

Inside Indianapolis

By Ed Sovola

IT'S AMAZING what Indianapolis folks have in their homes. Take, for example, the organ at the Walter Schulzes' at 920 N. Parker ave. The full history of that organ probably couldn't be told in less than a book. It's about 65 years old. With Mr. Schulz's parents, the Rev. Max F. Schulz it travelled through Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. Countless numbers of worshippers raised their voices when Rev. Schulz played in the various parishes in those states. After Rev. Schulz passed away, Mrs. Schulz came to live with her son and brought the organ with her. Her son, a transmission engineer for the Public Service Co., wanted the organ's usefulness to continue. It was totally dismantled and remodeled. He installed an electric blower and refinished the walnut cabinet. Three years ago, in memory of his parents, a dedication ceremony was held for the renovated organ. Yesterday, we heard the dedication speech and service, preserved on a record. The choir of the Zion Evangelical church sang in the recorded services. Mrs. Schulz said the organ used to be played daily when her daughter, Marjorie, was home. She is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota, majoring in art. Dave, Marjorie's 15-year-old brother, would accompany his sister on the piano for an evening of music and song. Dave and Mrs. Schulz miss those evenings now. Looking about the Schulz home one could see what a talented girl Marjorie is. Four oil paintings hang in the front room as well as examples of her ceramic art. Judging from her picture, we would like to see her "Seated One Day at the Organ."

Miniature Cowboy

"HI YA, FODNER." Following in the footsteps of Roy Rogers, Hollywood "good guy" of Western movies, 5-year-old Bill Meek was playing cowboys and Indians in front of his home, 950 N. Parker. In two shakes of Bill's six-shooters we found out that Roy Rogers was his favorite—and how. Roy Rogers' comic books could be seen in profusion on the Meek front porch. "I like Tom Mix and Gene Autry, too—but Roy Rogers is my favorite," Bill told us. Mrs. Robert Meek said that Bill has been playing cowboy since he was 2 years old. Every day he wears his "shootin' frons," hat and boots. When he goes to Sunday school he'd like to wear his western regalia. Mrs. Meek told us, but that's out. At the question whether he would like to have a horse of his own there was a loud whoop from Bill and a wince from Mrs. Meek. Yes, Bill has thought about a horse of his own. "I would like to have Trigger (Roy Rogers' super-horse) because he goes faster than anyone," Bill said. "When I get a horse someday, I'll keep him in the garage." We exchanged glances with Mrs. Meek. Bill went on about horses—he's only 5, you know. Bill's grandmother, Mrs. Clara Meek, reads him all his comic books and explains the pictures. When he can't be playing at "cowboys and Indians," listening to his grandmother read the comic-book adventures is Bill's favorite pastime. His "partner" Dickie Dean, 927 N. Parker, Bill said, was down town with his mother buying shoes—that's why he was playing alone. Cowboy shoes? No just shoes. Cowboy shoes in the sizes that Dickie and Bill wear are not available. They haven't been since the war started. Mrs. Meek said that she has hunted all over town and hasn't been able to find Bill a pair of "real cowboy boots." Bill has a pair of boots—but he is waiting—waiting patiently for the day the shortage in "little cowboy boots" is over. Looks as if there's a shortage in everything.

"Reach for the sky" ... David Meek, roughrider of N. Parker ave., keeps the neighborhood free of "badmen."

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Good Natured Neighbor

UP THE STREET we found Joseph E. Lucas simonizing his car. There were big swaths of soap markings on the windows. Halloween pranks at work. Mr. Lucas, who lives at 650 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leimgruber, is going to give the kids in the neighborhood something better to mess up. That's what he said and he seemed like a very good natured neighbor—so we believe him. This is the second time his windows have been soaped up. He is simonizing the entire car practically on the eve of Halloween. What else could he be doing but giving the Halloween revelers a nice target. "I made two mistakes when I started this job," Mr. Lucas said. "First, I should have used a cleaner—didn't think it needed it, but now I do, and second, I didn't have someone else do this job."

Miss Donna Mikels, who usually writes Inside Indianapolis, is ill.

R-red T-tape

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Our government wraps stuff up in red tape.

It uses 115,000 spools of red tape a year. Each spool holds 72 yards. That is considerable red tape. It is more than 24 million feet. It is nearly 5000 miles.

This red tape is made of cotton with a linen finish and is five-sixteenths of an inch wide. If the width varies more than one thirty-second of an inch, the government rejects it. The official red tape specifications are rigid.

The weave must be straight, the number of warp threads must be at least 19. Until Feb. 17, 1941, the color had to be guaranteed not to run, crack, or fade.

Upon that date the scientists in charge of red tape decided that there was none on earth which, under certain conditions, would not fade. They amended the red tape regulations to say that it should not fade when washed in water heated to 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

The government's red tape must have a tensile strength of 25 pounds per square inch when tested upon a machine with jaws one inch wide and one inch apart. No red tape may be tested except under normal atmospheric conditions.

Price of Tape Goes Up

THIS RED tape of standard quality cost the government before the war 21 cents per spool. There has been inflation since then in the red tape marts. Last red tape the government bought cost 31 cents a spool. That brings the total red tape bill for this year to \$45,650.

Aviation

PILOTS WHO "buzz" over dwellings in airplanes betray a sure sign of mental vacuity.

Nature, abhorring a vacuum, usually finds her own way to eliminate it. The sad feature is that the elimination usually inflicts damage upon innocent parties. This menace of buzzing dwellings soon will be eradicated. The CAA has launched a national crusade against it and has enlisted the aid of the local police authorities all over the country.

Any sensible pilot who flies over inhabited areas always will have selected an available open space, river or lake in which to ditch his ship in case of motor failure.

Usually the "buzz-bound" pilot does not get into trouble through misjudging the margin by which he intends to clear the buildings. It's generally his inability to handle his ship at the top of the zoom (climb) which follows the diving "buzz." At the top of the zoom, his ship, naturally, is traveling more slowly, most times too slow for him to retain control.

Slow Speed Area

IT IS IN the slow-speed area of flight that an airman demonstrates his real proficiency in airmanship. Some men never understand this vital angle, irrespective of how long they are lucky enough to get by.

All too often the accident report reads, "... and he spun into the ground..." How any pilot with 50 to 100 hours flight time can spin is beyond me. You cannot spin the modern private airplane unless you have slowed the plane down to a point where the wings are traveling too slowly to develop the required "lift."

Trying to maintain altitude with the plane flying

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—As we go out today to the world's fair grounds for the opening meeting of the United Nations assembly, those of us who remember the world's fair will be thinking of that gigantic effort. It brought together the art and the culture, the industrial and political exhibits, of so many countries in an effort to acquaint us with each other.

The world's fair was to me a most useful and interesting drawing together of people from many lands. There still are remnants of that exhibit which might be used to increase our understanding now.

For instance, I have a letter telling me of two famous Polish statues sent to the world's fair which are still in the United States. It has been suggested that these statues might be bought in this country, for they have been given by the sculptors to two scientific institutions in Poland. They were given in the hope that these institutions may be able to sell them and purchase some of the instruments which they need to build up the destroyed laboratories.

Life-Size Figure

ONE OF the statues is a life-size bronze figure of Marie Sklodowska Curie, by Ludwika Nitsch. There

are three of these figures. One was bought by the French government for the city of Paris; another is at the Marie Curie Radium institute in Warsaw and is one of the three statues in that city which escaped destruction; and the third one, which is here in this country, is the last one available.

The second statue is of General Pulaski, done in gray granite by Ksawery Dunikowski. The proceeds of the sale of this statue would go to the institute of experimental physics in Warsaw university.

Famous Research Center

PARTLY DUE to the great help of the Rockefeller foundation, this institute, before the war, was one of the best research centers in central Europe. Naturally, the Germans plundered the institute and removed precious instruments as early as 1939. But thanks to the energy of Prof. Pienkowski, the institute started to function again last winter.

It is hoped that an American committee can be formed to sell these statues and place them in appropriate places in this country.

The Polish citizens who migrated here may well be proud of the contribution they have made to the development of the United States. And now we, as a people, have an opportunity to show our gratitude.

The Indianapolis Times

SECOND SECTION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1946

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ALASKA, HAWAII FACE TEDIOUS TRAIL TO STATEHOOD—

49th State a Long Way Off

By ROSEMARIE MULLANY

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The nation's flagmakers will be working with 48 stars for quite a while—perhaps years—before they have to worry about a 49th and 50th for Alaska and Hawaii.

In a plebiscite last week Alaskans voted nearly two to one in favor of joining the union.

But Hawaiians did the same thing six years ago and they are still waiting.

Between the two willing territories and stars on the American flag stand passage of statehood bills by both houses of congress, at least three elections, and five other complicated and time-consuming political steps.

MORE PROGRESS has been made in congress toward passing an admittance bill for Hawaii than toward passage of similar legislation for Alaska.

Members of the house territories committee recommended Hawaiian statehood early this year after a series of hearings.

But no action was taken on the statehood bill introduced by Hawaii's Republican delegate, Joseph R. Farrington.

Other committee members studied Alaskan government, but made no definite recommendation.

Lately there has been considerable sentiment in the executive department of government for speedy admittance of Alaska to the union.

President Truman, former Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes and his successor, J. A. Krug, are among those who favor Alaskan statehood.

ONE political observer noted that admittance of Hawaii virtually would insure two more Republicans in the senate and as many Republicans in the house as Hawaii was allotted.

If Alaska is admitted, the political forecasters would bet on an all-Democratic lineup.

Congressional inaction on statehood bills is the main log-jam at the present time, but it will not necessarily be the biggest.

Here is the step-by-step procedure for admittance of a territory to the union as prescribed in statehood bills introduced at the last session of congress:

ONE: Congress passes statehood bill and the President signs it.

TWO: Territorial governor orders election 30 days after bill signed.

THREE: Two to eight months later delegates are elected to a constitutional convention.

FOUR: Three weeks to three months after election, constitutional convention is held.

FIVE: At least 75 or 90 days after convention adjourns, a ratification election is held.

SIX: If the constitution is ratified the territorial governor certifies the election results to the President. If not, the convention is reassembled.

SEVEN: A third election is held. State and national representatives.

EIGHT: These results are certified to the President.

NINE: If he approves, he declares the territory "in."

IN THE pending bill for Hawaii, the time-table for these actions is quicker than in the Alaskan bill.

If Hawaii were admitted within the next two years, she would beat the record of Arizona, the last state admitted to the union.

Alaska has 13 years in which to beat that record and, incidentally, become the biggest state in the union.

It took Arizona 49 years from the time she was organized as a territory to get into the union. Hawaii is in her 46th year as a territory. Alaska entered her 34th this summer.

FIREARMS SCHOOL WILL CLOSE TODAY

State police were to attend closing ceremonies of a six-weeks' firearms training school at Camp Atterbury at 2 p. m. today, with Col. Austin Killian, state police superintendent, in charge.

The school, conducted by the federal bureau of investigation, emphasized practical use of guns in line of duty. Harvey G. Foster, assistant agent in charge of the FBI here, organized the program.

SILLY NOTIONS

By Palumbo



After World War II, and the emergence of the Arctic region as a potential path of future attack by air or guided missiles, Alaska assumes a new, critically important role in America's hemisphere defense.

The Territory of Alaska, one-fifth the size of the whole United States, may become the 49th state. The map above gives pertinent facts about this huge area.

Far North Territory Has Acquired a Value Far Beyond Wildest Dreams of Early Days

By Science Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Alaska that has voted two to one its desire to be the 49th state in the American Union is the same land area purchased from Russia just 79 years ago for about two cents an acre.

Today Alaska, because of location and natural resources, has acquired value far beyond the wildest dreams of those early days.

Alaska then was thought of in terms of fur and fish. Now it is known to be a reservoir of mineral wealth, timber, agricultural products, and probably of oil. It occupies a strategic position in world affairs. It is the crossroads of intercontinental air traffic by way of the Pacific and the Arctic.

Population 75,000. The price paid for this territory, one-fifth the size of the present continental United States, was \$7,200,000. The stars and stripes re-

placed the imperial flag of Russia at Sitka on Oct. 18, 1867.

Alaska's present permanent population is about 75,000, about 45 per cent Indian, Eskimo or other non-whites.

The real value of Alaska, one-fourth of which lies north of the Arctic Circle, is as yet unknown. Geologists believe that under its surface there are vast deposits of essential minerals, including oil. Extensive explorations are now underway and every modern device for locating hidden ores is being employed. Even magnetic surveys have recently been made, using planes and the trailing "doodlebug" that successfully located submerged enemy U-boats during the war.

Mines Platinum. Alaska now produces, in addition to coal and gold, some copper and lead, but particularly essential metals now with continental known deposits facing depletion. It also mines mercury and platinum. Alas-

ka mercury supplemented home production during the war to a relatively small degree, but its platinum production was important, far exceeding domestic production within the 48 states.

Oil, perhaps, is Alaska's greatest hope. Navy drills have already gone deep into the earth within the Indiana-sized naval petroleum reserve north of the Arctic Circle in the Point Barrow region. If pay-off is found, it will be delivered by pipeline to Fairbanks, Alaska's capital and university city, and also to the south coast. Domestic oil in Alaska will add much to its value in intercontinental aviation.

Alaskan timber is largely along coastal regions, making easy the rafting of logs to Washington state. Alaska yields oil and meal as well as fur. Alaska waters provide the United States with 90 per cent of the salmon it consumes. Southern Alaska climate permits raising ordinary New England crops.

Sees No Flu Epidemic Like '18

By JANE STAFFORD, Science Service Writer

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—We shall never have another world-wide influenza epidemic like the disastrous one of 1918, Dr. Thomas M. Rivers of the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research declared at the meeting here this morning of the National Academy of Sciences.

Only if a new kind of flu germ suddenly develops from one of the two known influenza viruses and a large proportion of the world's population is susceptible to the new virus is there any likelihood in Dr. Rivers' opinion of a repetition of the 1918 influenza experience.

Other highlights in Dr. Rivers' talk on epidemic diseases:

We do not need to worry about cholera and epidemic typhus getting started in this country because the germs would find conditions here unfavorable for their establishment and spread.

Better way than quarantine to keep diseases from spreading across international boundaries is to have a civilization and a standard of living for humans that provide proper living and traveling conditions for germs and the insects and animals that harbor and spread them.

The island of Sardinia and some island in the South of Central Pacific might be dedicated to scientific studies of the possibilities of stopping diseases spread by mosquitoes by mosquito eradication.

In Sardinia it might be determined just how difficult it is to wipe out the anopheline mosquitoes that spread malaria from a long-established stronghold.

In a small, unimportant Pacific island, efforts could be made to see whether anopheline mosquitoes could be established in regions where they normally do not exist.

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Labor

Civil Rights Are Ignored in Southern Drive

By FRED W. PERKINS

ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. drive to unionize wage earners of the south is producing numerous violations of the citizens' ordinary rights known as civil liberties.

So much so that the C. I. O. is planning to fight back with an appeal to federal authority. It has given up hope of protection from city police forces and county sheriffs.

The C. I. O. plans to file a charge of conspiracy against officers of some of the largest southern textile companies. They would be accused of a concerted effort to violate the Wagner act.

JEROME COOPER, Birmingham lawyer and formerly law clerk for Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, is working up the case. He is gathering evidence of acts still winked at here, that were commonplace once in Pennsylvania and Illinois, but which have been practically stopped in northern industrial areas.

In the early days of labor organization in the south there was considerable rough-housing, some shooting, and many cases involving threat and coercion. According to a spokesman for Van Bittner, who head the C. I. O.'s southern drive, those events "do not hold a candle to what is going on now, particularly in the textile industry."

"EIGHTEEN of our C. I. O. organizers and local union leaders have been pushed around or beaten," he said.

Workers have been threatened with expulsion from company-dominated churches in textile towns for joining the C. I. O. Many have been discharged because of union activities. The garage of one C. I. O. leader in Alabama was dynamited. Deputies in unincorporated company-owned textile towns have ignored civil rights.

The A. F. of L. has not had so much trouble. In the A. F. of L.'s office here is George Goose, a native southerner, who last week told the A. F. of L. convention in Chicago that his stepped-up drive had added 180,000 southern members to A. F. of L. unions.

The A. F. of L. reports that only two of its organizers have been beaten up recently—in June at Greenville, Ala. Then there is the case of Willie Dudley.

Willie, a Negro, works in a gypsum mine near Macon. He joined the A. F. of L. cement line and gypsum workers' union. Last July some "hooded men"—not necessarily members of the Ku Klux Klan, called at his home and told him he'd better quit the union. Showing reluctance to quit, he was taken out and beaten.

Nothing has been done about Willie Dudley's case, so far as official records show. One reason for that is the union won the election in most of the gypsum mines, and since then six gypsum concerns have reached labor agreements and raised wages.

It's noticeable according to a C. I. O. organizer, that "after all the fighting is over the companies sign up willingly. There's no further trouble, we've got to be friends."

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