

# Oregon Emerald

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## The Emerald's Creed for Oregon

There is always the human temptation to  
force 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 appearing areas of growth and  
achievement can be justified only in so far as they  
make substantial contribution to the ultimate object  
of education—providing adequate spiritual and  
intellectual training for youth of today—the citizen-  
ship of tomorrow.

The University should be a place where  
classroom experiences and faculty contacts should stimu-  
late 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 involve 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. —Carl Schurz.

## APPLAUSE FOR MR. STEFFENS

LINCOLN STEFFENS speaks here and a paean  
of enthusiastic applause echoes in Gerlinger  
hall.

No false note in that approval. It rings true.  
Not stimulated by meaningless demagoguery; not  
encouraged by heroics and insincere appeals to emo-  
tions and hollow plays upon the sensational,  
it stands as youth's conscientious endorsement of an  
old man who has the audacity to defend the con-  
victions he believes in and the still-greater cour-  
age to discard those in which he does not.

No number of Phi Beta Kappa keys, no vast  
multitude of eloquent theses on the "Split Infinitive"  
in English Writers from 1600 to 1920, Inclusive,"  
could have been half so encouraging as that sincere  
applause for Lincoln Steffens. It displayed an ap-  
preciation of courage; an admiration for ideals; a  
knowledge of the value of individualism. And still  
more, it indicated the audacity to believe that all  
is not as it might be, that there can be improve-  
ment and that there should be improvement.

IMPROVEMENT is synonymous with progress;  
and progress is synonymous with change. Lin-  
coln Steffens preached the doctrine of change. And  
that doctrine was accepted more vociferously by  
Oregon's students than any previous admonition to  
remember "What was good enough for our fore-  
fathers is good enough for us." Lincoln Steffens'  
words were as fresh as mountain dew. The old, old  
mandates of the need to maintain the status quo  
are as dry and bitter and pungent as smoke.

Change is what we need. The great men of his-  
tory have realized that. Which is why they were  
great. No leader ever achieved distinction and  
renown by looking at conditions through colored  
glasses and then settling back to be content with  
the world in which no improvement was possible.  
Lincoln knew the imperative need for change. So  
did his colleagues in the halls of immortality. So  
did Lord Byron when he wrote:

Ships, wealth, general confidence—  
All were his;  
He counted them at break of day,  
And when the sun set where were they?

OUR sincere applause we have approved Lin-  
coln Steffens' doctrine of progress and change.  
It is a splendid doctrine, one that has urged men  
to new conquests and achievements since the dawn-  
ing of civilization. We have made a wise choice.  
There is only one thing to remember. It is easier  
to leave things as they are than to attempt to  
change them, for the forces of reaction are always  
difficult to encounter.

But this is a short race we run, and what fun  
if there are no obstacles? So whenever the trail  
to advancement gets steep and the way hard, walk  
over to Gerlinger hall and think of the man who  
spoke there—firm and upright after two score  
years and ten spent in successful combat with the  
hosts of the status quo, an argonaut in a great  
cause, an advocate of change and improvement.  
Memory of his brave course should lead others to  
follow the path he has blazed.

## LIBERALISM AT COLUMBIA

THERE is a young instructor of economics at  
Columbia named Donald J. Henderson who, dis-

## What Do You Say? Let's Hear a Great Speaker When He's Here

THE DIFFICULTY with which those in the  
galleries and the rear of Gerlinger hall  
heard Lincoln Steffens' splendid address should  
convince everyone that there is no adequate  
place on the campus where a speaker can ap-  
pear before an audience of any size.

Not only are the acoustics poor in Gerlinger  
apparatus and acoustics at McArthur court are  
speaker horns are so antiquated that the speaker  
must hover within a nose-length of the micro-  
phone to make himself heard at all. Those in  
the galleries and beneath the balcony had to  
strain uncomfortably to hear Mr. Steffens. Even  
the listeners in the open auditorium were an-  
noyed by the poor acoustics.

The worst feature is that there is no other  
place in which a speaker can appear. The sound  
apparatus and acoustics at McArthur court are  
even worse. The Music building is deplorably  
inadequate in seating capacity.

But we don't want any more speakers as  
competent and forceful as Mr. Steffens brought  
here without every student's being able to hear  
each word. New sound horns, purchased at a  
cost of only a few hundred dollars, should rectify  
the situation to a certain extent. Let's get them.  
The Emerald is willing to take the lead in this  
drive. Will you help? We solicit your opinions  
and ideas.—R. L. N.

patches say, will be without his position next  
autumn. He has been singularly active in behalf  
of the under-dog ever since he was appointed to his  
post. He assisted the students who attempted to  
investigate the true conditions behind the Kentucky  
coal strike and were routed for their efforts. He  
was a violent objector to the racial prejudice dis-  
played in the allotment of unemployment relief in  
New York city.

But despite such obviously worthy endeavors,  
young Mr. Henderson has received notice he will not  
be re-employed in the fall. Professor Roswell C.  
McRea, head of the economics department, explains  
as follows: "Henderson has failed consistently to  
apply himself seriously and diligently to his duties  
as instructor and to maintain the standards of  
teaching required by this department."

Apparently Professor McRea thinks Henderson's  
"duties" as an instructor come before those as a  
man.

Henderson himself also has a different story. He  
says his activities have led to the bringing of "ex-  
treme pressure" on the university for his removal.  
From reports, all young Henderson did was to ob-  
ject to the sort of tactics the American people are  
protesting against Hitler in Germany today, and  
to work in behalf of the struggling laborers in  
Kentucky.

If Henderson's version is true, liberalism is tot-  
tering perilously at Columbia university. For the  
sake of Nicholas Murray Butler and his school,  
which professes to be liberal, let us hope that negli-  
gence, rather than progressive endeavors and ad-  
vocacy of religious tolerance, is responsible for  
Henderson's dismissal.

## WELCOME, PREP MUSICIANS

THERE are few things that constitute a better  
education for the high school students of this  
or any other state than music.

And the only way music is made really acces-  
sible to the great majority of high school students  
is through their own high school bands. Thousands  
of prep school pupils have found a true interest in  
the vast and kaleidoscopic field of music through  
the efforts of some obscure band leader who bore  
with them through their discords, trials, and de-  
feats. But both leader and student pressed on in  
either the band or the orchestra and out of this  
immense mass of obscure musicians some day the  
great symphony leaders will be born.

Therefore, it is wise for even those of us who  
are not expertly versed in the ways of the musician  
to pause while these younger spirits assemble in  
our midst to show the result of their efforts. If  
we ourselves are not musically inclined, at any  
rate we should acknowledge the immense value of  
such a training, and as a product of such a train-  
ing, these conventions that are made possible.

It is undoubtedly a pleasure for University stu-  
dents to play host to the future musicians of our  
state and nation who gather here today; and, more  
than that, it should give us rare pleasure to greet  
any visitors to our campus with traditional Ore-  
gon hospitality.

In this spirit, then, we are welcoming the annual  
band convention today—a spirit of hospitality, and  
yet one of trust in the future of a training so  
modestly begun.

## On Other Campuses

Old at Twenty or Young at Fifty?

THE CONVENTION of the American College of  
Physicians, presently in session in Montreal, has  
resulted in making us health conscious. The erron-  
eous, though widespread, conviction that time  
makes us old and that age is automatically fixed  
by the number of years behind us, constitutes a  
deadly assault upon the human faculty.

Time does not make us old. In fact, time has  
very little to do with age. Time is an hour-glass,  
a measuring device and not a force. Time can influ-  
ence disease or health no more than a yard-stick  
can influence the speed of a race horse; no more  
than a stop-watch could control the flight of Eddie  
Tolan. Time had nothing to do with the ability of  
the former student of Michigan to run the century  
faster than any other athlete did at the recent  
Olympiad.

Age is the result of changes brought about in  
our bodies through our habits of life. Within the  
limits of variation we can hasten these changes or  
check them practically at will—so medical authori-  
ties now state. The expression, "Time dealt lightly  
with Cornaro" is both figurative and misleading. In  
itself it contains the refutation of the very idea it  
proposes. Cornaro was "old" at forty yet "young"  
at a hundred years. Not time but the man him-  
self controlled the rapidity of the bodily changes  
that were hurrying him to the grave before he dis-  
covered the secret of youth.

This is a message which the American College  
of Physicians brings to the student body of McGill  
—a message of hope and a warning as the case may  
be to the individuals concerned.—McGill University  
Daily.

## We're the Hosts - - - By STANLEY ROBE



## KALEIDOSCOPE

[News and comment from and about persons and institutions prominent in current educational circles.]

By DR. RICHARD DILLEHUNT  
(Dean University of Oregon  
Medical School)

MEDICINE, like industry, trans-  
portation, and all other activi-  
ties, has been made over from  
time to time by the accession of  
new knowledge in the fundamen-  
tal sciences, and similarly has  
made its impact felt upon the lives  
and conduct of the people served.  
In 200 years it has evolved from  
a system of black magic, through  
the phases of speculative philoso-  
phy and dogmatic empiricism, to  
a system of the application of the  
fundamental sciences of biology,  
chemistry and physics to the hu-  
man organism, in health and in  
disease. Despite vast areas of ad-  
mitted unknowns which make for  
humility and inspire the spirit of  
investigation, there is available to  
those who seek it a really scientifi-  
cally sound system of determining the  
nature of sickness and its cure or al-  
leviation and in preventing many  
maladies that formerly exacted  
appalling tolls in mortality and  
morbidity.

With the ever-increasing expan-  
sion of the degree to which the  
fundamental sciences find applica-  
tion to the prevention and cure of  
disease, there has been a corre-  
sponding elaboration of the train-  
ing of a physician before he can  
be regarded as competent. In 1914  
the United States had more medi-  
cal schools than all the rest of the  
world combined; viz. 166. At about  
this time there occurred a verita-  
ble revolution in medical educa-  
tion. It became generally recog-  
nized that a physician or surgeon  
should possess a general cultural  
education, the severe discipline of  
high scholastic standards, exten-  
sive training in laboratory science,  
and above all, intimate first-hand  
instruction at the bedside and in  
the clinic with sick and disabled  
patients. The old system of prop-  
rietary medical schools, often  
conducted for profit—admitting  
high-school graduates to a rela-  
tively short course of lectures and  
demonstrations—gave way to the  
modern university medical school,  
requiring three years of general  
university work for admission, four  
years in medical school, and one  
to three years in a hospital, a pro-  
digious investment in time and la-  
bor as compared to other voca-  
tional preparations.

The result was the abolition of  
one-half the medical schools and  
the reorganization of nearly all the  
others. A professional school can-  
not be self-supporting and at the  
same discharge its duty to the  
community creditably; it must be  
subsidized by endowment or the  
community. I believe this to be  
true of professional schools in  
medicine and other professional  
avocations.

The functions, relations and im-  
portance of the medical school to  
the community would constitute a  
thesis, discussion of which would  
exceed the limits of this space, but  
it is of great importance to point  
out the value of the general fun-  
damental college education, not  
only in medicine, but in all pro-  
fessions. There do exist skillful  
physicians and surgeons whose  
general educational equipment is  
meagre, but no one feels the de-  
fect more than they themselves.  
The old conception that practice  
of the healing art implies a tech-

nician's training only narrowed  
the horizon and restricted the use-  
fulness of the physician both as  
healer and citizen. The majority  
of professional men will freely  
confess that the chief desire is the  
possession of learning in the hu-  
manities, literature, history, art,  
and music, which provide at least  
the opportunity of avocational ex-  
ercise and broaden the field of en-  
joyment and service. Preparatory  
education, therefore, in medicine  
should not be regarded merely as  
a period of servitude to gain ac-  
cess to the medical school but as  
an indispensable part of the whole  
humanity of ministrations to the  
sick and disabled and occupancy  
of position in citizenship.

If this element of medicine were  
applied to all professional schools,  
there would be very few "schools  
of healing" based upon opinion and  
belief as substitutes for basic edu-  
cation.

## Washington Bystander.

By KIRKE SIMPSON  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13  
—One of the ways "Cactus  
Jack" Garner has found to occupy  
his vice presidential leisure is in  
thinking up excuses for not at-  
tending dinners, receptions and  
similar functions which usually  
play so large a part in the life  
of a vice president.

He does not seem to like them  
as vice president any more than  
he did before his elevation to the  
speakership of the house.

That was a brief and strange  
interlude in the long congressional  
life of the Texan. For those few  
months he stepped out of his fa-  
vorite role of cloak-room and pri-  
vate conference dealing with the  
exigencies of party leadership. His  
name appeared fairly frequently  
on guest lists. He established a  
record for exercise of the powers  
of the speakership that challenges  
comparison with some of the in-  
cidents of house czars of the past.

But that is behind him now. Af-  
ter months of front-page appear-  
ances, Mr. Garner's name figured  
rarely in the news spotlight in the  
hurry of events that followed his  
inauguration as vice president.

Probably his inaugural address  
was more significant than ap-  
peared at first sight. It was just as  
precedent-shattering as was Presi-  
dent Roosevelt's own inaugural,  
for Garner took but 120 words to  
introduce himself to his new job.  
So far as this writer knows, that  
was the only extemporaneous in-  
augural address ever delivered by  
a president or a vice president.

With Rainey of Illinois succeed-  
ing to the speakership, "Garner-  
ism" in the exercise of its powers  
went its way into history. The  
adoption by the huge democratic  
majority of the steering committee  
system, based on a regional group-  
ing of states with like economic  
interests, spelled the end, for a  
time, at least, of lone-handed  
power at the rostrum.

Not until the present house was  
organized, with its huge demo-  
cratic majority showing sharp

## Current LITERATURE

By JOHN SELBY  
"SON OF EARTH" is one of  
those miraculous creations, a  
first novel that was accepted at  
once. Howard Erickson finished it,  
shipped it to the publishers, re-  
ceived word almost by return mail  
that he was forthwith a novelist.

There were reasons for this,  
however. Mr. Erickson is, accord-  
ing to his publishers, a man past  
fifty—no college sophomore. He  
has been a newspaper man for  
many years, and now works on  
an Omaha paper. And he has been  
writing magazine pieces a long  
while, having been a find of Rob-  
ert H. Davis.

"Son of Earth" is the story of  
Tolf Luvversen, Danish farm boy  
in northwestern Iowa who has the  
urge toward something better, but  
not the necessary equipment. He  
struggles along in the wake of  
what he conceives to be more lu-  
minous creatures than those of his  
immediate environment, chiefly  
the wrong ones.

There are two girls, the drudge  
who wants him very much, and the  
American girl Adelaide whom Tolf  
wants very much. The distinction  
of Tolf under the strain of his  
conflicting desires and misinter-  
preted ambitions is the body of the  
book. And last it is to the drudge,  
he returns, greedy for the land she  
has been left because its owners  
has no one else to bequeath it to.

But alas the drudge has changed.  
She seizes the reins that have been  
held over her own back so long,  
and Tolf becomes the drudge. He  
had expected to hire a man to plod  
along behind the plow, but that is  
not permitted. He is not looked  
up to as he hoped, but despised.  
At last Tolf has a vision. He will  
fulfill himself in his children.

"Son of Earth" is a little dour,  
about halfway between the earth  
novels of our Scandinavian breth-  
ren (and sisters) and the middle  
West of Willa Cather in her "My  
Antonia" period. It is written con-  
sistently in the present tense,  
which is a little awkward.

## CORVALLIS HIGH SOLO-ISTS TAKE LAURELS

(Continued from Page One)

den Hearing, Corvallis, second;  
Wilbur John, West Linn, third.  
Trombone—senior division—Vin-  
ton Snyder, Lebanon, first; Jack  
McClay, LaGrande, second; Mau-  
rice Winter, Silvertown, third.

Trumpet—senior division—Ed-  
ward Howell, West Linn, first;  
Merlin Bullard, Estacada, second;  
Wilford Jones, Roosevelt, Eugene,  
third.

Cornet—junior division—Hilary  
Kennedy, Sutherlin, first; Benja-  
min Bates, Corvallis, second; Har-  
old Moffett, Silvertown, third.

Tuba—senior division—Robert  
Keene, Eugene, first; Raymond  
Meador, Oregon City, second;  
Gilbert Gilyan, Estacada, third.

Tuba—junior division—Clyde  
Straight, West Linn, first; Ken-  
neth Blachley, Lebanon, second.

Saxophone—Ray Reichle, Hills-  
boro, first; Ed Torjerson, Corvallis,  
second; Dawson Nedrow, Bend,  
third.

Duet contest—Chester Minkler  
and Ben Bates, Arlie Hatfield and  
John Swartley, all of Corvallis,  
tied for first; Vinton Snyder and  
Paul Rice, Lebanon, and Winifred  
Gibson and Lois Brown, Corvallis,  
tied for second.

Railroad property owned by the  
state of Georgia is valued at \$20,-  
000,000.

## Assault and Battery by Parks Hitchcock

WE understand the Phi Psis put  
on a big scare for all the  
piccolo players they are housing  
down at their joint this week-end.  
Harry Handball says that they  
don't need to put one on.

Blakeley Hamilton wants the  
College Side booth-sitting contest  
postponed temporarily while he is  
out of town. Claims it would be  
unfair otherwise. O. K. Here's  
the present standing:

Willoughby Dye, 21 hours.  
Blakeley Hamilton, 17 hours.  
Jim Smith, 12 hours.  
Harry Handball, 7 hours.  
Joe Stoll, 6 1-2 hours.  
Jack Daly, 3 hours.  
Bob Leedy, 1 hour.

Newt Smith offers a bottle of  
beer (3.2) to the winner of this  
famous and unique contest. Go to  
it.

We understand that Dick Neu-  
berger and Rosy Gagnon phoned up  
the Manhattan cafe about the  
same time the other night. Well?

Some of the sororities are to  
throw waffle luncheons in a week  
or two. If the waffles are as flat  
as the luncheons, we're sure we  
don't want any of them.

GUESTS ASSURED PLENTY  
OF ROOM AT MORTAR BOARD  
BALL.—(Headline, Emerald.)

That reminds us of the famous  
joke about the man in the eleva-  
tor who asked for the ball-room.

ON THE POLICE BLOTTER:  
Scotty Welsh talking over the  
Long Beach situation. . . Bob Fer-  
guson howling about the band con-  
vention situation. . . Weldon Ross  
sipping through a straw. . . Jean  
Robertson smiling. . . Butch  
Morse attending an assembly for  
a change. . . Mabel Darrow howl-  
ing about people drinking beer in  
public. . . Lloyd Speer loafing.

## Questionnaire

By BARNEY CLARK

THE following questions were  
Submitted by Leavitt O.  
Wright, professor of Romance lan-  
guages, for the perusal of students  
interested in Mexican, South  
American, and Spanish history and  
current affairs.

1. What are the five principal  
modern languages which originated  
in Latin?

2. What race speaks what lan-  
guage in Haiti, and what is the

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Something for pipe smokers to think about!

ABOUT 1864, farmers began to grow White Burley Tobacco. A few casks were taken to the St. Louis Fair in 1867 and sold for 58c a pound. White Burley Tobacco is used to make Granger. It is the best pipe tobacco that grows. You will notice the difference as soon as you light up your pipe of Granger. It burns slower, smokes cooler and never gums a pipe.

America's pipe tobacco

10c