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OUR NEW COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS

The last edition of Who's Who in America gives the following information regarding the new head of the Indian Bureau:

"Rhoads, Charles James, banker; born, Germantown, Philadelphia, October 4, 1872; graduated William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, 1889; A. B., Haverford College, 1893 (Phi Beta Kappa); began as clerk Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia, 1893; Assistant treasurer of same, 1898—1900; treasurer, 1900—04; Vice president, 1804—14 (resigned); governor Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1914 to Feb., 1918; president Central National Bank, Philadelphia, 1920; director Girard Trust Company; President Trust Company and President Mutual Life Insurance Company Philadelphia; Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; partner Brown Bros. & Co., bankers; since January 1921; Acting treasurer Y. M. C. A., War prisoners Aid, and chief Friends Bureau, American Red Cross (France) for relief and construction work in devastated France, May, 1918 to Sept., 1919. Member board of managers Haverford College; overseer William Penn Charter School; trustee Bryn Mawr College; trustee American-Scandinavian foundation. Treasurer Indian Rights Association, American Academy Political and Social Science; treasurer Pa. Housing Association; Member Historical Society of Pa., Philosophical Society; Member Council on Foreign Relations. Orthodox Quaker.

The acceptance of the position tendered Mr. Rhoads was lacking confirmation at the time of going to press. From the qualifications above-stated it appears that Mr. Rhoads if he accepts will prove an ideal official for this very important position.

HERE YOU HAVE IT

Mr. R. S. Pickens, Associated Press staff writer, recently gave the following article "the air" from Washington, D. C.:

Secretary Wilbur is looking for a man for commissioner of Indian affairs who will be so able in that position he will work himself out of a job.

The new interior department head believes that the

solution of the Indian problem is the elimination of the guardianship of the government over the Indian and the transformation of the native Americans from wards to independent and self-sufficient citizens. Such a solution of the Indian question as he sees it, necessitates a new direction for the Indian office and a stiff course of "hardening off" for the Indian.

Secretary Wilbur does not believe that the problem can be solved overnight, but he does think a new program can be started at once. It is understood that he has the backing of President Hoover in declaring that this program must be worked out before a commissioner for Indian affairs can be selected.

There has been no lack of applicants for the job. More than 100 persons, all of whom declared in one way or another that they knew the last word in administration of Indian affairs, have applied for the position. Any number of names have been submitted, both to Secretary Wilbur and to President Hoover, and Secretary Wilbur has consulted with many students of the Indian in making up a list of names which, it is understood, has been sent to the White House.

Secretary Wilbur, a former president of the American Medical Association, who sometimes talks in the homely idiom of the family physician, has remarked that it "is time for the Indian to be weaned."

"It is dangerous for a child to continue nursing too long," the secretary declared recently in talking about the Indian problem. "It is also just as dangerous for the nurse. The thing to do is to hand it a pickle and let it howl."

GENERAL U. S. GRANT

Compiled By CLARENCE ORTON, Chemawa Student

General U. S. Grant was born in Ohio in 1822. In 1823 his family moved to Georgetown where they lived for seventeen years. Grant's school was of a very poor type, and he did not take much interest in his books. He said of these days: "I never saw an algebra or other mathematical work higher than an arithmetic until after I was appointed to West Point. I then bought a book, but having no teacher it was all 'Greek to me.'"

In those days everybody worked. When he was seven years old he began by hauling wood; when eleven he was able to hold a plow and from that time

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