

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President
Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

Critique of Higher Education in Oregon

Now, what we students would like, and doubtless the faculty also, would be an end to educational crusading in this state for a while. We have heard of fee battles and curricular battles ever since we were in grade school. Now that the unified system seems to be past the experimental stage and stretching out to do something, what Oregon higher education desperately needs is to be left alone for a decade or so.—Oregon State College Barometer.

The quotation is from an editorial in the Corvallis campus newspaper commenting upon the visit there of R. C. Groesbeck of Klamath Falls, newly-appointed member of the board of higher education. From other material in the Barometer it appears that Mr. Groesbeck seemed interested principally in the question whether there were "snap" courses in the college curriculum—which the Barometer denied—and in the question of fees, which the board member considered in some cases too high.

The "get-acquainted" visit of a new board member hardly seems to justify the Barometer's remark that "to be left alone" is what the higher education system "desperately needs." One must suspect—and one hears confirming rumors—that there is more behind it all. In some quarters not easily identified, there is discussion of another revision of the entire system, perhaps not as sweeping as that undertaken a decade ago, but extensive nevertheless.

Timely, therefore, is the publication by the Stanford University Press of a comprehensive critique of the higher educational system of Oregon, prepared by Charles D. Byrne, who as secretary of the state board of higher education is in unmatched position to know the facts, even though his association with the project is so close as possibly to hamper his perspective. He should at any rate be unbiased as to the not-quite-dead rivalry between the state college and the university, having resided on both campuses.

In describing the purpose of his study Mr. Byrne points out:

While Oregon is not alone in its attempt to integrate its several state-supported institutions of higher education through a plan of coordinated control and administration, it has probably gone further than any other state. Leading educators who have been interested in attaining efficiency and economy in the top rung of our educational ladder have pointed to the Oregon plan as an example of the elimination of duplication through the allocation of specific functions to each institution.

Mr. Byrne's report is a 150-page book and it is not possible to review all of the pertinent material it contains. It will provide information for a later discussion of the adequacy of major and "service" courses at the college and at the university. However, the principal aim in consolidating administration was economy. The report's summary says on this subject:

In 1927-28 administrative functions were found to be using a smaller percentage of funds than in 1931-32 before reorganization; and in certain administrative offices most affected by unification annual savings of almost \$50,000 were disclosed. In the fields of science and business administration... the annual savings between the years 1930-31 and 1937-38 amounted to \$77,252.40, of which \$23,230.67 was in business administration and \$54,021.73 in science. All the financial evidence combined leads to the conclusion that the board's program of coordination... has produced substantial savings to the taxpayers of Oregon. The claim is made, however, that all the economies are traceable to the reorganization program.

How these savings were effected is explained, in part, in another portion of the summary dealing with the degree of success in achieving elimination of duplicating courses:

A significant finding... is that duplication in all fields studied was reduced approximately 7 per cent. Furthermore the scope and breadth of work available to a major student have been enlarged in most fields of science prior to 1932. Duplication in the upper-division level reached as high as 35 per cent in some fields and averaged 15 per cent, the plan of centralized curricular control has brought this average duplication to within a range of from 5 to 10 per cent... Upper division and graduate duplication in science has dropped from 22 per cent to 7 per cent and in business administration from 35 per cent to 17 per cent.

It appears to be incontestable that unification has brought about a financial saving. Whether further economies are possible through more drastic unification, or whether the present degree of unification has seriously narrowed the curriculum at any institution, are valid questions if anyone wishes to raise them. Any studies along these lines should however be deliberate, thorough and unbiased. There will not be, for example, ample opportunity to investigate and reach sensible conclusions in the 1941 legislative session; an interim study would be the minimum requirement, if the state seems disposed to look into the matter at this time. After all as Mr. Byrne has pointed out, Oregon is still well ahead of the field.

The African Victory

The British victory in the African borderland along the Mediterranean appears to put an entirely new complexion on the Italian adventure in Greece.

According to one interpretation, Mussolini anticipated a vigorous British offensive in Africa against Marshal Graziani and his armies, and to avert it ordered his forces into Greece. The diversion of British troops to the aid of the Greeks, he thought, would postpone or, given good luck, permanently weaken an attack on the Italians strung out along a hundred miles of Mediterranean coastline. In addition, it would afford the axis valuable Near Eastern naval and air bases.

The strategy, if such it was, failed to work. The British delayed their attack for a number of weeks to give air and naval support to the Greek defense, but with the general rolling back of the Italian line across Albania, went ahead with their own previously planned offensive. The results, in the face of the Albanian debacle, have been enough to start the downfall of Italy and of the fascist regime.

Another theory of the British successes is also possible. The Italians, deeply involved in Greece and Albania, have been unable to supply their African armies to anything like the necessary degree, with the result that Graziani has been forced to maintain a defensive position pending the day when additional support can be sent him, and the British, for their part, are weakened. British naval victories in the Mediterranean, resulting in the bottling up of the Italian navy, have had much to do with the lack of resources on which the Italian army in Africa has had to rely.

In either case, whether the African campaign hangs on the Albanian, or whether the Albanian theatre is a diversion from the African battlefields, it is apparent that Italy has shown most of the preliminary signs of political and economic disintegration. With the army discredited, the navy largely destroyed, the chief of staff ousted, the royal family unsympathetic with the aspirations of the fascist ruling clique, and with general unrest from rising living costs reported among the proletarian population of some of the industrial districts, Italy can hardly hope for continued internal stability, much less military victory. Lacking both, she will shortly be prey for Hitler, or, with luck, a powerful lever for ultimate British victory in the war against Germany.

Flu

America's most serious influenza epidemic occurred in 1918, which was a war year. This is a war year, and troops are mobilized in the United States. The coincidence may cause the current prevalence of "flu" to be regarded with more seriousness than is justified—though we recall that in 1918 people wise-cracked about the flu bugs.

Sickness, no matter how mild, is a serious matter; and an "epidemic disease" such as influenza still is one of the few which continue to resist control by medical science—is an even more serious matter. But it should be emphasized that all authorities agree the variety of "flu" now prevalent is "very mild," rarely developing into pneumonia. The public should take every precaution—and not worry.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Nearly 15 year old 19-13-40 story of Sager children in Hearst's Cosmopolitan imposed on the Reader's Digest:

(Continuing from yesterday:) Still quoting from the "Child Pioneer" story: He (John Sager) went aboard the wagon, the oxen and cow could carry the food and bedding; he had learned from an old woman how to feed the baby. The next morning he was gone. John and the rest of the children crept along the valley of the Snake river to Fort Boise. One September afternoon crept to the gates of Fort Boise a boy holding a baby in his arms. Except for his ragged buckskin pants and still more ragged moccasins, the boy was naked. "John asked with fierce eagerness if there was no white woman in the fort. Something had to be done for the baby. There was no white woman; the factor suggested a nursing Indian mother. John declared nothing could induce him to allow a squaw to wet-nurse the baby."

"The factor suggested that John leave the baby and the two next sisters at the fort. John shook his head. The baby's one chance, he decided, was to get through to Dr. Whitman's mission. We have few details of the crossing of the Blue mountains. The oldest sister slipped under a ponderously moving ox and broke her leg. John used hard-packed snowballs to keep down the swelling. The baby was very low and John was sometimes not sure she was breathing at all. He had to abandon the starving oxen. The cow, which still yielded a small quantity of milk for the baby and transportation for the oldest sister, must come along. A thousand times during the trip the younger children shrieked that they would go no further. John forced them to go on.

It would have wrung my heart, but I wish I might have witnessed the last lap of that immortal journey, though after many days with the diaries I can see it as clearly as if I had actually come upon them in those mountain fastnesses."

"Now they have topped the last crest... The snow is blood-stained beneath their feet... Before them a wide, undulating plain cut by the black and silver ribbon of the Columbia river. A moment to gaze, to shiver, then John moves with fumbling feet down the mountain. His legs are tied in strips of buffalo hide. His long hair is bound back from his eyes by a twist of leather around his forehead. On his back is the 2 year old sister. In his arms the baby, wrapped in a wolfskin, lies motionless as death. "Staggering back of John moans the cow, her hoofs split to the quick. On her back the 8 year old girl huddles under a bit of blanket which she shares with the 5 year old Francis, his gray eyes dull with hunger and exertion, buckskin pants reduced to a mere clout and flannel shirt only a fluttering decoration across his chest, brings up the rear with the others."

"Stumbling, rising, panting, but in a silence more tragic than weeping, they move down into the valley of the blest and stand at last before the Whitman mission. Narcissa Whitman gave a little cry when she saw them and held out her arms toward the bundle in John's arms. She groaned as she turned back the wolfskin and saw what lay beneath. Dr. Whitman looked with her, while the six young devils waited in deathly silence. All that night the little class sat with the baby on her lap... Toward dawn she roused the doctor (Whitman) and told him that she wanted to keep the Sager children at the mission. The next morning Dr. and Mrs. Whitman invited the little orphans to become their adopted children."

That is an outline of the story, as gleaned by some one for the Reader's Digest, December, 1940, number. By some one who was imposed upon, or who imposed upon the Digest publishers.

The fact that William Shaw ("Uncle Billy" to his familiar) who was one of the four captains of the 1844 covered wagon immigration, and his wife ("Aunt Sammie") took the seven Sager children after the death of their parents and brought them on to the Whitman mission, is enough proof to show, as was said in this column on Tuesday, the 3d, that "the main idea of it is utterly untrue"—that is, the main idea of the article in the December Reader's Digest.

How so? Because the Shaws were of the salt of the earth. They were honest and able and true in Missouri, and while on the Old Oregon Trail with the second large covered wagon immigration to come across the Rockies and the Blue and Cascade ranges.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Deferred Classes Not to Take Test

College students who request and obtain deferment from military training under the selective service act until the end of the current school year will not receive physical examinations at the present time even though their questionnaires are completed, local boards were advised yesterday by Oregon selective service headquarters.

Postponement of physical examinations is in compliance with national policy which directs that registrants shall not be physically examined more than 60 days prior to their probable induction into the armed forces.

Hitler Defies the World in Factory Speech



Adolf Hitler (right), speaking before a background of shining anti-aircraft guns in the Borgmuntions plant at Berlin, told Germany "We will defeat the entire world." At left is Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels; center, Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German labor front.

Damaged British Liner Reaches Montevideo



Damage to the British auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon Castle was plainly visible after the ship tied up at Montevideo, Uruguay, for hasty repairs. The shell-torn bridge and super-structure is shown in this picture, radioed from Montevideo to New York. She reported she had engaged a German raider in combat.

"Trial Without Jury"

By JAMES RONALD

CHAPTER 27

"Sam, my boy," said Simon gently, patting the sergeant on the back. "I want you to meet some dear old pals of mine. Joe, Bill, George, Harry; meet my good friend Sam. And last but not least, Sam, my boy, allow me to present you to Miss Dolly Deane, one of the brightest ornaments of the vaudeville stage."

Dolly Deane was a large woman with a may-western expanse of bosom, a good-natured face, and a piled-up mass of hennaed hair. She squeezed Feather's hand and bid bewildering things with her eyes. "Don't pay no attention to gran'paw," she said huskily. "It's been a few years since I was on the board, although I can still kick with the best of them."

"And an enchanting kick it is, too," declared Simon. "You can take my word for that, Sam, my boy."

"Enough of that, now," responded Miss Deane coyly. "What are we drinking, Sam? It's my round."

"Not for me, thanks," said the sergeant awkwardly. "I've still got a full one."

"Naughty! Naughty! Mustn't fall behind. Drink it up, dearie, and have one with Dolly. Down the hatch! That's right."

The party gravitated to a table at the rear and Feathers found himself seated in intimate proximity to Dolly Deane. "Don't listen to a word he says, Dolly," cried Simon from the other side of the table. "He's a heart breaker."

"Is that true?" asked Dolly, smugly closer. "I'll bet it is. I'll bet you're a devil with the girls. Oh, you needn't tell me. I know. A man with a dimple in his chin is never to be trusted."

Feathers giggled. He took another drink from his glass, which he had emptied a moment before, but which was now miraculously full again. "Well, it's a short life and a merry one," said Dolly comfortably. "If I were ten years younger I'd go for you myself."

She began whispering in his ear and Feathers shook with laughter. He couldn't hear a word she was saying, but it tickled. Three drinks later, Dolly read the sergeant's hand, declaring herself shocked at what she saw there, and then he pretended to read hers, and warned her to beware of a tall man with a dimple in his chin.

After another drink they frankly held hands and Dolly began to sing in a husky soprano.

"Hey!" protested Mike the bartender. "Fipe down, Dolly! You know the cop on the beat's got it in for the boys."

"Go on with you, Mike, we're only having a bit of fun," she protested again breaking into a raucous torch song.

The stern face of the proprietor appeared at a rear door.

"That's enough of that. You're

no canary. If you want to sing, go outside."

"Gawn, Scourpuss!" retorted Dolly, blushing.

There was a burst of laughter and the face withdrew.

"Don't pay no attention to him, Dolly," said one of the men. "He's only the boss."

"What's the world coming to if we can't have a bit of a song when we're happy?" queried Dolly. Feathers giggled again. This was fun. He liked it. "No other I'll drink now to do us any harm," he chanted, burying his nose in his glass. He looked about him expansively and was grieved to find that the party was becoming subdued.

It needed livens. Then he lifted up his wall-shaking voice in song. Soon the proprietor's face scowled at them once more.

"I won't speak to you again," he declared ominously.

Feathers covered over to the bar and put his glass down after three perilous attempts.

"Drink all round," he mumbled. "You've had enough," said the bartender good-naturedly. I wouldn't have any more, if I were you."

(To be continued.)

"He was her man," sang Feathers, in a wobbly tenor, "but he done her wrong..."

The proprietor appeared with his sleeves rolled up.

"I warned you," he said.

Feathers felt himself rushing forward under the propulsion of a large hand on his neck and soon he collided with a lamp post at the edge of the pavement outside.

The door swung to behind him; he was left alone in the dark. He clenched his fists.

"Oh," he muttered, "Oh! So he wants to fight!"

Feathers staggered towards the tavern door, swinging his fist, but before he reached it, the light drained out of him; he felt weak and tired. Wobbling to the lamp post, he wrapped both arms about it and was very sick.

(To be continued.)

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

6:00—Market Reports.
6:05—KOIN Klock.
6:15—Dickens.
6:20—Bob Garred Reporting.
6:25—Dennis News.
6:30—The Goldbergs.
6:35—By Kathleen Morris.
6:40—Kate Smith Speaks.
6:45—When a Girl Marries.
6:50—Romance of Helen Trent.
6:55—Gert Alton.
7:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:05—Women in White.
7:10—Life to Happiness.
7:15—Big Sister.
7:20—Ann Jensen.
7:25—Fletcher Wiley.
7:30—My Son and I.
7:35—Gladys Webster.
7:40—News.
7:45—Kate Hopkins.
7:50—Dorothy's Theatre.
7:55—Wings of Destiny.
8:00—Alice Templeton Times.
8:05—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:10—Armchair Cruise.
8:15—Death Valley Days.
8:20—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:25—Plumtree Gardens Orchestra.
8:30—News Flash.
8:35—Friedrich Schlegel Times.
8:40—News.
8:45—Sal Tabara Orchestra.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Hitler was answering someone with his defensive labor speech, but not even the all-knowing officials here have been able to find out whom. No trustworthy information is available in official quarters concerning internal conditions in the third reich. The official supposition, unofficially expressed, is that sabotage and unrest among work-groups inspired the patriotic appeal. But it was not clear whether the condition existed on both. Possibly he also wanted to offset the current international circulation of an old speech by his agriculture minister, predicting virtual enslavement of the workers of the world by German conquests.

The pronouncement represented a baffling change of tune, nevertheless. Up to now his Nordics have been a race of supermen whose physical and mental superiority entitled them to supremacy. This theme song has been fatal to expansion of the Nazi movement outside the exclusive German-Nordic circle. Now he is apparently indulging himself in a change of front as drastic as his alliances with communism, by trying to play big brother to the workers of the world.

His promise to subdue England when he gets around to it, was less mystifying. Herr Goebbels furnished supplemental light by announcing simultaneously that the Germans intended to "go around" the British Maginot line, which is the English channel.

You can find the answer to that one in the published speech of Lord Lothian in Baltimore. He disclosed the British have information that the new drive is to be an encircling submarine-airplane campaign to cut English sea lanes from Spain around to Norway.

This threat is very serious. One official here describes it as ten times more serious than the bombing devastation in Britain which is attracting public attention.

A hoarse leader tells me a con-

gressional investigation of labor racketeering is coming. The movement for it is coalescing in the house judiciary committee, headed by the wise veteran, Hatton Sumners. He is quietly conducting a personal inquiry into the situation.

Few legislators would have dared to risk their political lives in such an inquiry before, but large numbers of house members were reelected last month over the opposition of labor. Since then Attorney General Jackson has publicly blamed the Vulture strike on communists, and even Mrs. Roosevelt has become interested in the practice of some unions to exact racketeering initiation fees from workers before permitting them to work on defense projects.

Established theories of the new dealers are undergoing some revision. Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold expressed an idea which is certainly new in the new deal, when he argued before the supreme court that unions have depressed their own annual wages and prevented low cost housing in Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities, by high wage demands and denying the utilization of prefabricated materials.

The dues some unions charge because so new unions can arise any fantastic," he said.