

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

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Lumber Industry and Trade Agreement

Clarification of some issues, though apparently no conclusions on which both sides could agree, resulted from a debate at the Northwest Affairs Institute conducted recently by Reed College on the question of the trade agreement with Great Britain in its relation to the northwest lumber industry.

Henry F. Grady, vice-chairman of the tariff commission, fired right back at Greeley with a reference to "sabotage of our national policy by an industry which seeks its own advantage."

The debate drew an almost-empty house and it is probable that the points brought out, given wider potential distribution, will attract about equal attention.

Divine Guidance for Congress

Like most legislative bodies in Christian nations, the two houses of congress open their sessions each day with prayers, either by the officially-appointed chaplains or by other noted clergymen.

In the house, by the chaplain, the Rev. James Shea Montgomery, DD:

Almighty God, we praise Thee that the sun of life, with its quickening rays, has again shined upon our path the glow of another day.

In the senate, by the chaplain, the Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, DD:

Blessed Christ, who has hidden us to pray for the coming of Thy Father's kingdom, that His righteous will may be done on earth: Help us to cherish this great hope even as the inspired souls of all the ages, who, seeing afar the shining City of God, by faith forsake the profit of the present life to follow their vision.

Self-Denial in Congress. In this era when so many groups are seeking pensions for themselves and when the self-restraint of legislators and public officials is seriously open to question, it is heartening to observe that the national house of representatives recently voted, 119 to 73, against a bill which would have granted pensions to retired members of congress.

A debate between a golf instructor and a penitentiary inmate would really be argument "pro and con."

Bits for Breakfast

John Minto, Oregon pioneer, a factor of history in the making: in the '44 immigration; an American of glorious choice.

On election day the writer was at Oregon City, and, having a few days previously, served as a juror, cast his first vote for George Abernethy for governor.

On commencing the harvesting of the Dr. White crop, Williamson concluded to hire our board while engaged on it, and we thus became acquainted with David Carter and wife and Alanson Boers and wife; the two families occupying different portions of a large house, which, I think, was constructed and perhaps used for the mission school house.

"The first day after landing on the Skipanon (at the point yet used as a landing) was occupied in getting the household stuff across a stretch of cranberry swamp some half mile from the landing; from there it was taken

"The writer has seen and heard Mrs. Morrison demanding in a very calm voice her gun, when she fell short of carrying her precious articles of bedding, clothing and other articles across the marsh, and it was late when we all got housed."

"Mr. Parrish was in charge of the little Methodist side station on Clatsop plains at the time Mr. Morrison arrived there as a settler.

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Adolf, the Astrologer



Radio Programs

- 8:25—Organist. 8:30—Christian Endeavor. 9:00—Let's Play Bridge. 9:30—Salon Echoes. 10:00—Palmer Concert. 10:15—Dance on the Highway. 10:30—Manhattans.

in an ox cart two miles further, to the farm of Solomon S. Smith, which was to be temporarily their home.

in fact, for the two ladies mingled their tears by taking a good cry together. As wives and mothers they shared a common danger, their most natural source of dread being the Indian Blue Beard Catata, as ruthless and cruel a woman killer as ever lived of any color or country, who at this particular time was controller of all the military in that vicinity, in the shape of a dozen or so braves and slaves, armed with guns and short swords and double bladed daggers. The influences of church membership should not be omitted as a helper in bringing together such of the early settlers as previous social conditions would tend to keep apart."

- 10:45—Alice Blue. 11:00—American Lutheran Hour. 1:30—Assembly of God. 2:00—Let's Play Bridge. 2:30—Salon Echoes. 3:00—Palmer Concert. 3:15—Dance on the Highway. 3:30—Manhattans.

- 8:35—Organist. 8:40—Christian Endeavor. 9:10—Let's Play Bridge. 9:40—Salon Echoes. 10:10—Palmer Concert. 10:25—Dance on the Highway. 10:40—Manhattans.

"Mrs. Morrison, then as now a very calm, fleshy woman, when she fell short of carrying her precious articles of bedding, clothing and other articles across the marsh, and it was late when we all got housed."

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- 8:55—Organist. 9:00—Christian Endeavor. 9:30—Let's Play Bridge. 10:00—Salon Echoes. 10:30—Palmer Concert. 10:45—Dance on the Highway. 11:00—Manhattans.

- 9:05—Organist. 9:10—Christian Endeavor. 9:40—Let's Play Bridge. 10:10—Salon Echoes. 10:40—Palmer Concert. 10:55—Dance on the Highway. 11:10—Manhattans.

"Mrs. Morrison, then as now a very calm, fleshy woman, when she fell short of carrying her precious articles of bedding, clothing and other articles across the marsh, and it was late when we all got housed."

- 9:15—Organist. 9:20—Christian Endeavor. 9:50—Let's Play Bridge. 10:20—Salon Echoes. 10:50—Palmer Concert. 11:05—Dance on the Highway. 11:20—Manhattans.

- 9:25—Organist. 9:30—Christian Endeavor. 10:00—Let's Play Bridge. 10:30—Salon Echoes. 11:00—Palmer Concert. 11:15—Dance on the Highway. 11:30—Manhattans.

Japan in Wartime

EDUCATION IN JAPAN IN WARTIME

By JACK BELLINGER. The playground of the school in which I have been teaching during the past two years is also a drill-field for military training. Students of the middle school and college daily are trained in the rudiments of war.

But it would have been an even if there had been no war in China. It was so before the fighting began. Only now, the discipline and training is a bit more strict. The realities are more evident.

Once a man who was traveling through Japan was invited by me to visit our school. Inasmuch as he was an American who was observing conditions in the orient, I thought that he would like to see our educational system. He replied in the negative, saying that he would prefer to see the school under normal conditions.

War Change Slight. What a mistake! I believe that must have had of education in Japan and of effects of the war in China. My first term of teaching in Aoyama Gakuin, Methodist school in Tokyo, was previous to the outbreak of hostilities in China, and peaceful as a nation as could be expected since the time of the Meiji Restoration. So I had a chance to contrast the teaching and school methods before the war with those of the present time.

Elementary School. Since the outbreak of the war, the same general methods of teaching are employed, the same number or more are enrolled in the schools. Classroom activity has continued with little or no change. Inasmuch as students are exempt from military drill up to the age of 25, there is no loss of men to the colors from the classrooms, or whatever a small number may have been called by reason of age is negligible. Some teachers have been called to the colors, however; but their jobs will be waiting for them if they return. Meanwhile their positions are filled by others from the outside, who will relinquish them to their original owners upon their return from the front.

School Compulsory. Elementary school in Japan is compulsory and continues over a period of six years. The subjects taught are approximately the same as in American grammar schools. To supplement this, higher elementary schools, non-compulsory, have been established in many cities, town and villages and continue the educational work for an additional two or three years. The number of school-age children attending the ordinary six-year elementary schools has risen to the high figure of 99 per cent, leaving practically no room for illiteracy in the land.

As organs of secondary education, the middle schools and girls' high schools, in addition to technical schools. Boys and girls go to school together in the elementary schools, but beginning with the middle school period, they are separated into boys' middle schools and girls' high schools. Students of middle schools study about the same courses as in American high schools, but the girls' schools are much less technical and advanced in their curriculum than the middle schools for boys. Homemaking courses play a large part in the curriculum of the girls' schools.

Few in Middle Schools. Unfortunately, under the present educational system in Japan, only about 10 per cent of the boys and 6 per cent of the girls go on from elementary schools to middle schools. For one thing, rigorous examinations must be passed before they may enter at all. Inasmuch as Aoyama Gakuin, 1,100 students take the entrance examinations, but only 200 were allowed to enter.

This meant disappointment and dismay for the remainder, who probably had spent weeks and months in hard study, cramming for the examinations. This often leads to tuberculosis, eye trouble and other serious physical and mental handicaps. Such rigorous examinations for boys and girls of 12 and 13 years of age seem entirely unreasonable. There is a tendency of parents who can afford it to desire to send their children to the so-called "better schools," and as a result, some of these, it experiences the necessity of having a much larger number of applicants than it can accommodate. And while the tests are difficult in the extreme, the answer is that unless they are made difficult, how else can the school group which will be allowed to enter, be chosen?

Higher Education. Students who complete the five-year middle school course, and those who have completed a four-year course and are able to pass the entrance examinations, may upon passing a difficult examination enter a higher school. Some of these are four-year schools; others three; that at Aoyama being four. Subjects taught are similar to those of an American college or junior college.

A university consists of several departments and includes a post-graduate course which may be entered by students who have completed its own undergraduate course of three or have completed work in another higher school. For example, a student who has completed the work of Waseda university's lower division may enroll in the upper division, which is often termed the university proper, of Waseda; and likewise, a graduate of the four-year college course at Aoyama Gakuin would be able to enter the graduate division of Waseda university.

This post-graduate division in Japanese universities, however, is quite similar to the upper division of junior and senior years of an American university; the number of students enrolled is generally proportionately quite large, in comparison to other departments, more so than one would expect to find in the graduate division of an American university, and the students regard themselves more as undergraduates, still, rather than graduates. Students of this department wear a square, pointed cap, like a mortar board, with a regulation cap shield, and without the tassel, and a regulation school uniform.

Education in Infancy. There are also advanced colleges and universities for women, but the proportion of women who receive university education is much smaller than that of men. Coeducation is as yet practically unknown. Waseda university is allowing girls to enter some of its specialized courses along with boys this year for the first time.

In addition to its hundreds of higher schools, Japan has eight Imperial universities, 13 state universities, 34 private universities, and two public universities. To see a uniformed student passing in Tokyo's book store section in Kamata to look over whatever he can find interesting in the way of second-hand books, or to see him walking along toward his classmate, wearing exactly the same type of uniform, or to see him in the classroom, presenting his information concerning classwork to the teacher, these are some of the sights one becomes accustomed to seeing in Tokyo, for one is constantly aware of the ever-present student. In Tokyo alone, there are over one hundred schools of college rank, or above, and students may be seen everywhere.

Held in Shooting

Jack Singer, 22-year-old orchestra singer in shown as she was held by Los Angeles police and booked on suspicion of assault with intent to commit murder, while her husband, William, 22, by her death in a hospital. She insisted that shooting was accidental while her husband, a police man, told them: "She shot me on purpose."

Seeing Double—Twice



Arns and Madeline Spencer, of Brewster, one of the 150 sets of twins that participated in the annual Maine twin party at Sibirivagan, are shown with a set of twin lambs donated by Commissioner Frank P. Wadsworth of the State department of agriculture. The woolies were prime for one of the sports events.