

Oregon Emerald

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University of Oregon, Eugene

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The American people cannot be too careful in guarding the freedom of speech and of the press against curtailment as to the discussion of public affairs and the character and conduct of public men. —Carl Schurz.

A PAPER IS DEMANDED TOMORROW

THE EDITORIAL heads of the Emerald will insist that a paper be published tomorrow.

The executive council passed an unconstitutional piece of legislation when it limited the Emerald to four issues a week.

The by-laws of the A. S. U. O. call for a "daily" paper.

The judiciary committee has ruled that anything less than five issues a week is not a daily newspaper.

Therefore, the executive council will have openly defied the constitution if it does not permit the Emerald to publish an edition tomorrow.

The constitution is the safeguard of the student's right on this campus.

Each student pays \$10.25 in fees to the A. S. U. O. every term for these constitutional rights. (Five dollars of that goes to a previously-voted building fee.)

The students must have a say in the affairs of their government.

The executive council was not within its rights when it ordered the Emerald to reduce its publication days.

If it is the students' mandate that the Emerald be published only four times a week, the editorial heads of this paper will gladly obey their edict.

Until the students vote a constitutional amendment to article VI of the by-laws, the heads of the Emerald will continue to insist that five issues be published every week.

Let it be understood that the Emerald's heads are willing to publish on a four-day schedule if such is necessary to the financial security of the associated students, but they will do so only if the students themselves order the change.

As yet the executive council has not taken the matter before the student body. Until it does, the Emerald will continue to demand a five-day paper.

However, should the council give the students their proper voice in the matter, the Emerald will support the reduction to four days a week, provided, of course, that the graduate manager's office can present public figures to prove such is financially imperative.

We reiterate—the constitution must be upheld if there is to be any semblance of order maintained in our student government.

CAMPUS FIRE HAZARDS

AT LEAST two very definite fire hazards exist continually on the campus. They are the half-barricaded doors to the main floors of Oregon and Commerce halls.

Practically every morning as students start to leave these two buildings at the end of classes there is a jam-up because only half of each door may be opened. The other half is locked with some sort of contraption which seems to defy all efforts by students to unfasten them.

Should there be a fire in either building and it be necessary to clear the building immediately, it is probable that several students would be injured if not trapped within the structure. Though there is little likelihood of fire breaking out in either building, this possibility should be considered.

It is not likely that the duties of the two janitors are so heavy that having them check the doors in question each morning would be an imposition. They have to unlock one half of each door and it would not seem unreasonable to ask them to take care of the other half. This also would facilitate the movement of students between class periods.

AN ASSAULT ON HIGHER EDUCATION

ON THE rather ridiculous premise of "why should I pay for the education of some rich man's son," the Woodburn Independent mildly advocates the withdrawal of state funds for the support of higher education. The Woodburn paper points out that colleges are not operated for the

benefit of the general public and that students take advantage of their facilities merely for personal gain. It also emphasizes the benefits to be derived from elementary and secondary education, but says the advantages of higher education are "obscure and hard to define."

It would be agreeable to dismiss the Independent's statements as high school emanations from adult minds, but with the axe of impossible economy swinging dangerously closer to higher education all the time, it must be realized that Woodburn is not the only place where such mistaken and "dark-age" opinions are nourished.

The Independent defeats its own purpose by referring to us as "rich men's sons." From then on we can be sure it is groping in the dark and knows not what it says. The Independent defends the elementary and secondary schools, but asks for the withdrawal of state appropriations for the institutions of higher education. The paper then proceeds to claim that our higher educational institutions are not for public gain, but purely for personal advantages. In this respect, how the Independent differentiates between elementary schools and colleges, we must admit we are at loss to determine.

We rather imagine it would be useless to try to tell the editors of the Woodburn Independent of the advantages of higher education. From the biased nature of their remarks, it would seem as though it would be futile to explain of the benefits of historical backgrounds, social science, philosophy, economic theories and the scientific attitude. We only can hope that the Independent, in its stand on higher education, is an isolated publication among the newspapers of the state.

A BOON FOR CRAMMERS

SEVERAL schools have inaugurated the plan of filing final examination papers in the library for the use of students at the end of each term. Bound in book form, they are placed on reserve and are available to students immediately preceding examinations.

Some such a system undoubtedly would be a good thing at Oregon. Many fraternities and sororities now file examination questions, but their files are mostly incomplete and fragmentary. Bound copies extending over a period of years would prove a godsend to last-minute crammers.

To the independent student, who has no access to examination files, such availability seems no more than fair. Under the present arrangement his competition with an affiliated man or woman is not on a basis of equality. Although his studying must necessarily be of an individual nature, access to examination files would place him on a more equitable footing.

Professors may object to having examination papers, extending over a period of years, made available in the library. They may argue, and truthfully so, that there are only a certain number of fundamental questions that can be asked in a course, and one of the prerequisites of passing should be the ability to pick out these fundamental principles.

But since the system exists and living organizations are allowed to keep a file of questions, it seems to us that most equitable way of dealing with the situation is to have them readily available to everyone.

A court in Brantley county, Georgia, spent six hours establishing ownership of a farmer's house.

Washington Bystander

By KIRKE SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—(AP)—"Citizen" Franklin D. Roosevelt, returned to private life for a two-month interval before he becomes President Roosevelt, put something in his first public address after his retirement from the New York governorship that may prove significant.

It was said in that three-cornered democratic love feast at Albany between Mr. Roosevelt, former Governor Al Smith, and the new governor, Herbert Lehman.

"It is time for closer contacts between the president and the governors," Mr. Roosevelt said.

From that and the fact that the president-elect throughout his two terms as governor gave close attention to the conference of governors, grows the intimation that Mr. Roosevelt may have plans for calling the governors into consultation early in his administration.

The immediate subject he had in mind as he spoke at Albany was elimination of overlapping federal and state taxation. But since he was first inaugurated as governor he has been hammering at simplification of governmental agencies within the states.

If he should summon the 48 governors into conference it is a safe assumption that he would follow up that line in addition to the overlapping taxation problem.

And as President Mr. Roosevelt will be in an unusually advantageous position in seeking to establish a sort of council in his efforts to forward cooperation between the federal and state governments.

All but 9 of the 48 governors who will be in office after the Roosevelt inauguration will be members of his own party. There is a more top-heavy democratic majority among the heads of state governments than in either house of the new congress.

It seems possible that a democratic president could seize the opportunity thus offered to weld the federal and state executive officers into a more intimate relationship that might have some permanent place in the national political scheme of things.

Still, Mr. Roosevelt's hopes of any such results almost must be tempered by the fact that governors are potential nominees by tradition. In recent years, since popular election of senators became a fact, there has been a wave of senatorial ambition.

Even there, however, usually the senators most talked of for possible promotion were former governors, and the same thing is true as to house members. Presidents McKinley and Harding were both former governors of Ohio.

In view of the fact that the governorships are the accepted training school for presidential timber, Mr. Roosevelt might find it difficult to work out any lasting machinery of federal-state cooperation through such agencies.

Dirt, But No Dust - - - By KEN FERGUSON



A Message to Garcia

By Dr. Fred N. Miller (Head of the University Health Service)

THE Oregon legislature now in session will have for consideration many other important matters besides balancing the budget. One of the most important proposals of recent years is the Basic Science Act. This measure in brief proposes that any person, before he may be licensed by the state to treat the sick or injured must pass an examination in the basic sciences. This examination is to be given not by those who are treating the sick and injured and who therefore might have certain peculiar therapeutic theories but by experts in these basic sciences of anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry and hygiene.

In very simple language this means that any practitioner of healing no matter what his methods or affiliations shall have a fundamental understanding of the human body—how it is made, how does it work, how may disorders be recognized correctly, what intimate (chemical) changes occur in its interior and what are the rules for efficient maintenance and operation. In other words any practitioner of the healing art like any auto mechanic should understand the machine he "tinkers" with. The Basic Science Act proposes that competent non-biased scientists shall determine whether or not candidates to practice the healing art does understand the basic or fundamental sciences that relate to the human body.

The Oregon bill has been very carefully drawn after a study of the way in which similar bills have successfully operated in other states. It will of course not affect those already in practice. It will also not pit one group against another for the examination will not be given by medical doctors, chiropractors, osteopaths or any other group; in fact the bill specifically states that "no examiners may be actively engaged in the practice of any method or system of healing or have any financial interest in, or be a member of the faculty of any school of healing."

This quotation is taken from the bill and refutes positively any claim that may be made that the bill imposes any disadvantage on any particular school or cult.

Opposition to this bill by any cult or school is tantamount to admission that its candidates are not trained in the basic sciences. The supervision of this examination shall be by the State Board of Higher Education which shall "appoint such examiners as are necessary to conduct the examinations provided for," and "such examiners may be selected from the faculties of the University of Oregon or the Oregon State Agricultural college or any university or college accredited by the Oregon State System of Higher Education." Further to safeguard the members of the various schools or cults it is provided that the examiners shall not know the school or cult to which the candidate for license belongs. Such an examination will be perhaps even more impartial than a final examination given in any of our state institutions of higher education or for teacher certification.

No matter how widely separated our theories are concerning the treatment of disease we should not object to the necessity of giving

evidence of our knowledge of the fundamental facts on which all theories must rest. We should not ask less of our so-called healers than a garage owner would ask of his mechanics, a knowledge of the machine that needs service. The states that have attacked this problem with at least some degree of success have enacted so-called basic science laws requiring practitioners of all schools of healing to be examined by non-partisan educators in the fundamental sciences. Only thus does a state license in any healing school or cult assure at least a reasonable acquaintance with the underlying facts concerning the structure and functions of the body in health and disease. It also gives at least some hope that the practitioner will be acquainted with the scientific method. Altogether it is a sane proposal in a field where neither charlatanism nor ignorance should be tolerated.

Or perhaps we could put the coaching deal at our sister college on sort of a "technocracy basis" with all the Monday morning football experts at Corvallis and the "Board of Strategy" at Eugene handling the situation. It's about time that the football technocrats get their due recognition, anyway. Wouldn't have to pay them anything, either.

Jonathan Butler, much discussed

Assault and Battery by Parks Hitchcock

We see that the boys from Alpha Delta Sigma were parading about the campus in sheets last night. Trying to imitate the Ku Klux Klan, we suppose. Our suggestion is that a bunch of independent Ku Kluxers organize tonight

promenade by carol hurlburt

Those charming gentlemen, the technocrats, who make night and day hideous by the rumpus they have raised, predict that if the whirl of life goes merrily, madly, on without any control, we'll all end up in a terrific jam.

The French danced on the eve before Waterloo, and even if we're heading toward a terrific holocaust, we'll continue dancing . . . till 12:15.

The Dean of Women has begun to make out her social calendar, and the formal season is on. (The Crazy Kopy Krawl, however, is strictly informal.)

We've become quite elegant this winter, and in the East there even appears to be an acceptance of formality in masculine attire. "Tails it is!" College men at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton have begun to don formal dress for evening. Out here in the West, though, "where men are men" and women are careful, the tuxedo is still acceptable. (You don't even need to wear a black derby unless you want to!)

Parisian gowns are gorgeous, sumptuous; fashioned of metal cloth, gold lame, brocade, and silver-tissue. Dramatic creations are designed with capes and brassiers of brilliants.

The debutante and co-ed are dancing in chiffon, in net, and in taffeta.

The chiffon is demure, graceful, and youthfully entrancing. It has tiny sleeves made from floppy, exotic poppies, and a bunch of brilliant poppies enhance the low décolletage in back.

The net, fine and lace-like, is embroidered in glistening beads and

bugles, or flanked with "star dust."

The taffeta is romantic, white, with a hint of Grecian influence and a dash of cherry red.

Stunning gowns are made of sheath-like satin in black or of thickly crinkled black silk crepe. One of these crepe frocks has shoulder straps looped through gold and silver rings and was worn with alternating gold and silver bracelets.

Cartier has designed bracelets of fur, set with semi-precious jewels and lined with a flexible gold alloy. These are to be worn with colored evening gowns of the new soft and supple velvet.

For the coming spring season, Chanel predicts a great vogue for tulle, and is showing a bouffant frock of Havana brown tulle, which is to be worn with a big-sleeved jacket of tulle in turquoise blue.

Another of the newer innovations is the scarf, which is fastened to the gown with a cluster of brilliants either at the front or on one shoulder and draped to suit the wearer, or allowed to float around the figure like a cloud or angel wings.

If we could dance until the dawn comes 'round!

We Select for Promenade: Clay Sherman, because he wears a brown shirt of English cord cloth with a brown suit. This shirt, by the way, has a round tab collar, especially designed by Harveys, which is very, very smart and new.

special investigator, is no such formidable figure in real life, as press reports would have you believe. On the contrary, he is a slight, mild-mannered man, rather quick and nervous, inclined to be quite voluble, excited at times. Asks questions all the time. Always interested in whatever is in front of him at the time, whether it be a 20-page report or a stein. Might be called dapper.

Campus Calendar

Heads of houses Oregon picture will be taken today at 12:40 at the east entrance of Condon.

Oregon Yeoman meeting Monday evening, January 16, at 7:30 on the third floor of Gerlinger hall. If you are unaffiliated, be there!

Tau Delta Delta, musical honorary, announces the pledging of Norma Zintser.

Women's intramural swimming Friday at 4 o'clock.

Social swim, 7:30 tonight, for men and women. Towels and suits furnished. Come before the game.

Beta Lambda will meet Monday at 7:30 in the Memorial Union building in Corvallis. Eugene members urged to be present.

There will be no open-house meeting at the Westminster house this Friday evening, since the Wesley group is entertaining. Everybody of the organization meet at the dance at 8:15.

Emerald Of the Air

Bruce Hamby, Emerald sports editor, will give his first sports talk of the winter term, which will be a regular Friday feature, on over KORE today at 12:15. Saturday's program will be announced over the air. Monday's feature will consist either of a fashions talk by Carol Hurlburt or a musical program by Lenny Hoyt and his Royal Collegians.

A Decade Ago

From Daily Emerald January 13, 1923

More Big Business Shy Huntington has not yet accepted the one-year contract which was offered him by the student body through the executive council late last term. It is rumored he will not renew his \$4,000-a-year contract except on a three-year basis.

Dean Allen hopes to dedicate the new journalism building in March, during the editors' convention which meets from March 21 to 23. No classes will be held there until after that time.

Wandering Girl An undecided but splendid student has been wandering around the campus trying to find a major she considers worth changing to. The only school she plans not to visit is the domestic arts department, for which she is not, she thinks, intended by nature and temperament.

The old shack which stood west of the Oregon building and was used as a bicycle shed has disappeared along with the unsightly bulletin boards in front of the library and Deady hall.

Change Needed Fire hazards on the campus were found to be worst at the library, McClure hall, Deady hall, and the heating plant, in an inspection made by Deputy State Fire Marshal Horace Sykes and J. S. Gleason yesterday.

Contemporary Opinion . . .

PUBLIC opinion in the United States can do a great deal to smooth the way of the second session of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. I urge as far as possible mass meetings, which under stimulating leadership would be featured in the papers; and individual letters and wires to senators and congressmen. I am inclined to think that nothing is more effective than the latter.

There are a great many people in the United States interested in what may be accomplished at the conference. But many do not give any indication of this interest to their senators and representatives. Mobilized public opinion in Great Britain has already accomplished a great deal; we have a more difficult situation in the United States because of our size and differences of many sorts, but I believe it is possible to rouse the people to a realization of the crisis and the responsibility resting upon the individual.

The above was written by Dr. Mary Emma Woolery, president of Mount Holyoke college. It was taken from International disarmament notes.)

Books

Folk-Say IV . . . The Land Is Ours; edited by E. A. Botkin, University of Oklahoma Press. Somewhat less than a half dozen years ago, Mr. E. A. Botkin interested himself in the development of a new phase in American literature, which has since come to be known as regionalism. In the words of Mr. Botkin, the movement is restricted by no one mood, but gives free expression to "epic, lyric, idyllic, or satiric" alike. The individual contributors are "dreamers and interpreters seeking to ally themselves to a native tradition that is at once provincial and cosmopolitan, social and individual. Not content with a folk heritage that leaves the individual in economic and cultural bondage, they inquire not only 'Where did we come from?' but 'Where do we go from here?'"

Regionalism has today many prominent advocates in literary circles; Mr. John Gould Fletcher and Mr. Allen Tate may be listed as two of the better known figures. In this latest collection are included such well known writers as George Millburn, Nard Jones, Mary Austin, Alice Corbin, and Erskine Caldwell. But without further introduction let us skip over them to the final selection, "Paul Bunyan: An American Symbol" by Pat V. Morrisette.

For those who have followed the advance of Mr. Morrisette in poetry, the remarkable and meritorious progression of this his latest poem, over earlier work, will become quite obvious. He had shaped the American mythological figure of Paul Bunyan, mighty logger, into new epic proportions. And aside from the freshness and originality, the presence of a great amount of color, and the reappearance of a spirit which has long lain dormant in American literature, there is in addition whole sections of the finest and the purest poetry that Mr. Morrisette has yet written. By way of illustration one might quote any of a half-dozen passages to demonstrate the vigorous spirit and the poetry. Such a fragment chosen at random from the poem as "Into chaos drive the chisel! Out of order draw the strength of song! With hands of gods, of men, of labor . . ."

may well illustrate what Mr. Morrisette has accomplished. The poem is divided into sections, each devoted to a period in the life of the hero and his big blue ox. Disregarding the symbolic significance, the poem might be dedicated to any man of less gargantuan proportions. It is the disillusion of the eternal idealist that Paul Bunyan meets. In his youth, his is the confidence of the passage quoted above. And then, impatient as experience grows upon him, he asks irritably:

"Is it enough to sit upon the prairies? Is it enough to eat and dance and die? Is it enough to flirt with poetry and art? Stand naked in the thundering skies. Lift new burdens as a free man should."

And then, with age heavy upon him, he sees his defeat. Even lusty supermen, who are only less than gods, must ultimately go down; and in a passage which communicates something not unlike physical pain, one of the most poignantly sincere in the poem, Paul Bunyan concludes that "This is the bitter winter. This is the desolation. The prophets knew when Time was young with hope. My battles are over, and over in vain."

In this handling of the ancient American myth, Mr. Morrisette has developed more of its potentialities than any modern American poet, and, in doing so, he has achieved a distinct personal triumph.

AMERICAN MYTH. The Land Is Ours. Edited by E. A. Botkin. University of Oklahoma Press. 1932. Pp. 128. \$1.50.

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Chicken Egg Noodles
Toasted Sandwiches and Pastries
Our Coffee Is the Best in Town
A FREE Cup to Any One Bringing in This Ad

INVEST 25c In a Good HAIR CUT
University Barber Shop (Next to Campa Shop)