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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

Daylight Time for Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS can, and we believe should, adopt daylight saving time this summer in spite of the attempt of a rural minority to dictate otherwise.

There can be no question that an overwhelming majority of the people of this city prefer daylight saving time. Every poll, every survey, every known expression of public sentiment clearly indicates that they do.

It would be astonishing if they did not. Daylight saving time means an extra hour of living on every summer day for hundreds of thousands of city workers. There is no sound reason why they should be deprived of their right to health and recreation by the intolerant will of a minority who live elsewhere and who are affected less than anyone else by the change.

THE STATUTE by which this minority undertook to make the majority obey their wishes was jammed through the state legislature by methods which its own provisions forbid, and is probably itself illegal.

Indianapolis, however, can adopt daylight saving time this year as in past years, without violating any of the terms of this statute, whether or not they are valid. Those provisions, as enacted, only forbid the government of any city to order the clocks moved ahead. There is in it no restriction on the mayor, or the council, or both, from recommending that private businesses and citizens co-operate by adopting the daylight saving schedule, and nothing prevents, or could prevent, businesses and individuals from doing so.

"EARLY TO WORK" movements, by which the time remained the same and business places opened and closed an hour earlier would prove, we believe, ineffective, and would only lead to confusion. The simple, effective and completely legal way to meet the situation is by universal co-operation in moving the clocks ahead on an agreed date.

This, we believe, the Indianapolis business and industrial community should do, preferably with the co-operation of the city government within the terms of this statute, but with or without the city government.

The welfare of the hundreds of thousands of workers in this city is certainly of greater importance than the prejudices of a few people who live somewhere else.

Our Slightly Tarnished Brass

ARMY DAY, next Wednesday, might have come off a little better in Indiana this year if the Army hadn't made that stupid blunder in Mishawaka that leaked out last week.

As it is, Hoosier cheers for our military establishment are likely to be a bit muted, and the enthusiasm—shall we say?—restrained.

Guilty or not, this man was a civilian living in a civilian city where an Army officer, he be shavetail or field marshal, has no more authority than any other man on the street. When two Army agents marched in, seized him, and spirited him away secretly to Germany to face a military court, we believe they violated every constitutional guarantee of security Americans have.

If it could happen to him, it could happen to any man in Indiana—or in America.

As for us, we'd lots rather see the Army Day parades after the Army brass has corrected that action, shipped that prisoner back to Mishawaka, and punished the Army personnel who were guilty of this affront to every free American.

We're a Dial Town Now

TODAY Indianapolis became seventh among large cities to have dial telephones exclusively. This improvement in service cost the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. \$4 million and a year's work.

In less than five minutes, two new exchanges, Belmont and Cherry, went into service at 1:30 a.m. When the 15,000 dials were put in operation, each had been tested two ways, a call in and a call out.

For this faster service the community is grateful. Citizens who dial carefully will find telephoning much easier.

But we make our lowest bow to the operators who with untiring courtesy and patience have for years been greeting us with a pleasant "Number, Please?" To them for their loyalty, we extend our appreciation, too long unspoken.

Rights Should Be Universal

THE usual hue and cry about violating free speech has been raised in leftist circles because the State Department has banned a speaking tour planned by 18 Communists representing the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The issue is not one of free speech but of reciprocity. Americans are not allowed to hold political meetings in Russia. Why should Russians be accorded that privilege here?

The Soviet speakers had planned rallies in Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Will Russian authorities allow 18 Americans to hold similar anti-Communist or pro-American rallies in Leningrad, Odessa, Kiev, Kazan, Rostov and Stalingrad so that their people, too, can hear both sides. If the answer is yes, we do not believe there would or should be official objection to the meetings the Soviets want to hold here.

Mercy

THE big atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., would use natural gas instead of coal for its steam plant, under a contract now being considered by the Federal Power Commission.

The coal industry and the United Mine Workers are opposing the contract. A spokesman for the John L. Lewis union contends that it would deprive miners of jobs. Secretary Haley of the National Coal Association asserts that it would place Oak Ridge "entirely at the mercy of a single natural-gas pipeline."

Well, not only Oak Ridge but also communities all over the country seem to want natural gas. They feel, apparently, that depending on a pipeline is safer than being "at the mercy" of Lewis and his coal strike.

DEAR BOSS . . . By Dan Kidney Hoosier Salon In Washington

First Regional Exhibit At National Galleries

WASHINGTON, Apr. 2—Dear Boss—Next Thursday the 25th annual Hoosier Art Salon will open here. Should you consider that this is sort of "carrying coals to New Castle" dispel your doubts. In bringing this fine exhibition to the national capital the Indiana State Society of Washington is making a genuine cultural contribution.

That this city needs help along cultural lines is dramatically demonstrated by the fact that it doesn't have a legitimate theater at all since the National closed rather than let Negroes attend the performances.

It is true that the National (Mellon) galleries have some of the world's greatest art on display, the Hoosier Salon is the first time that a regional exhibit has been shown here, although almost every state has its own society.

Keep Society Running

CREDIT for the creative idea of bringing the salon here goes to Mrs. Paul Tombaugh, wife of Colonel Tombaugh. She is co-chairman and Mrs. Frederick A. Ballard, chairman, because the Tombaugh have gone to Arizona for the Colonel's health. Mrs. Ballard and Mrs. Esther Cooke Costa, secretary of the Indiana Society, are the twin dynamos which keep the society running year in and year out. It is their management which assures the success of the salon.

Opening night from 8 to 10:30 is to be for Indiana Society members only and invited guests. President Truman probably will be there and many Cabinet officials and other top-rankers, including members of the diplomatic corps.

All Hoosiers hereabouts are asked to attend on Saturday from 9 to 4:30. If past performances is to be a criterion they likely will be there in droves. Just hang a Hoosier sign on a meeting in Washington, New York, Chicago or anywhere else where two or more have migrated and a full attendance is assured.

City of Distances

THE HOOSIER Salon will be in the National Collection of Fine Arts Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. This is an impressive place fronting on Constitution Ave. with the other entrance on the Great Mall which links Capitol Hill, the Washington and Lincoln monuments and White House and has won for Washington the high tribute of being "a city of magnificent distances."

An impressive catalog with a cover design by Frederick Polley of Paradise Hills, Indianapolis, is ready for the event. The foreword reads—

"Indiana State Society of Washington, D. C., joins with the Wm. H. Block Co. of Indianapolis, Indiana, in extending its congratulations to Hoosier Salon Patrons Association and to the artists and sculptors who have made possible the exhibition of the salon in the national capital of the United States."

Appreciation Expressed

"ALL Hoosiers express their appreciation of the co-operation of Mr. Thomas Beggs, director of the National Collection of Fine Arts of the Smithsonian Institution and his staff in arranging for space in which to exhibit the first national showing of regional art."

This is the silver anniversary of the salon, which, as you know, has its permanent headquarters in the State Life Building in Indianapolis. After its opening at the Block company's auditorium this year, the management proposed what might be taken as a toast which is printed in the catalog and concludes—

"It is our wish that the next 25 years may see the continued growth and success of this salon, and increased world interest everywhere in the pursuits of peace and the development of the creative arts."

Summer Tapestry

THE \$500 Block award this year went to Henrich Mayer for outstanding work in oil. His picture is titled "Summer Tapestry" and is a simple scene of pastoral peace with a quiet flowing river which well might make many old timers from the state feel nostalgic.

There are winter scenes and summer ones, portraits and still life, all of which have a touch of quietness which this "news capital of the world"—to steal a broadcasting phrase—can very well use.

Barbs

WITH prices where they are, mother, too, is longing for pines like mother used to make.

MODERN children are young people who like to run everything around the house—except the errands.

IF YOU don't dot your i's you're not the punctual type, says a handwriting expert. In other words, not right on the dot.

IF IT really woke them up, we'd be in favor of more speeders being pinched.

A SCIENTIST says some day we'll be able to live on air. And that's about when prices will start coming down.

SOVIET SCIENCE . . . By Charles T. Lucey

Reds' A-Bomb Near?

WASHINGTON, Apr. 2—And how are the Russians doing on the atomic bomb? Here's the way top U. S. atomic scientists figure it:

They'll have the bomb some day, and no mistake. They probably started where the Germans left off and have impressed into their atomic research program all the technicians they could grab.

Any time we get the idea we're the only people who can make the bomb, say our own scientists, we're headed for trouble.

Much information that once was considered top secret with us hasn't been so for a long time, but atomic energy commission people still think we've got few tricks under lock and key.

This country's biggest asset, though, is considered to be its superb technical and engineering craftsmanship built on the most impressive industrial production in the world.

When the U. S. dropped its first atomic bomb there were many guesses that the Soviets would have one in five years.

Up to Engineers

SCIENTISTS say it depends on how good are their scientific people, especially their so-called process engineers. Russia has been shy on good ones in the past, as demonstrated by the fact the U. S. had to send people over to set up their early refineries. It was U. S. engineering talent that helped them get the Dneiper Dam project rolling.

The extent to which the Soviets have been able to make the former German scientists perform for them is considered to be a major part of this answer. Another factor is the extent to which Moscow can get help from other countries—from France or even from us. Or from Switzerland, which has the chance to make the precision instruments that must be a part of atomic energy developments.

At times, the Russians have jarred U. S. atomic people with a show of knowledge as to what we've been doing in atomic production. In the fall of 1948 a Polish representative at the United Nations asked an American expert whether the so-called electro-magnetic process of producing atomic energy would be continued in operation.

How Much Do They Know?

THOUSANDS who once worked on U. S. atomic projects no longer are so employed. How much do they know that might be useful to a foreign nation? That's hard to answer.

But for any nation tackling the building of atomic weapons there are vast headaches. They are the same unanswerable hurdles the U. S. had to take. One especially emphasized is the need for achieving purity of even pharmaceutical standards in processing materials for atomic energy—and this is one of the places where the Germans fell down.

U. S. atomic energy authorities aren't saying how many people we have in this country who know all the bomb processes—not just a fragment here and there, or who know how many atomic bombs we've got. There are few on the administrative

Bringing Home the Bacon



ALLIED DEFENSE . . . By Peter Edson

U. S. Plan to Rearm Europe Ready

WASHINGTON, Apr. 2—A definite program for rearming western Europe will be presented to Congress by President Truman soon after the North Atlantic Pact is signed in Washington by the foreign ministers. There is no thought of asking the Senate to ratify this treaty without letting the Congress know what it is going to cost. But making up the shopping list for rearming Europe has been a troublesome business.

This job has been under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Ernest A. Gross, in charge of congressional relations. He has been working with European military attaches and U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force brass in writing the bill of particulars.

There have been several guiding general principles. One is that there should be no increases in the 1950 military budgets for any of the North Atlantic Pact countries. Another is that there should be no diversion of production from the general European recovery program under the Marshall Plan.

Extra Steel From U. S.

FOR instance, the United States might give extra steel or other raw materials for use in the existing arsenals and arms plants of the European countries. But there will be no taking of steel from Marshall Plan recovery allocations for use in arms production. Rearmament is not to be achieved at the expense of recovery. This job has been under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Ernest A. Gross, in charge of congressional relations. He has been working with European military attaches and U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force brass in writing the bill of particulars.

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There has been no thought of greatly enlarging the armies of western Europe. But it has been decided that the existing European armed forces must be fully equipped with rifles, not broomsticks. The American contribution will be largely small arms and ammunition to give Europe basic ground defense. This rules out the fanciful idea of giving Europe the latest in B-52's flying wings, shooting stars, rockets, aircraft carriers and atomic bombs.

American contributions to rearming Europe will be made to the greatest extent possible from existing U. S. surpluses left over from the last war. Whatever new arms production in the U. S. is required to equip European armies will have to be fitted into existing American production schedules. In other words, there is going to be no great allocation of materials already in short supply in the United States, just to rearm Europe.

It would be wrong to assume that the North Atlantic Pact is going to set up an alliance which will be ready to conduct a full-scale war in six months or so. Objectives of the pact are really two. The first is to build up confidence in Europe. The second objective is what General Marshall used to call "assuming a military posture" to show the world that the United States means business.

Big Shopping List

MAKING up the actual list of what new equipment will be required to rearm Europe on a defensive basis has presented difficulties. The first step has been to get from European countries their estimates on what they need but can't supply themselves.

All requests received thus far have been in excess of what any of the European countries are going to get. The European countries may have been spoiled by Lend-Lease operations during the late war. The rule then was to give them anything they asked for, if not more. There seems to be more sense in the operation now.

This time the United States is going to decide what the North Atlantic Pact countries need and what they're going to get. It will be a bill passed by the American Congress which will appropriate the necessary dollars. Anything more the European countries do about rearming, they'll have to do themselves. This may be a hard-boiled approach, but it is utterly realistic.

No dollar estimates of what this North Atlantic Pact arms program is going to cost are yet worth the paper they are written on. Various figures of one billion, two billion and five billion dollars have been mentioned. They are mere guesses.

NOTHING we are proposing to do in Europe should alarm the Russians as much as what we are already doing at home in stocking atom bombs and extending the range of our bombers. Gen. Carl Spaatz.

A FELLOW cannot back out of a fight while under fire and still keep his self-respect. —Rep. James Boyd, director of U. S. Bureau of Mines.

IT HAS been apparent that the Soviet authorities have had no intention of respecting past agreements or of composing growing differences.—Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall.

EDUCATION is our first line of defense. Through education alone can we combat the tenets of Communism. The unfettered soul of free men offers a spiritual defense unconquerable.—President Truman.

THERE will be chaos in many cities. The only advantage is that the weather will be warmer in July when millions move out into the streets.—Rep. A. S. Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma, urging retention of rent controls.

WORLD AFFAIRS . . . By William Philip Simms

Fate of British

WASHINGTON, Apr. 2—Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth will be convened in London as soon as possible after the signing of the Atlantic Pact tomorrow.

The London conference—which probably will meet toward the end of this month—is expected to be one of the most important in British history.

The signing of the pact, widely conceded to be a turning point for the whole world, is doubly so for what was once the British Empire.

The Empire has