

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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"Important" Neutrals

A London paper in respect to American trade during wartime recently remarked, "Above all, big business in the United States must never be impeded. Better a leaky blockade, and therefore a longer war, than a cross neutral." Such words must raise many an eyebrow these days among the marines who look out over the Downs, whence come all ships detained in the North Sea by the British contraband control, and who ponder on the difference between specific and general truth.

Apparently the situation is this: assuming that the British government would be willing to make exceptions for important neutrals—an assumption which is perhaps not fair to make—it is clear that America is a neutral of importance, and that Italy is not. For although the British have shown signs of helping American ships through their control ports at Gibraltar and elsewhere, the present action of the royal navy in garotting Italian coal shipments from Antwerp and Rotterdam is an entirely different aspect of the rigidity of the contraband control system.

The facts, briefly are these: England on March 1 clapped on what amounts to virtually unrestricted blockade of all German exports and imports, not so much to keep them from getting out to the rest of the world as to stifle German industry through lack of foreign exchange and failure to obtain new raw material supplies. Listed among the items blockaded was coal, on a German supply of which Italy relies to operate the extensive electrical plant on which her transport as well as her industries depend for power. Much to the displeasure of Il Duce and his flock, the British, instead of being content with a proclamation on paper, actually told their cruisers and destroyers playing in the Channel and off the Dutch coast to pick up all ships carrying German coal, and among those herded gently but firmly into the Downs were, at last report, some 14 Italian freighters, bearing the sunny names of Liana, Rapido, Orata, Felce, Caterina, Alberta, Ernesto, Numidia, Puzzuoli, Ischia, Integritas, Pamela, Semien and San Luigi. The days are dark and foggy off Dover, and there is little expectation that Italian masters' tempers will grow any more mellow as they remain in custody of the Ingleses.

Immediately, of course, Count Ciano and papa-in-law Mussolini collaborated on a splendid array of condemnatory adjectives addressed to London, and the Foreign Office responded as is its habit with a non-committal remark about receipt of the note. Meantime, the ships remain, with the alternative of unloading and going home in ballast, or roosting permanently off the Kentish coast until the prize courts get through with their cargoes.

The implications of the matter are not entirely clear. Since the opening of the war, Italy has seemed slowly to swing in the direction of the Allies, until words alone seem to proclaim an uncracked axis from Rome to Berlin. Italian Allied trade has increased, and friendship between France and England and Italy has seemed to grow with it and to make hollow last year's cries for "Tunisia" and "Savoia." These allied gains may now be partially lost by means of British strictness about the blockade; yet it is possible to see the damage repaired by proper steps taken by the Allies to assure the Italians supplies of coal from other sources, and by a fulsome use of the sort of flattery well calculated to win the Latin souls of the Palazzo Venezia's masters. Recent months have seen a number of apparently extraordinary things occur the results of which have proved to be far less than might have been expected; the war itself is an example, and this may be another. One trusts so.

The Intelligence Quotient

Progressive educators were, about 15 years ago, all steamed up over the potentialities of scientific measurement of intelligence and the various aptitudes. The initials "IQ" possessed a sort of magic, to their minds. Now it was possible to measure mentality just as simply as a lifting machine could measure physical strength. Printed intelligence tests swept the country and occasionally fell into injudicious hands. The writer recalls an evening of suppressed merriment occasioned by the spectacle of a public official attempting to administer one of these tests to a young woman domestic who, to hide the fact that she hadn't done the housework, set fire to the house. That act was a better guide to her intelligence than the test; it, in its turn, shed more light upon the intelligence of the public official, who couldn't make head nor tail of it.

Despite its scientific auspices, the intelligence test skirted the borderline, at least, of the racket status, and variations of the idea are still furnishing the popular magazines with copy which has higher reader interest. There is a fascination about the subject—especially for the person who has reason to suspect that his own intelligence is above the average.

In fairness it should be said that some, perhaps a great many educators saw the danger involved in the measurement of intelligence—the discouragement that it must cause persons of sub-average intelligence if they were told, or discovered, what their scores revealed. It was widely advocated that this information be withheld from them, but if out of a group tested the ones with superior intelligence were so advised, most of the others could hardly have been so unintelligent as to avoid correct deductions as to their own status.

It is possible to base too much hope of success in this world upon the factor of intelligence, or to become too greatly discouraged because of an indicated dearth of intelligence. In a great many fields of endeavor, will power, courage and mental balance are more important. The brilliant mind is able to master intricate problems, to absorb and classify for future reference a great amount of information. Adapting that ability to the achievement of material success or service to humanity hinges heavily upon the possession of the other qualities. But that fact is not widely enough understood.

But now the education profession is arriving at the conclusion, partly divined by some of its less reverent members from the beginning, that neither the tests upon which they banked so confidently nor any other tests that may be devised, are sufficiently accurate to be safe guides. Virtually all of them depend too much for their scores upon definite facts which the person tested may happen to know or not to know without reference to native intelligence; and to some degree upon facility in expression and mental attitudes under pressure of a "quiz."

At the convention of the American Association of School Administrators recently in St. Louis, the same meeting at which Donald A. Emerson of Salem was honored by election to the presidency of the National Association of State High School Supervisors, this matter came in for attention and the opinion was expressed by George D. Stoddard, connected with the University of Iowa in a child welfare research capacity which brings him into contact with this problem, that "mental testing as a standard procedure in schools should be allowed to decline." He revealed that recent findings have proven incontrovertibly that environment affects the IQ materially and that over a period of eight years, a child's IQ may be found to vary from 20 to 40 points. He concluded that the teacher should turn to "measures of special abilities, relying for insight as to general ability on cumulative records of scholastic achievement. This plan would avoid the bad error of labeling a child as permanently dull, average, or bright."

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Salem United States Indian Training School 3-8-40
celebrated 60th birthday on Saturday, February 24th:

(Continuing from yesterday:) Still continuing the history presentation: "The Indian students come to Chemawa with some understanding of their native lore, beliefs, and customs. They are encouraged to appreciate their native songs and dances, to learn their native handicrafts, and to bring enjoyment of their tribal music and beautiful customs to others in the programs taught and prepared at the school."

(Seven Indian maidens present a native welcome dance for such a program.)

(The girls present two Warm Springs tribal songs. They are accompanied by sticks making the rhythm according to a native custom.)

(An Indian echo song is beautifully sung by the group.)

(The Indian maidens sing "Waters of the Minnetonka" with the sign language for the song performed by one of the group.)

(Indian children dance their native dances for the enjoyment of others.)

"Indian students at Chemawa are taught to work and to play. At the present the enrollment consists of 450 students representing 50 tribes and 15 reservations of the Northwest. The high school boys specialize in carpentry, machine shop, auto mechanics, cooking, baking, tailoring and farming. Their choice depends on individual interest, and their graduation depends on progress and skill.

"The high school girls are taught practical home making with stress on health and care of children, as well as on cooking and sewing.

"The high school this year consists of 100 freshmen, 75 sophomores, 55 juniors and 50 seniors.

"The history of Chemawa, the oldest Indian non-reservation boarding school, has been told from the beginning of its history in 1880 to its 60th anniversary in 1940.

"Chemawa has not only trained its students in the various crafts but has also included an athletic program to develop the body as well as the mind. The success of this program is best stated by calling your attention to the display of over trophies on either side of the gymnasium—75 in all—trophies won in athletic competition with athletic teams of the state; and as a fitting tribute to the school that has provided opportunities for so many Indian boys and girls during the past 60 years the senior class of 1940 will sing the school song, "Chemawa, We Love Thee, Forever."

So ended the spectacular, pleasing and enlightening ceremonies attending the fitting observance of the 60th anniversary of the now only institution of its kind. The same law of congress which established this institution also provided for the school of the same name at Carlisle, Pa., so the two flourished until the first years of the World War, when the one at Carlisle was made a fort, or turned back to a United States fort.

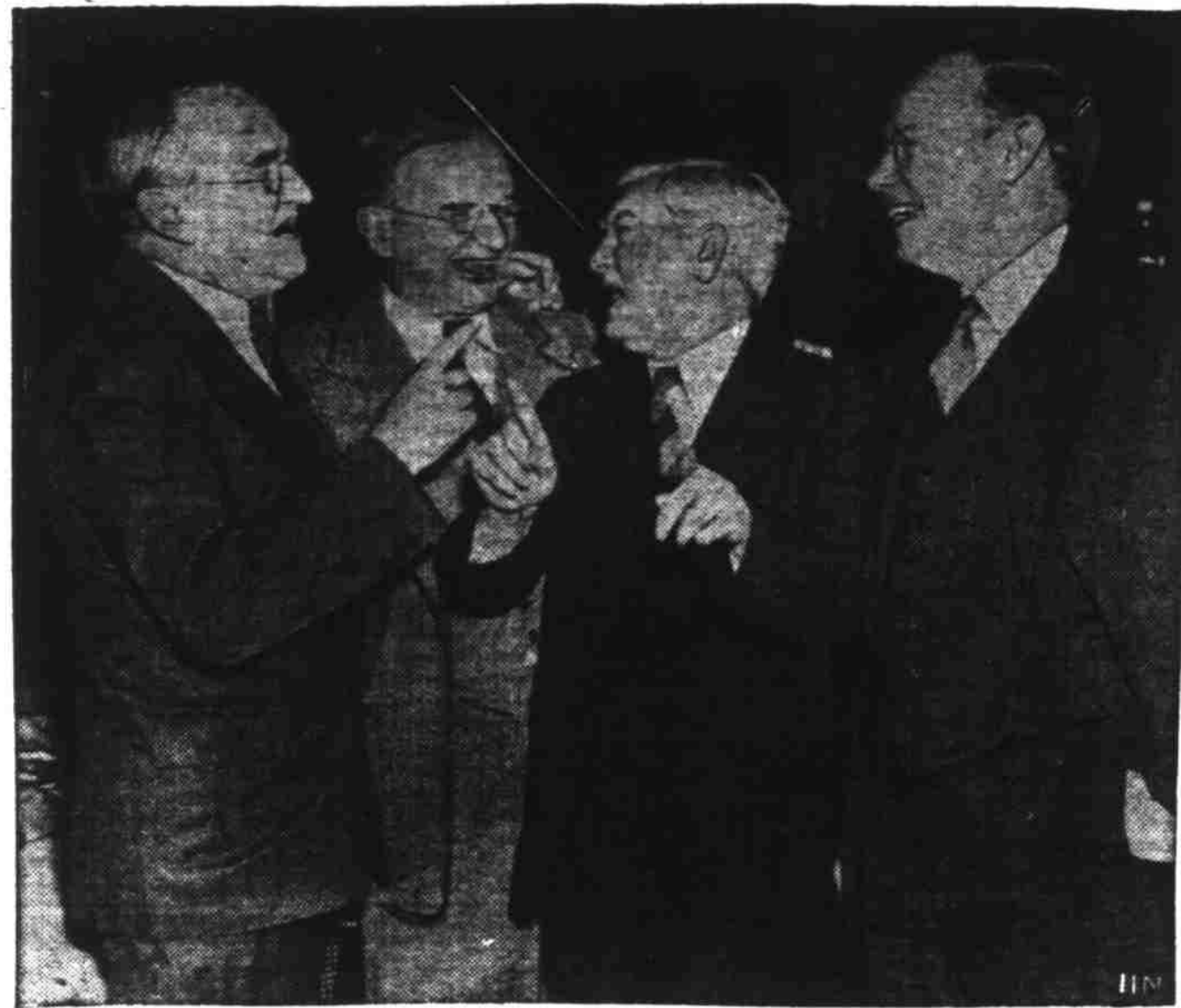
So now the Salem school whose postoffice is Chemawa is the only one of its class in the country. At one time, this institution accommodated about 1000 pupils, before the Alaska students were taken away and sent to reservation schools.

In its dining room 1000 can be seated at one time, and it seems rather a pity that, with the certain need, a capacity attendance has not been attained. To that end, the friends everywhere of those who would benefit ought to labor.

The careful reader has noted in the above that, in January, 1885, "the good citizens of Salem" offered the U. S. government 177 acres of land. The land had belonged to Judge R. P. Boise, the famous pioneer lawyer and jurist, and he offering to sell at what would now be considered a low figure, the public spirited people of Salem secured pledges for the money, to be paid in case the negotiations for the removal of the school were successfully concluded; and this was accomplished.

The people of Salem also made themselves responsible for ob-

Birthday Picture—With Presidential Touch



Four of the leading presidential possibilities, both Democratic and Republican, get together in Washington to mark the 58th birthday anniversary of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, himself a Democratic possibility. Left to right, Republican Senator Arthur A. Vandenberg of Michigan, Wheeler, Vice President John Nance Garner and Republican Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

"Self Made Girl"

By Hazel Livingston

Chapter 11

She knew that she didn't want to go—not really. Not to the extent of actually packing up her belongings, and going out of the house in the first morning light, alone. She had never been completely on her own, and the thought of the independence about which she had boasted last night, was terrifying now.

But she couldn't stay on, after she'd told Claudine she was going.

Well, others did it. Others went out alone and made their way. And if they did, she could. If she'd only had a little more education, if only she knew how to do SOMETHING, or if she had more money.

When she had counted her carefully-hidden hoard—thirty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents—she felt better. That was a lot. Enough to keep her quite a while.

Afterwards, when she thought back on it, she wondered how she could have been so silly, so naive, even at 18! What a start she had, leaving school at 16, and then going to New York two years later, with no job, no friends, and only thirty-eight dollars in her purse!

She didn't like to think about those first weeks and months alone. The chances she took. . . . But what did she know? and what if that Grandma Polonsky used to say about the Lord looking out for children and fools? Certainly there was some truth in it.

But that didn't excuse Claudine for sleeping like a log all night, while she tiptoed over the house, packing her things into her two heavy old suitcases, writing crazy farewell notes, and hoping against hope that somebody would wake up and make her go back to bed where she belonged.

She had been exhilarated, she remembered, as she snapped the suitcases shut and put on her hat and coat, knowing that she was really going through with it now and was not going to weaken and turn back. But going out in the first gray December light, into a damp, cold wind that scattered newspapers before it, was terrifying.

The heavy suitcases bumped her legs, their handles bit into her chilled, aching hands.

What a start! What a way to let a child go away!

The train ride from Broad street

taining the relinquishment of state authority over the land—as that was then and probably is yet a prerequisite when the federal government considers erecting buildings for federal use.

There is a good true story in connection with the carrying out of that pledge.

(Continued tomorrow.)

station in Philadelphia to Pennsylvania Station in New York was the longest she'd ever taken. How exciting it was, and how she regretted having had coffee and doughnuts at the station, instead of waiting and having it in the diner of the train.

But when they pulled into Pennsylvania station and everyone crowded forward, anxious to be on his way, her heart sank. She was the only one who didn't know where she was going, or why. She was the only one without a home, and a job, and friends. She would have given almost anything in the world to be back again with Claudine and Chester—and yes—with Junior.

Late Entrants at UO Provided for

Spring Term Opens March 23, Courses Suited to 1st Year Men

Prospective students of the University of Oregon, who because they had not yet completed high school or were unable to enter for other reasons at the start of the school, should have no hesitation at the beginning of the spring term, March 23, according to Dr. Donald M. Erb, university president.

Ample courses which may be entered spring term await the beginners in all schools and departments. It will also be possible, by carrying a few extra hours or by attending summer sessions, for the student to catch up with other members of the present freshman class and graduate at the regular time, it is pointed out.

The university offers major professional work in seven schools, those of architecture and allied arts, business administration, education, journalism, law, music and physical education, in addition to complete collegiate courses in the college of arts and letters and college of social sciences.

Students who are undecided on their life work may enroll in the lower division and decide which school or department to select for their major work later, it is pointed out. A complete course in pre-medicine, which leads to admittance to the University of Oregon medical school at Portland, is offered on the campus.

Students will have all day Monday, March 25, to complete registration. Classes will begin Tuesday, March 26, and will continue until June 3, when final examinations begin. The term ends June 9 with the commencement of the class of 1940.

Racing Committee Probes Alleged Shakedown



Probing into an alleged shakedown involving \$150,000, the California state senate racing committee conducted hearings in Los Angeles which centered around the Hollywood Park race track and the Hollywood Turf club. Thomas W. Simmons (left), a director of the Turf club is shown as testified. At right is Ralph Evans, state building and loan commissioner. Senator D. J. Metzger (left, center), and Senator Frank L. Gordon (right, center), are listening. Metzger later also testified. Man next to Evans is an unidentified court reporter.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, March 7.—If you see sparks coming from the White House chimneys, it will not be an overheated flue, but President Roosevelt in person writhing about what congress has quietly done to his plan for a third set of locks in the Panama canal. He sits as restless as a jumping Jehoshaphat at mention of the subject.

Not a flicker of light has escaped the backstage curtains, although the president radioed congressional leaders from his cruising Caribbean ship asking them to defer their decision to eliminate \$315,000,000 from his budget for that purpose. Unfortunately the decision had already been made as his ship was nearing Panama on the southward voyage. The \$315,000,000 item had been cut out by the house appropriations committee, and the leaders let the action stand.

First thing Mr. Roosevelt said to his leaders upon his return was that the appropriation should be provided. At the last session he secured authorization for \$227,000,000, but the initial appropriation to start the work could not be made in the short time then remaining before congress adjourned.

BLACK GOLD: British determination to cut off German coal shipments to Italy will not hurt Germany much but will be very painful to Italy. It is true the only export through which Hitler can get large buying balances abroad is coal, but he does not need balances in Italy now. Under the axis agreement which transported Germans from the Italian Tyrol, Italy still owes Hitler somewhere between six and nine billion lira for expropriated lands.

Mussolini, however, must have coal. He must import about 12,000,000 tons annually and presumably must now get it from Britain at least so the British flag because the transportation costs from the United States would nearly double the price.

COLLAPSE: The spenders' attempt to crowbar a fresh \$800,000,000 authorization from congress for lowest cost housing has collapsed with a supersonic crash. It appears the low priced housing administrator, Nathan Straus, got his foot caught under the program when it fell.

Mr. Straus' United States housing authority denies all knowledge of the cave-in, but more than a member of the house banking and currency committee will bear private witness to the tragic scuttling of Mr. Straus' toes. It seems the house leaders had finally worked out a compromise to let USHA replenish its completely bare treasury. The compromise called for Mr. Straus to abandon his policy of a free three per cent subsidy to cities on his 90 per cent federal contribution toward all slums clearance projects. This would have put USHA on a self-sustaining basis.

The committee held a very secret session, called Mr. Straus out in a few minutes there was such strong-worded disagreement between them that Mr. Straus walked off in one direction, and the committee in the other, leaving the plan on the floor. It will remain there until someone from USHA comes up to accept the alteration, say the committeemen.

SENSITIVITY: Mr. Morgenthau was not fooling when he urged the spenders to keep quiet while he is refinancing. The method he followed in refusing \$728,000,000 in notes ordinary to the treasury. He sits as restless as a jumping Jehoshaphat at mention of the subject.

PLANNING: Local real estate agents in many cities have become excited by the soft shoe coming and goings of government officials inspecting large industrial plant sites. From Memphis, for instance, it has been reported that both Jim Farley and Louis Johnson quietly inspected 5000 acres where rumors suggested a plant employing ten thousand people might be erected.

All this activity is due to a survey of sites being made by a group in the war department preparing a report of land that could be used for building arsenals and ammunition loading depots in case of emergency, meaning, of course, war. The sites apparently are not to be used unless the emergency arises.

CAREER: There is a lesson somewhere in the shuttcock government career of William Thorp, but you will have to find it for yourself.

The wages of government service are generally nominal or less. Thorp left a \$4,000 Amherst professorship to take an \$8,500 a year bureau directorship in the government, failed of confirmation by the senate, went to the private firm of Dun and Bradstreet at \$25,000 a year, then came back as expert for the national economic investigation without pay. Now he has been appointed at government suggestion as one of three trustees for Associated Gas and Electric at \$50,000. (Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

Snake River Boat Reaches Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., March 7.—(AP)—The live stamper Lewiston, last stern-wheeler on the Snake river, reached the end of an historic career at a Willamette river dock last night.

A new name—the Barry K—will be given to the towboat on the Willamette and Columbia rivers is in the offing.

The Lewiston's last run, a two and a half day voyage down the Snake and Columbia rivers, was completed at the Western Transportation company dock.

Students Oppose ROTC

BERKELEY, Calif., March 7.—(AP)—Twenty-seven hundred University of California students today voted against continuation of compulsory reserve officer training corps military training classes. Nine hundred students indicated their desire for continuation of the training, long under attack by campus liberals and peace groups.

Radio Programs

- 6:30—KSLM—FRIDAY—1360 Kc.
 - 6:30—Milkman Melodies.
 - 7:00—News.
 - 7:45—Sing Song Time.
 - 8:00—Breakfast Club.
 - 8:30—Keep Fit to Music.
 - 8:45—News.
 - 9:00—Patrol's Call.
 - 9:15—Piano Impromptu.
 - 9:30—Ma Perkins.
 - 9:45—Javen of Beat Elm Street.
 - 10:00—Let's Dance.
 - 10:15—News.
 - 10:30—Tune Tabloid.
 - 10:45—Hits of Seasons Past.
 - 11:00—Our Friendly Neighbors.
 - 11:15—Statewide of the Air—Maxine Buren.
 - 11:30—Paseo Trombador.
 - 11:45—Value Parade.
 - 12:15—News.
 - 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
 - 12:35—William Tell Victory Opinions.
 - 12:50—Popular Salutes.
 - 1:05—Musical Interlude.
 - 1:15—Inter-Club News.
 - 1:30—Chapel Moments.
 - 1:45—Hits Parade of Tomorrow.
 - 2:00—Our Navy.
 - 2:15—David Harum.
 - 2:30—Johnson Family.
 - 2:45—News.
 - 3:00—Jerry Livingston Orchestra.
 - 3:15—Hits and Encores.
 - 3:30—Orbit Melodies.
 - 3:45—Marriage Licenses Romances.
 - 4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
 - 4:15—Javen of Beat Elm Street.
 - 4:45—Tea Time Melodies.
 - 5:00—Sinfonietta.
 - 5:15—Edna.
 - 5:45—Little Orphan Annie.
 - 6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
 - 6:15—Dinner Hour Melodies.
 - 6:30—News and Views.
 - 6:45—This Is Magic.
 - 7:00—Address: President Roosevelt.
 - 7:30—Lone Ranger.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 8:15—March of Teasas.
 - 8:45—Vocal Varieties.
 - 9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
 - 9:15—Sterling Young Orchestra.
 - 9:30—Jim Walsh Orchestra.
 - 9:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
 - 10:00—Story of Mary Marlin.
 - 10:30—Will Osborne.
 - 11:00—Tomorrow's News Tonight.
 - 11:15—Sterling Young Orchestra.
 - 11:30—King of Rhythm.
 - 11:45—Midnight Melodies.
- 6:45—Cocktail Hour.
- 6:50—Kaitis (Tune).
- 6:55—What's My Name.
- 7:00—Champions.
- 7:10—Musical Flowers.
- 7:45—Homemade Sunshine.
- 8:00—Fred Walling Pleasure Time.
- 8:15—Lone Ranger.
- 8:30—Death Valley Days.
- 8:45—News Flashes.
- 9:00—Glen Gray Orchestra.
- 9:30—Uptown Ballroom Orchestra.
- 11:00—News.
- 11:15—Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra.
- 11:30—Olympic Hotel Orchestra.

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