

Owned and published daily by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214 N. Maryland St., Indianapolis 4, Ind. Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, NPA Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Price in Marion County, 5 cents a copy for daily and 10 cents for Sunday. Outside Marion County, 6 cents a copy for daily and 12 cents for Sunday. Mail rates in Indiana daily and Sunday, \$10.00 a year; daily, \$5.00 a year; Sunday only, \$3.00 a year. All other states, 12 cents a copy, Sunday only, \$3.00 a year. Canada and Mexico, daily \$1.10 a month; Sunday, 15¢ a copy.

Telephone RI ley 5551

Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

## Fine—But Not Enough

THE program for preparedness which the President has submitted to Congress and the people is bravely right and sound in most respects.

Its one grave defect is Mr. Truman's failure to ask authority for price and wage controls and rationing.

These will become essential if the program is adopted. And the program must be adopted.

Our country's position of deadly danger, now made so plain by what has happened in Korea, is enough to convince a great American majority of that.

### WHAT WILL this program mean?

More men to train and, if need be, to fight. Present limits on Armed Forces personnel will come off. Volunteers, drafted men, members of the National Guard and Organized Reserves will build up our military strength.

Vastly more military money. Ten billion dollars will be added to the \$13 billion defense budget. Still more dollars, in amounts not yet specified, to help our allies step up their preparedness.

Far more weapons. Government power to impose priorities and allocate materials for defense orders, limit non-essential production, requisition needed materials and prevent inventory hoarding.

More facilities and materials for defense production. Government loans and loan guarantees to help industry finance necessary expansion.

Higher taxes. Mr. Truman says the aim will be to finance by taxation the greatest possible amount of spending, to distribute the burden fairly, to prevent profiteering and to hold down inflation.

Less government as usual. Mr. Truman promises that non-essential federal programs will be cut back to decrease their demands on materials, commodities, manpower—and, he might have added, taxpayers' money.

Less easy credit. Restored government controls on credit for buying of consumer goods and for commodity speculation. Already Mr. Truman has started well by acting to deflate the government credit-supported building boom.

ALL this is not too much. In one respect, at least, it clearly is too little.

The President calls for "sensible and restrained action by businessmen, labor, farmers and consumers" to prevent inflation. However, he adds, he will not hesitate to ask for price-control and rationing power if a sharp rise of prices makes it necessary.

But, as he notes elsewhere in his message, the mere anticipation of increased military spending since Korea already has started raw-material prices and living costs to climbing.

Actual increase of military spending, on the huge scale proposed in this new program, inevitably will send uncontrolled prices soaring.

Most of us will try to practice sensible restraint. But a selfish, short-sighted minority will not.

Hoarders and profiteers and speculators will be busy, grabbing for all they can before higher taxes impose some slight curb on their activity.

We can be dead sure that this will happen. For less than 10 years ago we saw it happen when, in a growing emergency, the government waited too long and then began imposing controls piecemeal—and soon had on its hand a warped price-wage economy, full of inequities which have caused endless trouble ever since.

To disregard that lesson of experience would be folly.

Wise use of government authority to put ceilings on all prices—and on wages, which Mr. Truman strangely failed to mention—and to set up a fair system for rationing scarce essentials is an urgent need.

Mr. President, don't wait to ask for that authority too late.

## This Calls for Action

WE trust, and we expect, that Patrolmen Jack Corydon and William Clark will be removed immediately from all police duties.

These two policemen, in uniform, let a prisoner in their custody be savagely assaulted and brutally beaten on a downtown street corner while they stood by without lifting a hand, or even a voice, to protect him.

Their performance plainly shows their unfitness for police work.

THERE is no question of the facts. Responsible citizens who saw it all were so shocked by the shameful spectacle that they voluntarily offered affidavits to both courts and police authorities.

Nor does the crime, if any, charged against the prisoner have any bearing. There seems to be a little doubt about that anyway. Originally he was slated for attempting to steal a car... but no such charge was filed. There was also a vagrancy charge... but that was dropped. Now there is a charge against him of assault and battery... of all things... upon one of the men who beat him up while the two policemen held him.

THE policemen say he was profane. There is not even the usual alibi of police brutality cases that he "resisted arrest"... which he obviously did not.

But whatever his crime there are laws to deal with it... and he is entitled to personal safety while under arrest.

That's what policemen are for.

The investigation ordered by Chief Rouls should be a short one. All the facts are before him. It should bring swift, and firm, and in our opinion permanent action.

Every hour that these two men continue to wear police uniforms is a disgrace to the whole police department.

ALONE... By Charles Lucey

## Douglas Wages Economy War

### Senate Ignores Battle To Cut Federal Spending

WASHINGTON, July 20—Sen. Paul Douglas (D. Ill.) is trying with everything but bazooka and grenade to slow down a big home-front spending offensive. But the Senate is rolling right over him.

Sen. Douglas' big idea, stated on amendment after amendment in the mammoth \$34 billion appropriation bill, is that we've got a war on our hands that's going to cost a pile of money and that we should try to save a little on non-war spending.

Mr. Douglas has no copy-right on that notion. Sen. Styles Bridges (R. N.H.), Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D. Va.) and 33 other Senators have combined in an amendment to cut all non-military spending by a flat 10 per cent. They estimated this would save about \$300 million. They think this is the really effective way to slice down the big dollar arithmetic.

### 'Meat-Ax' Attacked

BUT SEN. DOUGLAS says that whenever an across-the-board cut is proposed, the executive department cries that the "meat-ax approach" won't do. So he has whipped out a fairly dainty cleaver designed to trim a little here, a little there.

As the Senate, now reading the 478-page bill, reaches the sections where Sen. Douglas believes reductions should be made, he rises up to make a little speech as to just how some money can be saved here. Sometimes he draws replies from many Senators as to why this particular item should not be touched. Cut somewhere else, they say, but don't touch this one.

Nearly every item seems to be loved by some Senator or other. Mr. Douglas will never win a Senate popularity contest by trying to do what he's doing. On some voice votes, his "no" is the single objection raised to a clerk's sing-out of "those opposed."

One place where Mr. Douglas tried to save some money was on federal road funds. The House voted \$405 million. The Senate Appropriations Committee trimmed this to \$355 million.

### 'In an Emergency'

"I SHOULD like to suggest," said Mr. Douglas, "that in this period of national emergency and relatively high employment, further road construction is not particularly needed in order to stabilize the economy. It might well be deferred as far as the national defense situation is concerned."

He proposed cutting off \$100 million more. He figured that under the 50-50 state-federal matching formula this would mean an additional saving of \$100 million in the states. But a lot of Senators disagreed and the \$100 million stayed in the bill.

Mr. Douglas has tried to cut spending in a flock of relatively small items—in certain funds for the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the Patent Office, the Bureau of Animal Industry and others. In most cases he points out that the Senate is proposing to give the agencies more than the House found it necessary to give them, or he cites the way their fund grants have climbed in recent years.

### Rivers and Harbors Next

ONE of the Senator's major attempts, still ahead, will be to cut a big chunk out of the Rivers and Harbors bill, always bloated with pet projects. He may seek an adjustment of annual leave provisions now applying to federal employees—they get 26 working days and he may try to cut this to 20 working days. With a five-day week this still means a month away from the job.

In one exchange in debate in which other Senators were challenging him, he said he was reminded of his experience as a small boy in chopping into a hornet's nest.

Again I seem to have chopped into a hornet's nest," he said.

### What Others Say—

POPULATION is growing and the nation's productivity is growing, too. The outlook is good.—Leon Keyserling, President Truman's top economic adviser.

PROPERLY generated and effectively expressed, the moral power of more than 63 million people united for peace can tip the scales against war and in favor of peace.—Gen. Carlos F. Romulo, on peoples of free Asiatic nations.

WE MUST EXPLAIN... By Peter Lisagor

## Korean Crisis Corners State Department

WASHINGTON, July 20—The State Department has been caught in a corner again in the Korean crisis. It has found itself in the position of having to "explain" to the world—and particularly to the Asiatics—why peace in Korea on Soviet terms is unacceptable.

This predicament was foreseen last week by diplomats here when it became known that India's Prime Minister Nehru was seeking to mediate the Korean War and that the United States "rock-bottom" terms for talk was a cease-fire and return to the 38th parallel by the Communist forces.

It was expected even then that the Russians might make the seating of the Chinese Communists in the United Nations one condition for peace talks. This turned out to be the case.

BUT instead of trying to head off the well-meaning Nehru, the United States waited until Stalin, in a seemingly magnanimous mood, "welcomed" Nehru's efforts and broadcast his "peaceful" desires far and wide.

Then the department officials had to come up with an answer for Nehru, whom they couldn't offend because of his Asiatic prestige. Since the department could scarcely do more than reject attempts to hinge a Korean settlement on the China seat issue, diplomats believe, the Russians could pose as being

more interested in "peace" than the Americans. This, the diplomats point out, is enough for the Soviet propagandists to hash over for some time. It ties in neatly with their "Stockholm Peace Pledge" campaign.

NEHRU for some time has favored the seating of the Chinese Communists in the United Nations. In the reasonable belief that the Reds control the mainland and the mass of the Chinese people.

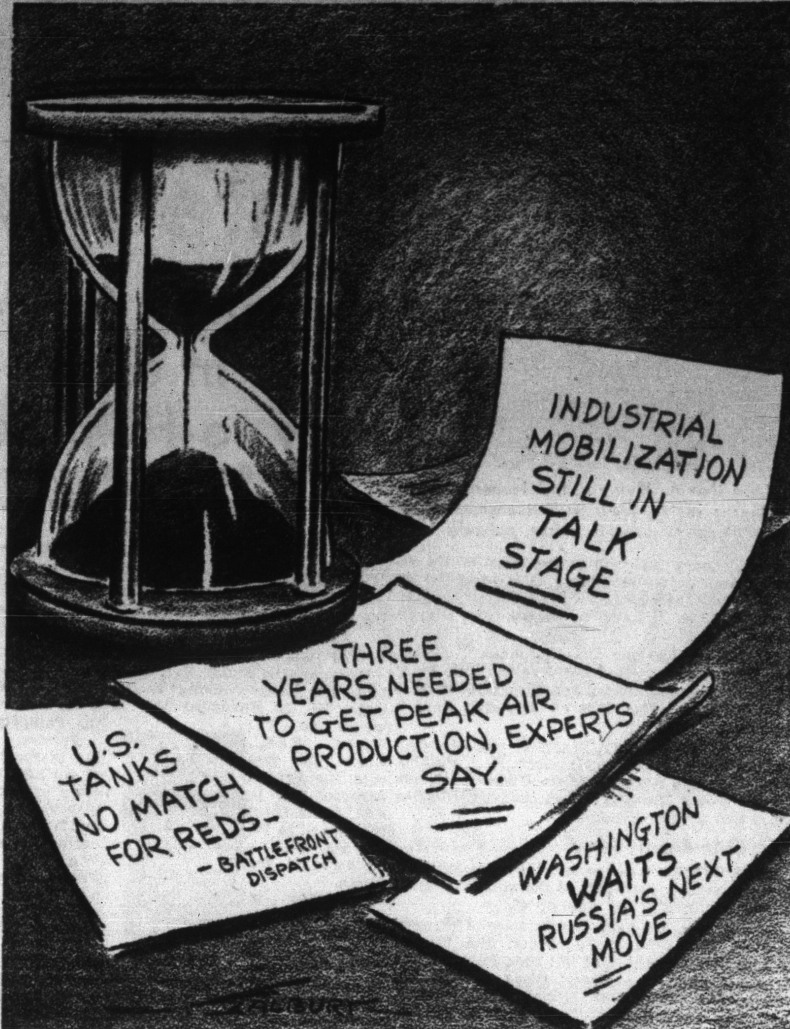
When Nehru supported the United Nations Security Council resolution branding the North Koreans the aggressors, it was thought here that he had chosen sides in the East-West struggle.

But Indian spokesmen made it plain at the time that the decision was taken as a United Nations member on only the one issue, Korea, and signaled no change in the Nehru policy of strict neutrality.

This was borne out in reports that Indian representatives in Cairo had sought in one breath to get the Egyptian government to support both the United Nations resolution on Korea and Red China's bid for a seat.

As explained here, Nehru's chief motivation in his role as mediator was to keep the Korean fracas localized and avert, if possible, a full-blown explosion between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

## Wake Up, America



NOW OR NEVER... By Peter Edson

## Korea Gives UN Greatest Chance

WASHINGTON, July 20—Future action by the United Nations in dealing with the North Korean aggression offers interesting possibilities for speculation.

In the first place, it must be fully recognized that for the first time in the world's history 56

nations—out of 59 United Nations members—have agreed on sanctions against an aggressor. The 56 have agreed to furnish such aid as they can to put down this North Korean invasion of South Korea.

The most optimistic interpretation of this action is that it may mark the beginning of the end for Soviet initiative in world-wide aggression. If these first sanctions can be made to stick, it may mean that the United Nations itself will henceforth be able to take the initiative in maintaining peace.

The big question now is, can this bloc of 56 peace-loving nations be made to stick together? One of the chief objectives of Moscow propaganda has been to break up this combination. The effort has been to separate the other anti-Communist powers from the United States. It has been an effort to sell the idea that the United States provoked the South Koreans into an attack on the North Koreans. So far, nobody outside the Iron Curtain has really bought this line.

A Bit of a Surprise  
YUGOSLAVIA'S action in abstaining from voting on the U. S. resolutions against North Korea in Security Council was something of a surprise. If Yugoslavia had been under attack from such, say Bulgaria, there would have been no such vote.

Egypt's delegate gave as his excuse for not voting for the resolutions that he could not get instructions from his government. There was also believed to be some feeling that the United Nations had not given the Arab countries protection against Israel.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



BUT THE struggle, authorities continue to insist here, is between the United Nations and the Communist satellite in North Korea. American officials carefully have avoided branding the Soviets as an aggressor, to give the Kremlin a chance to call off the shooting without too much embarrassment.

But now, in the opinion of some diplomats, the United States would have avoided its

If any of the Arab countries ever were attacked by an aggressor, however, their greatest protection would be through the precedent set by United Nations resolutions against North Korea.

As Pakistan's Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan put it, if North Korea's aggression is not put down, no small nation can ever again feel safe. This is the great unifying force.

British and Indian attempts to mediate the Korean crisis and persuade the Russians to withdraw their support of the North Koreans are individual nation feelers. Any final settlement must be made by the United Nations.

When the Security Council is called into session later on, it is anticipated that the Russians will present a resolution charging the South Koreans with aggression and blaming the "United States imperialist warmongers of Wall Street" in usual fashion.

Such a resolution would require seven out of the 11 member votes for approval. It doesn't stand a chance. Even if it did, it could be vetoed by the United States, making the Russians take some of their own medicine.

If any action by the Security Council should become stalemate, it is always possible to call a special session of the General Assembly. That is the way the United Nations has met a number of its difficult problems in the past.

### Reds Not Likely to Quit

THE POSSIBILITY of Russian withdrawal from the United Nations is not now considered likely. One reason is that the Communists need the United Nations. They need it as a sounding board for their propaganda outside the Iron Curtain.

The Communists need a weak United Nations, however, not a strong one. That is why they may be counted on to continue trying to disrupt and hamstring its operations.

As for what will happen after the North Koreans withdraw or are forced back of the 38th Parallel, no official in Washington will commit himself. President Truman dodged the question at his last press conference. The objective now is merely to force the aggressors back to the line.

But a close reading of the United Nations resolutions reveals that the United Nations Commission for Korea is directed to make recommendations on further steps the world organization should take to restore peace.

This is believed to leave the way open for additional action north of the 38th Parallel, if that is deemed necessary.

By Talburt

## HOOSER FORUM

"I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

### 'Superficial Thinking'

By H. E. M. City.

THE reader who tried to draw a parallel between Korea and China, in the July 17 Times, provided an example of the superficial thinking which passes for analytical observation.

The defense of China was a hopeless task from the beginning because of the vast territory and the supply problem involved, even without the corruption which dissipated three billion dollars worth of U. S. assistance.

MILITARY goods fell into the hands of the Reds through capture or outright sale by corrupt war lords.

Nationalist China was never an integrated whole, but a group of autonomous or semi-autonomous war lords who ran their particular ballistics as they saw fit, and that was usually according to the offer of the highest bidder irrespective of any ideological consideration, which meant nothing to the war lords. China fell because no principle held it up.

### 'Shocking Abuse'

By J. F. Frantz, Indianapolis

OUR Constitution provides that Congress shall make no law to deprive our citizens of private property. Such law cannot be justified to promote our general welfare, as individuals. Special privileges in property which depend on the acts of Congress have no legal protection in our system of law. Under our courts, to use police powers to enforce the acts of Congress over property rights is a shocking abuse of power. To compel strict obedience to a law, which involves our private citizens, is not authorized under our form of government.

OUR private property is sold into politics by shocking acts of Congress in its transfer of exclusive sovereignty to our City Council to exercise control over private property. This denies our citizens court protection.

This prohibition in the Rent Control Act is illegal in every sense and weakens our form of government which is now under the rotten attack of the Reds.

### Barbs—

YOU REALLY accomplish something during the hot days when you succeed in getting home from the store before the ice cream melts.

THE danger in going down to work with the flu is that you're liable to get other people down—so they can't go to work.

THERE are a lot of countries where happiness is scarce because the people haven't learned how to use it.

A NATURALIST says wild life is disappearing. Maybe the teen-agers are just away on vacation.

THE younger generation's great mistake is that it has learned things too readily from the older.

ONE of the best ways to make your troubles feel small is to ignore them—especially when talking to other people.

WE'LL have sunshine for 86 million years, says an astronomer—the brightest thing we've heard in a long time.

IT REALLY was years ago that they made the dollar bill smaller in size. Lately, it just seems to have grown smaller.

SCIENTISTS have traced man back to a fish. Looks as if they're finally on the right track.

HAVE you noticed that men who can't grow mustaches usually are the ones who want them?

### "ANGELS UNAWARES"

Do you walk in the alleys to be hidden from view, because your best garments are poor? Do you think, on the main streets they're looking at you?

With disgust they impatiently endure? Care not for the vision nor their shallow surmise;

Walk the streets with your chin in the air. It's not the clothes on the man the intelligent prize,

It's the man who is dwelling in there. The styles come and go like the tides of the sea.

And they leave a sad void in the soul; But character, from God, sets the inner man free,

And will last while eternities roll. —Oscar Balsaor.

MORAL DEFEAT... By Ludwell Denny

## Some Nations Shirk Korea Responsibility

WASHINGTON, July 20—The response to the United Nations appeal for armed forces for Gen. MacArthur's defense of Korea is disappointing but not surprising. Most of the members think it is a fine idea, but beg to be excused on personal grounds.

There are two reasons. They do not have spare troops. Most of them have not yet learned that collective security requires giving as well as receiving—giving even when it hurts.

There are notable exceptions. Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and The Netherlands already are supplying naval or air units or both. In addition, they are trying to find ground troops to send.

OTHERS are offering shipping, or food, or anything but troops. Still others feel no direct responsibility.

At best most countries could furnish no more than token forces. Their failure to do so is more of a moral than military loss.

In any event the main contributions would have to come from the two largest powers, Britain and France. The difference in the reaction of these two is significant.

Both are already heavily committed in the Far East. France is militarily over her neck in the Indo-China war. Britain is spread thin in Hong Kong and Malaya, besides having to keep considerable forces in the Suez-Middle East area and to provide occupation troops for Western Germany.

BUT, while France hesitates to do more than offer her alibi, Britain rushes warships and planes to Gen. MacArthur from her undermanned Far East stations and agrees to the routing from Malaya to Korea

of needed Australian and New Zealand units. And now Britain, with even a better excuse for inaction than France if she chose to use it, probably will send some ground forces.

The paradox is that the more exposed a nation is—such as France the less active in collective security contributions. In the short view this is understandable—the desire for self-protection. But in the long view a more enlightened selfishness would dictate help for others in order to merit help for themselves.

SPECIFICALLY in the case of France, with the United States giving her Marshall aid and arms at home plus new help in Indo-China, a contribution to Gen. MacArthur's ground forces would seem to be a good and very cheap investment.

But such considerations are unimportant compared with the overpowering fact that the democratic nations, separately and together, lack sufficient armed forces to defend either America, Europe or Asia—much less all three.

Collective security, however they cut it, will be ineffective until our Allies as well as America shift a much larger share of their wealth, their plant and their manpower from business-as-usual to emergency defense.

THUR

SPECIAL

New 1950

Plus Apex

ALL

Super-suction Floating br...  
turing easily,  
including br...  
dusting br...

HAR

With

Or

Popular

Full 36

1-pc. tu

Handson

Built-in

Full size

Just look at

field. Comp

For custom

tank of gas

A.

The radio

beautiful to

teries, or in

ling either w

some plastic

Cle

FLOC

OU

FU

25

And there's

outdoor livi