

## Inside Indianapolis

By Ed Sovola

IT'S AMAZING what Indianapolis folks have in their homes. Take, for example, the organ at the Walter Schulz's 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' 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 Mr. 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

"HII YA, PODNER." 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 shades 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 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' irons," 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' superhorse) 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 "pardner" Dickie Dean, 927 N. Parker, Bill said, was downtown 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

Miss Donna Mikels, who usually



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

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.

## 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 pranksters 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."

writes Inside Indianapolis, is ill.

## R-e-d T-a-p-e

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 18. 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 market. 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."

The real mastery of any type of aircraft comes only to the pilot who learns the art of handling his craft in the slow-speed range.

Trying to maintain altitude with the plane flying

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## The Indianapolis Times

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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 L. 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 week 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 to choose state and national representatives.

EIGHT: These results are certified to the President.

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

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 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 the 48th state in the union.

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