

Oregon Emerald

University of Oregon, Eugene

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The Emerald's Creed for Oregon

There is always the human temptation to forget that the erection of buildings, the formulation 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 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.

THE FOUR HORSEMEN GATHER

WAR as an imminent and terrible possibility must not be overlooked any longer. The strained Pacific situation is as fraught with danger as the gunpowder Balkan states or the armed hostility along the Polish corridor. Soon the battle fleets of the world war will concentrate their fighting strength in the uneasy waters of the Pacific. Added to the horror of the breakdown of our economic system, a new threat to our peace of mind is offered. In comparatively safe isolation, Japan is defying the world and has announced her intentions of regarding her mandate territories as possessions and fortifying them as naval bases. Her naval leaders demand this, and as is usual with Japanese diplomacy, the military gentlemen will get their way.

Dr. Warren D. Smith, head of the department of geography, painted the dangers of the situation at a conference with the Emerald yesterday. The Philippine islands, he points out, are surrounded by Japanese naval bases, heavily fortified in defiance of existing treaties. The Bonin, Yap, Pelew, and Mariannes islands are within striking distance of Hawaii and the Philippines. It needs only a match to set off the inflammable magazine, some highly publicized incident to stir the wrath of the governments involved. The world war was precipitated by the killing of one man; the Spanish-American war by the sinking of a battleship.

Japan's attitude has been far from conciliatory. Her threatened withdrawal from the league is a defiance of world opinion. During the recent Singer strikes, mobs paraded with placards announcing bragantly: "America is big, but little Japan can lick her." She has been buying materials of war from European manufacturers far in excess of any need except a major conflict.

In this strained situation who must keep the peace? Not the statesmen who have been drilled in the practice of old world diplomacy, special concession, and economic exploitation. Not the business man nor manufacturer who during war finds his business stimulated and his profits increasing; and least of all, the munition maker who amasses an enormous fortune because of the use of his product.

It is up to the great mass of people to keep the peace. The rank and file who have nothing to gain out of war and only their lives to lose. It is up to them to guard themselves against being swayed by "war fever" and clever propaganda. It is the duty of the newspapers to avoid the panic of the moment and to analyze the real situation for their readers.

Some people suffer from the delusion that war is an inevitable panacea for the ills of humanity. Embarrassed political parties have, on occasion, supported war propaganda because of their inability to deal with financial crisis. Momentarily it has the effect of dispelling depression, of bringing good times back to a nation. We must not overlook the fact that we are paying for the last war now, and that another one will plunge us even further into financial cataclysm.

in the international student campaign against growing nationalism and war fever. American youth is becoming politically conscious. This is evidenced by the changing attitude of student organizations to such fundamental problems as international trade, disarmament, and world policy. There is hope that they will not be stampeded by the same means of wholesale misinformation, dissemination of prejudice, and thinly veiled lies that mobilized the college youth of 1917. If we are going to have to fight a war, let us at least have our hand in making it.

THAT BEAUTIFUL DETACHMENT
WALTER LIPPMANN, in a lecture to a group of college students, made the statement: "I doubt whether the student can do a greater work for his nation in this grave moment of its history than to detach himself from its preoccupations, refusing to let himself be absorbed by distractions about which, as a scholar, he can do almost nothing. The world will go on somehow. . . ."

Mr. Lippmann pictures the college student as completely detached from the world about him, aloft in a cloud somewhere off in space, as it were. According to his point of view, the student is in a sphere by himself, with no connection whatsoever with the chaos and misery, the struggle and strife, of the present day world.

He would have the college student a pitiable moron, completely unaware of the things that are going on about him in the world of science, economics, and government. The New York Herald-Tribune's versatile columnist does not tell us how the student, completely unconscious of current world happenings, would get along in the world after graduating. But then that is an unimportant matter, perhaps, and probably did not concern Mr. Lippmann.

Perhaps back in 1909, when Mr. Lippmann received his degree from Harvard, students didn't think. A senior in an eastern college has made this penetrating analysis: "It seems to me that the depression has made the students who were mentally awake before the crash think more seriously and in more radical terms. It has stirred them into action in some cases. On the other hand, to those students who drift along seeking their selfish satisfactions, this depression has been a cause for building higher their defense mechanisms against thought and action. Reality has presented difficulties new to them. So they seek to escape it by the old method of having a good time."

ILLITERACY LOSES
IN the cause of education appeared three Oregon students before the state legislature presenting petitions signed by more than 600 persons. The petitions asked that any cuts made in higher education be in keeping with economies made in other state functions, and that the physical plant of the University rather than faculty salaries suffer any drastic reductions.

The consideration given Dick Neuberger, Butch Morse, and Steve Kahn is heartening. The governor, members of the ways and means committee, and members of the legislature listened respectfully to their case, promising cooperation within their power. It is not often that the students of a college are able to voice their views and win over members of the governing body; not often enough, we think. Above everything else it proves the power of concerted action and the willingness of the harassed legislature to listening to arguments that are sound and logical. This is the case in spite of the pressure of lobbying groups who would wreck the state educational institutions in the interests of economy.

The immediate result of the action of the ways and means committee is to assure the continuance of the University even though drastic economies will have to be practiced. Faculty reductions will not be as severe as first proposed. This is in line with the Emerald's argument that maintenance, buildings, and supplies should suffer rather than personnel.

Should the cut have been \$1,000,000, as proposed by William Woodard, it would have necessitated the closing of Oregon, Oregon State, or the medical school, and three normal schools. The action of the committee has averted a serious blow to the cause of education in Oregon.

A MILLION DOLLAR QUARTERBACK
THE MINNESOTA DAILY, student paper at the University of Minnesota, raises the question of compensation for football players. It points out that coaches are paid and every effort bent to make the game pay, but that the only return for the athlete is "that tired, aching feeling" and a great deal of talk about "fighting for the dear old alma mater."

Give 'em a Hand! - - By KEN FERGUSON



promenade by carol hurlburt

JIM EMMETT selects: Rosser Atkinson, because he considers him one of the ten best-dressed men on the campus.

With the legislature chopping an ungody sum off the appropriations for higher education, I suppose we should all go and bury our heads in the graveyard, don sack-cloth and ashes, and in other ways act as if the end of sanity had come. But, society being what it is, I understand that we shall have to continue dressing. So let's fool the legislature and other august bodies by dressing smartly.

Such little things often constitute smartness. Over 50 per cent of us wear berets. Yesterday morning I gazed about in the classroom and was astounded at how few of these berets were worn with chic. A beret worn on the back of the head, completely off the forehead, is decidedly 1931. It takes only a twist of the hand to pull your beret down over your forehead, making you correctly 1933.

Such a small thing, mes enfants, and yet how telling! Fashion is so full of a number of details! Try wearing a big bow under your chin, as Betsy Steiwer does with her tan boucle suit. It's delightfully ingenuic, flattering, and very, very smart. When you go a-golfing, wear a light skirt with a dark top and a dark beret. The aggravating little white ball

is guaranteed to go at least ten yards farther. When you buy your new coat, be sure that it is of the swagger variety and that it comes only to your knees.

Another innovation, reminiscent of our childhood days, is the mid-day-bouise motif. Certain afternoon frocks, with big puffy sleeves, are best designed with wide square collars anchored in the back. If you are a tennis advocate, try wearing shorts. You may startle the legislature and Rhino, but at least you can cover the court with greater agility. That's something.

Evening gowns are being designed with the fullness in the back. . . . trailing ruffles, flounces. It gives greater dignity, but a dignity tempered with grace. It makes you bewilderingly feminine.

If one may characterize these new styles, I should say that they are either boyish, not masculine, or that they are young, graceful, feminine in the extreme. Sophistication has been cast aside. Elegance has been tempered. To paraphrase the "Ancient Mariner": "a sweeter and a wider race we rise out of le crime."

We Select for Promenade: Frances Spence, because she is demure yet arresting in a black velvet formal with wide rushings of taffeta over the shoulder. . . . a fascinating contrast for her blond hair.

Assault and Battery by Parks Hitchcock

Virginia Howard reports that she last saw her long-lost dog on the Phi Delt front lawn. Was it a coincidence that the boys had hash for dinner that evening?

Speaking of the boys from the barn, Bob McCombs remarks that the Phi Delt greeting is now as follows: "Stick around and we'll open a window."

Ho-Hum Column
P. J. Schissler will leave today; Football players express regret in seeing former mentor depart.—Headline—Oregon State Barometer.

A news note tells us that any essay contest is open to all students, sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy of West Virginia. Isn't that just too sweet of the dear girls from the United Daughters of the Confederacy of West Virginia. We must write them and tell them we think the work they are carrying on is just too brave for words.

Ex-Oregon Student To Return From Mexico.—Headline, Ore. Daily Emerald. We can't see why.

Coincidental with the contest to find the best looking senior man we're going to run a contest to find the best looking man in any class. Here is our list of choices and the companies they are backed by:
1. Orville (Red) Bailey. The

Better Beta Bread and Baking Association of West Bend, New Hampshire.
2. Jack (Jake) Cate, Western Fire-Arms and Munitions corporation.
3. Jake (Pretty-boy) Stahl, Alphabet Soup company of Jacksonville, Fla.
4. Bill (Applejack) Kinley, Thirteenth St. Brewers association.

5. Hal (Ginricky) Birkenshaw, Nesco Animal Cracker company, Austin, Texas.
Daily balloting will be held on all candidates, with results and returns broadcast every hour.

ON THE POLICE BLOTTER:
Roy McMullen staring pensively. . . . Reynolds Allen back at the slot machine. . . . Steve Smith smoking. . . . Betty Karkeet here and there. . . . Dick Hillis running.

A Decade Ago

From Daily Emerald
February 4, 1923

Old Scottish Customs
A proposal to compel the University of Oregon and Oregon State College to take care of all of their expenses out of the millage taxes appeared in the senate today.

Can You Believe It?
Toronto co-eds are revolting against the lavish expenditures showered upon them by chivalrous males, according to a report from that city. Some girls declared that they would prefer a street car to a taxi for a dance date.

Sheer Diplomacy
Exasperated students at the Ohio State college recently tried

bringing upon the state the condition which it now faces. However, there is a wise old saying from pioneers days to the effect that it is the squeaky wheel which gets greased, and some of the other functions of government appear to have been doing a lot of squeaking, and getting a lot of greasing, while higher education has gone along with about the same allotment of grease as in earlier and less reckless times. It now offers to get along with a whole lot less, and nothing more should be asked.—Morning Oregonian.

Washington Bystander. .

By KIRKE SIMPSON
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—(AP)—Despite the extraordinary number of election contests—11—with which the new house will have to deal when it convenes after inauguration, proportions of the Democratic majority are so large in unchallenged seats that no particular political significance attaches to them. They may be, and no doubt are, vitally important to the contestants and to the state.

No such significant results possibly could flow out of what is done by the house itself—the only constitutional judge of the qualifications of its membership—about these 11 proceedings as one similar contest in 1930 might have involved. Control of the house then hung on such small events. Had there been 11 house contests filed after that by-election, it would have been major news and deferred for long a decision as to which party was to control that house.

What actually changed the present house from Republican to Democratic control after election but before its first session was deaths among members-elect. The Democratic tidal wave that swept the opposition under this year so decidedly was slow in starting and cumulative in effect. The present house was safely Republican the day after election yet even more solidly in Democratic hands a few months later when it first met.

There have been deaths already among members-elect of the next house. The 1932 election results were so overwhelming, however, that neither contests nor deaths nor both could upset Democratic control before the next congressional elections next year.

If all contestants were successful, it would only add to the Democratic majority. There are more Democrats than Republicans unwilling to accept the verdict of the voters at face value and who raise the cry of fraud. The number of Republican lame-ducks in the present house, something upward of a hundred, would only be increased if that cry was generally heeded by the next house.

There is evidence, too, that President-elect Roosevelt and his advisers are counting heavily upon the Democratic majorities in the new senate and house in shaping their plans for his administration. Having the party whiphand so substantially in the congress to come, reliable, enduring majorities to put through an administration legislative program in at least the early stages of the congressional session are reasonably to be expected, even if there is some bolting among Democrats in both houses.

Quite likely it is the prospect of a highly favorable situation "on the hill" in the next congress which makes Mr. Roosevelt so loath to intervene now in muddled legislative situation of the lame duck session.

However powerful might be his influence now, in advance of his inauguration, it will be many times as great as president.

Books

By JOHN SELBY
INFLUENCED, perhaps, by the signs of the times, H. G. Wells has mixed a little more novel into the sociological treatise he publishes this week as "The Bulpington of Blup."

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.

We Thought So Too
To the Editor of the Emerald:

A review in the Emerald of the orchestra concert on Sunday, January 22, contained a statement that I should like to correct. I had intended letting it pass without comment, but even yet, I am questioned as to the verity of the statement.

The critic remarked that the last movement of the Eruch Concerto for violin and orchestra was accompanied by piano instead of orchestra and didn't like the idea. Neither do I, but it has a certain fascination because of its very absurdity now that my attention is called to it. As a matter of fact, the entire concerto was accompanied by the orchestra, and any other procedure would be unthinkable. The critic's mathematics were sound for there were three movements listed, and only one definite pause. This would logically indicate, if nothing else were taken into consideration, that only two parts had been played. The catch lies in the fact that after the solo part of the first movement is played, the orchestra modulates into the slow movement and with a hardly perceptible pause, the adagio, a slow movement, begins. The only things that indicate this change are that the tempo is slow instead of fast, the key is different, the rhythmic pulse is in three instead of four, and the melodic material is entirely new. Otherwise, there is nothing to differentiate it from the first movement. The last movement, of finale, which is fast and brilliant, is so obviously a climax to the whole work that it never occurred to me that it could be mistaken for an adagio. It was my fault for not clearing this up in the program notes. Concertos and sonatas have a bad habit of being written this way and being a trap for unwary reviewers. Many well-known critics have come to grief in some such manner in the early stages of their careers, and it is with no intention of berating the Emerald critic, but with the hope of clearing up some of the confusion which exists that I am writing this letter. The number that was played with piano was a Fugue, by Tartini, arranged by Fritz Kreisler, and was played as an encore.

I had considered having Miss Brockman play a Bach number for violin alone as an encore. I dread to think of the accusations that might have been hurled at us in that case.

In closing, I should like to express my appreciation to the Emerald for its cooperation in the matter of publicity and my gratification at the large student attendance and intelligent interest. I was extremely proud of the extraordinarily beautiful playing of Miss Brockman and of the fine work of the orchestra. In this group, and in the band, is an unusual array of fine talents and personalities—one which would be difficult to duplicate anywhere under similar circumstances. The credit they receive is only nominal and the many hours of rehearsal that are required of them are given because they love good music and have a feeling of pride in playing it well. It is a genuine pleasure to work with them.

The ambitious schedule of the A. S. U. O. should do a lot towards acquainting the students of Oregon with the talent in their midst. The band concert provides the next opportunity.

Cordially yours,
REX UNDERWOOD,
Head, Dept. of String Instruments.

the whole. There is George Dangerfield's "Bengal Mutiny," for an example, in which a man who should know the whole story describes in a reasonably small space and without too definite a bias just what happened to India in 1857.

The Sepoy uprisings were "sprung" by a most insignificant lever, namely the refusal of the native troops to use ammunition greased in a certain way. But the effects of this silly chosen grease upon British and Indian history are visible today, and for this reason Mr. Dangerfield's explanation has a certain timeliness as well as a considerable historical value.

Campus Calendar

(Continued from Page One)
table for Eugene ministers at the Methodist church at 11 o'clock Monday. He will speak on a phase of the psychology of religion.
Temenids will meet Sunday at 5 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Weirick, 765 East 17th avenue. The illness of Mrs. Dunn has necessitated the change.
The Young People's Christian Endeavor society will have charge of the regular Sunday evening church service at 5 p. m. tomorrow at the First Christian church.