

# Oregon Emerald

University of Oregon, Eugene

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## The Emerald's Creed for Oregon

There is always the human temptation to "forget" the education of the citizenry, the expansion of new curricula, the expansion of departments, the creation of new functions, and similar routine duties of the administration are but means to an end. There is always a glowing sense of satisfaction in the natural impulse for expansion. This frequently leads to regarding achievements as ends in themselves, whereas the truth is that these various appearances of growth and achievement can be justified only in so far as they make substantial contribution to the ultimate objectives of education . . . providing adequate spiritual and intellectual training for youth of today—the citizenship of tomorrow. . . .  
The classroom experiences and faculty contacts should stimulate and train youth for the most effective use of all the resources with which nature has endowed them. Difficult and challenging problems, typical of the life and world in which they are to live, must be given them to solve. They must be taught under the expert supervision of instructors to approach the solution of these problems in a workmanlike way, with a disciplined intellect, with a reasonable command of the techniques that are involved, with a high sense of intellectual adventure, and with a genuine devotion to the ideals of intellectual integrity. . . . From the Biennial Report of the University of Oregon for 1931-32.

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.

## REDUCTIONS ARE IN ORDER

DEAN BOVARD of the school of physical education and Mr. Washke of the men's gymnasium are to confer regarding the possibilities of reducing the replacement cost of equipment at the latter's establishment. At present students are charged double the purchase cost for the loss of all articles.

We see no valid reason why the cost should not be reduced immediately. A logical and feasible reduction would be to trim it down to the purchase cost, plus 10 per cent administration fee. Thus, if a youth loses a sweatshirt that costs \$1, he will have to pay the gymnasium \$1.10. Obviously, this is more fair than the \$2 charge he would be assessed under the present system.

No one can deny that 10 per cent is adequate to provide for any extra work that might be involved in checking up on lost equipment. The labor at the men's gymnasium cannot be so valuable that it costs one dollar to take care of the details connected with the loss of a piece of equipment worth one dollar.

Undoubtedly, various reasons can be advanced why the current plan should be retained, but, regardless of what they may be, it is difficult to see how they can justify charging students twice what articles are worth to replace losses. A move to accept the Emerald's suggestion would be a move in line with a multitude of other downward revisions that are taking place at this time. Let us hope that Dean Bovard and Mr. Washke waste no time in ordering such reductions.

## FOR \$300—DR. DURANT

PHILOSOPHER WILL DURANT speaks in Portland on "The Tragedy of Russia." Dr. Durant is quite widely known as a modern propagator of philosophy. Whether Dr. Durant is a great thinker it is not for us to say, but it is an incontrovertible fact that he is one of the nation's leading observers on social and religious matters. Beyond that, he is a witty and entertaining speaker. It would indeed be highly interesting to hear Dr. Durant in Eugene.

It is said that the expenses of engaging him would be as low as three hundred dollars. It seems unfortunate that the University, even in its present straitened conditions, does nothing about such an unusual opportunity. In addition to the more obvious values of a talk by Dr. Durant, it can be said that it is visits by men like these that bring the University's name and reputation into the national spotlight.

It would be fortunate indeed for students and townspeople if Dr. Durant could lecture here.

## MARRIED OR SINGLE?

THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO is considering eliminating all married women from its faculty. Officials advocating this move justify it as an economy measure, declaring that in these times of depression the woman who has a husband that is

earning a living has no right to hold a job that could support a single woman.

All things being equal, it seems that a single woman should have preference over a married one in selection for a faculty position. But, on the other hand, if such an arbitrary measure will mean discharging talented teachers to be replaced by inexperienced neophytes the action has a different perspective.

There are women on the faculty of every university who are of such high caliber that they never could be replaced. The fact they happen to be married should not bar them from a profession in which they excel. It should have no bearing on their professional standing. Only in cases where the married woman could be replaced with an equally efficient single woman would the measure be practical.

## A COURAGEOUS WRITER

NO "IDLE singer of an empty day" is Upton Sinclair. He is one of the few living writers who combines extraordinary literary talents with fearlessness and a desire to better the existence of America's masses. He has sacrificed personal gains that his books might be owned by the multitudes, for each person who reads his powerful logic and carefully-prepared facts is a prospective convert to Upton Sinclair's way of thinking.

His books are more than literary masterpieces. They are weapons to right wrong. They do more than entertain. They inform. Throughout his entire career he has struggled valiantly against overwhelming odds, but always has succeeded in accomplishing many attainments. Almost three decades ago his book, "The Jungle," aided materially in the passage of the pure food laws. His scrupulous investigation of the Colorado coal strike in 1913 focused the attention of the nation on the affair and brought encouraging results.

In the "Goose-Step" and the "Goslings" he revealed many incongruous and deplorable situations in education and succeeded in bringing about the solution of a considerable number of them. Always courageous, never selfish, Upton Sinclair stands virtually alone as a great writer who has had the character and fortitude to bring down upon his head the wrath and displeasure of millions of reactionaries in his battle to relieve the oppressed of the nation.

Perhaps Upton Sinclair is too one-sided in his views and hopes. Perhaps the perspective from which he surveys conditions is not a fair one. Both reflections are open to controversy. But, regardless of the validity of his arguments, one cannot but admire the man who stands back of them. The courage and unselfishness that Upton Sinclair has shown are rare enough in this day of greed and backwardness to be worthy of praise and commendation.

And, there is this for us to remember. The more public men there are like Upton Sinclair, the sooner will liberalism become a reality, and in no place is liberalism more essential than in the colleges and universities of our country.

Twenty quail refuges totaling 60,000 acres have been established in Georgia this year by the department of game and fish.

James Mayo, Beaufort, North Carolina, hoarded \$100 in a box. A rat found it and chewed the bills to fragments.

## On Other Campuses

### Verbal Inadequacies

OF ALL the faculties of man, that of inventiveness has given him some of his greatest pleasures, and has brought him some of his greatest griefs. Civilization in all its complexity is the invention of man, but along with its benefits, such as medical science and congenial arts—are the curses of war and social injustice. Probably the most important inventions of man, using the word invention in its broad sense, are speech and machinery. These inventions are his great triumphs and have become the very essence of his being, so much so that we no longer think of them apart from man.

The latter of the two has been attacked time and again for the baleful influence it has exercised on man. Oswald Spengler in the realms of philosophy, D. H. Lawrence in literature, and now the Technocrats for the popular mind, are inveighing against the tyranny of machines and how machines, which man created for his own benefit, have turned like a horrible Frankenstein, and are destroying him—both physically and mentally.

However, in regard to speech, few people have looked at it from this point of view, and few if any realize the tremendous influence this, the invention of man to clarify and express thought, has had in obfuscating and preventing it.

Words are used so frequently that their meanings become fixed, and one word has to stand for many delicate nuances of thought. Whenever an individual has a thought, he has to express this thought in words, and the only words he can use if he wants to be understood, are the words that are in common use; but these words must be used in expressions which have acquired a certain meaning. Hence, it finally turns out that the words determine the thought, or else the individual cannot express himself at all. Thought must thus conform to words, which defeats the prime purpose of language.

This explains why many modern poets and prosateurs have to invent new words in order to express their exact meaning. There is real justification for this procedure, for an artist must master his material and express his every shade of emotion. By extension, we can apply this to the modernists in music and painting.

The necessity for proper expression justifies the use, but not the indiscriminate use of foreign words, for, as each language is the expression of a peculiar type of genius, so each language has certain words or expressions which can seize the meaning of the thought far better than any expression in another language.

It is true that, as time goes on the vocabulary of every language increases, but as time goes on, civilization becomes more complex, and more events and shades of emotion arise, and must be expressed. Hence we must be tolerant of the introduction of new expressions and words into our language, we must endeavor to avoid hackneyed and trite expressions, and we must express ourselves forcibly and be truthful to our thoughts when either speaking or writing.—McGill Daily.

## The Indian Massacre - By KEN FERGUSON



## A Message to Garcia

This is one of a series of articles to which outstanding members of Oregon's higher educational systems are contributing. Another will be published in the next issue of the Emerald.

By JOHN H. MUELLER

IS technocracy to be applied to medical practice?

The recent report of the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, which on January 1, 1933, completed its five-year labors of research, has caused some consternation in medical circles, and leads the Journal of the American Medical Association to brand its recommendations as "incitement to revolution" and "utopian fantasies." The recommendations of the majority, in which a minority refused to concur, emphasized the need for the extension of socialized medicine and urged that the "costs of medical care be placed on a group payment basis, through the use of insurance, through the use of taxation, or through the use of both these methods." The report adds cautiously, however, that this is not meant to preclude the continuation of medical service provided on an individual fee basis for those who prefer the present method.

The minority report criticized the significant recommendations of the majority, in asserting their fears of the obstruction of free competition and still increasing costs, and the destruction of the personal relationship between patient and physician if the plans of the former were put into effect. . . . The report of President Hoover's committee on Social Trends, also released only recently, in the section on health and medical practice, contended that "medical organization has not changed as rapidly as scientific medical research. . . . There is a marked survival of traditional, individualistic practice, to which many physicians cling as did the early handicraftsmen seeing their independence and creative skill threatened by the machine. The necessary equipment is often too elaborate and expensive, even for the rich doctor."

From the layman's standpoint, it still remains obvious that costs of medical care are such that the patient and physician cannot get together, and there arises the problem of eradicating this discrepancy which all the individual competition of the past, the allegedly lower costs and the "personal relationships" have not conquered. It is certainly not to be contended that the alternative to private practice is completely desirable and without prospective defects. The limitations of medical service on a large, anonymous, scale have already appeared in European systems. However, whatever the virtues of competition and personal relationship might be, it is still maintained by the proponents of social medicine that socialized medicine would make up in its merits the losses of such virtues.

Again, it might be plausibly maintained that the "personal relationships," which the conservatives fear will be lost, has already disappeared to a large extent; and where it still prevails, socialized medicine would not destroy it. In the metropolitan centers, with specialists who treat a limited number of ailments, the intimate family physician is only a romantic memory. In small communities, where general practice prevails, the mere fact of a general coverage of expenses by state

physicians are not able to sell their service under present conditions, it would appear reasonable that they would be willing to give up a certain modicum of liberty in exchange for security. The California Medical Association has, therefore, accepted the suggestions of the majority recommendations, in declaring their adherence to the insurance principle which would dispense service in exchange for periodic fees. This project is now before the local societies of the state of California.

It may well be urged that Oregon likewise pay heed to the state of medical practice in this commonwealth. Defects in the theory and practice of state medicine do exist; the resulting bureaucracy and the temptation of malingering on the patient as well as a potential stifling of personal ambition and industry which is often associated with government employees. Nevertheless, we must be careful not to base our judgments of state medicine on pictures of private practice which have been distorted by memories and traditions of the romantic family physician, nor on an incomplete grasp of the drastic changes which are slowly but inexorably taking place before us, nor yet on a false conception of the implications of the new and as yet almost untried system.

Medical service, it must further be noted, is affected with the public interest. There is no assurance of health for anybody unless there is the assurance of health for everybody. For that reason, it is argued, individual health and its cultivation should not be left to the choice of the individual, to be juggled in the personal budget with other items only to be eliminated by the insistence of other items temporarily more seductive. Like police, public education and other services, medicine is, or rather should be, a public rather than a private function, all of which again leads in the direction of investing such services with governmental sanction.

## Assault and Battery

by Parks Hitchcock

CAMPUS informants tell us that the student body is agog with the biggest bit of real news since the Fiji dance, or did we say dance? Raymond Joseph (Butch) Morse will attend the Theta formal. Plus the added attraction on today's big double bill, plus, folks,

## promenade

by carol hurlburt

MESSRS. Siegfried and Emmett select: Rudy Crommelin, because they consider him one of the ten best dressed men on the campus. (Watch for No. 6.)

A thousand apologies, dear readers! I, the infallible, have made a tragic error, defamed the dead in fact. It seems that Nell Gwynn was beloved of Charles the Second, who didn't have quite the reputation of Henry the Eighth, and Henry, it seems, had six wives instead of eight. But, I ask you, what difference do a couple of wives more or less make?

This is the time of year when most of us are seeking for rejuvenation, goat glands, the Fountain of Youth or some other magic elixir to make us feel once again Sweet Sixteen (and never been kissed!). So here are some ideas garnered from here and there, which will bring back that spark of life to old limbs, old gowns, old loves.

If you are tired of looking sophisticated and worldly wise and want a new way of doing your hair, try brushing it straight back off your forehead, holding it in place with a tortoise-shell comb or bandeau. It is supposed to curl around your delicate shell-like ears and cluster at the nape of your neck. It is guaranteed to make you look very young, decidedly pretty, and startlingly like Alice of Wonderland fame. . . . That is, if you aren't already too blasé.

Word comes from Paris that violets have cast off their shrinking ways and leaped back into the lime light. Smart Parisians believe that violets "make" the dress. Use your own discretion.

We Select for Promenade: Malcolm Bauer, because is handsome in a new sweater of dragon yellow (dragon yellow being one of the season's smart colors). Selah!

plus Carol (Flash) Hurlburt. Through the aid of such redoubtable piggers as Howard Kemper, Ralph Brown, Rosser P. Atkinson, and John Creech, a booklet has been compiled to aid R. J. (Butch) Morse in his peregrinations.

- Extracts follow:
1. Mention Miss Hurlburt's column quite frequently.
  2. Ask to be introduced to such notables as Anne Kistner, Althea Peterson, and Helen Templeton.
  3. Do not eat your lettuce with the hand. (If there is no lettuce, write us, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope).
  4. Do not mistake Kay McVay for a girl you met on the banks of the Wabash in 1924. It was probably somebody else.
  5. Do not attempt to kiss the house mother. (It is not considered good form this year.)

Incidentally it is rumored that Mr. Morse, Mr. Weimar and Mr. Neuberger only have one tuxedo among them. Weimar claims he will probably be asked to attend the KAT formal, and then the boys will struggle over the tux. Neuberger claims he will be visiting an uncle by the name of Andrew Simpson, of New Haven, Connecticut on the same night. Nobody believes him, though.

Investigation shows that lost gym clothing is charged for at double value. Harry Handball says that after all the men's gym isn't much different from a bridge game. They both have penalty doubles.

## ON THE POLICE BLOTTER:

Roy Kilpatrick talking loudly . . . Phoebe Greenman strolling . . . Oscar Munger talking about his landlord . . . Dick Carter on his way to class . . . Bob Riddle going somewhere . . . It's winter again, and here comes the rain and George Bennett.

## Emerald Of the Air

Again today at 12:15 the Emerald-of-the-Air reviews the daily news. Facts and features, news and notions. Get on the air—the news is there.

Are you listening to the weekly drama at 7:15 on Tuesday evenings? George Callas, director of dramatics, and Barney Clark, manufacturer of manuscript, are just about ready to spring something new. Watch for it!

## Washington Bystander.

By KIRKE SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—(AP)—President-elect Roosevelt city's statement defining the upholding of "the sanctity of international treaties" as the "cornerstone" of inter-governmental relations, important as its immediate bearing may be upon developments of the Manchurian problem, probably was not unexpected in Europe or in Tokyo.

Had there been any disposition on his part to go counter to the non-recognition policy now followed by the Hoover administration in the far eastern trouble, it seems that it would have cropped up in the course of his election campaign.

The Hoover-Stimson doctrine of non-recognition of Manchu ku o crystallized during the progress of the presidential campaign. Not even the question of war debts rivaled it for attention during that period.

A survey of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign discussions shows that he avoided any reference, direct or indirect, to the Manchurian situation.

The explanation may be that Mr. Roosevelt was in agreement with the purposes of Hoover policy and with the non-recognition doctrine Secretary Stimson had proclaimed.

Whether the now more emphatically indicated continuity of that policy after Mr. Roosevelt takes office will expedite the League of Nations' handling of the Manchurian crisis, now further threatened by Sino-Japanese clashes on the borders of China proper, is hard to foresee.

Certainly, however, there can be little point in waiting to see what the change in administrations at Washington might produce in the way of a change in the American attitude.

The Roosevelt-Stimson conference, followed by Mr. Stimson's re-assertion of the non-recognition doctrine and Mr. Roosevelt's carefully worded statement in support of that policy raise these events to the dignity of a striking illustration of the old idea that, broadly speaking, political partisanship, in this country stops at the shore line.

Incidentally, the enactment of the Philippine independence bill over President Hoover's veto suggests that not many legislators were impressed by the fears expressed by administration spokesmen that the islands might fall a prey to aggressive neighbors. That must have been based on an estimate of possible future Jap-

## Letters to the Editor

All "Letters to the Editor" must bear either the signature or initials of the writer, the former being preferred. Because of space limitations, the editor reserves the right to withhold such communications as he sees fit. All letters should be concise and to the point. The editor of the Emerald solicits opinions and constructive criticism from the members of the student body.

## Another Hour, Please

To the Editor of the Emerald:  
Sir: The recent revamping of the reserve library schedule to allow users of books overnight one hour extra, to 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, was fine. We liked it but it didn't go quite far enough.

Why not extend the time for returning books to 9 o'clock daily except Sunday? This writer is one person who would benefit greatly by such a change. Knowing at closing time at night that it was safer to take a book out for home consumption, without oversleeping possibly, and incurring a fine, should prove an incentive for doing more home work to quite a large number.

As the system is now, it is necessary to get to the campus with reserve books before the sun is up, 8 o'clock class or not. And who can be certain, the night before, that his overnight book will be there when the roll is called up yonder in the reserve library next morning?

Delay of opening the library reserves until 9 o'clock is a matter of secondary consideration, but, with an eye to economy, does use of the reserves before 9 a. m. justify keeping them open?  
R. H. P

## A Decade Ago

From Daily Emerald  
February 2, 1923

Heads of Preppers  
Orlando Hollis, freshman at the University of Oregon, is president of the Oregon Association of High School Presidents and Secretaries, who are meeting here this week-end. Harry G. Johnson, Jefferson high school, is president of the Oregon High School Press association, which meets at the same time.

The story of a Portland Oregonian will be shown in a movie, "The Making of a Newspaper," part of the "College Night" program to be put on in Villard hall this evening.

## May Be True

The senior sombrero was criticized by an eastern Oregon high school delegate, who said that the fourth year men reminded him of a gathering of cow-punchers standing by for the spring round-up.

Pinocle tournament—Last call! Sign up before 6 o'clock tonight.

## Portland Correspondents

John Piper, journalism junior, and Ep Hoyt, senior, cover general news and sports, respectively, for the Oregonian. John Anderson, senior, writes both sports and general news for the Telegram. Arthur Rudd, a junior, is campus reporter for the Journal.

anese policy and need for expansion. If it was, certainly there has been no recent time when Japan was more preoccupied at home and on the mainland and perhaps more inclined to agree to the suggestion of the Philippine bill of safeguarding insular independence through a general treaty to be negotiated by the United States.

## CLASSIFIED

LOST—Kappa Sigma pin, somewhere on campus. Return John Zentbaum, Kappa Sig house.

LOST—Black key case containing valuable keys somewhere on campus. Return Y Hut, Don Saunders.

LOST—Four-months-old shepherd pup, white except for a brown spot on right eye and small spot on back. Answers to name of "Unco." Call 1516.

LOST—"Masfield's Poems," library book. Finder please call 569.

## SUNDAY SERVICES

11:00 A. M.

"The Christ Mind ---Its Radical Nature"  
6:00 P. M.

## STUDENT FORUM

Discussion Based on Dr. Reber's Questions  
7:30 P. M.

## EVENING FORUM

Dr. Samuel Jameson Will Review Stuart Chase's "A New Deal"

## Congregational Church

CLAY E. PALMER, Minister