

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 crea-
tion 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 regard-
ing 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 objec-
tives of education. ... providing adequate spiritual
and intellectual training for youth of today—the citi-
zenship of tomorrow."

"... The University should be a place where
classroom experiences and faculty contacts stimulate
and train youth for the most effective use of all
the resources with which nature has endowed them. Dif-
ficult 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 dis-
ciplined intellect, with a reasonable command of the
techniques that are involved, with a high sense of in-
tellectual 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.

MR. MATSUOKA'S VISIT

YOSUKE MATSUOKA has come and gone. It
now is time to drain away all the emotion and
sentiment surrounding his brief visit here and to
analyze the significance of it and what it portends.
At Gerlinger hall, in his first formal address on
American soil, Mr. Matsuoka presented the case of
his country in interesting and convincing fashion.
He explained why he announced Japan's withdrawal
from the League of Nations. He told why Japan's
war machine was grinding its inexorable way
through the wastes of Manchuria.

But through his entire speech ran a false note
—an incongruity—the presence of which it is diffi-
cult to account for. He said the ultimate aim of
Japan was peace. He said Japan's desire was
identical with that of the League of Nations—
peace. He said a wish for peace in the Far East
was the motivation driving Japan's infantry and
cavalry and artillery into Manchuria.

TO US, as we look back through the pages of
history to the myriads of wars that have failed,
it seems paradoxical to achieve peace with the
sword. All wars must eventually be settled by
peaceful means. Why not before the fearful car-
nage of battle, before countless lives have been lost
and millions of dollars thrown to the four winds?

We cannot help but sympathize with what Japan
eventually hopes to attain in the Orient. Peace is a
Utopia to which all the nations of the world must
look. But it is, to say the least, incongruous to
achieve peace with belching cannon and sputtering
machine-guns. Japan withdrew from the league
because the great peace organization at Geneva,
founded by Woodrow Wilson, condemned her policy
in the East. The league did not approve of the
march into Manchuria. The natural question
arises—why did Japan not take her grievances to
the league before she mobilized her troops. Far
better to attempt peaceful methods at first and
then resort to force as a last desperate measure.
Peace might fail. War is certain to fail. In the
words of a prophet of the past: "There never was
a successful war."

TO MR. MATSUOKA we must remember we are
indebted for one of the most important ad-
dresses ever delivered on this campus. Unlike
many who have spoken here, he did not talk in
riddles. He made significant statements unhesitat-
ingly. Regardless of whether we agree with his
views, we must respect the portent and magnitude
of his declarations.

AND SO we look back on Mr. Matsuoka's ad-
dress. In it were a number of specific points
in Japan's favor which cannot be denied. It is true
that the island empire must have peace in the East
to prosper. It is over-populated and faces the im-
perative need of expansion. And it also is true that
Japan, vigorous and forceful, has been a powerful
influence in the progress of the Orient.

BUT REGARDLESS of any discrepancies in the
policy of his country, we are as cordial and
friendly to Mr. Matsuoka as ever. We may be
proud that he graduated from this University. He
presented an address which, for conciseness and
articulateness, a thousand American lawyers might
be proud to call their own. He was a splendid
guest. The eyes of the world were on him yester-
day, but he still had the time to pass along a pleas-
ant word to the humblest layman who spoke to him.

Yosuke Matsuoka's visit will be remembered

here in the years to come as a significant moment
in the annals of this school. Future events may
cast even greater importance upon it.

SWELL THE LOAN FUND

PROCEEDS from the A. W. S. carnival tonight go
to the student loan fund. This alone should en-
courage patronage of the annual frolic at the Igloo
besides the variety of entertainment offered.

This year has been hard for everyone. Students
who have come to school on a shoe string have
many times been able to stay only through the
financial assistance of the student loan fund. With
a few banks failing to open after the holiday, the
demand for ready cash has been even more string-
ent. As many nickels as you can afford tonight
will help a fellow student continue his education.

THE CONTRAST ACROSS THE SEAS

THE CONTRAST between American and British
undergraduate life has been noted often by ob-
servers much more competent than ourselves. The
average American collegian's indifference to poli-
tics, economics, and world problems has been de-
cried by many prominent thinkers.

Dr. Adams, of the history department of U. C.
L. A. and a graduate of Oriel college, Oxford uni-
versity, describes briefly the Oxford system. Says
Dr. Adams, "There are no course credits, no at-
tendance requirements, no term papers, no finals,
even—until you try for your degree, and then ex-
aminations that aren't to be sneezed at. Each stu-
dent devotes his mornings to intensive study, at-
tends classes and lectures, and doesn't need any-
one to check up on him. Of course, there are some
who want an Oxford degree, but don't want to
work for it. A special school exists for these, and
while it must be really earned, a pass school de-
gree isn't to be spoken of in the same breath with
an honors school."

Oxford, one of the truly great educational in-
stitutions of the world, is a British tradition. Its
standards are high and its students represent the
best in the British Empire. Perhaps this selectivity
in contrast with the wholesale American plan of
mass education is responsible for the difference in
their undergraduates' attitude.

A typical evening at Oxford, described by Dr.
Adams, would not sound appealing to the majority
of American students. "Perhaps the most eagerly
anticipated time is after dinner, when the under-
graduates gather and talk. They 'talk of many
things, of shoes, and ships, and sealing wax, and
whether pigs have wings,' but the principal con-
versational topics are philosophy and politics. And
they argue enthusiastically over anything at all.
The Oxford union, famous debating society, doesn't
have to beg for members. Meetings are jammed,
and the visitors don't come to hear carefully pre-
pared speeches. The debater talks to you rather
than at you, and if he suddenly changes sides and
argues for the opposition, it's nothing to be alarmed
at. And he pauses to answer the questions the
audience fires at him—a quaint English custom
known as 'heckling.' It is impossible to visualize
any large number of Oregon students spending an
evening in this way.

In order to separate the sheep from the goats,
drastic changes in educational policy must come.
At the present time the large number of students
who come to school because of expediency rather
than any educational desire, act as a deterrent to
the small number with a serious purpose. Higher
standards might be the solution, but in a system
of education that is state supported any radical at-
tempt at exclusion is met with immediate protest.
Perhaps a series of graduated schools would solve
the problem. A college for those who sought de-
grees only, and another much smaller university
for the few who sought intellectual stimulation.

Contemporary Opinion

Greetings to Mr. Matsuoka

YOSUKE MATSUOKA, who, aside from the em-
peror, is the best-known citizen of Japan, ar-
rives today in what he has been pleased to describe
in eastern interviews as his "second native state."
Mr. Matsuoka received most of his public school
education in Portland and subsequently was gradu-
ated from the law school of the University of Ore-
gon, and he has been more than loyal in his Ameri-
can interviews to this early training and to his
Oregon memories. He comes to us direct from his
New York reception and his visit with the president
of the United States. It is his desire to view again
the scenes of his youth and revive his acquaintance
with those who were kind to him when he was a
poor and unknown stranger.

Oregon will receive him with a loyalty equal to
his own. International affairs, we take it, are for
the moment laid aside. The visit is not political.
It is a sentimental pilgrimage of one of the world's
foremost men back to the American state that
mothered him, and as such it should be considered.
The Portland banquet will be in the nature of a
gathering of old friends.

Probably no people have watched the progress
of Mr. Matsuoka across the country with more in-
terest than the people of Oregon. Some have been
affronted by the boldness of his speech, and some
have been pleased with it. One thing has been
certain, that this boldness of statement has been
more typically American than Japanese—a product
of the University of Oregon rather than of the Uni-
versity of Tokio. Our own people and our own
schools helped to teach him to be outspoken, and
now that outspokenness is a matter of great im-
portance in the affairs of nations.

But that for the moment is beside the point. Mr.
Matsuoka comes home today to his second native
state. He has given repeated proof that he cher-
ishes his Oregon memories and has been faithful
to his Oregon friends. Once, when he was far less
famous than now—when his movements were un-
heralded—he went far out of his way in returning
from Europe to visit the grave of an Oregon woman
who had befriended him in his boyhood. It is of
these things, rather than of clanging armies and
worried governments, that we would think for the
time being. After all, American and Japanese,
Englishman and Russian, German and Brazilian,
Italian and Chinese, are fellow pilgrims in this
sometimes sorry world. Each moves according to
his lights—each does the best he can. The present
troubles of the world were not willed by anyone.—
Morning Oregonian.

Fliers Over Everest

By STANLEY ROBE



MR. MATSUOKA'S ADDRESS

Editor's note: The following
is the complete text delivered at
Gerlinger hall yesterday by Yo-
suke Matsuoka.)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

This is a very happy day for
me. One of my happiest thoughts,
on leaving the League of Nations
and starting back to Japan by way
of the United States, was that I
would see again this University
which is my Alma Mater. The
only degree of any sort that I
hold is the one conferred upon me
by the University of Oregon, and
if I should ever receive another,
from whatever university, it would
never displace in my appreciation
the one that I strove and worked
as a young man to attain at this
institution. The learning and the
training that I received at the law
college of the University of Ore-
gon have been of inestimable value
to me, and my memory of the
years I lived in this state have
always been a cherished one.

Your faculty has kindly asked
me to speak to you today, and I
have no doubt you will want me
to speak on the subject of Man-
churia. It is quite a large sub-
ject, because it has ramifications
extending throughout the world
and historical roots that run deep
into the past. You know that the
problem has been debated at Gen-
eva since the middle of September,
1931. But how much of the history
do you know? The League of Na-
tions, I found, did not know much.
And this was natural, for the
statesmen who form the assembly
and council of the league have
other, more pressing and more im-
mediate, affairs to hold their at-
tention. Manchuria is neither in
America nor in Europe; it is on the
other side of the world. But it is
near to Japan.

Japan has fought two wars on
the plains of Manchuria, and one
was a struggle for her very life.
We want to fight no other. We
want peace. That, in a phrase, is
the reason for our action in Man-
churia.

Let me tell you something of
the historical background. In the
first place, Manchuria was never
Chinese territory. It was never
governed by China. It was brought
into the vast empire of China by
the Manchus, who crossed the
Great Wall of China (built for the
purpose of keeping them out) and
conquered China. After the over-
throw of the Manchu Dynasty, in
1912, China did not conquer Man-
churia. It was Chang Tso-lin, a
man who had begun his career as
an ordinary bandit, who became
the ruler of the sparsely-settled
territory. Chang Tso-lin, it is true,
was a Chinese. But if one of your
American racketeers went to Cuba
and made himself dictator in that
island, you would hardly call his
government American.

Japan's first war on the plains
of Manchuria was waged in 1894,
against the Manchu government,
because of that government's pre-
tensions to suzerainty over the
kingdom of Korea in violation of
a treaty between Japan and China.
At that time American sympathy
was with Japan. And it continued
with us for ten years thereafter,
until we defeated Russia on those
same Manchurian plains.

Why did we fight Russia, the
Russia of the Tsar? The trouble
began after the Treaty of Shimono-
eeki, the treaty between Japan

and China, Russia, France and
Germany jointly intervened in be-
half of China and summoned
Japan to withdraw from the tip
of the Liaoting peninsula, which
China had ceded to Japan by the
peace treaty which ended the Sino-
Japanese war.

This was a typical Chinese trick.
The Chinese government was not
so much concerned in saving Man-
churia as it was in defeating
Japan. The Chinese armies had
been unable to defeat those of
Japan in battle, but they planned
to defeat us by crafty diplomacy,
as all of you who know the history
of that period will agree.

In this modern day, when terri-
torial acquisitions are no longer
regarded as the rightful fruits of
victory, it might be said that Rus-
sia, Germany and France were
right to intervene in behalf of the
impotent colossus known as China.
But their act was not inspired by
motives of morality. They had
made a bargain with the Chinese
government for acquisitions of
their own.

Within a single year—less than
a single year—China entered into
a secret alliance with Russia di-
rected against Japan, giving the
government of the tsar the right
to occupy Manchuria with armies,
and later to build railways across
the territory and to establish a
naval base at Port Arthur, the
very place from which Japan had
been required to withdraw. This
Sino-Russian alliance was designed
and intended to destroy Japan.

And what did France and Ger-
many do? In 1898 Germany ob-
tained from the Manchus the
right to build railways across the
province of Shantung, in China
proper, and the right to create a
naval base at Tsing-tao. A year
later France extended her control
further into southern China.

Great Britain also obtained a
naval base at Weihaiwei and laid
claim to a sphere of influence in
the Yanktse valley.

All the Great Powers were grab-
bing Asiatic territory. Even the
United States seemed to think
there was a stake in Eastern
trade wars struggling to obtain.
The American government made
diplomatic efforts to prevent the
breakup of China, but at the same
time, taking advantage of the op-
portunity offered by the war with
Spain, acquired the Philippine Is-
lands, and even attempted to ob-
tain a naval base, calling it a
coaling station, on the coast of
Fukien Province, just opposite
Formosa, an island possession of
Japan.

Thus the Great Powers of the
West moved ominously and men-
acingly into the domain of the
East. What was to happen to
China and what eventually to
Japan? This was a question that
came to the minds of many As-
iatics. But fortunately for us, the
western world was divided. Eng-
land and America countenanced
the movement of Russia and Ger-
many with no satisfaction. Both
the English-speaking countries
sympathized with Japan, Great
Britain at last entering into an
alliance with Japan.

The very existence of Japan was
threatened by the presence of Rus-
sia in Manchuria, and had we been
required to fight both Germany
and France, as well as Russia, the
outcome would have been death,
instead of life, for us as a nation.

The alliance with Great Britain
prevented this. It kept both France
and Germany out of the conflict,
enabling us to fight only against
Russia and to fight successfully.

As a result of the Russo-Japan-
ese war, which took place in 1904
and 1905, the Manchu Dynasty
was given the opportunity to ob-
tain control of Manchuria. But no
government of China, neither that
of the Manchu Dynasty nor that
of the Republic, which was pro-
claimed in 1912, was capable of
establishing law and order in Man-
churia. No Chinese government
has succeeded down to the present
time in establishing these primary
essentials of administration, even
in any part of China proper. And
conditions in Manchuria went
from bad to worse under the rule
of the war lords, Chang Tso-lin
and his son, Chang Hsueh-liang.
Remember, the Japanese nation is
still paying off the enormous debt
of that was of a quarter of a cen-
tury ago. It was a staggering
burden then to the people of Japan,
who are much poorer than your
people—besides the sacrifice of
100,000 souls just for wresting
Manchuria from Russia and re-
turning it to the Manchus.

But Russia was not yet out of
the picture. Though the methods
of Soviet Russia are different
from those of the Tsarist Russia,
the aggressive movement eastward
was resumed after the brief pe-
riod of the Russian revolution.

Outer Mongolia, with frontiers
contiguous to Inner Mongolia and
Manchuria, was incorporated in
Soviet Union; and in 1925, an ef-
fort was begun to sovietize all Chi-
na. The Russian leaders, Michael
Borodin and General Galen had
charge of this work. This general's
real name is Blucher. It is he who
is at this moment stationed at Ha-
barovsk, in eastern Siberia. He is
the most popular man in the whole
of Soviet Russia today. These So-
viet agents were sent to China
with arms, men and money, to cre-
ate a communist revolution there
and organize a new Soviet govern-
ment.

These Russian agents failed, but
they left behind in China a move-
ment which is still strong, still
growing and still dangerous to the
peace of the Far East. Communism
in China, as the Lytton report to
the League of Nations says, is to-
day a rival of the national gov-
ernment. Its influence extends
over six provinces, while the na-
tional government controls but
three.

There was no interference from
Japan against this movement until
it began to menace our position
in Manchuria. As long as it was con-
fined to China proper, we took no
part in opposing it. But we had
made it clear to China and to all
the world that we regard the in-
terests we had built up in Man-
churia since the Russo-Japanese
war as essential to our economic
and political security.

Nevertheless, a number of young
Chinese educated abroad—in the
United States, Europe and Russia—
entered Manchuria and began to
agitate against us, telling the ig-
norant soldiers of Chang Hsueh-
liang that they could defeat our
troops, and urging the government
and people to drive us out of the
country. What China had never
possessed, what the men of Japan
had suffered and died to obtain in
the war with Russia, what Japan-
ese ability, enterprise and invest-
ment had built up, was to be tak-

en over by the war lords, but not
by the people of China.

It is interesting to note that
neither China nor any western
country regarded Manchuria as of
any importance until Japan's en-
terprise, investments and sacrific-
es transformed it from a wild, neg-
lected country to a desirable place
to live.

An intense feeling developed be-
tween the two forces, some two
hundred and forty thousand sol-
diers of Chang Hsueh-liang and
the ten thousand Japanese railway
guards. In view of the size of
Marshal Chang's forces, twenty-
four times as large as ours, the sit-
uation was precarious for us. There
was no security for the lives of the
200,000 Japanese and 1,000,000 Ko-
reans (Japanese subjects) in Man-
churia. Chang Hsueh-liang and
his entourage were of late years
so emboldened as to advocate open-
ly to drive the Japanese out of
Manchuria and laid every imagin-
able obstacle in the way of Japa-
nese enterprise and peaceful pur-
suits, ignoring the whole historical
background of the presence of Japa-
nese in Manchuria, as well as the
legitimate rights secured under
treaty. Such was the situation on
the night of September 18th, 1931,
when an incident occurring on the
railway, an explosion behind a party
of our troops, precipitated the
action which resulted in the inde-
pendence of Manchuria.

The Lytton Report to the League
of Nations contends that the inde-
pendence movement was not gen-
uine. Here, as in other places,
Lord Lytton and his colleagues are
wrong. The people of Manchuria
had been fearfully taxed and bru-
tally maltreated by the soldiers of
Chang Hsueh-liang and his father,
and as soon as they were sure
Chang Hsueh-liang would not be
permitted to return, they rallied
with enthusiasm to the support of
the new administration. Attempts
to overthrow his father had been
made on more than one occasion,
only to be crushed by ruthless
hands.

This new government is a bet-
ter one than the people of Manchu-
ria have ever known before. It is
the only civil government existing
in the geographic area known gen-
erally as China. It is already a bet-
ter government than any that ex-
ists in any part of China proper.

Japan has freed the people of Man-
churia and they know and appre-
ciate it. That is why, as American
newspaper correspondents reported
a few weeks ago, the people of Je-
hol province came out to welcome
the Japanese and Manchukuo
troops who drove out the semi-ban-
dit Chinese troops last month. The
people did not hide from the con-
querors or cower before them; they
welcomed them as benefac-
tors bringing liberation. The five
thousand Chinese soldiers who
were guarding the capital of Jehol
surrendered meekly to only 120
Japanese soldiers, without a shot
being fired on either side.

For the past 60 years Japan has
stood and striven for peace in eastern
Asia. This has been our one
great policy since the beginning of
the Meiji era. Japan has been
striving for this object throughout
three score years. On the other
hand, throughout this period, Chi-
na has been the cause of endless
disturbances. Ever since she came
in contact with the western pow-
ers, over a hundred years ago,
either by her own folly or through
her own weaknesses, she has
tempted and even invited western
powers to commit acts of aggres-
sion.

She has played one power off
against the other. She played Rus-
sia off against Japan, turning
Manchuria over to her in order to
make trouble for us. And since
the Russo-Japanese war, what has
she been trying to do? She has
been playing off America against
Japan. She wants you Americans
to fight us Japanese. Don't make
any mistake about that. I give you
this warning. It is the way of the
Chinese government, whether
called an empire or a republic, to
intrigue with one foreign power
against another.

China is today, as you all know,
in a condition of chaos. But as far
as the relations between the great
powers are concerned, peace pre-
vails in the Far East. And what
country is responsible for this? I
am proud to say, it is my country.
It is Japan.

It would not be fair, however, in
this connection, if I failed to point
out that your great secretary of
state under President Roosevelt,
John Hay, did the most, so far as
the western powers are concerned,
to prevent China from being par-
titioned among them. It was he who
issued what are known as the Hay
notes. Later, your government ex-
tended its action for the purpose
of preserving the integrity of Chi-
na. It is true that these Hay notes
and the action of your government
carried great weight morally.

Nevertheless, as you well know,
it is impossible to achieve any great
purpose, however well-conceived
and well-meant it may be, by mere-
ly writing diplomatic notes or by
making diplomatic gestures. Japa-
nese, in her eagerness to consum-
mate her policy of peace, threw
her moral support behind the
American government. Not only
that, but she, being on the spot,
supported America with determina-
tion and even with force, when it
was necessary. As far as I can
see, your people have ever been
ready to give their moral support
to Japan, and to cooperate with
her in her great policy of main-
taining peace and order through-
out the Far East, though they were

Assault and Battery

by Parks Hitchcock

Legal beer is the order of the
day. Yesterday a surprise ship-
ment of the beverage from Port-
land broke the open season a few
hours earlier than expected. By
10:30 the entire campus (or a
large portion at any rate) was
down town quaffing the nut brown
ale. Harry Schenk, Mahr Rey-
mers, and George Howard brought
first notice to the thirsty campus.
All gone at noon, though, al-
though a few secreted establish-
ments still put it out until early
in the afternoon.

Bud Pozzo and George Christen-
son seemed to be holding the cen-
ter of attraction at the Rainbow,
although Chuck Hoag, Bob Em-
mons, and the famous Ringrose
were doing well for themselves.
Law school students were plen-
tiful, including Zuz Wilson, Ralph
Brown, and Karl Huston.

We nominate for the Keg club
(and a pass to the Colonial): Gor-
don Barde, because he has great
skill at mixing them.

HAVE YOUR RACKETS
STRUNG BY A REAL STRING-
ER. (Adv., Oregon Daily Em-
erald.)

Sounds a great deal like one of
our professors.

Tonight comes the famous car-
nival. At a nickel a shot, it will
probably allow such millionaires
as Bob Hudson and Mark Thomas
to participate.

F. Jay Cobbs and wife (nee
Maud Sutton) were quite con-
spicuous on the campus the other
day.

ON THE POLICE BLOTTER:
Hal Birkenshaw looking for
trouble. . . . Jack Granger looking
for 3.2. . . . Portia Booth smiling
. . . . Bob Guild leaving town. . . .
Al McKelligan with the famous
cut hand. . . . Don Platt salting
his beer. . . .

at no time prepared to engage in
forceful measures to that end.

Your people are not so disposed
at this moment, and I believe, will
not be so disposed in the future.
Your nation will not be prepared
to send its sons to the Far East
to fight, and perhaps lose their
lives, in order to uphold the integ-
rity of China. That is my belief.
But Japan, because of her geo-
graphical situation and the vital
character of her interests, which
are at stake, must be so prepared.
She cannot move out of the situa-
tion in which she was placed by
nature. She is destined in etern-
ity to live side by side with China.

It is one thing to be 5,000 miles
away from the Far East, as you
are, most fortunately. You can af-
ford to discuss at leisure the prob-
lems that arise in that area of the
world. It is another thing, as in
Japan's case, to be faced at one's
very threshold by an unprecedented
and appalling situation like that
existing in China. Japan cannot
sit back, deliberate and moralize;
she is obliged to act as seems best
under any given set of circum-
stances. She is confronted by a
China in chaos and disintegration,
—a China which has a population
of 450 million people, more than
all of Europe and several times
larger than your vast country with
its 48 states. And within this ex-
panse of territory, there are nu-
merous governments and factions,
each fighting each other, with as
many as two to three million sol-
diers actually in the field.

Then again, Japan cannot for a
moment lose sight of Soviet Rus-
sia, which has not yet given up
the dream of world revolution. In
order to make a step towards real-
izing that dream, Soviet Russia is
scheming to sovietize China, and
if possible to the whole of