

# 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 achievement as an end in itself, whereas the objective of education is providing adequate spiritual and intellectual training for youth of today—the citizenship of tomorrow.

The University should be a place where 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 confidence in 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 Schwarz.

## FACULTY INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

CONTINUAL insertion of the faculty wage scale in the mire of politics can have only one ultimate result. It will bring about intellectual sterility by so harassing and terrifying the instructors that the majority of them will hesitate to express their honest convictions and sincere beliefs. At present the legislature is booting the question of faculty salaries about like a football. Confronted by the possibility of losing their positions or being reduced to a minimum wage, men with families are becoming economic cowards. A definite and satisfactory settlement must be decided upon immediately, or we will lose the foremost advantages to be derived from our faculty members.

Outstanding professors are valuable only so long as they express their honest convictions. They must tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth. We do not want distorted platitudes. We want facts. I take neither an intelligent professor nor a high-salaried one to repeat incidents from books. Any individual of grade-school standing can pass on to others the fact that Columbus discovered a new continent in 1492. So far as the actual relation of details are concerned, we might as well dispense with professors entirely and obtain our information from books.

But that is not what we want. We desire to have our professors free from fear; we want them to be able to be courageous enough to express their opinions and ideas without being forced to take a "between you and me and the lamp-post" attitude about it.

There is no censorship worse than self-restraint. It would be far better for the faculty men to be ordered to withhold certain specific facts from their students than to have them gradually impose close-mouthed restrictions upon themselves. And the latter most certainly will come to pass if the current issue of faculty salaries is not decided satisfactorily within the immediate future.

There is no doubt that a noteworthy faculty personnel is one of the greatest assets a university can enjoy. Oregon is fortunate in being in that position at present. It is to be hoped that the state legislature is sufficiently aware of this fact. Discretion must be observed at Salem in future legislation regarding higher education.

The three student envoys who represented the University at the capital last week found a considerable number of senators and representatives authentically informed on the desirability of maintaining an independent and capable faculty here. They did their utmost to convey the facts to those not already acquainted with them.

We now await with interest the outcome of the affair. It is to be hoped that the legislature will forward intellectual freedom and progress at the University by giving the faculty the consideration it merits.

## TOLL THE BELLS

TONIGHT Dime Crawl once more holds forth from 6:30 to 7:30.

After all the higgling back and forth between the men's and women's houses, it will be interesting to see if the time-honored affair can be put over

once more. All institutions out-live their usefulness. Dime Crawl seems to be about ready to fold up and make room for some new money-making scheme that will obtain more whole-hearted support.

It was a great institution while it lasted, but it lasted too long.

## THEY COST TOO MUCH

RACHMANINOFF and artists of his calibre cannot appear on the concert schedule of the A. S. U. O. for the pure and simple reason that they charge entirely too much for recitals. The Emerald yesterday took exception to the concert schedule because it contains no visiting artists. Mr. Rosson yesterday explained why.

Musicians of the class of Rachmaninoff, Kreisler, Tibbett and Madame Schumann-Heink must be paid a fee of approximately \$3,000 for appearances. The madame was here several years ago, but on a percentage basis. She is the only artist of the class ever to listen to such a proposition, let alone suggest it.

Figures for three of the numbers on the schedule of last year are Kedroff brothers, \$500; Enesco, \$500; Portland Symphony orchestra, \$1,000. The total income from all concerts was approximately \$1,100. Funds were taken from the A. S. U. O. treasury to make up the difference. These came from football profits, primarily.

Inclusion of musicians of the class of Rachmaninoff on the concert schedule has been one of the ideals of Mr. Rosson. But, as he points out, it must await the discovery of greater sources of revenue.

However, should artists who have not yet attained the great heights of Rachmaninoff and his peers visit the Northwest, it is to be hoped that the executive council will be able to find ways and means of bringing them here. The concert schedules of past years has been one of outstanding advantages of the University campus over those who do not include this feature in student body activities.

The executive councils and the graduate manager are to be commended for their work in the past along this line. The present administration should do everything possible to carry on.

## PRaise TO THE BALL COMMITTEE

THE DELIGHTFUL little note which appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column yesterday is very touching. It goes to such an extent in its praise and encomiums that one is tempted to believe that the committee which handled the senior ball was almost superhuman in its ability and competency. One almost might believe that the chairman of the senior ball himself was present when the letter was written, so direct is it in its appeal, so authentic is it in its frank discussion of the momentous problems that confront annually Oregon's most distinguished executive bodies—its dance committees.

## On Other Campuses

WHEN an out-and-out politician launches an attack on academic freedom of thought, we students become angry and beligerent.

But when such an attack comes from the ranks of college and university faculties, we are more discouraged and sad than angry.

Such an example of treachery to academic ideals comes to our attention in an almost humiliating way. We are wont to pride ourselves upon the Wisconsin tradition of liberalism; hence we smile with superiority when we read the folk-lore of benightedness which the American Mercury gleefully prints in its "Americana" section. However, in a recent issue there appears, under the sub-heading "Wisconsin," the following:

United Press despatch from Hartford, Conn.:  
Atheists should be barred from college and university faculties, in the opinion of Dr. Irving Maurer, president of Beloit college, Beloit, Wis. "America has enough able men in its teaching profession to make it inexcusable for university faculties to have among their members non-believers," Dr. Maurer declared in a sermon here.

First, the existence of some 200 Christian sects in the United States makes the task of objectively defining either the true Christian faith or the typical Christian personality impossibly difficult. In case any group of men feel that they have found the one true faith, the only course open to them by virtue of the Bill of Rights is to set up their own educational systems—beyond that they have no business and no right, legal or otherwise, to press their opinions. When it comes to educational institutions supported by the state, there can be no justice be no co-ercion of any sort to compel universities or schools of any sort to make a religious creed a passport to a teaching position.

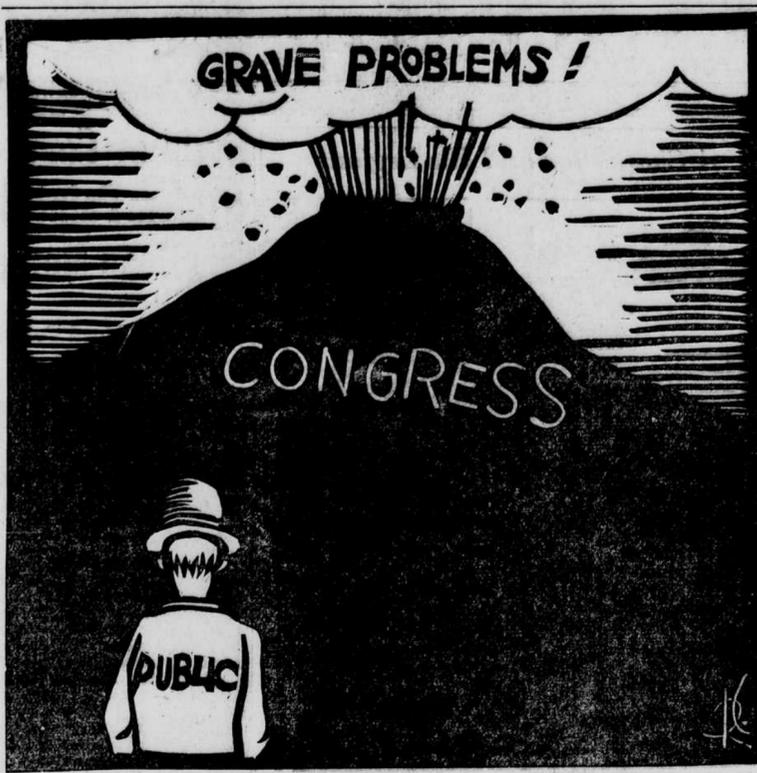
Second, only the blind can say that religious beliefs constitute a necessarily effective prophylaxis against immoral or criminal behavior, or that unbelief per se leads to crime and vice. Two striking examples will suffice: The New York tabloid Daily News informed us that Commissioner Farley—he of the "tin-box"—goes to Communion every day; by contrast, the benevolence of such unbelievers as Clarence Darrow and Abraham Lincoln is well known.

Third, even assuming that it is undesirable for young people to break away from the faith of their fathers—and this, let us stress, we see no reason to deny—it does not follow that the presence of an agnostic, atheist, or what you will, in the faculty of a school will taint the whole or any large part of a student community with unbelief. Unbelief comes in most cases from conflict and introspection and study of a quite personal sort; by the time a student is ready to listen to any argument against an ancestral creed he has usually already lost it.

Lastly, modern education rests upon a frank bias, namely, that the pursuit of knowledge and the development of scientific studies is directed toward one and only one goal: the discovery and cherishing of truth. This principle the University of Wisconsin has attempted to make its own: re-read the "University Creed" which appears daily at the head of this editorial page.

The history of science teaches beyond any possible doubt that wherever orthodoxy of any kind is rigidly enforced, the tree of knowledge is sterile. Without unconformity with the contemporary roundsmen of the orthodox, we would have seen no Descartes, no Galileo, no Newton, no La Place, no Darwin—nor, had his orthodoxy been consistent, a Pasteur.—Wisconsin Cardinal.

## Vesuvius - By KEN FERGUSON



## A Message to Garcia

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

By BURT BROWN BARKER  
(Vice-President of University of Oregon)

### Taxocracy

THIS title is created in keeping with two new movements: (a) tendency to coin new words; (b) enthusiasm of the moment for a new sociological viewpoint.

Although the title is the child of the writer, he hopes it is not a spoiled or petted one, and is entirely willing for it to take its share of buffeting at the hands of a critical world.

How is the new word defined? I presume that is a fair question, and hence, following the example of other coiners of words, I reply, taxocracy is the new social attitude of the Taxocrat. Then you ask, what is a Taxocrat, and I reply that an anti-taxocrat is a sponger.

The newspapers of Portland recently carried the story of a certain rich man who had expressed himself as being opposed to the real property tax, the income tax, the intangibles tax, the sales tax, the automobile tax, and every other kind of tax which he had heard advocated recently.

Those who saw the army of the unemployed descend on the legislature in Salem on January 9, saw a banner which read "Let the rich pay the taxes."

In the opinion of the writer, the rich man and the army of the unemployed are in the same class—and both are wrong. We seem to have reached a point in America where the mere mention of taxes makes most people see red, and, unless we change our attitude in this respect, we may have a taste of red. We appear to be experiencing a tax complex, and any tax discussion at once produces an abnormal reaction.

This is not only unfortunate, but unjustified. The trouble has arisen for two reasons: (a) the feeling that tax money is not economical-ly used; (b) we have forgotten the returns we receive from taxes. The presence of either of these is enough to upset our sober judgment, and the conjunction of the two sets up reactions which may be fatal in their results.

It is not the purpose of this article to contend that our tax system is all spent economically. It would be strange if it were so. But spent, I wonder if the budget of any reader would stand the test of strict scrutiny by an economic expert. Economy does not seem to be a thing born in us like an appetite. Rather it seems to be something beaten into humans by a cruel taskmaster. Hard as it is to reconcile one's self to this procedure, nevertheless I am one who believes that economy is necessary and concedes its importance in our government.

My concern, however, lies in the second of the two above mentioned reasons, namely that we have forgotten the returns we receive from our taxes. Just as the rain falls upon both the just and the unjust, so the benefits of our taxes fall upon both the rich and the poor. If both profit, why should not both pay? I do not say equally, but I do say pay. In every phase of life we are constantly stressing the value of responsibility. Our parents stressed it in our childhood. Our teachers stressed it in school days. Our business men stress it

and insist on it in every phase of our commercial life.

We frankly admit that it is only as one assumes responsibility that he progresses. We judge men and women in terms of their willingness to carry burdens. The non-burden-bearer grows flabby and weak. We admit it, seemingly, in every realm of life—except in the matter of paying taxes. And why I ask, do we hypothecate a system of taxation on a principle which we condemn in every other activity of life?

It has occurred to me that the answer is, that we have become so accustomed to accept the benefits and protections of our government that we have taken them for granted. Consequently, we have not only forgotten what our government does for us, but we have likewise forgotten that all which it does is a result of the taxes we pay. It seems that such must be the case else we would not lose our bearings so quickly at the mere mention of taxes.

But it behooves every person to recall that he conducts his business in all its various ramifications because he can enforce his contracts. He can enforce his contracts because there is a judge in a judicial system which keeps their terms sacred. This judge and this judicial system are supported by the taxes we pay. Let us not think that this is a system set up to protect the rich merchants only. Such is not the case. Its ramifications touch every contractual relation in life from the merchant prince to the laborer digging the ditch. It is immaterial how small the pay or how humble the task, the ability to collect for the services is made possible by the courts supported by our taxes.

Thus it is evident that you are able to earn money only because of the taxes you pay. But this is not all. After you earn your money you are able to build and protect your home because an insurance company is willing to insure it. Why? Because there is a fire department at hand. And who pays for the fire department? Your taxes. Then after you have protection for your home, you wish your savings guarded. You put them in a bank or you buy a bond and put it with your other valuables in a safe deposit box. But why can a bank undertake to safeguard your savings or maintain safe deposit vaults? Because there is a police department. And who pays for this department? Your taxes. This protection, therefore, is enjoyed by every citizen, however rich and however poor. It is this protection which makes it possible for us to live in peace, free from molestation and spoliation. At present writing there is an unusual activity in robbery and other forms of theft, giving one some conception of what the conditions would rapidly develop into but for our protection under our police powers.

Take one more instance—education. No family is too poor or too large to take advantage of our public schools. It is the open door by which the children can better their conditions and alleviate the conditions of their struggling parents. America is full of poor boys and girls who have gone far up the ladder because of the open school house. And who pays for the up-

keep of these schools? Your taxes.

Did you ever stop to think how you could earn a single dollar without our judicial system to enforce your contract? Or how you would protect your home from fire if you had to do it alone? Or how you would protect your home and your savings from marauders, if you were dependent on your own resources? Have you any idea how we would be living today but for the opportunities our schools have opened to our millions of poor boys and girls? What would be the condition of illiteracy and of its handmaiden, crime, but for our great educational system built up and supported by taxes?

My contention is that our taxes protect alike the rich and the poor, that the man or the woman who takes all the advantages of them and spends his time and his talent seeking ways to evade his share of the burden is little other than a sponger on society.

In my opinion, much of our present difficulty in our tax problem is due to the fact that our people have the wrong reaction to the payment of taxes. Probably this is due to two things. First, they do not appreciate fully what our taxes do for them; and secondly, they have not been willing to assume their share of the burden. Too many have never paid any tax. This means that this class feels tax-exempt. This encourages others to attempt to evade taxes. Such is a vicious system destined to weaken and break down character by encouraging the evading of duty, rather than strengthen it by encouraging one to assume his full share of the burden.

I therefore contend that we need Taxocracy—anocracy of taxpayers in which practically every mature and responsible person assumes and carries some part of the load of government. It is not enough that this payment be indirect and unconscious sort which argumentatively most persons can be shown to pay. But it should be a conscious assumption and a direct payment of a tax in order that each payer can proudly and justly claim that he is working at the task and lifting at the load. If we can get this sense of tax responsibility, we would have fewer tax problems and fewer fears for the safety of our government.

## promenade by carol hurlburt

TODAY we have the pleasure of announcing that fatal No. 6! Jim Emmett selects: Count Anselmo del Pozzo, because he not only has the eyes of an Italian brigand, the stride of a Caesar, and the jaw of a Mussolini, but because he is one of the ten best dressed men on the campus.

Mr. Emmett will select four more men before the role of ten is complete. As soon as these ten men have been brought properly before the public eye, I am thinking of running the names of the ten best-dressed women, but I put that up to your consideration. If you want to know who these chic and charming women are, let me know, otherwise their names will forever remain a mystery.

Alarmists talk vaguely of war with Japan. You read of the Yellow Peril in every paper. You hear about it on street corners. And if you read further, you come across the vague prophecies of wide-eyed oracles who predict the

revolt of the black races. Perhaps you remember all the anti-Turkish propaganda. The point is, as some authority explains it, that due to modern transportation whereby man has attained angel wings to fly the air and sainted slippers to tread upon the waters, we are now 11 times nearer any given point than we used to be.

Due to this "meeting" of East and West, I have often wondered just what influence the Orient has had upon our dress.

Not long ago one of the leading Parisian designers showed a tea gown called "Seduction after the Japanese." Created in shining white satin, the subtly molded bodice fell away in long folds to the floor. The deep kimono sleeves were lined with a brilliant cerise.

One of the most startling and unusual of the spring fabrics is a cotton which has been imported from Java and is used for brief bathing suits and "sun-burned" beach dresses. This Javanese cloth is vivid and startling, printed in huge splotchy colors.

The latest sensation is from Africa—that land of surprises. It seems that a very charming woman, the Comtesse de Maigret, visited in Turkey, was entranced by the fez, brought one back to Paris and asked Maria Guy to copy it for her.

No sooner said than done and now the tallest hat we've seen on a woman's head in the last decade has become the hue and cry of the milliners. (And why did le bon Dieu create so many short men?) This new toque adds to that tall, vertical, giraffish look.

One of these toques is of red felt, is crushed in on top, and has black coq feathers flat along the side. There is another one, from Suzanne Talbot's salon, that is of pale green blistered silk, and is made to look like a Cossack's hat with military cords in white and red. Louise Bourbon fashioned one of black crepe, called it "Lance Pierre" because it looks like the headgear affected by the Bengal Lancers.

We Select for Promenade: Edward Holbrooke (Silent) Simpson, because he says that he received his greatest thrill the day he was selected for Promenade.

## A Decade Ago

From Daily Emerald  
February 8, 1923

**Happy Days**  
The Thetas led the campus grade list for fall term, in the grade list issued today. Their grade point was 2.94. Friendly had headed the men's list with a high score of 3.26. The Fijis were at the top of the frat column.

**Artichokes?**  
Women's houses will have to decide whether they will wear corsages for formal affairs, dances, the intra-fraternity council decided today. A campus wit suggested that possibly vegetables could be used instead.

**Use Sign Language**  
Twenty-six freshmen were elected today to To-Ko-Lo, sophomore service honorary.

**Second Carnegie**  
President Campbell has given over \$25,000 in gifts to the University of Oregon it was revealed today. This amount does not include numerous smaller gifts.

## Assault and Battery by Parks Hitchcock

Howls have been heard emanating from the Minnesota Rotary club recently that they have been given a raw deal on this "Best-looking Man on the Campus" idea. Officials of that august body claim that their choice, Raymond Joseph (Dutch) Morse, was never officially recognized and that he deserves recognition. Appears he won out over such noted beauty experts as Jim Gemle, Dick Neuberger, and a man named Kuppenbender, Henry L. Kuppenbender, of Winnipeg, Saskatchewan. (Nobody seems to know much about Kuppenbender except it has been definitely proved that he once lived in Great Falls, Montana, where he ran a drug store. All that was in 1910, though, and nobody seems to care.)

We select for Lemonade: Carol (Mash) Hurlburt, because she eats crackers in editing class.

Along with the winter term Dime Crawl tonight, goes our advice to those who attend:

1. Wear your boy scout uniform or try to look like Andrew Jackson (No one seems to know how to look like Andrew Jackson so maybe you'd better try Bob Hall.)
2. Tell the girls you are the Fuller brush man. (Don't try this at the Kappa house.)
3. Stay home and read a good book.

Rumor hath it that Waldo Schumacher, eminent political science expert, is repaying the nurse who took care of him in his recent illness with attentions of the same nature. Harry Handball wants to know "Who Takes Care of the

## Washington Bystander.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—(AP)—There is perhaps no record of a tribute to the memory of a professional soldier more remarkable than the presentation of a memorial portrait of the late General Tasker H. Bliss to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

Here was a man whose life was devoted to the profession of arms. Yet no less an authority on the efforts of the world to put aside arms for peaceful methods than Elihu Root found it expedient at \$7 to leave his retirement and hail him as scholar, statesman and ardent seeker of world peace.

"I hope that General Bliss' spirit will remain with the council and that in fellowship with him our country may be brought into perpetual peaceful relations with all the world," Mr. Root said.

Former War Secretary Newton Baker described General Bliss as "the most scholarly person I ever knew."

Here was a soldier, he said, who read Greek and Latin as easily as English, who had a workable command of French, German, Spanish and Italian, who was a geologist and an expert in Oriental botany, all as side lines to his passion for history and the part arms have played in history, for probing into the philosophy underlying every great revolutionary cycle.

Baker learned that side of Bliss in night-long vigils at the war department during the war when transports bearing American troops to the front were entering the submarine bone and when, as Baker said, "no one of use who had any part in sending them there could sleep."

After the peace conference, Mr. Baker added, President Wilson had said there had been "no shoulder so solid as General Bliss's upon which to rest his hand" in those trying days.

If it were left to the Bystander to carve a fitting epitaph for General Bliss, he would seek words from the lips of General Bliss himself. They were spoken to the "big three" at the peace conference, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson, at a critical moment when a plan was advanced by Marshal Foch for throwing a military patrol around Russia's plunge into bolshevism to prevent by force its spread to the rest of the world. Clemenceau had called Foch to explain his plan. Wilson summoned Bliss to answer.

The general dismissed detailed arrangements on the proposal with a wave of the hand. He assumed, he said, that his view was desired as to whether there should be any such patrol at all. Then he launched into a brief summary of the great revolutionary cycles in history.

If no new idea in human progress were involved in the Russian revolution, this soldier said, ultimately it would fall of its own weight; yet if it was founded on an idea, armed force could not curb it.

"Beyonets never halted an idea," General Bliss said, and those words said, and those words might well be graven on his tombstone.

## Emerald Of the Air

Listen—Every Monday Carol Hurlburt presents an interesting and vivacious quarter hour of fashions. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays are devoted to news and special features, such as lectures, debates, reviews, etc. On Fridays Bruce Hamby, Emerald sports editor, discusses current activity in the world of athletics. Saturdays wind up the week with a quarter, and sometimes half, hour of diversified musical talent. At 7:15 on Tuesday evenings George Callas and Barney Clark collaborate in the presentation of a truly individual dramatic program.

All this at your command! Are you listening? News today at 12:15—all that's heard, all that's seen; turn the dial of your radio, and into the room the news will flow.

Caretakers Daughter," or am I wrong?

ON THE POLICE BLOTTER: Homer Stahl looking gloomy . . . Ken Linklater philosophizing . . . a lot of people of no importance . . . Firpo looking mournful after his recent operation . . . Don Caswell absorbing some coffee . . . Bill Shumate coming or going . . .

Why Not Look at Your Heels? Everyone Else Does  
Let Us Do Your Shoe Repairing  
CAMPUS SHOE REPAIR