-  
amines the document and finds it is a copy

of a report printed in London and available  
to a fairly sizeable number of readers.

It is understandable that a brand new intelli-  
gence agency cannot achieve perfection over-  
night. Fears of experience and development are  
necessary to round out such an organization.

At one point, however, a matter of elemen-  
tary co-operation would bring a decided improve-  
ment. This is the point at which internal security  
and foreign intelligence meet.

Under the law, the FBI is responsible for  
internal security. This covers sabotage, with  
all its new and terrifying possibilities in bac-  
terial and atomic death. But the authority of  
the FBI ends at the water's edge where central  
intelligence and the Army and Navy take over.

### Tokyo Call Monitored

CO-ORDINATION is not good. I have learned  
of specific examples of where it has failed and  
where the failure could be serious.

During the war and in the events that led  
up to war, the Army and Navy tended to treat  
the FBI like a dubious stepchild. For example,  
the Navy has specific information about the  
landing of two enemy agents in New England.  
This information was not passed along to the  
FBI for 10 days and then only in a vague and  
guarded form, although detection and capture  
of the agents was the job of the FBI.

A glaring example came to light in the Pearl  
Harbor investigation. The FBI in Hawaii, and  
the FBI alone, monitored a telephone call from  
Honolulu to Tokyo on Dec. 6. This revealing  
conversation, with its thinly disguised references  
to a major event to come, was passed on to  
both Army and Navy commanders. It was  
ignored.

The very fact of an arbitrary separation be-  
tween domestic security, on the one hand, and  
foreign intelligence and security, on the other,  
is dangerous in the face of the threat of world  
communism. That jealousies should hamper co-  
operation is fantastic at this moment in history.  
Military policy-makers say the field of in-  
ternal security is "under study." There is little  
time left for study. We need, and quickly, an  
efficient, mature agency that can bring together  
all sources of information and analyze them  
promptly. The kind of explosion that occurred  
in Bogota should not come as a surprise.

## Side Glances—By Galbraith



"They tried to cross a redish with an onion and they're waiting to  
see what it looks like when it comes up!"

Although the anti-Communist Istiglal, or Independence Party  
still dominates the opposition to the caretaker government of  
Mohamed Es Sadr, the Communist character of many recent  
bread riots has been unmistakable.

It is difficult for observers here to doubt, for example, that  
the Communists had a good deal to do with last Saturday's  
hunger march in which members of the student union shouted  
slogans denouncing the Egyptian Government. It was certainly  
no part of the Istiglal's intention to confuse police strikes in  
Cairo and Alexandria with its pre-electoral campaign in Baghdad.

The date of the forthcoming elections has not been de-  
cided, but American representatives here are doing their best  
to make certain that the election will be a fair one.

That the conservatives will win is a foregone conclusion  
since three-quarters of the members of the Iraqi Parliament come  
from rural areas where the fellahs vote according to the orders  
of their tribal chiefs.

In urban areas, however, the Istiglal has a good chance of  
winning the majority of seats if the government permits a free  
election. A few "crypto-Communists" may also win but, since  
the Communist Party is illegal in Iraq, they can only win as  
they do in the United States—by disguising their real intentions.

## Hoosier Forum

"I do not agree with a word that you say, but I  
will defend to the death your right to say it."

### Craig Is the Choice

By Harold E. Morris, Commander, Indiana  
Department, The American Legion.  
I read Douglas Larsen's article in regard to  
the next leadership in the American Legion in  
the Apr. 2, 1948 issue of The Indianapolis Times.  
I take exception to the caption "Slick, Well-  
financed Drive to Under Way to Depose 'Old  
Guard' at Miami Convention," and for your in-  
formation, there is no movement under way for  
World War II veterans to wrest control of the  
American Legion from World War I veterans  
in either Omaha, Nebraska, Brazil, Indiana,  
or any other place.

None of the World War II candidates in the  
field at the present time are there because of  
any rebellion within our ranks; rather they have  
been endorsed and sponsored by World War I  
and II veterans alike. The natural trend is to  
give leadership to the younger veterans, this is  
not uncommon in industry or party politics  
either.

The majority of the members of the Ameri-  
can Legion are now World War II veterans.  
Among their ranks are the men who led our  
forces to glorious victories in the last war, men  
who have ability, stamina and guts, and all of  
the other qualities for leadership not only in our  
organization but in any other that they might  
choose to participate in.

Legionnaire leaders of World War I, in-  
cluding many who also served in World War II,  
have been very active in promoting the activity  
of the younger veteran in Post, District, State  
and National Legion affairs and have seen their  
splendid contribution made to our organization.  
I believe it is safe to say that they have all been  
sponsored and promoted by the "old guard" as  
you classed them.

Omaha Post No. 1 has an outstanding and  
fine Legionnaire of World War II in Jim Green,  
candidate for National Commander, whose  
campaign slogan is "The Go Sign Is Green," but  
Indiana has a native son from Brazil, Ind., by  
the name of George N. Conig, who is a master  
craftsman and tinkers with signs. He can ma-  
nipulate them to indicate yellow for stop and  
can switch them to red. As the "Green" light  
goes out he shoots into high gear and goes  
ahead.

Yes, Craig is Indiana's choice for the top  
post—No. 1 in the American Legion.

There is no division of purpose be-  
tween World War I and II veterans no idea of  
wrestling control, but to work for the good of  
the Legion, for God and Country, Community,  
State and the Nation, and any one of the 3 1/2  
million of our Legionnaire membership will sup-  
port this statement.

### No Such Animal

By Mary Pickard, 1824 Southeastern Ave., City.  
There seems to be no one doing anything  
about fast time, except a few city papers.

Clocks can be set ahead and fast time made  
by so doing but there just ain't no such animal  
as Daylight Saving time. Mere men can act to  
set clocks up but God's daylight time just can't  
be made to come any earlier by men.

The railroad man's wife was right when she  
said fast time made a mess of railroad em-  
ployee's work, as trains run by Standard time.  
I, as a retired railroad employee's wife,  
know. As we had a siege of the mess, so to  
the people will mail me a postcard stating their  
choice of time, I will take them to our Mayor  
Feeney in person.

I sure do not like the "whoopin' up" time.

### Let Majority Rule

By Charles W. Burton, 611 E. Maryland St.,  
City.

Government exists of the people, by the  
people and for the people. It is my opinion that  
Government should legislate for the common  
good of the majority, without legislating any  
injustice for the weaker minority.

We all know approximately 96 per cent of  
the population work for a living. This 96 per  
cent has lost confidence in the promise of their  
leaders because of unfulfilled promises, which  
were based on Godless optimism.

Just two years ago the people who ply their  
trades for a weekly wage were asked for full  
production. They gave their best effort in their  
trades. Today thousands are laid off and their  
savings evaporating in high prices.

### Barren

By J. F. Frantz, 1750 Ketcham St., City.

Rent control is to protect the tenant, but  
the law is barren. There is no protection when  
the rental holder refuses to rent. This is the  
unpleasant result of the law. It is this loop-  
hole that is flooding the market with rental  
property for sale. This is the legal "purge"  
of tenants by peeping up eviction.

Undoubtedly the existing rental shortage  
is not intended by Congress. It is time for our  
Supreme Court to take another look at this  
law. It may need some constitutional modifica-  
tion. A law of this character will weaken our  
legal and constitutional system.

## IN WASHINGTON . . . By Douglas Larsen

### Capital Has Job Jitters Looking at Fall Election

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13—On top of a war scare and the  
general strain of confused living in the nation's capital, the  
federal population has found a new cause for jitters.

For the past 16 years employment conditions for government  
workers have been exceedingly stable. Now, however, the chances  
of there being a flock of new bosses around after the election  
next November seem to be getting bigger every day.

The big question is just what will a new President mean  
to the 2 million or so federal employees.

Approximately 95 per cent of all U. S. employees are now  
protected by civil service laws. The only way a new President  
could affect their jobs would be by drastically cutting down the  
size of the government.

There has been talk of the possibility of a legal gimmick  
which could be used. An agency could be abolished by Congress  
and immediately recreated under a new act. This would void an  
employee's legal status in that agency and they could all be  
fired. It is doubtful if a new President would try this.

Included in the 5 per cent who aren't under civil service are  
persons working for the Tennessee Valley Authority, assistant  
U. S. district attorneys, members of commissions and federal  
judges appointed for specific terms, county agricultural agents,  
etc.

### Top 2000 Most Worried

THE MOST important jobs with that 5 per cent, however, are  
the ones which constitute the real core of a President's policy-  
making, operating administration. These include cabinet posts,  
the assistant secretaries and undersecretaries, most bureau chiefs  
and the top diplomats.

It is estimated that there are about 2000 such key, inner-  
circle positions now in the federal government. The President  
usually knows the holders of these jobs personally. He helps  
select them. Some have to be approved by the Senate. They are  
the men he must turn to carry out his broad policies.

So it is really the holders of these 2000 jobs today who are  
most worried about the possibilities of President Truman's chances  
for re-election. Their jobs are at stake.

But the cause for job worries isn't necessarily limited to  
the 2000. The top level civil service employees know that a new  
secretary or assistant secretary couldn't legally fire them. But  
they could have their authority taken away or be assigned  
unpleasant jobs.

### Giant Inheritance for a President

THIS WHOLE question by no means is a source of worry  
only to federal employees. In case of a change of administration  
it would be the new President who would have the real worry  
under the federal Government set-up as it exists today. He has  
to change the course of the giant, ponderous 2-million-man  
machine which is the executive branch of the government with  
the help of only 2000 men who probably never had experience  
in government service before.

If there is a new President he will be stepping into a unique  
situation. No previous President has ever inherited such a giant  
organization to try to run in the first place, except President  
Truman who was really not stepping into the job cold. And  
second, a new President will have less help on his side to do  
the job in relation to its size than any previous President.