

Schricker Views the State— Dreads Leading Indiana in War, Says Governor

**'Man in White Hat's' Approach
To Problems Is 'Middle-of-Road'**

By IRVING LEIBOWITZ

Henry Frederick Schricker, Indiana's war and post-war governor, has one burning ambition—he doesn't want to be the state's wartime governor again.

"I'd be grateful to God Almighty if he spared me that experience," he says.

But the little man with the white hair and white hat fears the Korean conflict could easily change his status overnight.

As fighting mounted in the Far East the Governor examined his plans and problems, his fears and doubts.

At 67, the Governor is in good health. But he appears tired—tired of a daily routine that would sap the strength of a much younger man.

"Mrs. Schricker and I have had a busy life," he said. "We'd like to take things a little easier."

Began Humbly
Gov. Schricker reached his present position from humble beginnings. His decisions on issues ranging from public utilities to office routine are carefully weighed against his background as small-town lawyer, banker and newspaperman.

Long in the public eye as state senator, Lieutenant governor and governor, the soft-spoken chief executive has an impressive political following.

He is an intense, serious, confident man with a vote-pulling personality who has devoted a great part of his adult life to politics and public service.

The record shows Gov. Schricker to be a right-wing Democrat with views on many questions that would make the super "Fair Deal" element of the party shudder.

His views, pretty well defined, often put him in league with such Republican conservatives as Sen. Homer E. Capehart of Indiana and Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio. "Not Stiff-Necked"

"I'm not a stiff-necked conservative," the Governor protests. "My patron saint of politics was Thomas Jefferson." He added, "you can become too conservative, you can become too radical, I guess I'm a middle-of-the-roadder."

Here's the Governor's personal viewpoint on the chief topics of the day.

NATIONAL DEFENSE—He's in accord with President Truman's order to "call Russia's bluff" in the shooting war in Korea. He wants to call a council of war in Indiana with all Hoosier military and naval units participating along with civil defense groups. He believes the war situation now is critical.

ROADS—The Governor wants to intensify the campaign against big trucks carrying overweight loads on the state's crumbling highway system. He has started a road building program and expects results this year. He doesn't want to halt the building program because of the war. "America can convert from peace to war quickly," he explains.

TAXES AND BUDGET—Gov. Schricker believes everything should be on a pay-as-you-go plan. He is a stickler for economy and a balanced budget. He opposes any new taxes "unless an emergency arises." At present, he can't see how the state can cut any tax and keep the budget balanced. The Governor has kept Indiana's budget balanced and this week turned back an unspent \$2 million earmarked for construction. His thinking on government spending: "You can't bankrupt the country, neither can you hoard money." Last week, he froze salary increases for state workers.

LABOR—He likes the current Compulsory Arbitration Utilities Law because "it prevents crippling strikes in key plants that hurt everyone." But he thinks it is too costly for both unions and management. The Governor is "too conservative" for many of the die-hard labor leaders but the workingmen like him fine. He has a top-flight labor division that has prevented a number of costly strikes.

SOCIAL SERVICES—Gov. Schricker regards social security program as one of the most essential issues today. He believes, however, both employer and employee should contribute to workers' fund. "Security is a fine thing," he said, "we have to provide for everyone's retirement."

He said nearly everyone was agreed that a pensioned railroad worker was in good shape. "Now why shouldn't everyone have the same benefits in their old age?"

CIVIL LIBERTIES—The governor favors a voluntary version of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. He thinks "prejudice can be wiped out by education, not by compulsory law."

POLITICS—The governor will end his formal life in politics when his term as governor expires in January, 1953. But he says he will keep his interest in Democratic politics. The governor is a tireless and impressive campaigner. In 1940, Gov. Schricker captured the governorship when all other elective state offices were swept by big Republican majorities. His campaign fund at the time was reported to have been less than \$7000—less than any other successful candidate spent to reach the governor's chair. He is the only twice-elected governor in the state's history.

SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS—The Governor believes in building programs for all state institutions to alleviate over-crowded conditions. He refuses to stockpile materials because of war scare, however, because it might be bad for the state's economy.

PERSONAL LIFE—The Governor intends to settle down with Mrs. Schricker in his home county of Knox "to take things easy." He once was a Scoutmaster, still



Hank Schricker . . . right-wing Democrat.

Horse Drags Girl To Death on Ride

Foot Catches In Her Stirrup

(Continued From Page One)

land decided it was time to return to the stable.

They turned. Then both horses bolted.

With his own mount, Mr. Ireland was unaware for a moment that his daughter was in danger.

Then he saw her horse galloping by.

His daughter had been thrown. Her foot had caught in the stirrup and she was being dragged along the rough bridle path.

Summoning all his horsemanship, Mr. Ireland got his mount under control and started in pursuit.

He had covered half a mile before he could catch his daughter's plunging horse.

The little girl was rushed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died an hour later.

News of the tragedy brought gloom to the pleasant Northeast Side neighborhood where Katherine lived.

Her brilliant mind impressed the grownups. One of her adult friends said she had the intelligence of a child of 12.

She was popular with the children who lived near by and with her schoolmates at the John Strange School where she would have entered the second grade in September.

SAID 10-year-old Larry Bateyman Jr., 5408 Indianapolis Ave., struggling with his grief: "I liked her. She didn't cheat at games."

Then Larry dug into his private hoard of treasures and produced his playmate's picture to lend to The Times.

"I took it myself," he said.

Katherine was born in Oak Park, Ill. She had lived here three and one-half years.

She is survived by her parents and a sister, Patricia Ann, 4½; her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ireland and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Shay, Western Springs, Ill.

Private funeral services will be held in the Flanner & Bulchanan Mortuary. Burial will be in Crown Hill.

Proposes Factory For Older Workers

CLEVELAND, July 1 (UPI)—A Cleveland manufacturer hopes to reverse the usual trend in personnel handling and hire only men more than 50 years old in his machine tool factory.

George S. Boyd is looking for a backer for the factory. At 63, he has a lifetime of fine tool-making behind him in other men's factories, and now he wants one of his own.

Boy, 5, Badly Hurt

George Michael Sporleder, 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Sporleder, suffered a fractured skull last night when he fell 15 feet from a poplar tree in the yard at his home, 1572 E. 52nd St. The boy was taken to St. Vincent's hospital in fair condition.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

400 Hear Purdue Glee Club
At Perle Mesta's Party

400 Hear Purdue Glee Club At Perle Mesta's Party

American GI's Cheer Singers at Open House
Given by U. S. Minister in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG CITY, July 1 (UPI)—More than 400 Americans crowded into the largest club in Luxembourg tonight to hear the Purdue Varsity Glee Club.

The club's singing was the main feature of the fourth monthly open-house party given by Mrs. Perle Mesta, United States minister to the Grand Duchy.

The club, headed by Albert P. Stewart, arrived aboard two U. S. Air Force planes from Heidelberg earlier today and flew back to Germany shortly after the show.

The party was driven from the tiny airfield to the downtown club in two busses decked with United States flags and banners which read: "The American Legion Welcomes the Purdue Club to Luxembourg."

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Comparison of Democrat and GOP Platforms

Here is a comparison, point by point, of the Democratic and Republican platforms adopted by delegates at the state conventions last week.

A unique plank of the Hoosier GOP was injection of morals into the campaign for loyalty in government. The Republicans pointed to homosexuals in the State Department, saying that perverts are poor security risks.

In other important fields, platforms of both parties agree in principle although sometimes bickering about methods and applications. These united fronts include:

Forceful action and U. S. leadership in world affairs.

Greater efficiency in government; trimming bureaus that overlap.

More civil rights for minority groups.

Point-by-point comparisons follow:

FARMERS

DEMOCRAT—The Indiana platform dodges the controversial Brannan plan whereby farmers sell at high prices and consumers buy at low cost, the taxpayer making up the difference. It favors a broad program to "establish agricultural equality."

REPUBLICAN—Opposes Brannan plan as burden to taxpayer and road to nationalization. Continue price supports but halt waste of surpluses. Opposes planned scarcity.

LABOR

DEMOCRAT—Opposes "vicious, unfair and discriminatory features of Taft-Hartley Law." Repeal Utilities Compulsory Arbitration Act of 1947; "liberalize" compensation acts.

REPUBLICAN—Favors

HEALTH

DEMOCRAT—Medical care for all, irrespective of ability to pay. Government to handle health program, but on voluntary basis. Vigorously opposes compulsory health plan controlled by government.

REPUBLICAN—No new state taxes. Oppose sales tax. Use state surplus for needed projects.

TAXES

DEMOCRAT—Change state bonus law to encompass all veterans with 10 per cent disability or over for special benefits. Pay bonus now to disabled veterans and to those disabled over 10 per cent.

REPUBLICAN—Oust all Communists, fellow travelers and Red sympathizers from all branches of government. Block socialization as springboard for communism.

VETERANS

cease veterans.

REPUBLICAN—Pay state bonus to veterans as soon as possible. Pay dependents of deceased veterans and to those disabled over 10 per cent.

COMMUNISM

DEMOCRAT—Condemns "character assassins" who "irresponsibly" brand opponents as Communists or Socialist. Continue to fight communism by prosperity at home. Ferret out subversives.

REPUBLICAN—Oust all Communists, fellow travelers and Red sympathizers from all branches of government. Block socialization as springboard for communism.

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EDUCATION

Both support efforts for improving facilities and attracting good teachers. Democrats favor consolidation and federal school lunch aid.

Summarizing, the Democratic platform seeks "a continuing expanding national economy within the framework of a successful system of free enterprise and under the protective covering of a dynamic democracy."

The Republican Party concludes with a statement that it is "unalterably opposed to regimentation through the impositions or a 'super-state.' It (the GOP) will have no part in any program of destructive radicalism. It will always fight for the preservation of free competitive enterprise."

PEACE AND DEFENSE

DEMOCRAT—Continue bipartisan foreign policy. Support Truman administration's method of stopping Russian imperialism.

REPUBLICAN—Firm foreign policy and strong defense. Use United Nations veto to protect U. S. interests. Regain initiative in Asia, Latin America and Europe.

CIVIL RIGHTS

DEMOCRAT—Eliminate all discriminations due to race, color, creed, national origin or sex. Push education against discrimination. Support Indiana

Fair Employment Practices Act and national legislation.

REPUBLICAN—Enact and enforce law against discrimination. Abolish poll tax. Promotes education for equality. Demands Democrats for "not carrying out intended purpose" of state Fair Employment Practices Act.

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

DEMOCRAT—Halt overlapping and duplication. Make bipartisan study of problems.

REPUBLICAN—Advocates

more efficient and less expensive government at all levels, set up Little Hoover Commission in Indiana.

BUSINESS

DEMOCRAT—Free competition that meets interests of all people. Fight special privileges and monopolies.

REPUBLICAN—