

# Indiana And Midwest Can Make Or Break Stalin

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By LUDWELL DENNY, Scripps-Howard Foreign Analyst

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Indiana is closer to the international crisis than it looks on the map. As the Middle West goes, so goes American foreign policy. Washington knows that. So does Europe.

There is still a chance of escaping war. A good chance if the United States provides leadership for collective security against aggression.

Strong as we are, we cannot stand alone. We must have allies. That is what the United Nations is about—

joint security. But most of our democratic Allies within the UN are fearfully weak, and because they are weak they are afraid.

Hence the cold war, which is the way Stalin plays on these fears.

The nations of Western Europe would be less afraid if they felt certain they could count on the United States. The Red Army is near and America seems far away. They remember that we ran out on them after World War I, and they fear we may do so again.

If we can convince them that we will stand by them, and if we can help them to get on their own feet again after the blows of the last war, those democracies will present a united front in the UN and in Western European Union against Soviet aggression.

We cannot convince them with words. It takes economic help. It takes military supplies. It takes material commitments.

That is where American public opinion comes in, and

the people of the Middle West who are the decisive factor in that popular will.

The Marshall Plan for European Recovery is no stronger than the enlightened support of the citizens of Indiana and neighboring states. Unless they are willing as a matter of self-interest and self-protection to pay enough taxes to keep that foreign aid rolling, Stalin will cash in on the chaos and suffering which are his main allies.

And unless Hoosiers and their neighbors are hard-headed enough to insist that all such aid produce results in the form of increased production and stronger European economies through self-help, then our limited American resources will be wasted.

The same applies to military aid. When Congress meets it will be asked for new lend-lease or some other form of arms appropriations. The fact that Western Europe's lack of arms and planes is an invitation to Soviet aggression will not move Congress unless the voters back

home demand defense. And not unless the American public thinks that preparedness should begin on the Rhine, instead of waiting to make a stand on the Hudson—much less on the Wabash or Mississippi.

When President Roosevelt at Yalta proposed to Stalin that defeated France be added to the powers to make the Big Three the Big Four, the Red dictator scornfully asked: "How many divisions has France?" Stalin respects physical strength and nothing else—the whole post-war record shows that he has the bully's itch to crush the weak.

The good side of that for us is that, if a united America can help build a strong Europe and a strong United Nations, the bully will not dare start a war.

Stalin has been counting on our presidential campaign to divide America and make us pushovers for his phony peace propaganda. That has not happened. It will not happen as long as the American people—and especially in the Middle West—support a firm foreign policy.

## Washington Calling

### Truman Faces Bitter Battle of Budget After 'Calm' Campaign

Taber Expected to Delay Hearings; Big Items to Be Re-studied If Dewey's Elected

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Campaign's just the calm before storm. After it comes battle of budget. It will be.

Defense plans, 70-group Air Force, European aid, arming of Western Europe, all depend on how much next President will ask, how much Congress will appropriate.

Truman administration is writing budget, will send it to Congress first week of January, no matter who's elected. But if Dewey takes over Jan. 20, big items will be re-studied.

Rep. Taber of House Appropriations won't even start hearings till mid-January—two or three months later than usual.

Take defense. Truman has set \$15 billion ceiling. Air Force says 70-group program will have to be abandoned if it's held within that figure. It will carry its fight to Dewey, if he's elected, and to Congress.

Armed Services started by asking \$32 billion for next year. After three months of drab paring, Forrestal got it down to \$23 billion. Services are drafting \$15 billion budget—under orders—but say \$23 billion is lowest figure that will let them carry on 70-group program.



Rep. Taber

#### Huge Fund Sought

TO MEET schedule, Air Force would have to spend \$7 billion next year. If program's dropped, \$150 million spent for tooling up industry out of this year's \$1.9 billion procurement program would be wasted. Air Force says unless it meets schedule for next five years, it's in no shape for war.

No one knows what Dewey would do, but business journals predict he'd increase defense. Even if it means raising taxes.

Insiders say European aid will cost \$8 billion next year, if western Europe's rearmed, compared with less than \$7 billion this year.

Truman budget last year was \$28 billion. If Dewey goes for national organization—which he heads. He wants to keep constant watch for possible encroachment on states' rights.

Teachers' lobby will be back next year, too, working for Federal-aid-for-education bill which passed Senate last time, was held up in House. National Education Association plans to bring teachers from every state.

**New Lobby Proposed**  
DEPARTMENT STATES' RIGHTS lobby may be set up in Washington by attorney-general's group that lobbied last year to give title to oil-rich tidelands to states.

Florida's attorney general, J. Tom Watson, will put it up to national organization—which he heads. He wants to keep constant watch for possible encroachment on states' rights.

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**National Guard Feud**  
IT HASN'T leaked out but national military establishment is being torn by bitter feud over National Guard's future.

Gray board recommended to federalize Maj. Gen. E. A. Walsh, Minnesota Adjutant General and President of the National Guard Association. Maj. Gen. Milton Reckord of Maryland guard, and Maj. Gen. Kenneth Kramer, head of National Guard Bureau in Washington, lead fight against this.

They're particularly bitter at Lt. Gen. Ray McClain, Oklahoma City banker, one of two National Guard officers to command a corps in World War II, and member of Gray Board.

Here's sample of what they're saying, taken from armed forces magazine:

"All who dare question his infallibility or his organization's perfection. General Walsh would have you believe are mildly idiotic, un-patriotic blackguards joined in nefarious conspiracies to undermine the nation's defenses by destroying the National Guard. Included in this unholy cabal are such known turncoats as Secretary Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray, all members of the Gray Board, with a special scallion for Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, the Reserve Officers Association in every regular officer of the United States, and most occupants of the Pentagon."

**Seen Aid to Truman**  
TRUMAN'S FRIENDS think his mission to Moscow project did him no harm politically. They believe most people will give him credit for trying every possible way to insure peace.

Truman's said his last word on the subject. Aids say Vinson's suggestion came from outside, not inside White House.

People aboard Truman train were jubilant over stories of Dewey's "jumbo" crack at his train engineer. "That's the real Dewey showing there," they said.

Democrats also are cheered by corn belt developments.

Harvest hit peak there this week. If prices dip further due to bumper crop plus lack of storage facilities, Democrats look for quick reaction against GOP. Republican Congress cut commodity credit Corp. funds, reduced stockage.

Mr. Vinson  
"Helps us all the more with the labor vote."

Other side if you with a re-don't make us effective if one. If the mar- and the leading bi-partisan afterward.

and county offices and

## WORLD REPORT

### UN's Two Weeks of Trying And Two Trying Weeks

#### Security Council Awaits Soviet Veto Of Action on Berlin Blockade

(Condensed From the Wire Services)

**TWO WEEKS** of trying in Paris had brought the world no closer to secure peace.

The United Nations Security Council recessed for a long week-end. First on their program when they meet Tuesday is to try again to deal with Russian ambitions in Germany, later with Russian ambitions elsewhere.

Warren Austin and Philip Jessup for the United States, Winston Churchill and Ernest Bevin for Great Britain, had stated the Western powers' indictment of the Soviet Union:

Soviet blockade of Berlin and Soviet policies of aggression and threats are endangering the peace of the world and the lives of two million hungry Berlin Germans.

**ANDREI VISHINSKY** for the U. S. S. R. had lashed back with the Soviet defense:

There is no blockade of Berlin, the blockade of Berlin is the fault of England, France and the United States, the blockade will go on until Russia gets sole control of Berlin money—and perhaps of Berlin.

That made it all clear. Juan A. Remigio, of Argentina, scurried back and forth in a vain effort to mediate. Friday morning he called publicly upon the four great powers to explain what is going on in Berlin.

**MR. JESSUP**, Alexander Cadogan of England, and Alexandre Parodi of France said they would. Mr. Vishinsky said he wouldn't.

As Russia's delegate, Mr. Vishinsky can veto not only action, but consideration of the situation, by the Security Council. But his veto cannot prevent American, British and French delegations from stating their case.

After the veto which delegates expect will follow, the problem can go to the United Nations General Assembly, where no nation has any veto—but which cannot take any action.

**Israel**

ONCE BERLIN is out of the way, the Council comes to the problem of Israel. Here there was some hope for settlement. Arab leaders hinted they might be ready to recognize the new Jewish state on peaceful terms if they had some guarantees that it won't grow big enough to crowd them. Immigration into Israel, they said, might otherwise cause the population to overflow into England, or elsewhere, to replace their own war losses, and cut down German war potential.

Britain's policy—with which Americans once agreed—is to take steel, machine tool and similar plants out of Germany, set them up in England, or elsewhere, to replace their own war losses, and cut down German war potential.

Israel, however, had no such colony, nor any present idea of where to find one. But willingness of the hostile Arab states to look for a solution at least seemed promising.

Mr. Hoffman

**HOOSIER PAUL G. HOFFMAN**, ERP administrator, asked a committee of American business men to advise him about stripping Germany of factories.

Mr. Hoffman

Mr. Hoffman