

Housing Questionnaire

This survey is being conducted to determine the extent of the housing shortage in Indianapolis. You can help by indicating on the check-off sheet your present status and post-war plans.

PRESENT STATUS: Do you (check one)

Rent the place where you now live ☐ Own your own home ☐ Live with relatives or friends ☐

FUTURE PLANS: (Check one)

1. Do you hope to BUY a house in the near future? Yes ☐ No ☐

If YES, please answer the following:

How much can you pay for your house?

\$3000 to \$5000 ☐ \$5000 to \$7500 ☐ \$7500 up ☐

How much rent (monthly payments) can you pay?

Below \$30 ☐ \$30 to \$39 ☐ \$40 to \$49 ☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ Over \$59 ☐

How much money will you be able to pay down? (Not including G. I. loan): Less than \$500 ☐ \$1000 ☐ \$1500 ☐ \$2000 up ☐

How many bedrooms will you need? 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

How many in your family? 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

2. Do you hope to RENT a house or apartment in the near future? Yes ☐ No ☐

If YES, please check the following:

How much rent can you pay? Less than \$20 ☐ \$20 to \$30 ☐ \$31 to \$40 ☐ \$41 to \$50 ☐ Over \$50 ☐

How many bedrooms will you need? 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

3. Do you prefer a house ☐ or apartment ☐?

4. What area in Indianapolis do you prefer to live in?

City ☐ North ☐ South ☐ Suburban North ☐ South ☐ East ☐ West ☐

This survey is being conducted through the co-operation of your local draft board and the mayor's emergency housing committee, to determine Indianapolis housing needs. You can help by filling out and returning this questionnaire now. Mail completed questionnaire to: Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce, 815 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4. It is not necessary to sign it.

KNOX REPORT SHOWS JAP ATTACK FEARED

(Continued From Page One)

plain intimation of some surprise move, made clear in Washington through the interception of Japanese messages," Mr. Knox reported.

The report showed that Mr. Knox based his statement on Washington knowledge, which Adm. Kimmel and Gen. Short did not have, on interception of messages instructing Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura to deliver the final Japanese note to Hull at 1 p. m. on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941.

Earlier, the committee was told that the original copy of the Roberts commission report on the Pearl Harbor disaster cannot be found in official government records.

Chief Counsel William D. Mitchell reported to the committee that he has been unable to locate the original document filed by the commission appointed by the late President Roosevelt in 1942 to investigate the disaster.

The commission was headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts.

Germ Warfare Is Proved Practicable by Army, Navy Research

(Continued From Page One)

tion of "great value" in protecting the United States against possible bacterial attacks.

It added that the information also would be valuable in the peacetime control of communicable airborne diseases.

Disease Not Disclosed

The navy did not disclose the specific identity of the disease with which it conducted its research at the University of California for "security reasons."

It did say the disease "is centuries old and one of the greatest killers." That might mean cholera, bubonic plague or typhus.

Influenza was ruled out by the navy's admission that it had announced it was conducting flu control tests as a means of covering up its actual bacteria research.

The navy said it had developed special suits with self-contained oxygen supply for workers in rescue or decontamination operations if the enemy had turned to germ warfare.

The army's report on Japan's progress in this field was based on the results of investigation by military intelligence in that country after the allied occupation.

The reports on allied activities in this field were written by George Merck, who directed this country's experimental germ work. Mr. Merck said that the United States, Great Britain and Canada were ahead of both Germany and Japan in the development of super-secret disease weapons which they did not intend to use unless the axis used them first.

The report was prepared before intelligence reports from Japan were available.

Developments Since 1936

The Japanese army, the war department said, had fostered offensive developments in the field of germ warfare since 1936 and was still actively engaged in this work when the war ended.

"These efforts were pursued with energy and ingenuity," the department said. "While definite progress was made, the Japanese had not at the time the war ended reached a position whereby these offensive projects could have been placed in operational use."

There is no evidence that the enemy ever resorted to this means of warfare. Whether the Japanese army could have perfected these weapons in time and would have eventually used them had the war continued, is of course not known.

However, defenses against biological war were the subject of an active research and development program in this country.

At the same time the Japanese were floating their bomb-bearing balloons across the Pacific to the United States, there was some fear that the enemy might be intending to use them to carry bacteria to this country. None of the balloons, however, was found to be carrying germs.

Allies on Guard

The Merck report made it clear that the United States, Great Britain and Canada at no time discounted the possibility that the axis powers might resort to biological warfare.

Mr. Merck, who headed the war research service, warned against peacetime neglect of this still un-

tested form of combat. He said biological warfare cannot be discounted in plans for world security.

He said the germ weapon, though not used in world war II, was employed on a limited scale in world war I.

"There is incontrovertible evidence," he said, "that in 1915 German agents inoculated horses and cattle leaving U. S. ports for shipment to the allies with disease-producing bacteria."

Defense Measures First

Created in 1942, war research service sought first to defend against possible attack with germs.

Safeguards were thrown around supplies of water, milk and food, on the mainland and in Hawaii, the Caribbean, the Canal Zone, and finally in overseas theaters.

But offensive measures were inevitably considered, Mr. Merck said, since "it was clear that the possibility of retaliation in kind could not be disregarded."

Mr. Merck indicated that small stockpiles of biological warfare agents may have been created.

However, "no large stocks of these agents have ever been accumulated," he said.

For security reasons the war department would not reveal what specific agents were dealt with. It reported, however, that significant contributions to scientific knowledge had been a by-product.

Plant in Indiana

The army also remained secretive about where the experimental work went on. It would not amplify Merck's report, which said first laboratories and pilot plants were set up at Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., in April, 1943, and that subsequent installations were built in Mississippi in the summer of 1943, in Indiana in early 1944, and in Utah in the summer of 1944.

"It is important to note that, unlike the development of the atomic bomb and other secret weapons during the war, the development of agents for biological warfare is possible in many countries, large and small... perhaps under the guise of legitimate medical or bacteriological research," the Merck report emphasized.

'Man on the Street' Here Backs Truman's Main Aims

(Continued From Page One)

violously for labor and is following President Roosevelt's steps in that direction.

"I didn't have much of a feeling at all when he took over. We had had Roosevelt so long it was hard for me to think there could be another President. But now I am sure he will be a strong man in office. He has the strength and I have confidence in him."

Fire Battalion Chief Charles Gregory, 246 E. Southern ave., feels something has to be done to get this country on an even keel.

"Though I'm on the other side of the fence than President Truman, I am sure he will do a fine job if given a chance. And that chance is what we must give him. There's too much politics the way it is, and he needs all our help."

"I don't believe he has anything against either labor or management. He just wants us to work together in harmony for the good of the country."

"Let congress do the part it was designed for. The President is right there. We ought to pitch in and make them work."

Miss Phyllis Ayers, 327 S. Leeds st., confectioner, is very much in favor of what President Truman has done since he took over the government's reins.

"He's for labor but I am sure he wants to be fair to both sides. That's why he is asking the people over the nation to get on congress and get the legislation that is needed to make us as strong in peace as we were in war."

William M. Meyer, 521 W. 42d st., metal lather, was most impressed by the appeal for the common man to put the "screws" on congress.

"There aren't many men who would have had the nerve to tell everybody off where he thought they were wrong. At least not in politics. I'm saying that even though I'm not a Democrat. He's going to make a strong man in office."

"He's for labor. You can tell that in all he does and says but he isn't going to be unfair about it. That's part of his strength."

Lester Harmon, 1309 Leonard st., candy maker, feels President Truman could be stronger.

"Everything went smoothly with the war on for we were fighting for our lives. We don't have that incentive right now and congress is going to do as it pleases."

"And that is just why the people should be in touch with their representatives. It could be that the President lacks the leadership of Roosevelt who could make congress see what he wanted."

"I agree substantially with what he had to say but I don't think that he has leadership enough to work out the problems in the long run."

TELLS STORY OF 'DEATH MARCH'

Alde Blames Gen. Homma For Bataan Torture Trek

By WILLIAM C. WILSON United Press Staff Correspondent

MANILA, Jan. 4.—Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma was accused by one of his former staff officers today of ordering the Bataan "death march."

Lt. Col. Michio Kitayama, who was in charge of communications and railroad transportation in Homma's 14th army group, testified before the U. S. military commission trying Homma for war crimes that his chief knew there was a shortage of transportation.

He said Homma gave orders that American and Filipino prisoners of war be marched from Bataan to Camp O'Donnel.

Hundreds of the prisoners died along the way from illness and starvation or as the result of brutal treatment by their Japanese guards.

Earlier Maj. Gen. Toshimitsu Takatsu, who was in charge of prisoners of war, testified that survivors of the March died at the rate of 300 daily after reaching Camp O'Donnel because of a lack of food and medicine.

Takatsu said the Japanese had expected to capture no more than 30,000 prisoners and were unprepared to handle the 60,000 who fell into their hands.

He said that the Japanese army was short on food and medical supplies and that many Japanese soldiers contracted malaria.

PLAN INCREASE OF JOURNALISM TRAINING

Directors of the Hoosier State Press association will meet tomorrow at Indiana university to formulate plans to increase journalism training facilities at the university.

Association directors will confer with I. U. President Herman B. Wells, Vice President H. T. Briscoe, Assistant Treasurer J. A. Franklin and Prof. John E. Stemple of the department of journalism.

Officers of the association are: E. C. Gorrell, Pulaski Democrat, president; Marion T. Ayres, Shelbyville Republican, vice president; Edwin V. O'Neal, Hagerstown Exponent, secretary, and C. Walter McCarty, Indianapolis News, treasurer.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau	
All Data in Central Standard Time	
— Jan. 4, 1946 —	
Sunrise..... 7:06	Sunset..... 4:54
Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7:30 a. m. Trace	
Total precipitation since Jan. 1..... Trace	
Deficiency since Jan. 1..... .50	
The following table shows the temperature in other cities:	
Atlanta.....	High 48
Boston.....	33
Chicago.....	28
Cincinnati.....	40
Cleveland.....	36
Denver.....	38
Frankfurt.....	40
Fl. Wayne.....	35
Memphis.....	35
Indianapolis (City).....	33
Kansas City.....	32
Los Angeles.....	51
Miami.....	75
Minneapolis.....	20
New Orleans.....	72
New York.....	34
Oklahoma City.....	32
Omaha.....	35
Pittsburgh.....	35
St. Louis.....	49
San Antonio.....	75
San Francisco.....	47
Washington, D. C.....	41

1946 Conventions to Bring 75,000 Visitors, Davis Says

Omer Khayyam once philosophized, "Eat, drink and be merry."

According to Henry T. Davis, secretary-manager of the Indianapolis convention and visitors bureau, more than 75,000 people will come to the Hoosier capital for that purpose in 1946.

Of course, they'll be here to conduct business that was "taboo" during the war years, too.

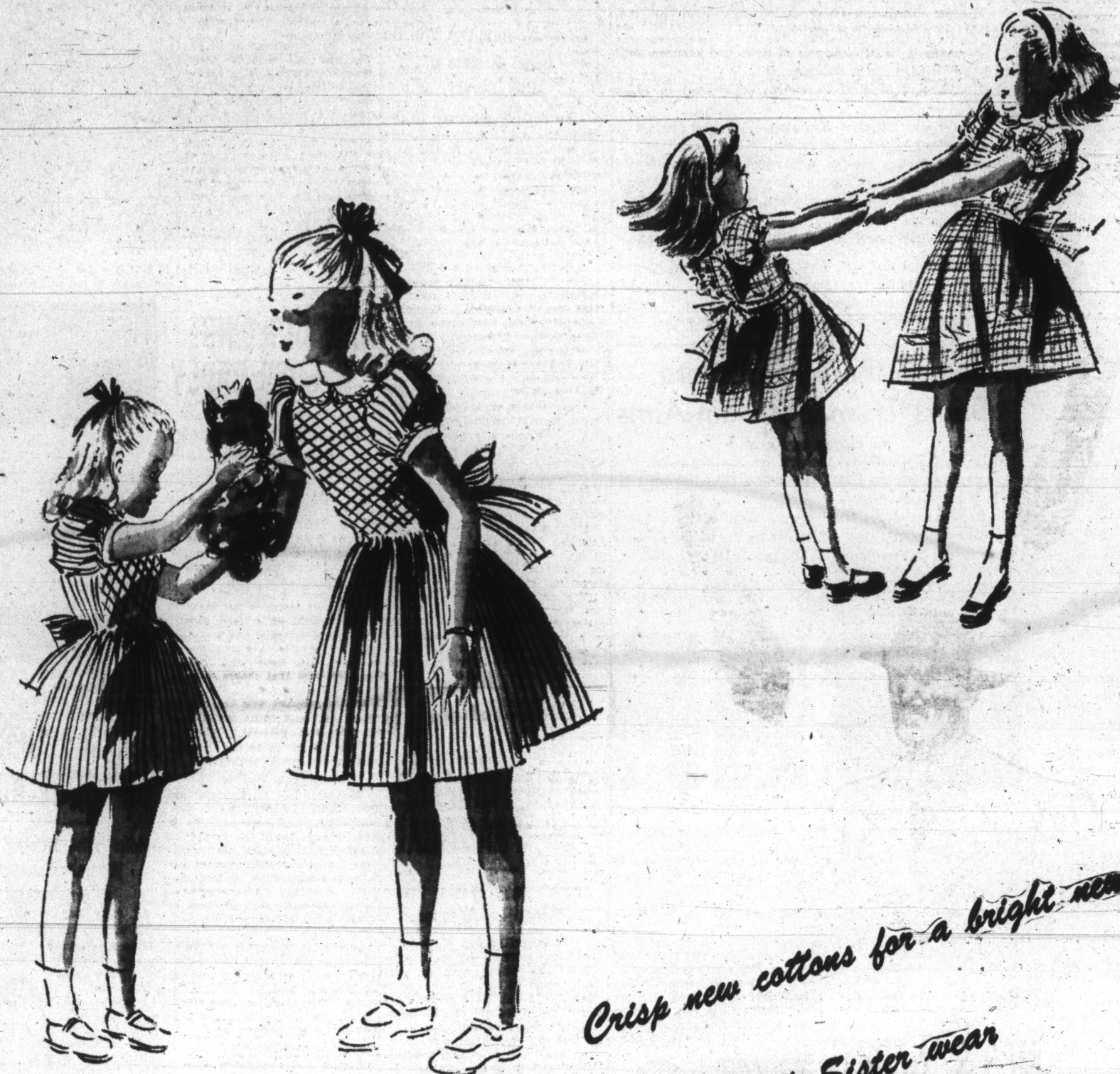
For organizations, ranging from fraternal orders to plumbers associations that annually made Indianapolis the convention city, will come here with 175 meetings booked so far for the year.

In addition to the yearly affairs, more smaller conventions are anticipated to shade the 303 meetings held here last year. These wartime streamlined affairs brought 64,297 people to Indianapolis.

When the ban of get-togethers was on during the first six months of 1945, 131 meetings attracted only 9700 visitors, but after September, 55,000 attended 172 meetings.

Far ahead of recent booking history, the convention bookings are solid for the first six months of 1946. To attract more visitors, a visitors' department of the bureau has been organized to accommodate and interest out-of-town visitors in the city.

"We're optimistic," beamed Mr. Davis, "we've even got a meeting scheduled for August, 1950."



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