

## Hoosier Vagabond

By Ernie Pyle

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started. And just as proof of what they go through, take this one detachment of battalion medics that I was with.

They were 31 men and two officers. And in one seven-week period of combat in Normandy this summer they lost nine men killed and ten wounded. A total of 19 out of 33 men—a casualty ratio of nearly 60 per cent in seven weeks!

As one aidman said, probably they have been excluded because they are technically non-combatants and don't carry arms. But he suggested that if this was true, they could still be given a badge with some distinctive medical marking on it, to set them off from medical aidmen who don't work right in the lines.

So I would like to propose to congress or the war department or whoever handles such things that the ruling be altered to include medical aidmen in battalion detachments and on forward.

They are the ones who work under fire. Medics attached to regiments and to hospitals farther back do wonderful work, too, of course, and are sometimes under shellfire. But they are seldom right out on the battlefield. So I think it would be fair to include only the medics who work from battalion on forward.

I have an idea the original ruling was made merely through a misunderstanding, and that there would be no objection to correcting it.

*You Must Hear of My New Stove'*

YOU MUST hear about my new stove. You remember that last winter in Italy we mentioned how practical and wonderful the little Coleman gasoline stove was for soldiers in the field. Well, that remark had repercussions.

## Inside Indianapolis By Lowell Nussbaum

DUDLEY SMITH, the state personnel director, tells us we missed the best year of the state budget committee's recent inspection trip around the state. While the group was at Turkey Run state park, Budget Director Andy Ketchum and Reps. James M. Knapp (Hagerstown) and Robert Heller (Decatur) decided to stroll through the wooded ravines of the park. After a while, they came to the painful realization they were lost. They walked up and down hill for what Knapp swore must have been about six miles, and then came within sight of a Boy Scout camping group.

They were a little embarrassed to come right out and admit they were lost, so tried an oblique approach. After a little conversation about the beauties of nature, Ketchum asked unconcernedly: "By the way, do you know the shortest path back to the hotel?" "Sure," replied the boys, and a couple led the lost trio to the top of a small hill and pointed out the hotel. "By the way," asked Mr. Knapp: "Where are you boys from?" "Oh," replied one of the scouts, "we're from Chicago—around 67th st." For a long time we've been campaigning against the pigeons that make life miserable for downtown pedestrians. We still think something out to be done. Nothing we can say is needed to convince you readers of what a nuisance the pigeons really are. But, after a certain unfortunate experience the other day, we're ready to holler "uncle," and call off our campaign—providing the pigeons are willing. After all, about all we can do about them is to write nasty remarks.

## Their Service Plaque

WASSON'S CORNER at Washington and Meridian—the Crossroads of America—always was the favorite loafing spot of three 1944 Manual graduates—Virgil Cromley, Bob Murray and Max Cohen. Evenings after school, they'd go down there, lean against the store building and watch the folks go by. "The

## Critical Point

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Post-war security discussions at Dumbarton Oaks have reached the critical point, the one at which conferences confront the most sensitive national nerves, in this instance, the extension of power to the council of the new league to exercise force in the interests of peace.

Sufficient information on the course of the discussions is available to throw light on its trends. Military and naval experts are sitting on the committees and expressing their opinions as to the political machinery that can be devised to control the naval, military and air forces that will be on call when the war ends.

The use of the term "spheres of influence" has appeared in connection with the discussions of the use of force and implies that the conferees have considered the need for maintaining certain minimum fleets, planes and troops in various areas. So far as the Pacific is concerned, it is obvious that the United States will have large carrier task forces instantly available far into the unpredictable future. The Atlantic and the Mediterranean already are under the sole protection of the British and the Americans and will be guarded in years to come by mighty task forces constituting an invincible authority.

## Extension of Sovereignty

THE RIGHT to call upon this preponderant armed might undoubtedly will be given, with certain safeguards, to the council of the new league. The terms on which that right will be exercised involves an extension of national sovereignty. If the council were composed of eight members, always including the four major powers, and the decision to use force were limited to a unanimous vote, the sovereignty of the nations involved would never be impaired. Any action taken would have to be by the consent of the governments involved. The American representative would be acting as the agent of the legislative branch of his government.

## My Day

HYDE PARK, Sunday—Labor day this year should mean more to more people, I think, than ever before, because more people have gone to work outside their homes in order to help the war effort than has ever been the case in our history.

To be sure, management and labor alike have probably not been 100 per cent interested only in winning the war. There probably have been heads of industries, and men and women in the ranks of organized labor who worked for the wages they got and what it made possible in their own personal lives, and had little thought of our war needs.

But, by and large, the whole picture of production is one of which we can be immensely proud, and on this day we should remember and look with gratitude on the men and women who have made our victories possible.

In one of our papers last week, there was a story written by M. Sgt. Bud Hutton, a former newspaperman, about the potential cleavage that may develop between those who have served in the armed forces

in Wichita, Kas., were very pleased. It made them feel that they were doing something worth-while for the war. So in appreciation they decided to make up a special stove as a gift for me.

We kept hearing about it over here for weeks, and waited for it the way children wait for Christmas. The other correspondents were as excited about it as I was.

At last it came. Boy, you should see it. It is an exact duplicate of the regular stove, except that this one is all hand-made and chromium-plated and has my name engraved on it, like a loving cup.

One of the correspondents said, "You can't light that, it's too pretty."

*They Should Have Sent Fireplace Too'*

AN ARMY colonel said, "They should have sent a fireplace and a mantel along for you to exhibit it on."

For days there was a line of soldiers and correspondents at my left wanting to see the stove. Twice we got ready to light it while photographers took pictures, but at the last minute we couldn't bear to, and put it away. The boys all kidded me and said they bet I never would light it.

Necessity finally drove me to it. That was in Paris. I had given my old stove to a friend; thinking I wouldn't need one any more. But the eating situation in Paris was drastic at first, and we had only the rations we brought with us individually.

So at last I had to break down and light my stove in a hotel room in Paris. Some of the boys had joked and said it was so beautiful it probably wouldn't work. But it did. It practically melted the hotel walls down.

So to all of you who had a hand in the stove, my thanks, and gratitude. But if this keeps up I'll have to be careful about admiring in print any Baldwin locomotives or steam-shovels.

## The Indianapolis Times

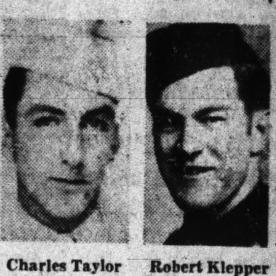
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## SECOND SECTION

## IN THE SERVICE

## From Saipan to Verdun—There's a Hoosier Out Front



Charles Taylor Robert Klepper  
PVT. CHARLES H. TAYLOR, husband of Mrs. Helen Taylor, 125 Eagle dr., and son of Mrs. Maude Sedan, 1333 W. 28th st., has been awarded the combat infantry badge in France.

S. SGT. ROBERT KLEPPER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Klepper, 333 S. Keystone ave., is in England.



William L. Paris Harry Linder  
PFC. WILLIAM L. PARIS, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Paris, 330 E. 33rd st., has completed the gunnery course at flexible gunnery school, Laredo, Tex., and is now qualified to join a bomber crew.

HARRY LINDER, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Linder, 338 Beauty ave., is serving with the U. S. navy at Gulfport, Miss.



Millard McClain Rexford Robinson  
SGT. MILLARD MCCLAIN, Indianapolis, is a cook at Camp Chaffee, Ark.  
CPL. REXFORD H. ROBINSON, husband of Mrs. Murrell Robinson, 809 N. Beville ave., is serving with the medical corps in England. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robinson, 929 N. Gray st.

Jeanne Jackson Dorothy C. Reece  
JEANNE JACKSON, daughter of Reuben O. Jackson, 4330 Broadway, and DOROTHY CLARE REECE, daughter of Prof. Raymond J. Reece, Terre Haute, are in England serving as staff assistants with the American Red Cross.

## SEE WORKERS STAYING HERE

## 83 Per Cent to Remain After War, According to C. E. D. Survey.

A recent survey has disclosed that there will be no large exodus of factory workers after the war, according to Joseph E. Cain, chairman of the Indianapolis committee for industrial development.

Based on a cross-section analysis of industrial workers here, the survey revealed:

83 per cent intend to stay

12.4 per cent intend to move,

4.5 per cent don't know.

According to the survey, 74 per cent of the women in industry expect to remain in the city after the war, while 20 per cent intend to leave; 6 per cent were undecided.

The committee was not surprised at this disclosure because it is believed that many women have come to the city to accept war jobs to help near members of their families in military service.

## Doubt Population Loss

Judging from the survey, Mr. Cain said, "One might assume that the community may have a substantial loss in population."

"It should be remembered, however," he added, "that the community now has approximately 30,000 men and women in service or working in governmental agencies outside the city and one might naturally assume that most of these eventually will return."

"I think we might rightfully assume that the city will not have a drop in population and that there will not be any substantial relief in the present housing situation."

"From what we have been able to learn from other communities which have expanded industrial employment during the war, we are safe in assuming that the survey discloses greater stability in our population than that shown by similar surveys in other war centers."

## SPAIN DENIES IT'S HAVEN FOR NAZIS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (U. P.)—

The Spanish embassy last night, on behalf of its government, vigorously denied a charge broadcast by the Moscow radio that Spain had become a haven for allied enemies.

It also asserted that "the government of Spain wishes to stress once more the fact that the Spanish regime has nothing in common with national socialism (Nazism), which is condemned by the church, while Spain's own regime is essentially based on Christian principles."

## 60,000 Expected to File Into Classrooms Tuesday, Swelling Rolls First Time in War

By DONNA MIKELS

For the first time since before Pearl Harbor, a trend taking people away from war work and back into schools is expected to swell enrollment figures in Indianapolis schools.

More than 60,000 students, approximately 18,000 of whom will go into high schools, will file back into the classrooms Tuesday. Elementary enrollment is expected to hover around 43,588, and total enrollment

is expected to start on an upgrade. Classes will be organized Tuesday, with grade pupils attending the regular half-day session. High school pupils, with the exception of freshmen and others entering for the first time, will report at 8:45 a. m., and entering freshman and out-of-town students will register at 1:30 p. m.

## Free Night School

Regular class sessions will get under way Wednesday.

In addition to regular sessions, a free night high school and elementary training course will begin Tuesday at Manual and Crispus Attucks high school, with instruction scheduled to begin Sept. 12.

Registration will continue Tuesday through Friday for adults seeking grade or high school diplomas, non-citizens who desire courses in citizenship, and graduates seeking additional work in any field.

Classes in the night school will meet for one hour from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m. in Tuesday through Friday.

Any course in regular school curriculum for which there is sufficient enrollment will be offered, and enrollees will be required to pay only for books and laboratory fees.

The night course is one of several special features which will make up the school program. Programs are being set up to allow part-time workers to continue school and to provide elementary education to cut down the new high of illiteracy in Indianapolis, caused by the influx of migratory workers.

## New System Adopted

One of the newest features in vocational training will be the distributive education course, set up by the schools under the provisions of the George Dean act of congress.

This course allows pupils to study the vocation in which they are interested half a day. During the other half day, the class goes into

actual retail establishments, working as part of school curriculum.

Teachers of the classes consult employers regarding the progress of the students, and work aptitudes together with class work forms the basis for their grades. The classes are conducted in shifts, with a morning class working in the afternoon, and afternoon classes going to work in the morning.

A similar program allows industrial workers to study part days and the work the other half, at the same time gaining credits. This plan has been used effectively to alleviate manpower shortages, and to give students experience in their chosen field while still in school.

The program is confined to actual apprenticeship as much as possible, rather than placing emphasis on the possibilities of earning money from the program.

## Trend Being Reversed

The program also is regarded as a factor influencing the increasing trend of leaving jobs to return to school, a reverse of conditions at the start of the war. School heads say workers themselves feel the lack of diplomas is a handicap and have taken the responsibility of returning to complete their education.

In some cases, school children have been laid off in the war factories.

In cases where personnel directors of organizations note a marked deficiency in their workers which decreases their work skill, classes may be set up under school supervision, presenting courses which will correct the inadequacy.

Another trend which has influenced high school curriculum is the increasing interest in Spanish and Latin-American social and economic conditions brought about by new Latin-American relations. School officials point out that

## Spanish classes are on the increase, while interest in German and French is steadily diminishing.

Other features of schools are expected to remain unchanged in the progress of education. Activities will remain much the same, although new stress is being placed on war bond and stamp drives and salvage campaigns. Grade school safety patrols will return next week from an intensive training course at the Boy Scout camp.

Buildings are in good shape for the opening of school. A four-room addition is being constructed at school No. 68, 21st st. and Riley, and boilers are being replaced at school No. 16. War shortages have not affected school supplies, although some articles as yardsticks, certain art materials and checkers of paper are unavailable.

Faculty shortages are not acute, although more elementary teachers are needed. In addition to the exodus of teachers into war work, 110 members of instructional and special service staffs are serving in the armed forces.

The committee had undertaken a house-to-house canvass of voters to ask them to register and sought to have deputy registration clerks placed in war plants, but delegates said that county clerks were opposing the latter proposal.

Marion County "Slow"

Powers Haggard of Indianapolis, state committee chairman and regional C. I. O. director, said that workers were being registered satisfactorily in Lake, Vanderburgh, Clark and Madison counties, but the work was proceeding slowly in Marion county.

Raymond McKeough of Chicago, regional P. A. C. director, appealed to workers to contribute to the P. A. C. campaign fund, adding that "it is worth a dollar for each worker to guarantee four more years of progressive, liberal, far-seeing government."

## REPORT BRAZIL BANS TIME

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 4 (U. P.)—Reports from Rio De Janeiro said yesterday that Time magazine has been banned in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (U. P.)—K. Finch, assistant to the publisher of Time, said the magazine had received no notification of the Brazil ban.

By Crockett Johnson

