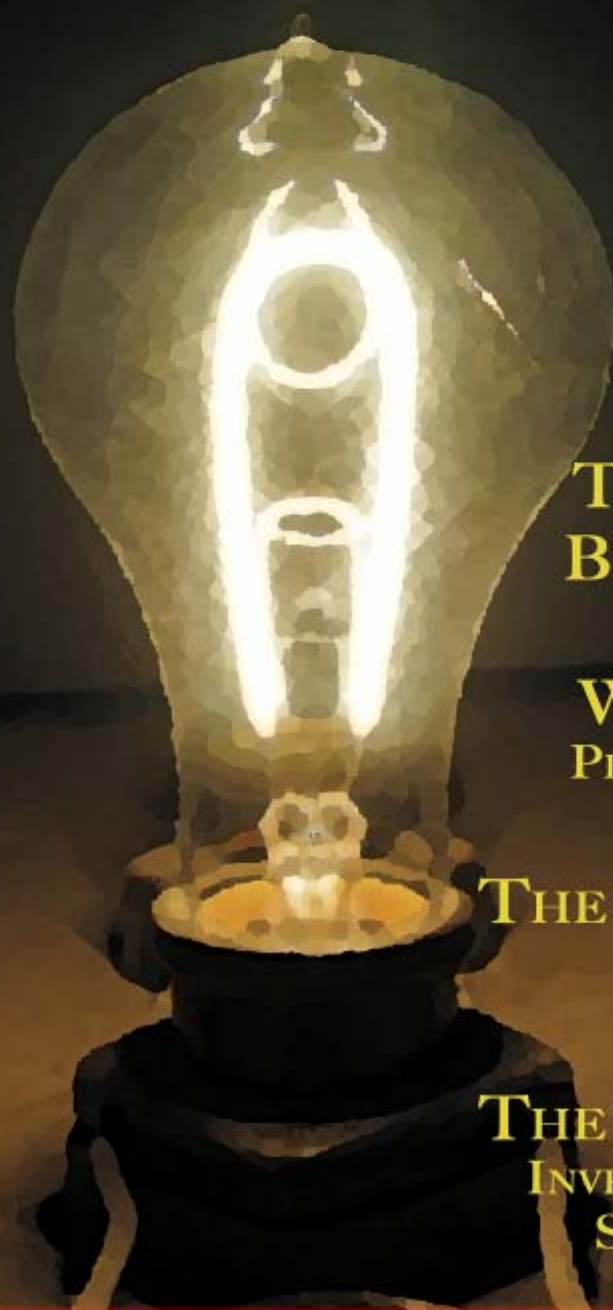


THE VOICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL- GLOBAL MARKET
INDUSTRIAL TIMES

> **SHEDDING LIGHT**
ON
THOMAS EDISON'S LIFE



THE TRUTH
BEHIND THE
WRITTEN
WORDS: THE
PRINTING PRESS

THE SPORTS OF
TODAY

THE SPARK: THE
INVENTION OF THE
STEAM-ENGINE

PRICE: 4 POUNDS

cover: By Getty

Dear Esteemed Readers,

We are proud to present to you our first annual issue of The Industrial Times, a magazine aimed for entrepreneurs regarding the world of today's rising economy. As we have all witnessed recently, the economy has faced some drastic modification, and to survive in the man-eat-man world of today's industry, adjustment is key. Through our magazine you will be updated monthly with an abundant amount of information including invention profiles, current events, and what is up-and-coming. You will be in access of information in which you can take advantage of to prosper in today's market. A well known quotation by Quintus Horatius Flaccus states, "Carpe Diem", seize the day, take advantage of every opportunity presented to you, after all, knowledge is power.

Wishing you a good read, and a triumphant journey,

Sincerely,

Editors-in-Chief,
Elaine Sutanto, and Aditya Tata

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Business Tips:
Doo Won

Industrial Pollution:
Hyeon

Human Rights:
James Sanjaya
Dhiren Vaswani

Story:
Christian Louis

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Dear Editor,

Two days ago, I walked into a sports factory, Nikidas. As I was looking around for shoes, I heard screams. I then saw a couple of men, whipping children with leather belts. This is why I am writing to you. I want to complain about child abuse and child labor. I find this extremely unfair, since children should not be forced to work. Our children continue life, so there should be no reason for us to harm them, even in the slightest of ways. There are enough men to work in factories; hence we do not need to exercise child abuse. In your next issue, please write a brief article of the child labor going on in the shoe factory, Nikidas.

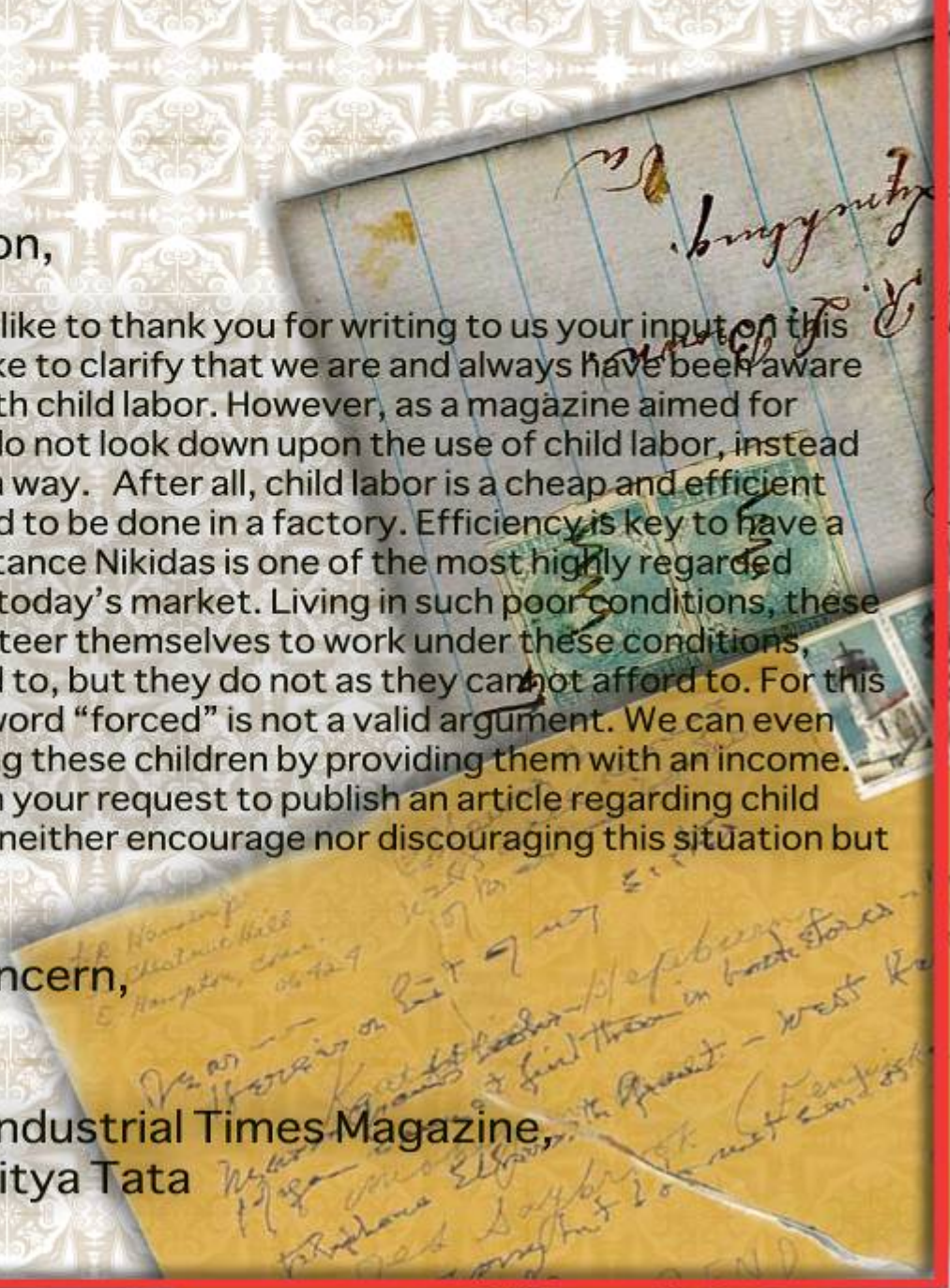
Sincerely,
Gustav Thompson

Dear Gustav Thompson,

First and foremost, I would like to thank you for writing to us your input on this situation. I would however like to clarify that we are and always have been aware of this particular problem with child labor. However, as a magazine aimed for aspiring entrepreneurs, we do not look down upon the use of child labor, instead encouraging the use of it in a way. After all, child labor is a cheap and efficient way to execute tasks needed to be done in a factory. Efficiency is key to have a successful company, for instance Nikidas is one of the most highly regarded sporting goods company of today's market. Living in such poor conditions, these children can be said to volunteer themselves to work under these conditions, they could quit if they wanted to, but they do not as they cannot afford to. For this very reason, the use of the word "forced" is not a valid argument. We can even consider Nikidas to be helping these children by providing them with an income. We will however comply with your request to publish an article regarding child labor in the Nikidas Factory, neither encourage nor discouraging this situation but simply putting it into light.

Thank you for your concern,

Sincerely,
Editors-in-Chief of Industrial Times Magazine,
Elaine Sutanto and Aditya Tata



BIOGRAPHY: JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

By: Billy

John D. Rockefeller, now a popular national figure! Rockefeller, born in Richford, New York in 1839, was the richest man on earth. His family owned farm land and his father sold lumbers and medicines. Since youth, he had a talent for business. He bought candy and sold them in little packets to his siblings for profit. He also raised small chickens and sold them for profit. He would take the eggs to the barn to avoid predators then he would allow the egg to hatch and then he would sell them to people. John was very religious and studied under the Baptist Church. His mother taught him to earn money, save it, and give it to charity. When he was 15 years old, John was baptized and was in charge of Bible class while also being in the choir.

He attended the Cleveland Central High School and became the clerk in a commision house when he was 16 years old. He opened up a business with an Englishman named Maurice Clark. Each of them gave 2000 dollars. Due to his amazing business skills, they made a profit in the first year. They sold farm implements, fertilizers, and household goods. The business was quite successful but he wasn't quite satisfied with the money he had made.



John Davidson Rockefeller, (1839-1937). He was he person who found the standard oil company in 1870, and by 1880 he exercised a virtual monopoly over the oil refining in the U.S.

In 1862, he found out that Samuel Andrews had developed a better and cheaper way of refining crude petroleum. So Rockefeller and Clark sold their business for investing in Andrew's company. The two Clark brothers also made a partnership with Andrew which made five people in charge of the new oil business named Clark & Co. Rockefeller then paid the Clarks to leave the business by paying \$72,500. With the Clarks gone, Rockefeller formed Rockefeller & Andrews, another oil company.

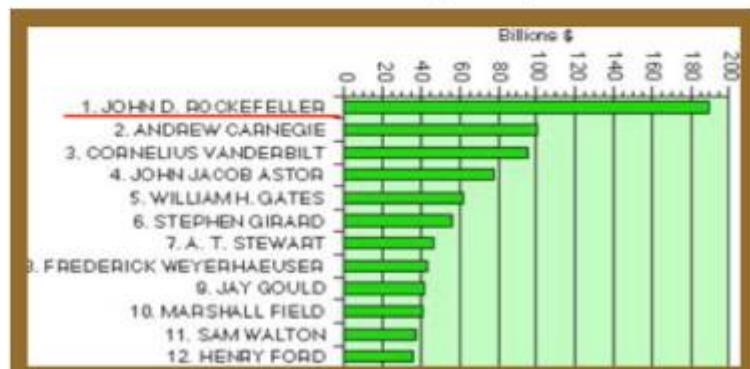
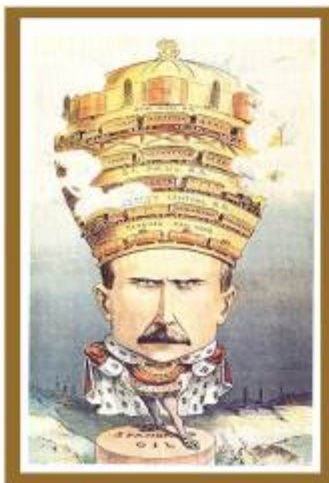
Soon, Rockefeller bought over the Rockefeller & Andrews company for one million dollars then changed its name to Standard Oil.

In a year, four out of his thirty competitors went out of business. Standard Oil crushed or monopolized other competitors and fixed its own price since they did not have any more competitors. To avoid suspicion, Rockefeller created hidden companies that doesn't have any connection between the company and Standard Oil. Between 1876-1878, Standard Oil bought over 100 refineries. Rockefeller also controlled all parts of the production to maximize his profits.



Later on in 1896, Standard Oil was worth about \$200 million! President Roosevelt attempted to use the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to stop monopolizing the oil industry and he succeeded in 1911. The Standard Oil separated into 34 companies which had their own board of directors.

Rockefeller stopped his business and became a shareholder of the companies and press campaigns made Rockefeller into one of America's most hated man after Jay Gould died. Rockefeller gave \$25 million to each of his daughter, kept some money for himself, but gave the rest to his son, John Rockefeller Jr. Rockefeller Jr. has tried many times to give the money back to his father but was unsuccessful. Soon after building universities, churches and medical research units worth \$500 million, Rockefeller died on Friday 13, March 1937.

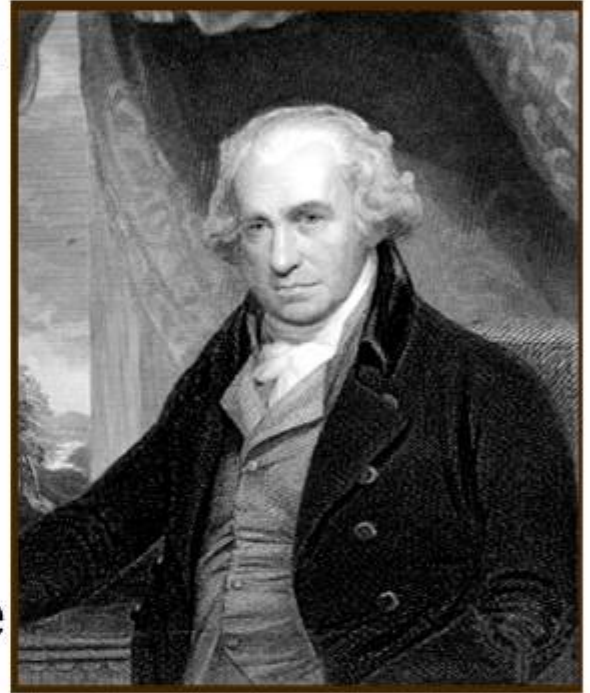


This is a graph that shows how rich John Rockefeller was compared with the other rich people. As you can see, John Rockefeller's competitors would reach about 100 billion at the most; but as you can see John Rockefeller has gone over that line and almost reached 200 billion dollars. This graph shows how rich he was during the industrial times.

THE STEAM ENGINE:

By: Bryan Smith

Voila! Everybody welcome our new contraption of our age, the steam engine, invented by Thomas Newcomen, but later enhanced by James Watt. This contraption is a metallic masterpiece of steam propelled power. Now it is clearly visible to all that the steam engine is going to help the life of the everyday man in the biggest way possible - transportation! People also thank this little contraption that turned to a large engine for the train! Yes, the local steam locomotive uses a steam engine to move, and feeds on coal for the heat. Cars also use steam engines, just look at the fire engine that the fire department use today, it uses the steam engine as well. There just might be many more possibilities, lets just see our future.



JAMES WATT

“
The Steam Engine is our main power source, and the window to our future,”
- Bryan Smith, PhD

The steam engine is kind of a strange contraption if you ask yourself, “How does it work?” That’s a question that might not be answered many times, but everybody knows what powers it and how it works. The engine is powered by heat, or coal being burned. That heat is used to start a pump-like



structure to start moving, pumping in the heat to another pipe on the left or the right of the pipe with the pump. The steam, is then pushed out of the engine and starts the motor, or the wheels (for a train). This is just a basic explanation, the actual explanation is very complicated.

OUR WINDOW TO THE WORLD

Is there anything else that can beat this little contraption? Nobody doesn't think about that, but let's just find out in the future. Let's review the steam engine; advantages and disadvantages. People might know one big advantage of the steam engine, it's very reliable and we can get around different places faster than before, for example, the train gets us to different states faster than before, other than the hard way which nobody would like to be reminded. Another advantage of this machine is that the machine is quite useful to the cars and the trains, and if we didn't have cars or trains, citizens would all be on wagons that are still driven by horses, but now, our world has the Iron Horse! Now, a disadvantage of this contraption is that it needs fuel and power, and where do we get this fuel or power source? We purchase fuel for it, which is wasting quite a lot of money per year, and the fact that it would take awhile to get it loaded. Another disadvantage counts as the previous one, but what if my little automobile starts to die out in the middle of the road? It's going to take awhile to get some help and to get some oil, or cooling liquid.

So what everybody knows about this steam engine is that it's one of the world's greatest inventions! What many people want to know is the future of the steam engine and other types of transportation. Will coal and oil be the only sources for power to the car or the train? James Watt, the man who enhanced and fixed up the original steam engine, also has hopes for a better future of this fixed-up contraption that hopefully lead us to automobile, and because of automobile, we will not need to walk to farther distances, citizens all just need to hop in on an automobile and leave to work.



The new steam engine!

OLIVER TWIST

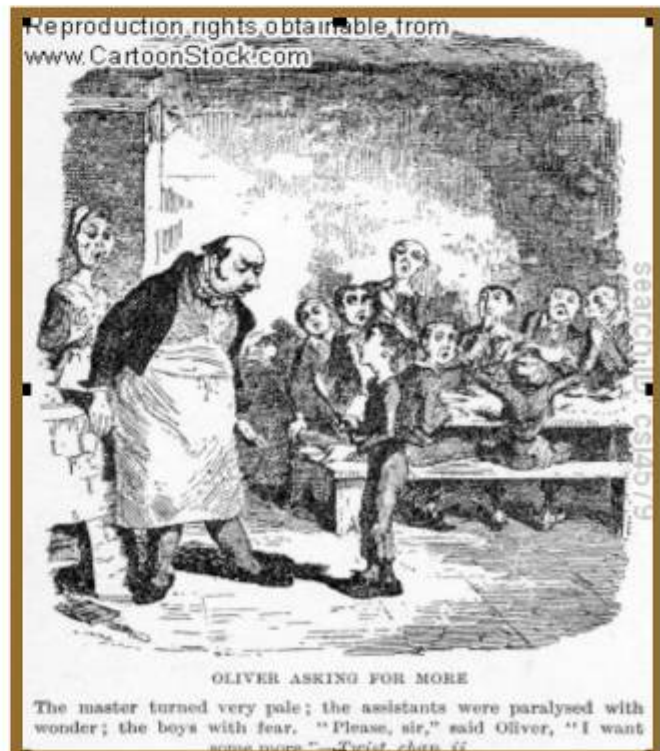
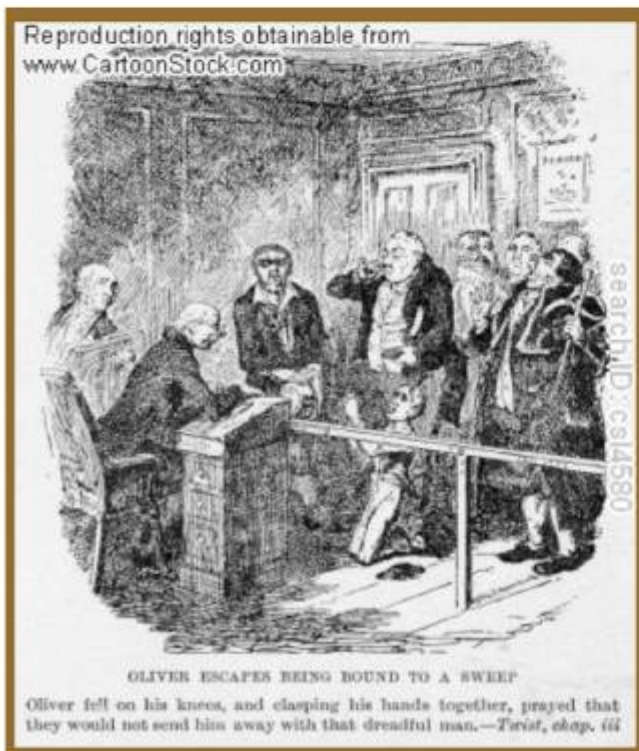
By: Chirstian Lius

Oliver Twist was a book made in 1837 by Charles Dickens. Oliver Twist was a young boy who was an orphan that struggle in the orphanage. He then escapes and was living in the street until an urchin found him. He was given food, drink and a place to sleep. He was taught to steal by the other boys that live there and the urchin. The next day Oliver and the others went to the city to find people to steal. The person that he wants to seal from caught Oliver. The person forgave him. He was then found by the other boys and told to steal from him. Oliver refuses to do it but he did it anyway. After Oliver steals from the person, the police caught him and the others.

Oliver then lives with the men.

Charles Dickens made this book to tell stories about the way poor people live in where Charles lives. He is telling many poor people suffered by government, child abuse, and child labors. In Charles era, many poor people suffer especially kids. Kids were forced to work in factories longer, harder jobs, and gain less money.

This book was exampling about child abuse and labors. Like when the urchin was taking Oliver, he was forced to steal from people because if he wanted to stay at the urchin, he needs to steal from people. But after he was caught, the person that he steals from forgives him and allowed Oliver to stay at his house. Oliver then decides to stay with the men. But then he was found by the urchin again and was force to steal from the men.



Before the Modern -



YEOW!

NOT A PRETTY PICTURE. GET THIS OUT OF YOUR FACTORIES AND GET THE BEST PRODUCTS PROVIDED! GET THEM IN STORES NOW!

NOW...

What kind of toilet could be better than a royal toilet? Nothing. With this toilet, you can feel superior amongst your friends. This is mostly invented for people owning large companies. A lot of your workers get diseases just because of minor problems. Just have these in your factories, and these problems will definitely go away!

It's super clean, and no bacterias shall cease to exist!



SALFORD CAROLINE, INC.
2994 Ninth Avenue, New York

THE TRUTH BEHIND THE WORDS:

By: Gitta Amelia Djuwadi

Magazines, such as the one you are holding, and news make publicity and the necessary trade of common information possible. Words make magazines and news possible. The printing press made words possible. By now, you're probably guessing this article would continue on to say that the printing press was made possible by some other reason. If you thought that, you're right.



Before the invention of the printing press, a machine that transfers lettering to a sheet of paper, books were usually made handwritten by monks and this was very time consuming as it could take up to years. As time progressed, this procedure was later on developed and carpenters needed to carve out letters on wood for each individual page. Ink would be smeared and pressed onto paper and one would end up with only a single page – after all the time taken. Books could not be made a commodity as it is today for it had a short-life span and was each a farmland's worth as extensive man-labor was involved.

This method was urbanized and industrialized by a man by the name of Johannes Gutenberg (c. 1398-1468). Johannes Gutenberg, the son of a noble family of Mainz, Germany, invented the printing press we are accustomed to today in 1440. This invention was created, with metal molds, alloys, a special press, and oil-based ink, to meet the demands of large quantities of books produced. With this new machine, large masses of books were produced for the very first time.

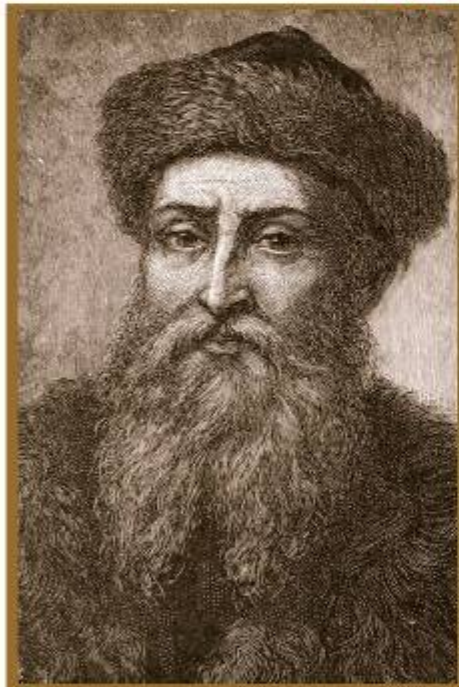
Gutenberg's invention started off as he began to experiment with metal molds instead of wooden carvings. He came to a conclusion that metal molds would be cheaper and more efficient than wooden molds as you only need one pattern to mold rapidly.

In 1452, Johannes Gutenberg commenced upon his famous "Gutenberg Bible" project with the aid of borrowed money. 200 copies of this bible were printed – each costing an average payment of 3 years for an average clerk.

THE INVENTION OF THE PRINTING PRESS

Johannes Gutenberg is accredited for the invention of the printing press, but did he really invent and design each meticulous curve of the press? As a matter of fact, this question is still up to debate. Although Johannes Gutenberg invented and introduced this process of printing words onto pages in Europe, which later on spread across the globe, this method was not as original as it sounds. China and the rest of the Far East have already been introduced to this printing press hundreds of years before any European country knew of its existence. However, the Chinese characters are comprised of many different individual letters for each word, therefore the movable printing press would not be as efficient as if used for Latin letters. The second reason why the printing press was not as popular in the East was due to the fact that the countries did not have a scripture, such as the bible, which could be distributed widely. The return and profit of this book is clear because of the high-demand.

Information soon became accessible for a larger group of people – and information is key.



“ He who first shortened the labor of copyists by device of movable types was disbanding hired armies, and cashiering most kings and senates, and creating a whole new democratic world: he had invented the art of printing. ”

- Thomas Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, 1833

The fact that Gutenberg knew of the Chinese movable type of printing press before his invention is unknown. Nevertheless, knowing or not knowing, Johannes Gutenberg has shaped how we see the world today an efficient Industrial culture, relying on commerce for support – and the words we take for granted.

Sally's Nail Clippers

Made of the highest quality stainless steel.

Guaranteed to cut your nails in ONE snap!



Get clean nails in an instant.

Available in many styles and colors!

Hurry up...
While stocks last!



Invented by Chapel Carter in 1896.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

By: Hyeon

The industrial society uses machines that are able to reduce the time to make more products. Earlier, animals were doing these works, but after people learnt that machines were more practical, they replaced animals with machines.

While the Industrial Revolution meant that more goods could be produced for human, but it also meant that more pollution would be emitted to the sky. Machines got energy by burning the coal



and industrialization has resulted in pollution of water, air, and soil. The factories in United Kingdom got power by burning the coal. The factories were concentrated in towns or cities and when they burn coal at one time the urban air pollution levels often reached very high levels. Factories also threw away the toxic metals such as lead or mercury. An Oil leak from a pipeline or chemical waste from a factory also polluted the water. Water pollution was recognized as a danger to the public's health. Harmful waste increases rapidly and all of these problems affect both environment and human life. Population in industrialized countries moved from rural areas to urban areas. This caused the rising of population in one point, and the concentrated population produced larger amount of waste. Chimneys, bridges, and factory smoke blocks out most of the sunlight in the towns. A layer of dirty smoke often covers the streets. This comes from the factories that use steam energy for their factories. Factories burn the coal for making the steam. Burning coal produces a lot of dirty, black smoke. Agriculture is also affected by industrialization. More advanced machines and techniques for farming are available. These new methods cause the soil to degenerate and increases the amount of land used in farming, this ruins animal habitats. During the thousand years of urbanization, the Industrial times changes the way people think about themselves in relation to nature. Industrialization tells many people that they have mastered nature, and are now apart from and above it.



Want a quicker way to get to your destination? Well, this is an invention for you! With this coal-powered engine, you can get from one place to another in a short amount of time. Steam engines are one of the most important inventions during the Industrial Revolution. It's not even expensive! It's cheap and it lets you conserve your energy by not walking. Quickly take a ride using the steam engines, and you are guaranteed a pleasant trip!

BUSINESS TIPS

By: Doo Won

Today's topic for business report is how to be richer. The struggle of the owner of the factories to get more money is still going on right now. There is one who has won this war. Mr. Baron is the one.

Mr. Baron built the car factory just few months ago and soon became very notorious for he soon monopolized businesses. Mr. Baron's wealth is because of three reasons. The other people did not use these methods. These methods are recommended to those who want to start the new businesses and who wants to make money.

The first reason behind his success is that he uses machines and conveyor belts. The conveyor belt speeds up the time of making products, as it carries the materials while the people stand there and make the products. Using this, cars were faster and cheaper to manufacture, so that he could dominate the market. Also, the machines cause the perfection of the product, because it makes no mistake while making the products. The machine is able to produce products faster than humans can, so it can reduce time. However, the main problem of the machine is that the machine cannot move. So if the machine is combined with conveyor belt, it can be very efficient.

Second method Mr. Baron is using is the uniformity system. The uniformity system means that the factory unifies the products as one and does not change the formatting. The benefit for using this method is that if the product is broken, they can change the broken part to new part but not changing all of them. For example, before, if the car's bumper is broken, the owner of car had to buy a new car, but now we can just change the bumper. This reduces the cost. This quick repairing service impresses people, and led people to buy his products.

The third method is the low payment. Mr. Baron usually goes outside and builds the factory in the undeveloped countries where the working condition is bad like Africa. As the ships that are worked by steam engine are developed, we can ship a lot of things abroad. This made Mr. Baron easy to build the car factory outside. Also, Mr. Baron hires children rather than adults. The reasons he went to undeveloped countries is that the people get lower payment than other countries and the laws for the workers are not good. He preferred children in undeveloped countries because the children get lower payments than the adults do. This is the main reason why he became so rich.

As he uses these methods, he has earned millions of money. If you use this method, you will be able to win the battle of making money.



CHILD LABOR

BY: James Sanjaya

July 7th 1832, a fifty-year-old man, Charles Aberdeen, was interviewed about his childhood working in a cotton factory. Michael Sadler, a social reformer and political economist, and his House of Commons asked him nine questions. Charles was only twelve when he had to go work in a cotton factory, and unlike many others had lived up to the age of fifty-two. Charles stated that most people tend to die at the age of forty and under.

Charles had endured hardship in his childhood. He was forced to do dangerous tasks such as going under a cotton mill while it was still going. Charles also stated, that working in a cotton factory in his age is a very dangerous employment. Charles commented that gradually work increased, working times were increased and his working wages decreased.



This is an image of some children picking cotton in the cotton fields to bring back to the factory. As you can already see, these kids are no older than 12 years old when they had to work.

Through this interview, we discovered Child Labor contains many consequences. Most factories tend to recruit children of the age of four or more. Factory owners couldn't care less about the health condition or conditions that workers have to go through. And workers have to work harder everyday and get paid nothing. Although this may seem harsh and cruel, it is the most efficient and cheapest way for factory owners to obtain more money, in just a short amount of time.

Child workers are the most employed workers for factories, because they are easy to manipulate and can carry out task that a normal adult cannot achieve. Most of these children are found on streets or have to work because their own parents do not have enough money to take care of them.

Another example of a child worker is Elizabeth Bentley. On June 4th 1832, Michael Sadler and his house of commons asked Elizabeth Bentley fifteen questions. Elizabeth worked in a flax mill as a way scale operator in a dusty carding-room when she was only six years old, just to support her widow mother. Elizabeth was only half the age of Charles Aberdeen when she had to work. While Elizabeth was working in the flax mill, Elizabeth had to work form five am to nine pm and was strapped if she was late for work. Elizabeth sometimes did not even have time to eat her meal and was advised to take it home or leave it for the pigs to eat.



This is an image of children working in a flax mill factory. Just like Elizabeth Bentley, the little boy in the corner is no older than six years.

This second interview shows that factories treat female child workers with more aggression than male child workers. This second interview also shows that these child workers worked in very harsh circumstances just to survive or help their family members. These child workers are also treated like items of possessions, which factory owners own.

In these Industrial times, factory owners use children as a source of labor because of their cheap incomes and efficiency. Child labor is in fact the cheapest type of labor, and factory owners take advantage of Children who are desperately in need of money or starving to death. As you may have read, children are the most cheapest and efficient workers that factory owners can own, although child workers are cheap, these children work in insanely dangerous working conditions that can cause health problems or even death.

FLORA'S -

The Clothing of Your Choice



During special occasions, women are required to wear dresses, and by 1870, they were invented. There are certain designs such as dresses that are carefully molded with bodice, while others are designed for a princess. We use fabrics that are highly in favor: taffeta, heavy silk, or satin. There are a variety of colors, so make sure you get yours!

SPORTS OF OUR TIME

By: Yakup Hasibuan

Soccer is the most famous and enjoyable sport in England. It is sometimes so important for soccer player that they would play it even if they were threatened to go to jail. King Edward I (1307-1327) was so irritated with the noise and violence of the game that he threatened to imprisoned anyone playing soccer. King Henry IV (1367-1413), Henry VIII (1491-1547), and Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603), threatened to jail soccer players for a week followed by church penance. However, soccer still exists now, even laws are still incapable of stopping it.



Yesterday, the first rules of soccer were developed by Eaton College. Before, soccer was so rough and painful. There were no referees, no rules, and even no protection. But still, everybody is still enjoying this sport, especially the factory workers. A friend of mine got injured badly yesterday. He got tackled so many times, but he still wanted to play, because it was really fun. In the end, his injury became fatal. Because of this, he cannot work for at least a week, and he is a factory worker who works in a printing press factory near my house.

“ Soccer, the Sports of yesterday, today, and tommorrow ”

- Yakup Hasibuan, Soccer Devotee



In addition, working hours were increased, because soccer could make the workers get injured easily and unable to work. Now, soccer has become so popular that groups roam around town not only injuring players but fans as well.

CHILD ABUSE

There are many pros and cons when it comes to child labor. The cons include using children like they are puppets and taking away their chances of them becoming someone of potential. Many argue that child labor should be forbidden from our world as the unfortunate children suffer the agony of being mistreated.

On the other hand, people argue that with a lot of competition, using children as workers will help them get more profits as they are able to get more labor for a cheaper price. As example, children get paid only few cents by making t-shirts that originally get sold for a few bucks. Efficiency is crucial to have a successful business.

Children under the age of six are used as workers in factories. Some of them even work at the rate of 18 hours a day. More than 14 percent of workers in Britain are children under the age of 14. Children are often injured or killed as they work near heavy, large and dangerous machines and equipments.

Some parents are making it their goal to give their children a proper education and protect them from the cruelty of child labor. In many places, children are abused in doing dangerous work in factories for hours and hours. They are also often punished for working slowly. For all this hard work they get paid almost nothing.

In conclusion, child labor will always be a controversial topic and a big component of the business world that will always be the target to make profit. Whether you like it or not it will always be present.



CHILD ABUSE

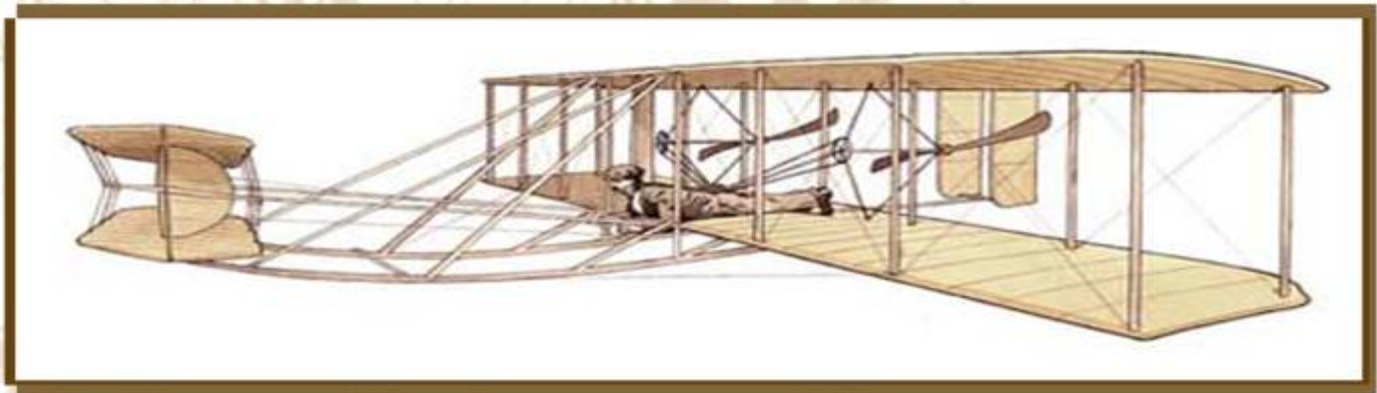
Last year, a child named Marry Ellen, a nine-year-old girl in New York City, was the first case of child abuse that went public. The neighbors of Ellen heard the disturbances of the child and she would get beaten up and so they called a church social worker, Etta Angell Wheeler. Last year, there were laws of protecting animals but no laws against child abuse. Wheeler turned to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) for help. Wheeler argued that the child was part of the animal kingdom and that the same rules should apply to her. The court agreed as she was beaten up so much that she eventually was like an animal. Ellen's mother hit Ellen with a leather belt and cut her face with scissors. Ellen was often left alone the entire day with the windows darkened, and she was locked in an inner room. Eventually, Ellen was put in an orphanage and later adopted by Wheeler's family. As for the mother, she was sentenced of a year of hard labor in a penitentiary. This year, the first Child Protection Agency formed. This case eventually leads to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NYSPCC). Its mission is to protect children, strengthen families, through mental health, legal and educational services. Henry Bergh and Elbridge Gerry have realized that the stop of cruelty toward innocent children has finally come.

On December 15 1874, Gerry announced the organization's purpose. "To rescue little children from the cruelty and demoralization which neglect, abandonment and improper treatment engender; to aid by all lawful means in the enforcement of the laws intended for their protection and benefit; to secure by like means the prompt conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws and especially such persons as cruelly ill treat and shamefully neglect such little children of whom they claim the care, custody or control."



THE WRIGHT FLIGHT

By: Phillip Tjipto



Behold! Yesterday was the day when the Wright brothers sold their company. Everybody is thrilled and dazed with the Wright brother's risky move. Now, let's go back and learn about the history of airplanes!

Orville and Wilbur Wright invented the first powered and controlled airplane, on December 17, 1903. Even though the Wright brothers weren't the first ones to build and fly experimental aircrafts, they were the first ones to invent aircrafts controls. This method let out into a new way of flying an airplane, instead of letting the wing control where you go, you get to steer the plane. The Wright brothers figured out their theory by observing how kites and birds fly. The Wright brothers got their ideas from gliders. The Wright brothers gained their mechanical skills from years of experience building bikes, motors, printing presses, and other machinery. They believed that the airplane is similar to a bike because you need practice to have the control and balance. They both attended high school, but dropped out to start their own printing business. The Wright Company was incorporated on November 22, 1909. In mid 1910, Wilbur changed the design of the airplane by adding wheels and modifying the engine to have greater speed. The Wright brothers sold their business for \$100,000 but still owned one-third of the share. The Wright brothers made a contract with the U.S army to prove themselves to the world. They wanted to show everybody that they could fly. The U.S army was impressed with Orville's theory and agreed to make them a part of the U.S government. On September 17 a young army official observer came along with Orville while testing a plane. Unfortunately, the plane got out of control and crashed. Thomas Selfridge (the young official observer) died in the crash and Orville was severely injured. Wilbur and Katherine (The Wright brother's sister) rushed to see Orville. When Orville got better, Katherine and Wilbur joined him in France and continued their everlasting journey with back-to-back records for altitude and duration. Today, they are the two most famous people in the world being swarmed by reporters, rich people, and public. The king of England, Spain and Italy came to visit Wilbur to see him fly and make history. Hopefully in the future, transportation will improve and airplanes will be the major demands.