

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY PLAN OF NAZI FORCES

Berlin (AP)—Adolf Hitler's "Nazis" will bring social and economic revolution to Germany if some of their plans are carried out.

The Nazis would establish equal partnership between the state and the workers in all German business; they would create a monopoly of foreign trade and national banks; they would bring the outside world as far as possible; and they would eliminate foreigners and all Jews from business and professions.

Hitler's creed is called "autarky." It means economic self-sufficiency and comprises many of the principles of fascism, communism, and ultra-nationalism.

So certain are the Nazis of their forthcoming advent to power that their economic advisors are already working out the text of their creed and their proclamation to impose the new regime of the people.

Germany is a country of communists, the Nazis have adopted some Soviet tenets and tactics. Hitler's actual economic schemes are still secret but statements of his various leaders and writings of the party's economic experts give an idea of some of the novel ideas the Nazis have in mind.

Among the most revolutionary schemes advocated are the following: The state and the workers to become owners in equal partnership in all business in the nation; the plan would be executed by the state taking one third ownership, living workers in factories and business one third, and permitting the present owners to retain one third.

The government would take in lieu of taxation, which the Nazi economist hope would not be necessary. A monopoly of foreign trade for the government similar to the Soviet monopoly; the nationalization of banks; the introduction of compulsory labor by all able men controlled by the issuer of food rationing for foreign firms would force them to produce to leave Germany.

Nazi leaders claim that Jews would be omitted in the rationing system just as the Soviets omitted the former aristocrats. "Autarky" is being devised to make Germany self-sufficient economically independent of the outside world as far as possible. The plans would include import restriction, and violent opposition to all foreign firms doing business in Germany. The Nazis claim they would not actually break contracts but they admit restrictions placed on foreign firms would force them to produce to leave Germany.

The Nazis plan prohibition of ownership of property in Germany by Jews or foreigners. They plan to develop home markets with the aid of a high tariff wall. They would drastically restrict the employment of women in business and industry. They plan rigid regulation of prohibition of chain stores and department stores, against which the Nazis are particularly bitter because many of the stores are owned by Jews. They would reduce interest rates and institute state supervision of land in an effort to develop self-sufficiency.

Close regulation of the medical profession would be undertaken to limit the influence of the Jews in the profession. Even now a well developed boycott against Jews is hurting the practice of many Jewish doctors and surgeons.

The Nazis are bitterly opposed to American jazz music which they claim is corrupting Germany's taste. They probably would restrict jazz. It is highly unlikely that some of these schemes would be executed even if the Nazis came into power because they are confused and contradictory.

Frenchman Claims Credit For Periscope Paris (AP)—The submarine periscope was not invented by Sir Howard Grubb, Englishman, as generally believed, but by a Frenchman, according to a statement made before the French Academy of Sciences.

M. Jean Rey, French inventor, claimed that he himself conceived the first periscope and that it was used aboard the French submarine Cyclois, in 1817. At that time, he asserted, England had no underwater craft and the British government disapproved of them.

M. Rey attributed the perfection of the marine periscope to another Frenchman, Jules Carpentier, who constructed his model in 1897. He concluded by saying that other nations have since copied the principle of the Carpentier periscope.

278 STANDARD HIGH SCHOOLS IN OPERATION

By C. A. HOWARD Superintendent of Public Instruction Oregon has 278 standard four-year high schools attended by 49,000 students and taught by 2000 teachers.

One hundred fifty-eight of these high schools are small institutions with 75 students or less. Since the effective and economical administration of these small schools calls for a different type of organization from that usually found in large schools, the state department of education prepared and published a manual for officers and principals of small high schools in the spring of 1930.

The manual pointed out that while some of the small schools were effectively handled, many of them on the other hand, were carrying unbalanced courses and were being operated at a per-pupil cost that could not be justified on the basis of the educational service rendered.

It was shown that whereas high schools of two hundred students and over were being operated at a cost of approximately \$140 per student, half the high schools of 75 students or less were costing over \$183 per pupil. Twenty of them were actually costing over \$300 per pupil.

In the manual for small high schools the state superintendent set up a limited but vital course of study and presented sample programs for handling the course in schools in which the classes are small. Correspondence of the department with these small schools is definitely related to the proposals in the manual and the publication itself is now used by the colleges and universities training new high school teachers.

Reports for the school year closing in June, 1931, the first full year in which the manual has been in use, show a very definite improvement in the organization of the programs of the small high schools, and visits to nearly 100 of them show that a better type of teaching is being done.

On the financial side the reports are no less encouraging. Of the 158 schools falling in the classification for which the manual was designed, 106, or almost two-thirds, show a decrease in per pupil cost of operation. Among the 106, the average decrease as compared with the preceding year was \$42 per pupil.

The state department of education will continue to work on this particular problem in the belief that through helpful counsel and supervision, the cost of operating many of these schools can be further reduced and the educational service improved at the same time.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT The following is the official publication of the record of claims before the Marion county commissioners court for the December term, 1931, with the amount allowed, bills continued, etc., according to the records in the office of the county clerk.

Table listing various claims and amounts for the December term, 1931, including categories like Roads and Highways Fund, Road District No. 2, Road District No. 3, etc.

Table listing various claims and amounts for the December term, 1931, including categories like Road District No. 4, Road District No. 5, Road District No. 6, etc.

Table listing various claims and amounts for the December term, 1931, including categories like Road District No. 7, Road District No. 8, Road District No. 9, etc.

Table listing various claims and amounts for the December term, 1931, including categories like Road District No. 10, Road District No. 11, Road District No. 12, etc.

Table listing various claims and amounts for the December term, 1931, including categories like Road District No. 13, Road District No. 14, Road District No. 15, etc.

Table listing various claims and amounts for the December term, 1931, including categories like Road District No. 16, Road District No. 17, Road District No. 18, etc.

Table listing various claims and amounts for the December term, 1931, including categories like Road District No. 19, Road District No. 20, Road District No. 21, etc.