

# Vagabond

From Indiana—Ernie Pyle

Ernie Discovers He Has Some Crazy Ideas About Insanity, Which an Ohio Physician Clears Up for Him.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.—There are so many types of insanity that laymen are apt to go crazy just trying to remember which is which.

And since I am in no position to be taking any such chance, these next few articles will be confined to the insanity known as dementia praecox. For it is on dementia praecox that the astounding new treatment of "insulin" is having such success.

There is no absolute cure for insanity, and possibly never will be. But a big percentage of insane people are actually turned out to work again, sane people. And insulin is now doubling that percentage.

Insulin is known largely for its almost miraculous control over diabetes. But it has been only in the last five years that insulin has been used to treat insanity, brought to America only a year and a half ago. Today it is used in almost every hospital for the insane in this country. Already, records show that it has raised the discharge rate for insane patients from 10 to 20 per cent. And when used on brand new dementia praecox patients, the cures have run as high as 80 per cent.

I had the privilege of a long session with Dr. Nicholas Michaels, assistant physician at the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane, who is in charge of the insulin work there.

As the first stage of instructing me on this insulin treatment, Dr. Michaels explained in detail what dementia praecox is.

You see the words so often in the papers that I had believed dementia praecox was a sort of temporary derangement, something akin to delirium tremens. I thought if you had dementia praecox you weren't very crazy, and that doctors didn't take it very seriously.

How wrong I was! It is the most malignant of all types of insanity. The most hopeless. The most destroying. It progresses rapidly from one stage to a worse stage.

Most dementia praecox cases occur during adolescence. Highstrung youngsters who, because of over-study, poor nourishment, bad family conditions, or some emotional crisis, just can't face things as they are any longer, and their minds snap off into another world.

Dementia praecox is an escape. Dr. Michaels says that many of us have all the elements of dementia praecox, but we have enough will power to hold ourselves together.

But the people who can't pull themselves together, who find life too tough, they just go to pieces and escape into a fantastic dream world of their own.

## Becomes Rarer With Age

Of course older people have dementia praecox too. But it is rarer as people grow older.

There are four kinds of dementia praecox, ranging from what is known as "simple" on up to the vilest forms of insanity. Dr. Michaels says there are more "simple" cases outside of asylums than there are in.

Oftentimes exceptionally brilliant people break, and "escape" into dementia praecox. But you don't have to be brilliant to become a dementia praecox victim. It's liable to get any type. Yes, even to you and me.

In the past, thousands of things have been tried for dementia praecox—both psychiatric and medical.

But always they have been experiments. The insulin-shock treatment is the first thing the medical world has hit upon that is good enough to become an established thing. And even insulin isn't the permanent answer. It does a lot of good. But maybe some of these days they'll find something that will do even more good.

But—when a fourth of all insane people have dementia praecox, and when with insulin you can cure 20 per cent of those, that's a start making progress.

Next—The Insulin Treatment.

## My Diary

By Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Cardozo Seemed a Lonely Person, But Certainly It Was From Choice.

HYDE PARK, Monday.—It was a shock to read of Mr. Justice Cardozo's death. Somehow, I had taken it for granted that, having come through the winter, he was steadily improving. I am glad, however, that he reached the home of his dear friends, Judge and Mrs. Irving Lehman.

No one could look at Justice Cardozo's face and ever doubt that here was a man of fine sensibilities and rare spirit. I remember so well a dinner in Albany, when my aunt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, was staying with us. I seated her next to the Justice, for it was next to each other. They did, and thereafter exchanged books of poems. He once went to call on her in New York City, a rare honor accorded to but few people. He seemed a lonely person, but it was certainly from choice, for there were many, many people who would have been glad to spend any amount of time with him had he given them the opportunity.

I feel sure that he would rather have left this world than to have stayed on unable to work. His work always seemed the most important part of his life and without it I doubt if he would have wanted to linger on.

I shall go to the funeral in Port Chester, N. Y., with Secretary and Mrs. Morgenthau, and I shall not go feeling that I am carrying out an official obligation. Ever since I first knew Justice Cardozo in Albany, I have had not only deep and abiding admiration for his work as a judge, but also a feeling of respect and affection for a man whose beautiful soul shone from his face. He deserves the homage of his fellow citizens.

Yesterday afternoon, my brother brought some friends up from New York City and my grandchildren came over to swim. We had a gay and decidedly noisy afternoon.

## Blue Heron Makes Usual Visit

After everyone had gone and quiet and peace had settled down upon us again, and the evening light was making our little pond look vast and mysterious. I suddenly saw a blue heron fly out of the marsh. This is the first time I have seen him this year, but he is a real friend and I think this must be a regular stopping place for him each summer. I shall watch for him now as he stands on his long legs and looks for fish, and hope he gives us a lengthy visit.

The season seems to be particularly favorable to game. We have seen one deer in our woods. When I was riding the other morning, one deer was silhouetted against the trees near a large open field and another one bounded by within 10 yards of the horses, going to the shelter of the woods where both disappeared. The dogs were so surprised they did not give chase until both deer had gone. The rabbits are everywhere and you have to be careful not to drive through the woods not to run over them.

## Bob Burns Says—

HOLLYWOOD, July 12.—I suppose I've done about as much huntin' as the next one, but since I've started studyin' the lower forms of life, I'm gettin' so I can't even kill a bug. Why, some of the wildest animals are pret near human in their actions.

The other day out at the zoo, I saw a pair of white tigers in the cage. They looked so much alike, I had to ask the keeper which one was the male. The keeper says "The one with his hair pulled out and his face scratched up is the male."

(Copyright, 1938)

# The Indianapolis Times

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1938

Second Section

Entered as Second-Class Matter  
at Postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind.

PAGE 11

## 'My 43 Years as a Democrat'

Latest Chapter of VanNuys' Political Story Being Penned at Convention

WHEN the shouting dies down at the Fair Grounds Coliseum this afternoon, Senator Frederick VanNuys is expected to have added another important chapter to his life story, "My 43 years as a Democrat."

Threatened with ejection from his party for opposition to several New Deal projects and differences with the McNutt-Townsend organization in Indiana, he has made his peace and is expected to be renominated by acclamation today.

There is no absolute cure for insanity, and possibly never will be. But a big percentage of insane people are actually turned out to work again, sane people. And insulin is now doubling that percentage.

Insulin is known largely for its almost miraculous control over diabetes. But it has been only in the last five years that insulin has been used to treat insanity, brought to America only a year and a half ago. Today it is used in almost every hospital for the insane in this country. Already, records show that it has raised the discharge rate for insane patients from 10 to 20 per cent. And when used on brand new dementia praecox patients, the cures have run as high as 80 per cent.

I had the privilege of a long session with Dr. Nicholas Michaels, assistant physician at the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane, who is in charge of the insulin work there.

As the first stage of instructing me on this insulin treatment, Dr. Michaels explained in detail what dementia praecox is.

You see the words so often in the papers that I had believed dementia praecox was a sort of temporary derangement, something akin to delirium tremens. I thought if you had dementia praecox you weren't very crazy, and that doctors didn't take it very seriously.

How wrong I was! It is the most malignant of all types of insanity. The most hopeless. The most destroying. It progresses rapidly from one stage to a worse stage.

Most dementia praecox cases occur during adolescence. Highstrung youngsters who, because of over-study, poor nourishment, bad family conditions, or some emotional crisis, just can't face things as they are any longer, and their minds snap off into another world.

Dementia praecox is an escape. Dr. Michaels says that many of us have all the elements of dementia praecox, but we have enough will power to hold ourselves together.

But the people who can't pull themselves together, who find life too tough, they just go to pieces and escape into a fantastic dream world of their own.

## Becomes Rarer With Age

Of course older people have dementia praecox too. But it is rarer as people grow older.

There are four kinds of dementia praecox, ranging from what is known as "simple" on up to the vilest forms of insanity. Dr. Michaels says there are more "simple" cases outside of asylums than there are in.

Oftentimes exceptionally brilliant people break, and "escape" into dementia praecox. But you don't have to be brilliant to become a dementia praecox victim. It's liable to get any type. Yes, even to you and me.

In the past, thousands of things have been tried for dementia praecox—both psychiatric and medical.

But always they have been experiments. The insulin-shock treatment is the first thing the medical world has hit upon that is good enough to become an established thing. And even insulin isn't the permanent answer. It does a lot of good. But maybe some of these days they'll find something that will do even more good.

But—when a fourth of all insane people have dementia praecox, and when with insulin you can cure 20 per cent of those, that's a start making progress.

Next—The Insulin Treatment.



Before the break . . . Senator Minton, Governor Townsend and Senator VanNuys enjoy a lively conversation.

portant Foreign Relations Committee, in which capacity he has become an outstanding opponent of U. S. entanglement in foreign wars.

As a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, he has become an advocate of governmental thrift. He was also appointed to the Senate Steering Committee.

He studied to be a lawyer, and used his profession as a stepping-stone to public office. He has returned to law on several occasions since, during gaps in his public career.

He was graduated from Earlham College in 1898, and from Indiana University Law School, in 1900. Last month, Earlham presented him with an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

He held his first public office, as Madison County prosecutor, for six years, from 1906 to 1910. He was elected to the State Senate in 1913 and was named Democratic leader. He declined to run again after two terms, and moved to Indianapolis, where he opened his law office in 1915.

LABOR backed him for the Senate, and until recently, continued to support him.

He took labor's part in voting for payment of prevailing wages on relief projects, in the Relief Bill, a provision later stricken out.

But he voted against the Court Bill, and labor has opposed him for that. He voted for the Wages and Hours Bill, which had labor support.

Senator VanNuys, who considers himself a laborer, believes that his law practice, as his public career substantiates his claim. He represented labor in the case of the Bedford Stone Co. vs. the Stone Cutters of America, and won the case through a view later upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Senator VanNuys, who considers himself a laborer, believes that his law practice, as his public career substantiates his claim. He represented labor in the case of the Bedford Stone Co. vs. the Stone Cutters of America, and won the case through a view later upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

He has been a partner in the law firm of Ralston, Gates, Lairy, VanNuys & Barnard, with the late Samuel Ralston, U. S. Senator and former Governor, as senior partner. This firm dissolved in 1924 and Mr. VanNuys became a member of the new firm of VanNuys, Barnard & Walker.

This association was continued until Mr. VanNuys returned to public office nine years later, as U. S. Senator in 1933.

He had defeated the veteran Republican Senator James E. Watson in the fall of 1932, by a vote of 870,053 to 661,750, and he went to Washington hailed as a progressive.

He was granted several important Senate posts and took an active part in his new duties.

BECAUSE of his reputation as a lawyer, he was named to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which later wrote the famous report on the President's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court.

He also was named to the important Senate posts and took an active part in his new duties.

A few months later, in a talk

with NEA Series

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 12.—Soaring gracefully as hawks above the rolling hills, delicately wrought gliders have set new American marks for the sailors of the skies to shoot at next year.

The remarkable progress made by American gliders, both pilots and mechanics, is shown in the performances of the Ninth Annual Soaring Contest here.

Richard C. Dupont of Wilmington, Del., broke his own American record by reaching 6700 feet.

Lieut. Robert M. Stanley, while he failed to set a new distance record due to the technicality that he just missed beating last year's record by the required 5 per cent, soared 223 miles from Elmira to Washington, D. C.

Peter Riedel, the great German sailor, set a new distance record of 18,000 feet, but he is not eligible for the American record.

The fact that motorless gliders, rising from a low 800-foot hill, have become able to rise a mile and a half in the air, or travel hundreds of miles to land at an announced destination, brings soaring sharply into the forefront of aviation news.

THE smoke of battle had not yet cleared away when Governor Townsend, standing on the steps of the White House in Washington, criticized the Senate for its failure to support the President's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court.

He said the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

He also said that the Senate had voted to defeat the proposal.

&lt;p