

Owned and published daily 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 for daily or Sunday; delivered by carrier daily and Sunday, 20¢ a week, daily only, 25¢. Sunday only, 5¢. Mail rates in Indiana, daily and Sunday, \$7.50 a year, daily, \$5.00 a year, Sunday only, \$2.50; all other states, U. S. possessions, Canada and Mexico, daily, \$1.10 a month, Sunday, 5¢ a copy.

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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

Salute to Canada

THE ties between this nation and our northern neighbor should become even stronger under Prime Minister St. Laurent, who has succeeded our good friend, the venerable MacKenzie King.

Among all the countries of the world our kinship and co-operation is closest with Canada. The longest undefended border of all is at once the symbol and the reality of this unique relationship. Thanks to geography and a similar heritage, the two democracies have tended to merge economically and culturally while maintaining their separate political identities.

Two world wars have demonstrated the absolute interdependence of our nations. There can be no foreign attack on one without directly endangering the other. Defense of either is impossible without the other, because their strategic problems are inseparable.

That hard fact enabled Prime Minister King and President Roosevelt to perfect a security alliance unprecedented in its completeness. Today this is more essential than ever because of Russia. Our Atlantic approaches at sea and in the air are Canadian. On the other side Red Siberia almost touches the former Russian colony of Alaska, which is linked to the United States by Canadian land and air. We rise or fall with Canada.

THEREFORE any change in government at Ottawa to us is second in importance only to a change in Washington.

Much as citizens of our country regret the voluntary retirement of Mr. King from active leadership after 21½ years—the longest record of any democratically elected chief of state—they will rejoice that his policy continues. Mr. St. Laurent, a French-Irish Canadian liberal, was schooled by his old chief for the premiership, first as minister of justice and then as minister of exterior affairs. In recent months as acting prime minister he has co-operated closely with Washington.

Dulles Exposes Stalin Plan

ONCE more Stalin has failed in his double-pronged drive to destroy bipartisan American foreign policy and the unity of the western democracies.

President Truman's appointment of John Foster Dulles, Gov. Dewey's adviser, as chairman of our delegation to the United Nations assembly, succeeding Secretary of State Marshall, cements unity at home. The assembly's vote against Russia's truce disarmament proposal and its similar vote for the western nations' plan—with only the Red bloc in the minority—reaffirm the unity of the non-Communist nations.

The Republican foreign expert promptly justified his promotion by a Democratic President with a brilliantly devastating expose of the Russian ruse to maintain overwhelming Red military superiority through a fake disarmament plan. He called it "irresponsible" and a "cruel deception."

THE British and French delegates agreed that it was "unrealistic" and "deceiving." The Filipino delegate, speaking for "the little nations and little peoples of the world," pointed out that world distrust of Russia causes the arms race.

Stalin's proposal, for the Big Five powers to cut their forces one third within a year, is such a transparent phony that even a child should see through it. Russia began with the largest force. When the United States after the war reduced its force to 12 per cent of war strength, Russia retained from 35 to 55 per cent—the exact Russian strength is not known because she refuses to tell the UN. So the Soviet delegation by its alleged reduction plan, as Mr. Dulles warned the UN yesterday, "must have intended to perpetuate and indeed accentuate the present great Soviet military advantages."

Stalin's method in obstructing limitation of conventional armaments is the same as with the atomic bomb. In both cases he opposes any effective international control and insists on a Russian veto to block UN enforcement. Russia alone prevents disarmament.

End That Press Subsidy

THE Post Office department estimates that it will have a whopping deficit of \$540 million for the 12 months ending next June 30.

The largest single item in the deficit, according to the department, will be a loss of about \$207 million on carrying second-class mail, chiefly newspapers and magazines.

Department officials predict President Truman will ask the new Congress to increase postal rates. The boost most certain to be proposed, they say, will be on second-class mail. Some of them are reported as saying that this has nothing to do with the fact that a majority of the nation's press opposed Mr. Truman's election.

We're sure of that. Long before the election—in January, 1947, and again in January, 1948—Mr. Truman asked for higher postal rates. In 1947 the department drafted a bill which, among other things, would have increased second-class rates sharply, but Congress didn't act on it.

We hope the new Congress will raise those rates.

THE MONEY the Post office loses by carrying newspapers and magazines at less than cost of the service is a government subsidy to the press. And we don't believe the government should subsidize the press.

As long as it does, many people will suspect that the editorial policies of the press are, or can be, influenced by the subsidy or by fear of losing it. As long as it does, newspapers and magazines which advocate government economy and oppose subsidies for other special interests will be accused of insincerity.

We repeat, what we have said here many times before:

"The Times and the Scripps-Howard organization, of which we are a member, want no free ride at the taxpayers' expense. We are willing to pay the cost of distributing our newspapers. We would like to see other newspapers and magazines join in asking for abolition of this government subsidy."

In Tune With the Times

Barton Rees Pogue

OUR AMERICA

America has had a very valuable awakening. The greatest joys of life sometimes come from the deepest sorrow. The war changed our perspective. It brought bitter and the sweet. We discovered new beauty and strength within our midst and within ourselves.

We became snug and prosperous and failed to count our blessings, just took everything for granted. We have bared our selfishness until the picture is unsightly.

We have awakened to the tragedies of the world and a new spirit has been born, we have become less selfish, more tolerant, more thoughtful of others and grown into a wonderful America.

However, there is room for improvement. Happiness blooms along the ways of unselfishness. The way we have met the present crisis in Germany is too big and too wonderful for the layman to understand.

Were it not for our magnificent heroes of the air, superhuman efforts on the part of those in charge of flying food, clothing, coal and supplies into Germany, because of the Russian blockade, all of Germany would have been enslaved by Russia.

Our freedom in the future hangs in the balance. Never has our country faced a more dangerous situation. It is a time for everyone to try to understand his neighbor, to make every effort for us to have peace in America. May the Golden Rule be our slogan now and forever. One good deed each day will keep selfishness away.

—GRACE PORTERFIELD POLK, Greenwood.

A LUNCHEON CLUB PRESIDENT REPENTS

Forgive me, Lord, for what I said today. I really should not speak to men that way. On bended knee I here and now repent. For saying things I knew I would lament. Don't draw away, again my sorrow share, Though week after week I make this fervent prayer.

You really should be president to know The valley of despair through which I go. Again today I told my club the speech was great And food (for thought) much better than the hotel meal they ate.

"In behalf of the club," I said, "I wish to express our sincere thanks for this, your fine address—The applause they gave, the same your fine ears heard."

Is higher compliment to you than my poor word. But I must voice their praise of you, and say, We hope you'll come our way again some day." I looked that speaker squarely in the eye—O Lord, how hard it is for chairmen not to lie!

—BARTON REES POGUE, Upland.

COUNTRY SCHOOL DAYS

Recollect when we were children? Down the road to school we'd go, A-wadin' mud up to our shoe tops Or a-trainpin' through the snow.

Eight o'clock we had to be there, And at 12 we stopped for eats; Back at 1 with lots of study— Until 6 we kept our seats.

Kids nowadays sure have it easy. No mud roads no snow nor muss, Walk right out and on the corner Step into a nice new bus.

Nine o'clock they have to be there, Eleven-thirty out for lunch, And at 3 the bus is ready— Takes 'em all home in a bunch. —CHET BARRINGER, Indianapolis.

THINK WISELY TODAY

I think to be able to learn, I learn to be able to think. —LILLIAN BECK, Terre Haute.

DEATH Death is not an endless night. Darkness—when life is gone; Rather 'tis a shining light, Leading toward Eternal Dawn. —LOIS LOVE, Indianapolis.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ... By Jim G. Lucas

Navy Plans Hookup With Sea Science

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The Navy is thinking about a partnership with science—modeled after that already established by the Air Force through the Rand Corp.—to help solve underwater warfare problems.

It's still in the planning stages but it's getting serious consideration in offices where the Navy's No. 1 priority project—anti-submarine warfare—is tackled.

Tentative plans include a long-range research program to attract young scientists. The Navy would exercise control through the Office of Naval Research. It would offer a stable future to those willing to make underwater science their life's work.

Naval officers in touch with the problem believe such a step is essential if the fast Snorkel submarine menace is to be met. In building surface ships, the Navy can always call on the private shipbuilding industry for guidance and counsel. In building guns, there are civilian gunsmiths ready to help out. Building airplanes, they have the advantage of a huge civilian industry, supported by research, to supply blueprints, suggestions and new models.

Research Program Planned

BUT IN SUBMARINES, there are few experts in private industry on which the Navy can call when it needs help quickly. In the past, it trained its own men. As a result, there has been no reason for promising young scientists to give much thought to underwater problems in planning a career. Only by setting up its own research programs, with adequate guarantees, can the Navy hope to take advantage of the nation's best scientific brains, it was pointed out.

Recent war games off Newfoundland—in which eight fast Snorkel submarines theoretically "sank" a 100-ship invasion fleet including the Missouri—have focused public attention on the submarine menace. It was no surprise to the Navy. It learned several years ago that new type submarines can slip in and out of a fleet at will. Its interest has increased since the joint chiefs of staff made anti-submarine warfare the Navy's primary mission.

Learning Mysteries of Sea

THE NAVY has developed new listening devices. It has not manufactured many, however. Only six destroyers had them in the Newfoundland maneuvers. Their cost runs into millions, and it may be years before we have them in sufficient quantities.

Meanwhile, the Navy is carrying on its own limited research programs. It is sounding recognized sea routes to learn more about currents and water densities. It is checking in the Arctic to learn whether ice slows or increases the speed of sound. It is taking samples from the ocean bottom to locate formations which help or hinder submarine detection.

Thousands of men from decommissioned ships—such as the Dauphin, which recently went into mothballs—are assigned to anti-submarine duty as soon as they come ashore.

But all this won't be enough, competent naval officers say, unless civilian scientists can be brought in. Recommendations for an underwater research program are now being worked up and eventually will go to Adm. Louis Denfeld and Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan. If they approve, they will go to Defense Secretary James Forrestal for final decision.

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We Can Go When You Hoist Anchor, Joe



NATIONAL AFFAIRS ... By Marquis Childs

Surprises Forecast in Plan To Reorganize U. S. Bureaus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—In the course of his high-level campaign, Gov. Dewey customarily got the loudest applause when he promised that Washington would see the "greatest house-cleaning" in its history under his administration. The wave of applause would come as the Republican candidate called for the "unsnarling, unraveling" of the bureaucratic jungle on the Potomac.

Now this response may have come merely because it was one of the few positive things that Mr. Dewey said. But it also may have reflected the sense that judicious pruning could not but improve the federal bureaucracy.

For many months the Hoover commission has been hard at work preparing a blueprint for this undertaking. The commission bristles with big names. Some of the nation's leading business management firms have been called in to chart the path to greater efficiency.

In a speech the other day, Herbert Hoover gave us a peek at what soon will be forthcoming. This preliminary peek must have surprised old-timers whose idea of efficiency is to liquidate every other bureaucrat.

This is precisely what TVA does. The TVA Act requires that income earned by the farflung projects go back into TVA's treasury to cover costs of operation.

'Business-Like' Example

HOSTILE critics of TVA, such as Sen. Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, have consistently attacked this practice. They have demanded that TVA follow the "business-like" example of the Post Office department which turns over the money you pay for postage stamps to the U. S. Treasury and then goes to Congress for a blanket fund to operate. The Hoover commission appears to have shattered the myth.

Many of the lessons to be learned from TVA have been obscured by the constant barrage of hostile propaganda, much of it emanating from the utility lobby. TVA is the only large government agency that is not required to hire its employees through the Civil Service Commission. The Hoover commission will recommend that other agencies have the right to hire outside the narrow limitations of Civil Service which often make it difficult to obtain the proper kind of help.

Over the greater part of its operation, the department has no control at all. Post offices are built by the Treasury, turned over intact to the department, which charges off no depreciation for them.

But the catch comes in the hidden subsidies that the Post Office department must pay out under laws passed by Congress. Payment to

the air lines for carrying air mail is fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Tremendous pressures are exercised to get these payments up as high as possible and the public rarely has a chance to learn how much is actual cost and how much is subsidy.

Annual the Post Office department runs up a huge deficit. Last year it was \$300,000,000, with the prospect this year it will be \$500,000,000.

Mr. Hoover indicated that his commission would recommend that all revenues of the Post Office department be retained by the department. If they were not sufficient to cover cost of operation, Congress would have to make up the deficit. But at least it would be possible to determine how close income approaches outgo.

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My fervent hope for the opportunity to vote

against you was not because of any personal animosity. It was rather a feeling that everything you represented was for and in behalf of the reactionary interests of this country that for many years prior to 1932 led the people down the abyss of dismal business failures and corruption which brought about the bread lines of 1932.

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