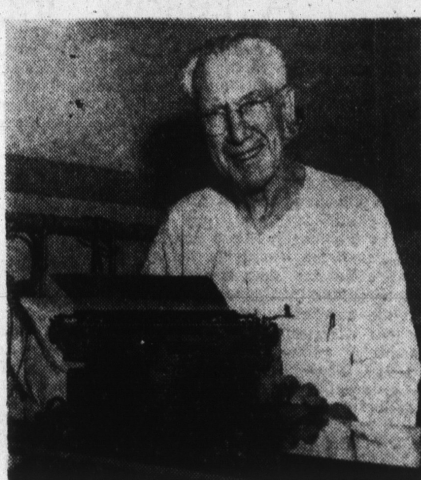


Inside Indianapolis

By Ed Sovola

"WHEN THE people face east on Armistice day they better face God with their hearts." William A. Meeker, world war I veteran, sitting on the edge of his bed at the Veterans Administration hospital, spoke earnestly about a lasting peace he thinks the world will never have unless it turns to Christian principles for guidance. "The news on Dec. 7, 1941, that we were attacked ranked my soul," he said. He admitted that the thought of becoming a soldier in his youth excited him. A native of Mt. Vernon, Ind., Mr. Meeker lived in Indianapolis during his youth. "I stood with a broken heart and watched soldiers march off to the Spanish-American war. I swore that I would fight in the next war. I volunteered in the tank corps in world war I after pulling a lot of strings. I was 41 then. But what I have seen since then—no one can make me believe that we can settle anything by fighting." The war ended while Mr. Meeker was on training maneuvers in North Carolina. A clothing designer, most of his life, Mr. Meeker lived in Indianapolis for 20 years before he moved to Milwaukee, Wis. Two days after Christmas last year his left leg was amputated above the knee. Today, completing his 14th month as a patient at the Veterans hospital, Mr. Meeker is hoping he will be home again by Christmas.



"Face the east and pray." . . . William A. Meeker spends his time at Veterans hospital writing letters and reading.

People Forget Too Quickly

"I WATCHED the Soldiers and Sailors monument being built on the Circle. I thought at the time, as I do today, that it is a magnificent tribute to the men who died for their country. Not so much any more. Monuments just hold us back. People forget the misery of war." Mr. Meeker believes that gigantic structures which extol the valor and courage of fighting men are a reckless waste of money. The time, effort, money, and skill which is used to build monuments could be directed into better channels such as research, hospitals and more aid to men who have suffered in the war. He feels acutely the loss of life and misery caused by world war II. "Can you possibly conceive how much good we could do if we expended towards some constructive end the money, genius, and energy used to win this war?" he asked me. As an example, Mr. Meeker used cancer. He thinks every scourge of humanity could be conquered by concerted action which would ultimately bring us to the threshold of that world which exists and has existed in the minds of idealists since the dawn of time. Mr. Meeker wonders how many more wars mankind can endure. He also wonders how many more monuments will be built to honor the dead of those wars. "If a monument could be built which would vividly show the torture, pain and misery of war—bring home to everyone who gazes upon it the screams of agony, the picture of utter destruction of flesh and blood—mental anguish of those fighting and those who must wait—I'd be all

for it—but they can't build it. So—why build more reminders of our great mistakes than we need."

Peace Begins in Heart of Man

THE MOST depressing sight Mr. Meeker witnessed was at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Washington, D. C. Married but childless, Mr. Meeker said it was a painful sight to see parents standing in front of the tomb with tears in their eyes wondering if possibly their son was buried there. Mr. Meeker has lost all faith in signed treaties. When the Atlantic charter story with its "Four Freedoms" was finally told, it bore out what he had felt from the beginning that it was "the bunk." "I didn't like the way it was done—in a corner," he said. Having just finished reading Betty MacDonald's book, "The Egg and I," Mr. Meeker is impressed with the simple way of life and the feeling of inner peace in every individual. Peace begins in the heart of man and at home. He said Abraham Lincoln left the world a great working thought with the words "with malice toward none, with charity for all," if it were followed. "On Armistice day when the minute's silence comes—that's when people should pray for the answer and not stand as if it were a disagreeable task." A firm believer in progress Mr. Meeker continued, "And along with prayers, people shouldn't forget, and they have plenty of examples, where peace has been fumbled, that it takes work—infinite amounts of it to earn a peace and keep it."

Radio Daze

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (U. P.).—I want to be picketed (watch that blood-pressure, Othman) by Dinah Shore.

Twenty-five hundred smackers she gets every time she shuts her eyes and opens her pretty mouth for the radio, but it looks like she and a few other \$1000-per-minute laborers may pull the plusher strike yet. If the Sinatra, Crosby, Benny, Hines and Berges walk off the job on Nov. 23, as indicated, and put their wives in mink to pound the picket lines, our radios will go dead. This will be a sore loss to me. No more sour jokes. No prize contests. No soulful announcements in the interest of soap.

It's not the money so much as it is the principle with these laboring folks. I know about this and I did not hear it on the radio. My usual sources at the federal communications commission said doggoned if they knew what the honey-throated ones were squawking about. The lobbyists of the radio outfits knew the score, but they didn't seem exactly neutral. So I went to Sol Tishoff.

Dinah in the Same Lodge

AS EDITOR and publisher of Broadcasting Magazine, he had the facts. Here they are: All the big-time funny men and the creamy-throated heart-throbs, including my true love, Dinah, are members of the American Federation of Radio Artists. This is an offshoot of the American Federation of Labor. So I guess Dinah is a laborer, even as the country's coal miners. They belong to the same lodge.

The big broadcasting networks are unionized. So are many of the broadcasting stations. Only some of the latter aren't. That is the rub.

Science

DISCOVERY of the "King Tut" of America is announced by a Columbia university archeological expedition which has just returned from six months of excavations in the Viru Valley of Peru.

There they found the tomb of the ancient great-tusked god Alapac and the remains of a high-priest thought to be the last of the dynasty of mortal impersonators of the god.

Dr. William Duncan Strong, who headed the expedition, bases his conclusion that this priest was the last of his dynasty upon the fact that he was buried with all the appurtenances of his office. It is this fact which makes the new American discovery resemble the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen in the Valley of Kings in Egypt in the early 1920's.

But whereas the grave of King Tut proved to be a source of great monetary treasure, the interest in the grave of Alapac is for archeological reasons only.

To archeologists it is one of the most important discoveries ever made in the new world.

Grave 1000 Years Old

FROM the very start of the investigations of American ruins, archeologists have been coming across manifestations of a mysterious deity usually pictured on pottery and other artistic objects as a powerful god with authority over agriculture, war, and other phases of communal life.

It is the grave of the high priest who was the last of the line to impersonate this god that Dr. Strong and his colleagues have found.

At the time they were investigating the ruins of the so-called Mochica civilization, a culture which flourished in Peru prior to the famous Incas.

The grave was discovered on the last day which

the expedition was spending in the field. Dr. Strong estimates that it is 1000 years old.

Three remarkable wooden objects were found in the grave. One is a wooden baton about six feet in length.

It is surmounted by a marvelously carved figure of the tusked god, showing him as a man with the head of a jaguar surmounted by three serpents.

The god is shown making a furrow and at his side is pictured a boy throwing corn into the furrow.

Presented to Peru

THE BODY of the high priest found in the grave is that of an old man. He was found to be wearing robes which matched those depicted on the image of the god on the baton.

In addition the sacrificed body of a boy was found in the same position as that of the boy shown on the staff.

The grave also contained the bodies of two women who had apparently been sacrificed and placed at the head and feet of the high priest.

The second object in the grave was another wooden staff, this one topped by the carved figure of an owl. It symbolized the second attribute of the god that of counselor.

His third attribute, that of warrior, is symbolized by the third object, a beautifully carved but deadly war club, made with a sharp copper point. Carved on the handle are representations of Mochica war scenes.

While it is expected that these objects will be brought temporarily to the United States for exhibition, Dr. Strong has already presented them on behalf of Columbia university, to the Republic of Peru.

This is in keeping with the feeling of modern archeologists that treasures should remain in the countries where they are found and not carted off to embellish distant museums.

My Day

HYDE PARK, Sunday.—Someone said to me the other day that the atmosphere in this country was changing. From having been a non-militaristic nation where the majority of the people wanted only a small army and navy, we were almost imperceptibly moving toward a situation where the wishes of the war and navy departments carried more weight than did the state department. That is more or less natural at the end of a war—particularly a war like the one we have just been through—where our men are still scattered throughout the world and where peace has been so long in the making.

Nevertheless, I believe the time is approaching when we had best take thought about where we are drifting. I am sure the vast majority of our people are hoping that we will wholeheartedly support the development of a police force within the United Nations. For we know the United Nations must, for a time at least, wield the "big stick" when necessary.

Mediterranean Attractive

WHENEVER our fleet is particularly strong, we have a tremendous urge to send it around the world, or to some far-away point. The Mediterranean has been particularly attractive of late. And I must say it did not fill me with great joy to have the planes from the Carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt writing the ship's initials in the sky over Greece at a time when many people wondered just what was going to happen in that country.

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Our ships are just paying nice, friendly visits. It surprises us when anyone thinks that some ulterior motives might lie behind these visits. This is another example of a trait no other nation seems to possess in quite the same degree we do—namely, a feeling of almost childish injury and resentment unless the world as a whole recognizes how innocent we are of anything but the most generous and harmless intentions.

Pretty Good Showing

IT IS true that we do not have a Red army anywhere in the world. But we do make a pretty good showing with our navy and our air force and—tucked away, out of sight of the rest of the world—a few little atomic bombs. On the whole, our armed services have been doing pretty well in the way of keeping us defended. I hope our state department will remember that it is really the department for achieving a peace.

I doubt if even a peace-loving nation like ours can expect the branches of government which are dedicated to the development of efficient defense to change from their original purpose. There is much for the women to do in every home throughout the country. Therefore, they are primarily the ones who are going to worry about the attitude and the climate we will create in the world if we allow our armed services to exercise greater influence than any other branch of the government.

The Indianapolis Times

SECOND SECTION

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WILL COLLEGES LIVE UP TO RESPONSIBILITY?—

Indiana Universities Face Test

(First of a Series.)

By VICTOR PETERSON
HOOSIER COLLEGES and universities are on trial today.

The jury, current post-war swollen student bodies, will render a verdict in years to come.

Facing such seemingly insurmountable problems as housing, classroom space and an adequate faculty, Indiana institutions have tackled with a will the handling of enrollment out of proportion to capacity.

IT IS A challenging test to higher education. The challenge—and responsibility—have been accepted. Only as current students enter their professional fields to fail or to succeed will the verdict be known.

Will the colleges and universities live up to their responsibility? A swing around the collegiate circuit indicates they will. Part of the answer lies in the hands of the student body.

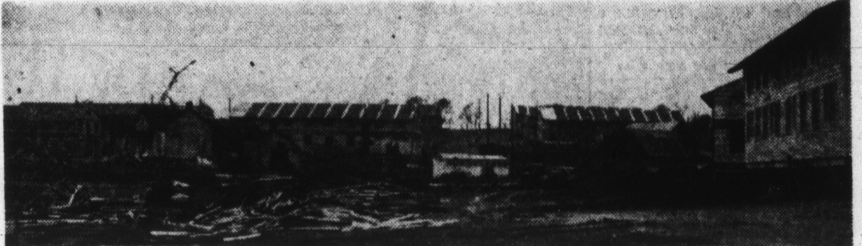
Nowhere are conditions normal compared with pre-war standards. There are hardships for the administration, the faculty and the students.

IF STUDENTS continue to understand that the hardships must be endured temporarily, they will contribute immeasurably to the success of higher education in the post-war world.

The war jolted millions of young men. For some it meant the interruption of university life. To more it meant leaving their livelihood.

The G. I. bill of rights now has made it possible for students to return. It also opened the paths of higher education to virtually all veterans. For the first time the financial barrier to a degree has been broken down.

Most schools anticipated enlarged enrollments, but the G. I.'s acceptance of advanced education was overwhelming.



Typical of college scenes in Indiana is this at Indiana university where former army barracks are mushrooming to house the swollen enrollment.



Here at Indiana university, as at all Hoosier schools, the going is slow on the construction of permanent buildings. These are dormitories under erection.

THEY HAVE swarmed to the campus, doubling and tripling pre-war enrollments. Over the state they comprise from 30 to 80 per cent of the student bodies.

These men, for the most part, are serious. They are years advanced in age for their class, they are three to five years behind in the normal pursuit of earning a living. They have to make up the difference during man's productive years.

However, many of these men have other responsibilities. They are not a majority, but a great percentage of them are married.

THIS HAS added a new problem to schools. These men wanted their wives with them. This further complicated an already complicated housing situation. Children also made university life more complex. Today there are thousands of ex-

G. I.'s who not only have their wives, but their children, with them on campus.

Schools have established nurseries, kindergartens and in some cases are planning on instituting special grade schools.

Meanwhile, the wives and mothers have gone to work to provide the "bread" until the husband and father is trained to enter the business world.

AT INDIANA university these women are credited with carrying additional work which otherwise would have bogged down some administrative functions.

All this goes on under conditions which colleges and universities would have been ashamed to admit a few years past.

Faculty loads are up, the class day has been extended, classes run

through the lunch hour, the class week has been extended and housing is far from perfect.

Today single students, married students and families are living in every place. Virtually every school has provided trailers, former army barracks and quonset huts.

Dormitory space has been doubled and trebled by adding persons to rooms. Administration buildings and gymnasiums have been turned into temporary housing sites as well as corridors in other structures.

WHILE ALL these makeshift arrangements are in use, most schools are pushing permanent housing programs as fast as labor and material conditions permit.

It all has its lighter side, however. In the room scramble at one university two young men inadvertently were assigned to closets. At least they had no roommates.

G. I. Schools Withdraw 'Socialism' Text

By JIM G. LUCAS
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The army and navy have withdrawn from use in their G. I. classrooms an economic textbook which teaches that "land and capital must be socialized if national economic planning is to be effective."

The course has been suspended since Oct. 4 because of the controversy which has arisen over use of the text.

The book is "Economics: Principles and Problems," written by Paul F. Gemmill of Pennsylvania and Ralph H. Blodgett of Illinois university. It was not eliminated because either the army or navy objected to its contents.

MEETING at Madison, Wis., last week, the joint war-navy committee on the U. S. armed forces institute, composed of 11 civilian educators, two army officers and two navy officers, voted to suspend all classes above the college freshman level.

By so doing, it cut its curricula approximately 25 per cent—from 400 to 300 subjects. The Gemmill-Blodgett text, under bitter attack because of its outspoken socialistic theme, was among those dropped. The committee denied, however, that it came in for "specific consideration."

COL. W. E. SEWELL, former Georgia university professor now chief of the army education branch, said it was abandoned "because the peace-time educational level of the army and navy is far below that we maintained when there were 18 million men and women in uniform."

Col. Sewell said G. I.'s show no interest in socialistic economics and the committee found it wasteful to maintain scattered classes for "three men in Tokyo and two in Stuttgart." Many soldiers are illiterate, he said, and the emphasis hereafter will be on teaching them "to read and write."

THE GEMMILL-BLODGETT text sought to teach G. I.'s that "some people hold so low an opinion of our economic order, and are so distressed by the waste and suffering caused by the business depressions which mark its operation, that they suggest the abandonment of the price system and the substitution of a planned economy."

It would seem that "a choice must be made between a capitalistic economy and a planned economy, for extensive economic planning could scarcely be carried on under capitalism."

For—People Only

THE United Nations is an international body . . . in search of a soul!

• Hitler gave humanity the bird . . . and it was a vulture! The bird we get from United Nations had better be a dove . . . complete with olive branch. Yes . . . let it be a dove of peace . . . and not just a piece of dove!

• Let the music of the hemispheres be harmonious. We don't want to hear anybody singing "TO EACH HIS ZONE." —Tom Jennings.

THE TEXT CONTINUED:

"Most economists agree that economic planning is impossible unless society as a whole, through the government, owns all the resources of production. Land and capital must be socialized if national economic planning is to be effective. Some are still hopeful of attaining a large measure of economic planning under our capitalistic system, but their hopes appear to be without foundation."

"So long as private individuals own and control the means of production and receive incomes which vary according to the ways in which these means are used, we may expect productive agents to be used in the ways which appear likely to be most profitable to their owners. To be sure, we could set up a national planning board, but its efforts would be wasted under our existing economic system."

THE TEXT advocated prohibition of the citizens' right to inherit any wealth and favored an increase in taxes on large incomes. Heavy estate taxes, it said, "would, within a century, bring all land into the hands of the government."

"We believe," the text added, "that estate and income taxes should be made to promote equality not only by relieving the rich of their surpluses but by bestowing upon the poor the revenue collected in this way."

Criticism of the text became so harsh that Brig. Gen. T. C. Lanham, head of the war department information and education division, issued a statement Oct. 4 denying the army is espousing "soak-the-rich ideas."

GEN. LANHAM said the Gemmill-Blodgett text was selected after a "comprehensive survey of outstanding educators." The textbook, he said, "received the highest number of points and was selected in May, 1944, as the text in economics for the U. S. armed forces institute."

Colleges and universities from which replies were received naming it as first, second or third choice were Wisconsin, Cornell, Dartmouth, Swarthmore, Colorado, Penn State, North Carolina, Stanford, Duke, Michigan, California, Haverford, Miami, Vanderbilt, Oberlin and Wesleyan.

Those which use it in their

classes, Gen. Lanham said, included Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Ohio State, Maine, Missouri, George Washington, Washington and Lee, Vanderbilt, and Johns Hopkins.

3200 JOBS UNFILLED HERE, REPORTS USES

Although more than 20,000 persons, of whom 5035 were world war II veterans, have been placed in jobs by the local United States employment service so far this year, it was disclosed today that 3200 openings are still unfilled.

Largely due to shortages in certain occupations, the most urgent needs are stenographers, clerk typists, office machine operators, and skilled construction workers, journeymen tool and die makers, auto mechanics and heavy laborers.

ON CADET DRILL TEAM

Kenneth L. Key, aviation cadet, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Key, Columbus, is a member of the aviation cadet drill team at the naval air training base, Corpus Christi, Tex.

THE DOCTOR SAYS: Lung Disease Is Major Problem

T. B. Fatality Reduced 75%

By WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, M.D.

TUBERCULOSIS remains a major health problem even though there has been a sharp reduction in the number of cases in recent years and tuberculosis deaths have dropped 75 per cent in the last 25 years.

The problem of eliminating tuberculosis is largely a matter of case-finding and the discovery of a specific drug for destroying the infection.

THE DISCOVERY of tuberculosis early in its course saves others from infection and gives the patient's body a better chance to overcome the infection.

Tuberculosis is caused by a germ which attacks the lungs, although any part of the body except the hair, teeth and nails can be affected by the tubercle bacillus. A few years ago bovine (animal) tuberculosis was a serious public health menace. But the widespread use of pasteurized milk and the slaughter of infected cattle have greatly decreased the number of infections in man.

TO AVOID spreading the disease, tuberculosis patients should enter a sanatorium for care as soon as the disease is discovered.

To find cases of tuberculosis, public health officials use two methods. In one, a skin test (Mantoux) is performed and, if that is found positive, an X-ray examination of the chest is made.

In the other, an X-ray examination of the chest is made without a preliminary skin test.

X-RAY EXAMINATION of the chest is advisable whenever signs and symptoms of tuberculosis are present.

Such signs are coughing, expectoration of blood-tinged sputum, loss of weight and strength, night sweats and fever.

Many elderly people have tuberculosis and do not know it, considering their trouble to be a bronchial condition and not tuberculosis.

Young children may be infected in the home by an elderly tuberculosis person who cares for them.

and assure restoration of a higher percentage of individuals to complete economic and social usefulness.

THE PROBLEM of discovering a

specific drug for tuberculosis treatment has been partially solved by the use of streptomycin in certain forms.

Rest, however, is still the most important treatment for tuberculosis of the lungs.

It would be ideal if every patient entered a tuberculosis sanatorium with his disease in the beginning stages. This would decrease the number of treatment days required

and assure restoration of a higher percentage of individuals to complete economic and social usefulness.

QUESTION: What is the difference between Parkington's Disease

and paralysis agitans?

ANSWER: There is no difference. Parkington's Disease was first described by James Parkington in 1817. The common name for it is paralysis agitans, because of the shaking palsy which characterizes it. The disease may be so slowly progressive that it may last for years without interfering with the individual's work.

SILLY NOTIONS

By Palumbo



Labor

Taft-Backed Social Welfare Bills Test GOP

By EARL RICHETT
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The incoming Republican congress will have to say "yes" or "no" on bills authored by one of its own leaders to spend millions of dollars in federal money for social welfare.

Senator Taft (R. O.) expects to reintroduce the controversial Wagner-Elender-Taft housing bill, his bill for federal aid for education and his bill to give federal money to states for medical care for the poor.

These bills, which have caused some conservatives to call Senator Taft "radical," may be changed in some details from the ones introduced in the last session.

SENATOR TAFT'S support of this type of legislation is based upon his conclusion that the private-enterprise system inevitably has a certain amount of unemployment and jobs that do not pay decent living wages.

"I believe that in such cases," the senator said, "the federal government has a secondary responsibility (next to the states and local governments) to see that educational opportunity is assured to all and that some floor is placed under essential services like food, clothing, housing and medical care."

The Wagner-Elender-Taft bill is designed to spur the building of 12 million new homes during the next 10 years, all by private builders.

MOST OF the criticism against the bill has been directed at the provision to spend about \$100 million in federal funds during the next four years to build 500,000 low-rent public housing units.

These low-rent homes or apartments would be available only to those persons whose income is 20 per cent below that required to pay the rents for private housing, not necessarily new, available in the community. The public housing could be built only at the request of the local governing authority and with its assistance.

In answer to complaints that this program would compete with private builders, Senator Taft said: "There is no competition in providing housing for those who are unable even to rent private housing in decent condition."

THE FEDERAL aid for education bill which Senator Taft is sponsoring would seek to insure that every school district has \$40 a year to spend on the education of each school-age child. Some of these districts now have as little as \$7 a year, per child, others have as much as \$150.

The senator's bill would provide federal money to the poor states. Federal appropriations for this purpose eventually would reach \$250 million a year.

His medical care bill would allot \$200 million a year to the states for use in providing general medical care for the poor. The states, to get the federal money, would have to set up a system by which medical care would be made available to every resident unable to pay for its cost.

—We, the Women—

Husband's Role In Family Is Changing

By RUTH MILLETT

TALKING TO A New York audience on "What Woman's Changing Role Does to Marriage,"