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University of Oregon, Eugene

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The Oregon Daily Emerald, official student publication of the University of Oregon, Eugene, issued daily except Sunday and Monday during the college year. Entered in the postoffice at Eugene, Oregon, as second-class matter. Subscription rates, \$2.50 a year.

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 University should be a place where classroom experience contacts about stimulating and train youth for the most effective use of all the resources with which nature has endowed them. Difficult and challenging problems of the typical 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.

CAMPUS BEER LEGISLATION

A NUMBER of minorities would have the Emerald protest the recent enactment against 3.2 per cent beer in campus living organizations. We have refused to do so. This paper is in sympathy with such legislation and will support it. Alcoholic beverages should not be permitted in the living quarters of students attending a state-supported institution. The people of Oregon, whose money maintains this school, would not want it so, and their wishes should be respected above all others.

The only local beer legislation with which we disagree to date is that establishing boundaries about the campus, preventing the sale of draught beer within the restricted area. It is at once both incongruous and unwise to permit beer to be dispensed virtually everywhere else in the city—even near high schools and grade schools—and yet prohibit its sale near the University. By this we do not mean that students should drink beer. We believe quite to the contrary. But when it can be sold two blocks from here, why establish a limited area, thus doing little more than penalizing merchants near the campus and making a short walk essential to those who cannot resist the temptation to imbibe in the foamy lager?

THERE also have come to us numerous inquiries regarding the beer regulations concerning students. Briefly summarized, the situation is tantamount to the following:

Students may drink beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content, but must not bring it into the dormitories or fraternities and sororities. Under no circumstances, can they become intoxicated or hilarious from the influence of beer or any other beverage. Such conduct will lead to immediate action by the authorities, probably probation or dismissal.

To analyze the situation even more pointedly, liquor regulations for students will be practically the same as they were before congress' beer enactment, except that it will be legal to drink 3.2 per cent beer in licensed places. Rules of conduct and deportment remain as they were.

BECAUSE they will be able to consume the foamed lager without fear of prohibitionists and self-appointed keepers of the public morals, a greater burden of proof than ever before will fall upon the individual students. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, 3.2 per cent beer in sufficient quantities can produce hilarity. The students of the University will have to bear this in mind. Regardless of time and place, they should conduct themselves with decorum. Higher education has its back to the wall and we should do nothing to jeopardize it further. The University is in no position to sustain a barrage of criticism from the newspapers and citizenry, merely because some of its number are foolish and incapable of accepting responsibility.

Seekers of the Charybdis of intoxication should remember that:

FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE LADDER

IF THERE were ever a Japanese Horatio Alger, he would have found much inspiration from Yosuke Matsuoka, University of Oregon alumnus, who visits our campus Friday.

His father was a wholesale dealer in cured fish, and traded with a large junk between his native place and north Japan. By the time young Matsuoka had finished the primary school, his father had met with large financial losses through speculation. The family estate had to be sold and the family was forced to the severest economy to live. In spite of this reverse of fortune, the parents never ceased to give encouragement to their ambitious son, hoping that some day he would be able to receive the education he so greatly desired.

Seeing that the family income would not allow him to gain a higher education at home, young Matsuoka found himself deeply hoping he might be able to come to the United States to study. Eventually his hopes were realized; for he learned that a relative of the family was coming to this country for commercial purposes and he would be able to come, too. He arrived in the United States at the age of 13. For a time he lived in Portland, where he did the humble work open to young members of his race. One of his jobs was that of a coffee peddler.

By working for his own support and going to school at the same time, he managed to finish his education in the United States, graduating from the University of Oregon with honors at the age of 22.

Practically unknown at that time, today he is known throughout the world as the individual selected above the heads of all the Japanese array of diplomats to speak the message of Japan before the assembled representatives of the world at Geneva.

Certainly, he is one of the most famous personages in world diplomacy. The University of Oregon is proud of him, more proud than if he had been a native American. The fact that he came here as a poor boy from a foreign nation and another race makes our interest in him even greater, our pride even stronger.

ON LITERATURE

DR. GLENN FRANK, president of Wisconsin University and nationally famed educator, gives a few pointers on the value of reading literature. Dr. Frank points out that it will primarily help the reader find an outlet, and reconciles him in a large degree to the commonplace.

It is not unusual to have pseudo-educators and ladies' club lecturers rant upon the glorification of the writing profession and the colossal value of its output, but it is indeed news to hear such uncompromising words as these upon the subject.

It is perhaps regrettable, but nevertheless true, that the vast majority of people in this world are snowed under with the commonplace, if they are not themselves the constituents of this mob. It is not by building aerial castles, such as are skillfully portrayed by longwinded exploitationists of literature, that people will become reconciled to the realities of life, but rather by a keener study of this life, in which the greater literature excels.

Dr. Frank has spoken wisely on a difficult subject. To him due praise.

The current "Maedchen in Uniform" at the Colonial theatre offers something new in pictures. Its uniqueness has been praised by critics, educators and dramatists throughout the nation.

*A quail hunters' club has been organized at Bowling Green, Ky.

Contemporary Opinion

The Muckrakers

LINCOLN STEFFENS, leader of the group known as the "muckrakers," who set the country by its ears back at the beginning of the century, will pay a visit to Oregon this month. He will be heard April 14 at a special assembly at the University of Oregon.

The address will be especially interesting to those who have read Mr. Steffens' autobiography, published a year or so ago, and in which he looks back thoughtfully upon those years under the first Roosevelt when he and Dooley and others, on the old McClure's, were setting the world aright. The autobiography is particularly amusing in that the author appears to reach the conclusion that on the whole the black-dyed villains he hunted down were better people than the reformers with whom he worked. In almost every case where he entered a city for the purpose of exposing bossism he found the boss ready and willing to join in any practical plan of public betterment, whereas the righteous and the over-holy ordinarily made matters worse by ignoring the practical defects of human nature. In city after city he found the same impasse, and in the end even he did not know what to do about it.

Mr. Steffens outlines the career of a reform leader somewhat as follows: He stirs up the best people of a city and gets himself elected mayor, whereupon he drives out the gambling houses, bawdy houses, lotteries, punch boards and what-nots. The best people support him for a few months, until they begin to find their properties becoming vacated, their restaurants poorly patronized, their sales declining. An undercover reaction sets in. This, however, is not apparent to the rest of the state, which reads of the new mayor's exploits with approval. The mayor finds himself in a position where he can be elected governor of the state, but where he probably cannot be re-elected mayor. So he takes the decisive step and goes on to the gubernatorial mansion.

In some cases there is still another step. The people may soon be so eager to get the governor out of the capital that they elect him senator, or his state reforms may attract so much attention that he is elected president or vice-president by the approving nation.

It is not a pretty picture, and it is certainly not so invariable a law as Mr. Steffens would seek to make it out. In general, politics is much cleaner than it was in the early days of corporation corruption. Out of the periodical reforms have come an accumulation of good laws and honest methods that is not lost in the years of backsliding. The muckrakers proved that complete reform could not be achieved suddenly rather than that it could not be achieved at all. Young reformers are surely to heed this.—Morning Oregonian.

Spring Is Here!

By STANLEY ROBE



The Oregon State System of Higher Education

(This is one of a series of articles describing the various schools and departments under the system put into effect at the start of the current college year by the state board of higher education.)

Home Economics

SALEM, April 5.—(Special)—

More uniform lower division and service courses in home economics on the Corvallis and Eugene campuses, together with complete upper division major curricula in this field on the Corvallis campus are provided in the unified organization of that school.

Under the new arrangement, which is in general accord with the recommendation of the federal survey report on Oregon higher education, course offerings on the two campuses are decreased by more than 28 per cent while the combined budget for next year will be about 14 per cent under this year. At the same time choice of major curricula in the school at Corvallis has been increased from two to three while at Eugene the lower division and service courses offered have been given exactly the same content as corresponding courses at Corvallis.

Heading this school and directing the work on both campuses is Ava B. Milam, dean of the school at Oregon State college since 1911. Dean Milam holds bachelor and master's degrees from the University of Chicago and has taken further advanced training at the University of Chicago and Columbia university. She has had wide experience in organizing home economics work both here and abroad, having but recently returned from the Orient where she assisted in organization work in home economics at a number of the universities in Japan, China, and Korea.

Home economics work as offered in Oregon is recognized as manifold in scope, with training in homemaking fundamental in all of the three major curricula which together prepare students for general homemaking, for teaching, for home economics extension, for institutional management or other administrative work, and even for some commercial fields.

A professional curriculum is offered in which students follow a more prescribed and technical course even in the first two years, to a certain extent. This curriculum, leading to a bachelor of science degree, fulfills the requirements for Smith-Hughes or other home economics teaching, home economics extension work or other professional positions in this field. It provides the groundwork as well for the graduate study leading to a master's degree which is also offered at Corvallis.

The second is a more general curriculum for those interested primarily in the study of home economics in combination with other cultural and professional subjects. Students wishing to teach home economics with possibly one or two other subjects may register in this curriculum. In this curriculum the students are required to complete minor norms in some other department of the college, and definite course sequences are arranged in combination with work in the sciences, humanities, secretarial training and journalism.

A third and still more general curriculum arranged permits taking work toward a degree in home economics on completion of any general lower division course. It allows for not more than one-third of the total credits for a degree to be in home economics and

a minimum of 41 of these credits in the junior and senior years, 25 of which are prescribed.

Both the second and third curricula lead to bachelor of science degrees and both may be entered by students taking lower division work on either the Corvallis or Eugene campus, while for the professional curricula the freshman and sophomore work is offered only at Corvallis.

The lower division and service courses in home economics at Eugene will include 12 lower division and three upper division courses, affording training in foods and nutrition, clothing and textiles including selection and construction, home planning and furnishing, child development and household management.

At Corvallis the work is divided into the major departments of clothing, textiles and related arts; foods and nutrition; household administration, including child development and parent education, institutional economics and home economics education.

On the administrative staff are Dean Milam, with Veta Smyth, secretary, and Bertha Kollas, stenographer. Others at Corvallis are Jessamine C. Williams, professor of foods and nutrition; Alma C. Fritchhoff, professor of clothing, textiles and related arts, to be on sabbatical leave this coming year; A. Grace Johnson, professor of household administration, also to take sabbatical leave; Sara W. Prentiss, professor of child development and parent education; Melissa Hunter, professor of institutional economics (part time only in instruction); Mildred Chamberlain, associate professor of clothing, textiles and related arts; Georgia Bibe, assistant professor in institutional economics (part time in instruction); Lillian Taylor, Willetta Moore and Alta Garrison, instructors in foods and nutrition; Gertrude Strickland, Margaret Brew and Dorothea Muth (part time), instructors in clothing, textiles and related arts; Vera H.

and brought a rump steak for the hungry brothers. After they ate it, he disclosed the fact that it was horse meat. Nearly started a panic.

Jimmy Gilbert was discussing the beer situation the other day when he happened to lament the deplorable situation the "bootleggers and blind piggers" had brought this country to. But, dean, keeping your eyes closed has some advantages.

Assault and Battery

Parks Hitchcock

Today's prize yarn is all about Tecker McDonald. Seems he had a strange interlude last term and in the midst of it he not only ordered but paid for 15 wheelbarrows from some salesman. Next morning he forgot all about them, but they showed up the other day, all fifteen. Plans to rent them out after beer comes back to carry your friends home in.

Karl Onthank says that if any student becomes hilarious or intoxicated on beer he must suffer the inevitable consequences. Yeah, a hangover.

We nominate for the Keg club (and a pass to the Colonial) Rusty Woodward, for reasons best not divulged.

Had a fracas up at the SPE house the other day. Seems Ed Schlischer came back from Port-

Brandon and Eleanor Spike, (part time), instructors in household administration; Mary E. Thomas and Margaret Eckelman, fellows in household administration.

The staff on the Eugene campus is directed by Dean Milam and headed by Mabel Wood, assistant professor of foods and nutrition, transferred from Corvallis. Miss Wood teaches foods and nutrition and home management courses. Others listed on the staff at Eugene are Lillian Tingie, professor of household arts, to take sabbatical leave; and Mary E. Starr, instructor in clothing and textiles. Professor Prentiss and Associate Professor Chamberlain, both of the Corvallis staff, teach the "Child Care and Training" and "Home Planning and Furnishing" courses respectively one term each year.

MUSINGS

By CYNTHIA LILJEQVIST

AND then came spring vacation and our so-called college "big shot," accomplishment worn, and mentally fatigued, must wend his weary way homeward. And then . . .

"Well, I guess the family was pretty proud of me when I went home this vacation. You see I'd just been elected chairman of the Pancake Drive for the Big Society and that job bears a lot of weight with it. I certainly felt my station."

"Everyone regarded me kind of high and tried their best to find out how I'd pulled such a big position. This business of knowing how to be strategic is a gift, I guess, and other people can't understand. Dad had never been to college so he wouldn't catch on to the finer points. I just said:

"Well, dad, you've got to know a lot about human nature. You've got to sell yourself. If you know how to handle people, then everything is yours. And that's the pancake deal on a platter."

"And then dad said, with a quivering in his voice and it was really touching:

"My boy, we're mighty proud of you, you've done us noble. Your mother and I always knew you'd make good."

"And then dad's hand shot out, not like it used to, but shook mine and he looked into my eyes and I

could tell he was proud of me. Mother cried and fussed a little and I would have stayed at home that night only there are a lot of sides to the beer question that the community hasn't understood and I thought maybe I'd better lubricate—I mean elucidate it for them. And the family didn't care; they were glad I'd become a thinker and believed that tomorrow's citizens should express themselves early.

"And the old gang soon understood what I meant when I said I didn't have time to pal around any more. If one's to be a leader, he should observe and not participate in what the common men who haven't belonged to a fraternity do.

"It'll be pretty fine when I go back to school again. My picture will be on all the pancake posters and the papers ought to star me. A lot of fellows wanted that job but I was smart. I could see where the grades wouldn't amount to half as much as my contacts, so I spent my time doing real things. All great men have started out that way. (I was never very interested in grades anyway.)

"And another thing, the women go for an action man. And being right there socially is one of the main requirements for B. S. O. C. (Big Shot on Campus.) I might need the women some day. Anyone can be a bookworm."

A New Yorker At Large

By MARK BARRON

NEW YORK, April 5.—This is just by way of observation, a story without moral appended because there is no desire to become involved in a treatise on economics. I merely pass it along as one of a myriad of tales that make up the fabric that is New York.

It was only a few nights ago when I sat in an obscure restaurant on Sixth avenue talking to a New York business man who was when I first met him (six years ago) head of a firm that could risk a million dollars without hesitation on any enterprise. Money rolled into his bank accounts in a flood.

"You remember when we first met," he recalled. "I was riding the boom market then like a fellow on a surf board. I wouldn't fool with anything less than a million dollar deal."

"At that time I had some dealings with a Kentucky financier, one of those big frogs in a little puddle type. I had made him an offer to come in with me. He not only refused, but offered me a counter proposition.

"He told me that I was riding high in New York then, but such a ski ride must tumble some time. He asked me if I wouldn't send him \$100 a week to invest in the small town where he lived, and \$100 was like a penny to me. I couldn't be bothered fooling with such small amounts.

"Well, the end of the story is that my Kentucky friend is still the big frog in his home town, his business enterprises are going great and I would be comparatively prosperous now if I had taken the trouble to send him that \$100 a week. Instead, New York finally crumbled at my feet, and here I am with a skinned nose and a bank roll that totals \$428.

There are many other such tales that would convince one that the folk back in the small towns are riding through the troublesome economic months with more gracefulness than the people in metropolitan centers.

In New York many people are

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 Peril Averted

To the Editor of the Emerald: Sir: The anti-3.2 stand of the University authorities will be received with relief by many faculty folk. These remember the overconfidence given to off-key singers in the days when a couple of bottles of beer would inevitably start some impromptu quartet debauching (no, not debauching, Mr. Printer) in the general direction of "Sweet Adeline" at 1 o'clock in the morning.

So these professors see perils in any such sort of overconfidence on the part of any class member. One or two "students" fortified by 3.2 brew into an uninformed valor worthy of harder work could spout the wrong answers too amusingly. Even the moist Mencken advises limiting one's libations to times when there is no serious work ahead. There is no such time for anyone connected with higher education. And so, we conclude, it seems fortunate that class sessions are not to be made any funnier than they are at present.

G. T.

More Musings

To the Editor of the Emerald: Sir: Did you ever sit in Condon library on a fine spring morning and watch the Snipe Hunter at work? His prey is not a common species of bird, but rather a choice delicacy known in the vulgar parlance as a cigarette butt.

After the future barristers and budding bond salesmen retreat from the commerce and law school curbs to the inner sanctuaries of learning, a very ragged and decrepit individual of some sixty years awakens from apparent slumber against a telephone pole, gazes warily up and down the street to see that no one is looking and then, with one foot in the gutter and the other on the curb, stoops along the street and picks up all the snipes that have not been smoked "too goddam short." The find is usually quite satisfactory, for the snipe hunter, with a glance of approval, if not satisfaction, pockets the mess and wanders down the drag.

There's no moral unless you want to create one, except that if you smoke too long the snipe will be too short. Or if you want to be realistic, with a population of 2,000 students, percentages would indicate that in the present organization of society one or two of us are scheduled to take the old man's place thirty years from now.

—Incognito.

actually hungry and suffering, and their only sources of aid are charity organizations or bread lines.

Now, I'll point out why I think the people in rural districts fare better.

A few weeks ago I was visiting a man who owns a huge plantation in South Carolina. "The depression has done one thing for us here in the country," he told me. "It's taught us how to live without money. There is an amazing lack of cash around, but you'd be surprised how well we live without it. And I think we are much happier for it. Life is much more serene and lovely when we aren't grasping for more and more money."

"Now we live pleasantly, love our neighbors, have plenty to eat and have a good time."

Dunn Gives Lecture

Frederic S. Dunn, professor of Latin, gave an illustrated address Sunday evening at the Methodist Episcopal church on "The Passion Week in Art."

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