

# The Indianapolis Times

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER  
ROY W. HOWARD President  
WALTER LECKRONE Editor  
HENRY W. MANZ Business Manager

PAGE 26 Sunday, Jan. 9, 1949



Owned and published daily at Indianapolis Times Building, United States, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Inc., and Management, Inc., and Audit Bureau of Circulations. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy for daily or Sunday; delivered by carrier daily and Sunday. News rates in Indiana, daily, \$1.00 a year; daily, \$3.00 a year, Sunday only, \$2.50; all other states, U. S. possessions, Canada and Mexico, daily, \$1.10 a month; Sunday, 25¢ a copy. Telephone RIdley 5551. Give Light and the People Will Find their Own Way

## Lobbyists and the Legislature

SO far 24 lobbyists have registered for activity in the legislature and many more will be listed officially before the session ends in March. This means, of course, that these 24 persons have declared their intention to work for passage of certain bills beneficial to their backers' interests and try to defeat measures they don't like.

Many of these lobbyists are sincere and open in their activities against some bills and in favor of others. They provide valuable information, facts and figures, that legislators don't have the time nor the facilities to collect for themselves. In other words most lobbyists are handy people for the Representatives and Senators to have around.

ON the other hand, some of the more skillful lobbyists, and there are many, can throw enough smoke screens around to make legislators forget they are there to pass laws for the benefit of all the people and not for a few cliques with enough cash to hire lobbyists.

We hope that all of the 149 legislators passing laws during the next two months will not forget that the taxpayers are shelling out \$100,000 for their salaries and other expenses to pass laws for the benefit of all the people.

## Brake and Accelerator

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S economic report confirms our impression that, like the rest of us, he doesn't know whether inflation or deflation is now the greater menace.

He points out that some prices have turned down, but that dangerous forces are tending to push others higher. Besides, a sharp, uneven price fall could cause trouble as serious as a sharp, uneven climb. So the government must be equipped to fight either inflation or threatened depression or even both at once: "We need to have available a range of governmental measures which can be applied as a brake or an accelerator according to the need."

THE economic report undertaken to convince Congress that just such a range of measures would be provided by the long and sweeping "fair deal" program advocated in the earlier State of the Union message.

If Mr. Truman is given such great powers as that program requests, the American people well may pray that infinite wisdom will guide his driving of the nation's economic machine. For one human error of judgment—one man's foot shoved down on the wrong pedal—could land 148,000,000 passengers in a smashup.

THE economic report, we're glad to say, deals with two important matters not mentioned in the previous message. Mr. Truman speaks of "careful limitation of federal expenditures," in addition to higher taxes, as necessary to accumulation of a budget surplus, and promises to discuss money-saving in next week's budget message.

And he comes out for repeal of the federal margarine taxes, as promised by the Democratic platform.

## Democratic Blunder

WE praised Speaker Rayburn and Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the other day for recommitting the Democratic Congress to continuance of bipartisan foreign policy. Maybe we were premature.

Chairman Connally's colleagues in the Democratic management have now decreed that his committee shall be apportioned 8 to 5 between majority and minority, instead of the 7-to-6 ratio granted by Republican leaders in the last Congress.

Sen. Vandenberg, the outgoing Republican chairman, charges that this is a partisan act. We agree. It may imperil the bipartisan policy, as he fears, unless the Republicans are less petty than the Democratic leaders have proved to be.

Remembering, however, the statesmanship of Sen. Vandenberg in leading the committee to unanimous bipartisan decisions, we hope he now will ignore the Democratic affront in the interest of a higher patriotism.

## Another Comrade on the Spot

THE British magazine News Review has put the finger on Secret Police Chief Lavrenti P. Beria as one of the men President Truman had in mind when he said certain Soviet leaders were anxious to come to an understanding with us.

In addition to being head of the political police, Mr. Beria is a member of the Politburo and a deputy premier of the Soviet Union.

Crediting its report on Mr. Beria's new role as peacemaker to "Paris sources," the British magazine also says that according to the same informants, the Soviet police chief is in "secret alliance" with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, who has been denounced by the Cominform.

There must be somebody in Paris who wants to see Comrade Beria exiled to the Siberian salt mines.

## It's Little Enough to Ask

AT the New Year only one Paris newspaper devoted an editorial to a progress report on European aid. Three others carried a total of slightly more than a column on it. The rest, and they are many, had nothing. That is bad, but apparently it is not entirely the fault of the press.

The European Council for the Marshall Plan has worked in almost total secrecy. Except for American publications and broadcasts, press and public know little of ERP's operations beyond what they see. So, on top of all else they must do, it seems vitally necessary that America's ERP administrators prod their European colleagues into giving full publicity to American aid and their use of it.

## DEAR BOSS . . . By Dan Kidney Hoosiers Given House Lessons

### Freshmen in Congress Put Through Paces

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Dear Boss: There are 242 Democratic Congressmen in the 81st Congress and seven of them are from Indiana. Only one of the seven, Rep. Ray Madden of Gary, is a holdover. So the task of teaching the six Hoosier freshmen in his party the facts of their Washington political life has been taken over by him.

When the House is not in session, the majority men can usually be found huddling in Mr. Madden's office. They discuss such matters as committee assignments and other House working arrangements, but underneath it all is the idea of learning to play that great game of House politics.

Just to impress the newcomers with the importance of saying "aye" when party lines are drawn on administration measures, Mr. Madden took the freshmen over for a private briefing with Speaker Sam Rayburn. (D. Tex.) The wise old Texan gave each man a hearty handshake and congratulated Indiana voters for having the good sense to send Democrats here this year.

### For the Leader

IN THE old New Deal days, Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R. Ind.) used to call the follow-the-leader business on the Democratic side a "rubber-stamp Congress." When the GOP took over the 80th Congress and he became majority leader, Mr. Halleck outshone the Democrats in demanding what he called "party discipline."

With the exception of former Rep. Charles M. La Follette of Evansville, the Hoosier Republicans usually followed Mr. Halleck's leadership in a manner which well might have been termed "rubber-stamp" but Mr. Halleck wasn't using the term at that time. It is quite likely he will pick it up again. Then Mr. Madden will say that "these men were elected as Democrats and they are going to go along with our great leader—President Truman."

Reactions of Reps. James E. Noland, Bloomington; Winfield K. Denton, Evansville; Thurman C. Crook, South Bend; Edward H. Kruse Jr., Ft. Wayne; John R. Walsh, Anderson, and Andrew Jacobs, Indianapolis, to the state of the union message "indicated that these Democratic freshmen from Indiana are quite likely to fulfill Mr. Madden's hopes."

Mr. Jacobs, however, is an independent fellow and later may turn out to be an Indianapolis Charley La Follette on the Democratic side. We shall see.

### Given Publicity

BEING a woman may be somewhat of a handicap in politics at times, but when it comes to getting your picture in the papers, it is quite a help. Since her advent here, Mrs. Cecil M. Harden, Covington, the only freshman Republican from Indiana has had her picture in at least one of the four Washington papers almost daily.

She was one of the seven out of nine women in Congress who attended a luncheon given by Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R. Mass.) and they were all in the pictures.

Mrs. Harden also was given the full treatment by Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer in her column in the Washington Post. Here is a Thayer sample—

"Cecil Harden is short, brunet, pretty. She center-parts her hair, dimples in a smile, showing toothpaste advertising teeth. For her first joint session she wore a black suit, frilled sheer blouse, her Persian-banded jacket enlivened with a red rose worn in a tiny lapel vase.

### Grandma Is Favorite Role

"MRS. HARDEN wears nice high heels, filmy stockings and is exceedingly feminine. Her favorite role is that of grandma."

A column of this and men in politics can feel compensated, without their pictures in the papers.

Toney E. Flack, publisher of the Messenger, a West Side weekly in Indianapolis, came down here to watch Mr. Jacobs take the oath and was host to the Indiana Democrats at a luncheon at the Raleigh Hotel.

Among those present was Judge John W. Kern of the U. S. Tax Court, son of the late Sen. Kern and himself one-time Mayor of Indianapolis. Mr. Kern's 12-year term on the court expires in 1950. He expects to be reappointed.

### Barbs—

ANY time that a day seems to drag you can make up your mind that you haven't enough to do.

THE amount of paving going on indicates that now is the time to see America worst.

"DO Your Christmas Shopping Early" is what brings out the great mob of women who haven't the slightest idea yet what they want to buy.

THE average school kid figures his daily doses of exercise are all errands.

IF every nose stuck into other people's business were snipped off, wouldn't we be a funny-looking race?

## WORLD AFFAIRS . . . By William Philip Simms

### Tragedy of Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The tragedy of Western Europe today is the lack of understanding and co-operation between Britain and France. It could easily wreck the European Recovery Program and nullify the multi-billion-dollar sacrifice by American taxpayers.

This is not to say British-French relations are strained; or that Europe's two great democracies are no longer friends. But they just don't seem able to pull together.

It could prove fatal to both. It might well be the horseshoe nail for want of which the present battle between Russia and the democracies could be lost to the West.

What makes it all the more alarming is that it is nothing new. Britain and France have been going their separate ways since the end of World War I and the death of the old entente cordiale.

### No Lesson Learned

THUS Hitler got his start. Otherwise, he never would have dared occupy the Rhineland in 1936, scrap the Treaty of Versailles and rearm Germany. And there would not have been World War II or the present world upheaval.

Yet the lesson has gone unlearned. At least Britain has learned nothing from it. For France, all along, has been more responsive to the idea of renewed ties than her neighbor across the channel.

Again and again, during the fateful period between the two world wars, she sounded out Britain regarding moves to check the German war party, only to be rebuffed. France was warned not to expect help if she got into trouble across the Rhine.

Today there is the same lack of teamwork. It is imperative that Britain must bear most of the blame. She was not invaded and, as the Manchester Guardian observes, "had no legacy of hatred and mistrust in the shape of political trials" and no strong Communist Party dedicated to her destruction.

### Standing

FRANCE today stands at the crossroads. She is living largely on capital—consuming wealth faster than she produces it. Yet, paradoxically, production during the first half of 1948 was greater than in 1938.

The London Economist says "there is nothing wrong (with France) that a short period of firm, honest and courageous government could not easily set right." It adds that her problems are political rather than economic.

As far as it goes this is true. But it is not the whole truth. It would be fairer perhaps to say that there is nothing the matter with France that confidence won't cure. That is where Britain could be of tremendous help. The knowledge that Britain

## The Hand of Friendship



## OUR TOWN . . . By Anton Scherer

### City Linked to Old Arctic Lore

R. Frederick of Indianapolis lived to tell the tale.

As for Dr. Nansen, he told his story at the Grand Opera House that night. His audience was packed with the intelligentsia of Indianapolis, including the Literary Club which turned up in a body led by its president, Dr. Alenbert Brayton. It was the first time in history that the Indianapolis Literary Club permitted anything to interfere with its Monday night meetings. It never happened again. And from the looks of things today, it never will.

### Search for Drifting Ship

IN THE course of his lecture, Dr. Nansen said his Polar trip was inspired by the fact that for a period of three years (in the late Eighties), a number of articles belonging to the "Jeannette," an Arctic expedition vessel lost in 1881, had drifted from Bering Strait across the Polar region to Greenland. And the more he thought about it, the more firmly he became convinced that a boat entering the Polar ice in the neighborhood of the New Siberian Islands might reasonably be drifted by a current over the Pole and, eventually, come out on the east side.

Dr. Nansen picked the year 1893 to substantiate his hunch. He sailed on board the "Fram," a steamer specially constructed for the purpose. After being carried to latitude 83 degrees, 59 minutes—just about the point reached by Sgt. Frederick a decade earlier—Dr. Nansen left the boat with a small companion, Lt. Johansen, traveled on ice by way of sledges, dogs and kayaks. Thus on Apr. 8, 1895, he reached lat. 86-14, the farthest north point touched by human feet up to that time—a performance which automatically (and immediately) made him the highest-priced lecturer in the world, and indeed, the only one ever to impress the Indianapolis Literary Club.

### Refused Professor Post

DURING Dr. Nansen's stay in Indianapolis, it also leaked out that, once upon a time, he was offered a job in Indiana University. That was back in 1885 when President David Starr Jordan invited him to be the professor of zoology. He almost accepted, he said. The only reason he didn't was because of Bloomington's location. It wasn't near enough to the North Pole, which doesn't necessarily mean that it wasn't good enough.

The only other thing I know about Dr. Nansen is the historic fact that he picked up a cold in Indianapolis. In the three years he spent in the Arctic, he never experienced a cold—not even a sniffle. He attributed it to the microbes in the air around here. And from that day to this, nobody has bothered to learn more about the origin of an Indianapolis cold.

WE contend that the political representatives and institutions of Israel can speak for or represent us, who are Americans of Jewish faith.—Leading J. Rosenblatt, president of the American Council for Judaism.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

OUR main objective is to show any potential enemy that we are not lying down and that the nations of Western Europe are going to act together against any aggression.—Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, commander-in-chief of the Western Europe Air Force.

WE contend that the political representatives and institutions of Israel can speak for or represent us, who are Americans of Jewish faith.—Leading J. Rosenblatt, president of the American Council for Judaism.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.

THE smaller nations of the world want strength in the hands of a nation that they believe, does not now have aggressive instincts and that is capable of exercising self-control.

—John Foster Dulles.