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DAYTON DAILY NEWS

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"If I have drawn upon the store of God's mercy, humbly appeal every hour of tribulation under the blessed of death." —Thomas Jefferson.

PRAYER

O may the morn, as pure, as clear,
To me sweet relief to us outfit!
A quiet mind, a heart sincere,
Simplicity of word and will.

—Lew Cotton.

Importance Of India

The adherence of the Indian government to the action of the United Nations Security council in voting sanctions against South Korea and its approval of the measures which the United States and other nations have taken to impose those sanctions add tremendous moral and psychological weight to our case in the eyes of the Asiatic masses.

India, as Prime Minister Nehru has made plain many times, including the time of his tour of the United States recently, has been determined not to "take sides" in the cold war between the democracies and Russia. Yet, faced with the fact of barefaced Russian aggression in East Asia, India has found no choice but to place itself on the side of international law and order.

Because the Indians are the greatest people in the world as yet uncommitted in the general power struggle, and because the character and motives of their government are deeply respected everywhere, India's stand in the present case should fall with a double impact on the minds of the other peoples in Asia.

It was a misfortune that, due to the need for extreme haste by the Security Council if its action was to be effective, it was impossible to wait for India's participation in the original vote. Because of the time lag between West and East and because of imperfect connections, it was impossible for the Indian delegate to get instructions from his government in time for the vote. But now that his government has gone out of its way to register its concurrence in the steps taken, the democratic case has been immensely strengthened and Russian propaganda has received a serious blow.

Dividend Day

Today is the payoff. It is the day when Daytonians begin receiving the dividends which they earned when they invested, last May 23, in the future of their city.

Today the income tax, once declared unconstitutional and then voted back into force by a tremendous united effort of farsseeing citizens, is restored officially. And the restoration finds the city administration ready to go with:

(1) More policemen, for the protection of life and property in the city.

(2) More firemen, for the protection of life and property in the city.

(3) More trash and garbage collectors, so that the carry-out system can be restored for the benefit of householders.

(4) More money for development of parks and recreation programs.

(5) Resumption of the smoke control program under the leadership of "Nick" Nicholson, the smoke control engineer.

(6) More money for street lighting.

(7) More money to apply to permanent improvement projects, and more engineering staff to prepare plans for them.

All these things the people will begin collecting today as their self-earned dividend—a dividend which adds up to soundness and progress for the city of Dayton.

As they begin to receive the dividends, citizens can congratulate themselves on the wisdom they showed in making the investment. And they can properly express their gratitude to those of their number who led in the organization of the campaign to restore the income tax, to the city employes who "waited out" a four months' layoff in order to keep themselves available for rehiring, and to the industrial firms which helped make this possible by offering temporary employment to their men.

The Why Of Formosa

When the Russians challenged the free world in Korea, the President and the State Department quickly revised their policy toward Formosa. Beforehand, against considerable political opposition, they had said we would not send military aid to Formosa or take military action in defense of Formosa. Now we have sent the Seventh fleet to protect Formosa against Communist invasion.

Does this quick reversal show inconsistency on the part of the State Department? Does it show that the department was wrong in its former position and at last has been forced by events to recognition of a mistake?

By no means necessarily. The policy has changed because the facts have changed.

It was formerly the position of the State Department that the strategic importance of Formosa, however great, was not great enough to offset the moral defeat which we would incur if we took steps that would appear, in the eyes of most Asiatics, like aggression against the people of Asia. That estimate, in our opinion, was correct. To save Formosa at the cost of losing the confidence of hundreds of millions of people in the Far East would have been an exceedingly bad trade.

But now the Russians have struck in Korea, and we are resisting them with the approval of, indeed at the behest of, the United Nations. With the Communists on the march, action to save Formosa is a part of the general defense. It no longer, in the eyes of a halfway reasonable Asiatic, bears the color of aggression. Now, because of the changed circumstances, we have a chance to save Formosa and at the same time hold, if not actually deepen, the confidence of the non-communistic masses of Asia.

The Tipoff?

A stray copy of "The Daily Worker," Moscow's organ in the United States, has come to our desk. In it is a clue on the brewing North Korean aggression in which we have seen no reference in any of the Washington dispatches. Did our intelligence miss it, or somehow fail to evaluate it?

The Daily Worker is that of June 21, five days before the attack on South Korea. It carried a dispatch from Seoul dated the preceding day. The story said that the government of North Korea had, on the evening before that (that is, on the 19th) proposed the unification of the country through merger of the legislative assemblies of North and South Korea.

The specific proposals were as follows:

(1) Merger of the two assemblies, follwed by the writing of a new constitution and the holding of new elections. (Since the North Korean assembly has 572 members and the South Korean assembly has 210 members, it is easy to see what kind of constitution and what kind of elections would have resulted. In short, the population of North Korea is only about half the population of South Korea.)

(2) Arrest of the South Korean president, Syngman Rhee.

(3) A guarantee (Russian style) of freedom of speech, press, assembly and mass demonstrations.

(4) Release of political prisoners.

(5) Merger of armed forces, police and security forces under the direction, of course, of the North Korean-dominated merged assembly.

In a broadcast to South Korea, the North Korean government radio said a delegation would be sent to Seoul "tomorrow" if the South Korean assembly agreed to the proposals.

We don't know whether the South Korean government even replied to the proposals—but the South Korean delegation showed up on this day, rolling tanks and piloting warplanes.

No Lynch Law In Dayton

There was an incident in a Dayton restaurant between a young Negro employe and white persons. The police were called, with the idea, the proprietor of the restaurant states, of taking the Negro into protective custody lest he be attacked by white patrons.

Two patrolmen responded, placed the Negro in their car, took a young white man involved in the incident along with them, drove to a spot underneath the Herman av. bridge, and stood by while the white man gave the Negro an unmerciful beating.

Quite properly, the two patrolmen were called on the carpet by their superiors. They asked to be allowed to resign from the force, and the department accepted their resignations. The statement issued by Police Chief Kirkpatrick states the issue correctly, puts the police administration in the clear, and does substantial justice to the rights of citizens. The chief said:

The policy of the police division is not to condone any such actions on the part of any policeman. It has brought to our attention, such actions are thoroughly investigated, and if the facts justify, immediate action is taken. That's exactly what happened in this case.

The statement makes it plain that there is to be no lynch law in Dayton.

We Learn

In August, 1941, after Japan had taken most of China, after Mussolini had taken Ethiopia, after Hitler had taken Austria, Czechoslovakia and Memel, and four months before Pearl Harbor, the House of Representatives was voting on a bill to extend the draft.

The bill passed by a vote of 203 to 202. One vote kept the country from disbanding its citizen army four months before the Japanese struck us at Pearl Harbor.

In June, 1950, after the Russians had moved into South Korea, the first act of overt aggression in the postwar pattern of totalitarian aggression, the House was voting on a bill to extend the draft. The vote was 315 to 4 in favor of extension. Then the Senate voted. The vote there was 76-0.

Contrary to the cynical maxim, it appears that sometimes men are capable of learning from history.

Except that it's a sphere, some of the flying-saucer spotters might be misled as the overlordly baseball fakirs off into the wide blue yonder.

Then there is the Korean lied who pushes past the 38th parallel paying "Step that!"

WE'VE COME A LONG WAY

(By, Lewis Port-Dispatch.)

The significant fact about the adoption of the new social security bill by the Senate is not the extension of retirement benefits to 10,60,000 Americans not now covered. It is the fact that the bill doubles benefits to nearly 3,000,000 now receiving benefits. The significant fact is the vote. When the roll was called 81 senators voted Yes. Only two voted No.

A few years ago social security was either opposed or dubiously regarded. It took a hard-fought decision in the Supreme Court to establish the principle as well as the law. Now only Cain of Washington and Butler of Nebraska vote No. The new coverage, particularly of the self-employed, presents new problems and these still need to be worked out in the light of experience. But acceptance of the idea is now almost unanimous. So far we have come since those dark days of the '30s.

One Too Many

A very stout man was walking on the promenade at Atlantic City when he caught sight of a weighing machine with the notice: "I speak your weight."

He put a penny in the slot and stood on the platform. A voice answered: "One at a time, please."

Democratic Party Held Best For Labor

BY JAMES A. FARLEY

EDITOR'S NOTE: Victor Riesel is on vacation. This is one of a series of guest columns appearing during his absence.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Since labor unions became an effective force in our economy it has been suggested by some that labor should conceivably form a political party of its own, with the avowed objective of presenting its aims through the medium of a platform sponsored by its own chosen labor party.

I am definitely opposed to such an idea because I am a firm believer in the two-party system. Labor has sufficient stake to, within the scope of this system, to protect, and further its interests. There would always be the temptation to take too closely to the latest line. A political party loses its effectiveness when it lacks a universal viewpoint.

Let there be no misunderstanding of my attitude toward labor. I believe that in the rapid and evolutionary changes in our country labor has won its share of the burden and has demonstrated its usefulness in our economic life. Labor stands for the dignity of the individual. In most instances it's leaders have fought against the infiltration of its ranks by those who sought to introduce foreign and subversion ideologies among American workers.

I have always been able to maintain fine personal relationships with many labor leaders in the nation whom I have met. I have always endeavored to be frank. I have never deceived them and they know exactly where I stand.

It is my sincere belief that labor most certainly belongs in the Democratic party. It may be argued that this statement is reared in partisanship. I certainly will not deny that my association with the Democratic party has conditioned my thinking down through the years, but I have nothing to regret about either my thoughts or deeds. But I should like to point out to those who are doubtful at all labor's place in the political arena that the Democratic party has traditionally been the party that has fought for both the workers and the underprivileged since its very inception.

The record is quite clear. In the state of New York, and here I am close to home, labor became the object of serious consideration in the South administration and it has made tremendous gains through these Democratic administrations, beginning with that of the late Gov. Smith. Al Smith was an apostle of good government, and his successors, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, followed in his footsteps closely and zealously.

A Democratic President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, gave to labor, through various forms of legislation, the greatest impetus that it has received in the history of the whole labor movement in this country. I remember the first years of the Roosevelt administration, for I was part of it; I had some share in developing favorable sentiment, not only among the public generally but among those in the halls of Congress, for the worker. It was not an easy task, for there were many with unfair prejudices and attitudes.

These prejudices and unfair attitudes had to be broken down, and this was accomplished not in a spirit of dominance and aggression but by compromise. As Al Smith pointed out in one of his great speeches, compromise is the basis of all human relationships in a democratic form of society. The leaders of the Democratic party in the years gone by have never failed to approach the subject of labor legislation in a spirit of compromise. The leaders of the Democratic party know it is fatuous to take a position and hold to it unyieldingly without giving ear to the views of those who do not agree.

Labor has been stubborn on occasion and the same has been true of management. Some dishonest labor leaders piled their nefarious practices for a time, but when they were discovered they were ousted. It is dead wrong to condemn the whole labor movement because of the evil machinations of a few leaders.

When strikes occur neither labor nor management gains. All of us are the losers. Some shortsighted labor leaders have done harm to the cause of the worker, but I think none will deny that both the majority of leaders and those in the field of management have during their unions to adjust their differences.

GRAMMAR CAN BE EXPENSIVE

(Louisville Courier-Journal)

Mind your prepositions, boys and girls. As you well know, or ought to, they are not things to end a sentence with. No, never. They may mean money in your pocket, or out of it. It all depends on how well you know how to handle them.

And so we come to today's lesson in grammar, inspected by the Supreme Court of Arkansas. The learned bench holds that when a man says "between," he ought to mean, even if he doesn't, the separation of two objects. When there are more than two, the proper word is "among."

It meant all the difference in the world in the division of an estate under a will which said a man's property should go "equally between all our nephew's and nieces on my wife's side and my niece, Nathalee . . ." Did this mean share and share alike? Not so, the court held. Nathalee gets half, obviously being in the court's eyes one-half of the combination of two parties. If the will meant among, it should have said so.

It's high time for somebody to get proper about these matters. If we are going to have grammar, let's have it. And the prepositions used in the incident is that when you go to draw your will, you'd better have your lawyer show his classroom report. An A-plus in grammar will help.

The Other Side

(Nashville Tennessean)

The best part of the day for most activities, experts tell us, is between 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

All of which is doubtless true. The difficulty most people would find in the arrangement, however, is that it is also a splendid time to sleep.

THE THINKER

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

British Want Azores A-Bomb Stockpile

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Simultaneously with the Korean crisis two top British defense experts arrived in Washington for talks with Defense Secretary Louis Johnson. The fact that they came as the Korean crisis broke was an accident, but it was significant that, simultaneously, Peter Geoffrey Roberts, conservative member of parliament, urged use of the atomic bomb against North Korea.

For it is to discuss British use of the atomic bomb that the two experts were ordered to Washington.

They are Air Marshal Sir Ralph Cochran, vice chief marshal of the Royal Air Force, and Dr. Richard Cockburn, an atomic scientist.

The two men were sent on direct orders of Prime Minister Attlee, following a meeting of the British cabinet, to discuss future use of the atomic bomb by Britain. What they propose is:

1. That the United States stockpile a certain number of baby A-bombs in the Azores in mid-Atlantic immediately. Attlee wants this done for the purpose of strengthening European defenses.

2. Should war break, Attlee also wants it understood that British bombers shall have the right to drop A-bombs. He is quite content to leave atomic bombs in American hands up until a war breaks, but after that, he wants British bombers to participate.

So far the United States has made no commitments one way or the other.

Partially conflicting stories as to why we were caught off base in Korea were given the Senate Appropriations committee this week.

Secretaries Acheson and Johnson admitted we had been caught napping, but Adm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, read two reports to the senators, one dated as late as June 20, showing that his intelligence agents had given a general warning.

When Acheson and Johnson appeared before the Senate committee in a secret session, Ferguson of Michigan asked both point blank whether they had received any word of the impending attack. Both said they had not. Both men told the senators they knew that the North Korean border was restive, but said the actual invasion had taken them completely by surprise.

"Why wasn't Central Intelligence on the job?" Sen. Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, broke in.

Secretary Johnson shrugged his shoulders.

Symington's Job To Draft Mobilization Plan

BY DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It's business as usual on Capitol Hill unless and until Stalin chooses otherwise.

President Truman so far has not mentioned to his legislative leaders any new legislation or an extra defense dollar as a result of the Korean crisis. They say the situation must pass into another and more serious phase before the election-conscious Congress will consider anything drastic.

The cop they hope Stalin will let pass from their lips is a mobilization plan. That the President is conscious of his duty to offer one was evident when he put W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National security Resources board, on his calling list. NSRB's job is to produce a mobilization plan under which all Americans, their privileges and their dollars, will march to war with their sons.

A plan acceptable to the President is not ready. Before the North Koreans marched, Symington had a timetable for it. With previous drafts and blueprints before them, his experts were given a September deadline to produce a 1951 version for submission to the White House. An experienced bureaucrat, the chairman realized that interested parties within the administration would promptly start firing at the various provisions that affected them.

Allowing a few months for this old Potomac custom, he figured—or at least hoped—he could put a final version before the President in January which might reach the new Congress early in session. That timetable is now outmoded.

Emphasizing that no bill is ready, the chairman promises that he will draft one as soon as possible. The pressure on him will mount according to the seriousness of the situation.

Influential senators whose support is imperative for any mobilization plan is savored say plainly that things must get very much worse for us before Congress will grasp that nettle. A few cynical ones think it never will, since it never has.

Mobilization plans are keyed to the old theme of taking the profits out of war. Theoretically everybody is for this; when B. M. Baruch says it is immoral to draft boys and not dollars, people cheer. But this democracy or at least its politicians have never been able to bring themselves to it.

Symington's achievements in building a powerful Air Force are fresh in memory. He is as conscious now as then of Russian might and what total war will mean to America. On his desk is a graphic illustration of how much more devastating the hydrogen bomb is than the improved A-bomb, and his calm escapes without a briefing on it.

An industrialist who got rich but also got along with labor, the Symington conscience is clear. Since he took over three months ago he has had many conferences with labor and industrial groups and he lets them both have the bad news impartially about how war will affect them.

It is not easy, however, to decide how best to put a firm hand on the complicated American economy. There are many interests to be satisfied—the President, the Congress, business, labor, the military. When so much is involved, protecting the best interests of all the American people is a hard job.

Charles Fort And Some Early "Flying Saucers"

(W. W. Baker in Kansas City Star)

The current crop of flying saucers emphasizes all the more the vacancy left in the American scene by the death in 1932 of Charles Fort.

Fort, who spent the better part of a lifetime gathering information in distrust of dogma, would have enjoyed a veritable bacchanalia from the moment Kenneth Arnold reported seeing a flying disk near Boise, Ida., June 24, 1947.

With four volumes of seemingly unexplainable facts already behind him, Fort would have answered the call at once, taking note of the facts and/or fictions to be recorded. And the conclusions? Probably only an indeterminate one, emphasizing the Fortean belief in the necessity for maintaining the ephemeral nature of all acceptances until the last man is out in the ninth.

After all, Fort would have pointed out, incidents of the type have been occurring at least since 1754. That year people connected mysterious heavenly lights in England and Switzerland with earthquakes. In 1828 a scientist in India reported seeing in the sky a disk from which projected a hoodlike form, the whole about the size of the moon but brighter. It was visible about 20 minutes.

More recent was the "mysterious light," traveling about 60 miles an hour, in the sky of Kansas City in 1897. A week later dozens of persons near Chicago thought they saw lights, red and green, swaying overhead. A thing that had the shape of a giant cigar, with a bright searchlight, was reported over Texas. Similar reports came from many points.

"The Books of Charles Fort," which Air Force officers have studied in their investigations of flying saucer sayers, tell also of the strange vision of Erasmus Ommaney, a British admiral. The admiral told the English magazine Nature that he was standing outside a hotel at Llanberis, North Wales, one day a light which "immediately resolved itself into a clearly defined disk about three times the size of Jupiter." It disappeared, discharging brilliant orange clouds.

Sound like a flying saucer? The year was 1864.

These strange occurrences in the state of Ohio seemed to fascinate Fort more than any of the odd happenings he collected, and he collected a well-stocked file. When he died, he had records of more than 200,000 events unexplained in some way.

As a boy Fort stuffed birds and pinned up butterflies in preparation for a career as a naturalist. At 21, newspaper work beckoned, but he soon abandoned it for short story writing.

Shortly, however, the Fort imagination turned to a book. His time was devoted to collecting data, making notes and writing about mysterious matters. At first these notes went into abortive novels. Finally, after three and one-half million words and 30,000 miles of travel, Charles Fort reached a point of decision.

Now, Fort decided, he would collect notes upon all subjects of human research upon all known phenomena, and then try to find the widest possible diversity of data. From his apartment in New York he traveled to hundreds of libraries, the greatest bulk of his work being done in England. The result was four books; "The Book of the Damned," "New Lands," "Lo!" and "Wild Talents." They were later published by the Fortean society in one volume, "The Books of Charles Fort."

Fort's literary effort was not limited to strange sights in the sky. He recorded, among other things, the sudden appearance of purple Englishmen; the growth of hair on the bald head of a mummy; a man who couldn't be hanged because the gallows broke on each attempt; the execution of three men, Green, Berry and Hill, on Green Hill, London.

From obscure journals he collected notes on such capers as that of the Indian girl whose clothes burst into flames each time she appeared on the street, without so much as warming her body.

Among the objects that reportedly have fallen from the sky at various times, he wrote, have been such diverse items as starch, red dust, coal ashes, wool, two boatmen, fish, frogs, worms and stars.

The strangeness of the material which he collected brought him something of a Rip-Van-Winkle reputation. He was, it was said, a sire dying monger, the archenemy of science. At the last charge, members of the Fortean society bristle. Fort, his disciples say, was not an enemy of science. He was an enemy of dogma.

Fort could conceive of no extremities. Modern science had, after all, he proclaimed, climbed a pole to a smug seat whence great truths flowed. Science hence was in danger of sounding its own "taps," because it had lost sight of the first truth of its own method: Accept anything only temporarily. Always looking with charm and a friendly smile on life, he gave the abnormal the benefit of the doubt.

But would Charles Fort have believed in flying saucers? The reader never would have really known. The Ohio author died on the hundreds of others investigated and given the official Air Force mumbo down would have been reported in detail. Each suggested solution would have been mentioned and discussed. Then the Fort train of thought would have jumped to red rain in Oklahoma, or a gazelle boy in Asia.

And for a file of this 1950 edition of Fort, the author, had he lived to write it, might have turned to the last line of the comment of Harper's Weekly on the mysterious flying ship of 1897:

That some of the recent tales are lesser fiend in probable, of course, but that all of them are leaves is as hard to believe as the stories themselves.

If they are true, we have invented the ship if untrue, we have invented the stories. Either case we are remarkable people.

Healthy Bent

(Our Dumb Animals)

Next Door: "Do you know that your dog barks all night?"

Neighbor: "Yes, but don't worry about him. He sleeps all night in the daytime."

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