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The Emerald's Creed for Oregon

There is always the human temptation to forget that the creation 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 growing 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.

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 given the expert supervision of instructors to approach the solution of these problems in a workmanlike way, with a disciplined intellect, with reason and logic, with the techniques that are involved, with a high sense of intellectual adventure, and with a genuine devotion to the ideal 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.

THE FACULTY FIRST!

Due to their splendid vision and spirit of cooperation, the faculty of the University of Oregon enjoy an enviable reputation for having led in the attempt to test the effectiveness of their own efforts and to achieve new standards of efficiency in the education of our youth. The money of the treasury has been made many times more productive. The spirit of self criticism, in order to discover more effective ways of better serving the state, has become one of the constant interests of the University. —Arnold Bennett Hall, in his last biennial report to the state board of higher education.

BENEATH the superstructure of higher education stands the foundation, which is the faculty. It has been the cornerstone upon which American learning has been constructed for a century and more. Since the days of the old Northwest ordinance, when education was in its infancy on the North American continent, the teacher has been the nucleus about whom elaborate plants have been built. Intricate administrative systems and magnificent physical establishments all tower above a foundation which consists of teachers and instructors and professors.

The skilled executive sits in his office and issues orders. The research expert haunts his laboratory and watches with burning eyes the contents of countless test-tubes. The high-powered contact man labors night and day to tell the public of the benefits of education. Important parts they play in this great drama. Yes, their parts are important, but another occupies the leading role.

THE HERO in our little act, which consists of preparing the youth of the nation for his future in life, is the man in the classroom; the humble idealist who wears the frayed-suit with its shiny elbows and knees; with his modest income and quiet home life. He—the faculty member—is the Hercules on whose shoulders rests this massive structure of detail and intricate ramifications which we call higher education.

There are many who will dispute our contention, but let them first state the real purpose of education. There can be no doubt as to what the latter is. Education is primarily for the advancement and enlightenment of youth. The lad who comes from a far-off mountain village to become a great criminal lawyer—whose parents go hungry at meal times so he can be educated—has no contact with the high-salaried executive who gives orders; he never meets the talented research experts who prepares learned papers on the weight of the evergreen tree in the month of July; he does not know the name of the man who mows the campus lawn or stokes the college furnaces, important though these individuals may be.

But the man in the classroom the lad knows, and adores or hates, as the case may be. From him he gets ideas and convictions which he carries to the grave. The immortal Daniel Webster never was enlightened by the administrators of Dartmouth nor by those who maintained its plant. But

the professors with whom he came into contact gave him opinions and sentiments which he took to the halls of congress and inscribed in the history of his country.

AND SO we present our case for the faculty. We address it to the distinguished members of the state board of higher education who meet here in executive session next week to consider budgets for the coming biennium. We recognize the importance of efficient administrative work and the need for a splendid physical plant, but we also realize that these necessities and subordinate to the imperative demand for a competent faculty. We of the University are proud of our faculty. That is why we urge the gentlemen of the board to consider thoughtfully before asking it to bear additional financial reductions.

In the past year we have seen two fine men, Arnold Bennett Hall and Clarence W. Spears, turn their faces to the sunrise. We want no more heart-breaking experiences like those. So to you, gentlemen of the state board of higher education, we address our plea for a faculty which we admire and respect. Remember that its members are our teachers and guides. Upon them depends the future of the University of Oregon. For that reason alone, if none other, they deserve consideration and thought.

WE STILL WAIT FOR ISSUES

FOR TWO mild and unexciting weeks now the one political party on the campus has been sitting in monopolistic hibernation directing its colorless campaign. Colorless we say, for it has as little excitement as a one-man track meet, without even the pre-election thrills of martial band music or free dances at the expense of the interested candidates.

Wisely enough, the political directors of the one party machine are stepping very lightly, being judiciously careful not to tread on the sensitive toes of the few who might get ambitions over night and bolt the party. Also the political tycoons are making no promises, well only a very few, and are answering in vague and optimistic cheerfulness any questions put to them.

The Emerald previously pointed out the inanity of the situation. It also warned of the breakdown of student government unless more candidates and issues were presented. Unless another party appears, the coming election assumes farcial proportions. To concede to one party an uncontested victory is to admit the shallowness of that victory.

Rumors that the Roustabouts, clowning political party of last year, may return, are cheering. They, at least, will give to the whole dreary affair a touch of humor, and may cause some little worry in the camp of the entrenched organization. Last year the Roustabouts abandoned their campaign, but not before they had precipitated the formation of another party and assured the election of one of their number.

Other parties may arise, but we can not say for a certainty. To date only rumors have drifted in to us that a few of the disgruntled faction are planning a coup d'etat at the time of nominations. If they do appear at the last minute, let us hope that they offer some clear cut issues that will allow an intelligent choice in voting for candidates. The one party might even yet, if they saw fit to abandon their flag pole sitting campaign, reassure the voters of their worthiness by the adoption of a concise platform and policy. To do this would require political courage, for it would necessitate an alienation of part of their support.

Oregon is not the only university at which the political system is stricken with ennui. At California, Purdue, Chicago, and other schools, college editors are bewailing or felicitating the lack of campus interest in student politics. We seem to have unwittingly taken part in a nation wide movement in American colleges that places more emphasis on education and is making archaic the play-boy activity man.

A WORTHY DECISION

D. R. JOHN F. BOVARD'S decision to open the tennis courts on Sunday is a wise one. He not only gives numerous students an additional opportunity for healthful Sabbath recreation, but adds those students to the adherents of the school of physical education.

THE OREGANA SITUATION

REGARDLESS of what action the judiciary committee takes in the matter, we believe the action of the executive council in ruling out Robert Zurcher and Parks Hitchcock for the position of editor of Oregana was unwarranted and an injustice to the two boys.

In the first place, there is a slight possibility that Zurcher may be able to adjust his grades and requirements in time to obtain a junior certificate by the autumn. He even is willing to attend summer school to do so. Then take Hitchcock's case. He was ruled not acceptable because he filed a petition requesting that all Southern Pacific trains whistle "Mighty Oregon" as they steamed pass the campus. One hundred and fifty-two students signed that petition.

As stated before in these columns, it is silly enough for the council to penalize Mr. Hitchcock. But when it does so, well aware that one of its members has signed the petition, and shortly after it has named one of the signers editor of the Emerald for next year, that is too much. There is such a thing as being fair. If the council feels Hitchcock should be penalized, that is the council's privilege. But let the council not forget that 152 students signed the petition for which Hitchcock is punished. They are equal offenders. Any political scientist will say that.

We rather expect the judiciary committee to say that other students may apply for the post. But if the committee does bring in such a liberal interpretation of the antiquated constitution—and we favor liberal interpretations for we are liberals—it must remember that Bruce Hamby was prevented from running for business manager of the Emerald by that same constitutional provision.

In other words, the promise on which we base our convictions is simply this: Be fair. Let the same rules apply to all students and cases. Give Zurcher fair and equal treatment. Give Hitchcock fair and equal treatment. Give Hamby fair and equal treatment. Why should these students be discriminated against? We will abide amicably by any decision the judiciary committee may make. We only plead with the committee to urge and insist upon equitable procedure in all instances.

The Iron Heel - - - By STANLEY ROBE



The Gold Standard Situation

By COLVIN CRUMBAKER (As Told to Maximo Pulido)

A COUNTRY is said to be on the gold standard when its monetary system consisting of bank notes and bank deposits and governments promises are redeemable on demand in gold. To insure this free convertibility it is usually assumed that there must be free coinage, free melting of coins, free import and free export of gold. The functions of gold under such a standard would be to serve as a common-denominator of values within a country, and between countries, and to serve as a liquifying agent for outstanding government and bank obligations.

Viewed in this light a country would be off the gold standard when it checked the import or export of gold, or when it checked free coinage or free melting of coins, or when it suspended convertibility of government or bank promises.

Abandonment of the gold standard destroys one of the limits to over-expansion of bank or government promises. As long as either the government or a bank must redeem its promises on demand in gold, there is a definite limit to the amount of issue which is safe. When redemption is suspended, or when an embargo on export is laid, there would be no such limit.

Opinions differ as to the desirability of using gold as a limiting factor. One group argues that, since the quantity of gold is fixed by nature, there will be a definite limit to credit based upon it. Another group argues that scarcity of credit should be determined by business, not by nature. They urge that credit should be "managed" artificially, so that the volume would correspond to the need for it.

Abandonment of the gold standard will make possible any extent of inflation of credit and currency desired by those who are in charge of monetary affairs. Some believe that the present depression is due to a shortage of currency. While prices will be affected by inflation, eminent authorities deny that pre-depression, or wartime prices can be reestablished or maintained. They argue that inflation cannot be directed to fields where higher prices are desired.

A naive interpretation of the quantity theory of money might lead to a belief that the general price level would rise by relatively equal increments of prices for all commodities. Critics urge that price levels as shown by index numbers might rise, but that some important commodities will not find prices increasing at the same rate as others.

Experience between 1922 and 1929 have been interpreted as indications that inflated credit cannot be directed or controlled, and that there is no reason for producers of basic raw materials to hope for prices as high as they believe conditions warrant.

As to foreign trade, there will be some stimulation if the dollar goes to a discount in foreign countries. The extent of discount will depend upon the extent of inflation. The advantage to foreign buyers of American goods will come from the lag between the extent of discount of dollar exchange and the actual purchasing

power of the dollar in America. The advantage will disappear unless fresh depreciation is produced by still further inflation.

How will the United States get back on the gold basis? That depends upon how extensive the inflation and the depreciation are. If the United States really inflates the currency so there is an extensive depreciation, getting back to the pre-inflation standard dollar is not an easy matter. It will require a long period of deflation with hard times, unemployment, and bankruptcies such as we are now experiencing. The country might decide to repudiate all or part of its outstanding promises, and permit the banks to repudiate theirs, and reestablish a new dollar of pre-inflation weight and fineness. This is what the German government did when they repudiated a worthless issue of marks in a new gold mark at the rate of several trillion for one. This method was a virtual repudiation of obligations, and would not be used unless inflation was carried to the point where all value of the currency was virtually extinguished.

The United States might follow the method the French government used when it abandoned its pre-war franc worth 19.3c gold and established a new one worth 3.93c gold. This had the effect of repudiating about three-fourths of the French obligations. There are now persistent proposals to revalue the dollar in some way.

At this time no one can tell how far inflation will be carried, or whether an attempt will be made to get back upon the gold standard. Some methods of re-establishing gold would be laborious and painful, others are easy. One may safely assume that the present problems of inflation will occupy public attention for a period, leaving the questions of re-establishing the standard for a later time.

Current LITERATURE

By JOHN SELBY

THERE is, imbedded in American history, a saga perfectly worthy of comparison with any of the sagas of the past, even with the Israel.

Like that imperishable saga, the American contribution has to do with a religious migration. Intertwined in the newer story are the calls of newer prophets, and particularly the call of one prophet, Joseph Smith. For, of course, the trials and eventual security of the Mormons make up this American saga.

John Henry Evans, himself a Mormon, has written "Joseph Smith, An American Prophet," so that it may be read by the general public as well as the Mormons, particularly by those whose interest tends toward the dramatic in religious history.

He is fortunate in that events of the last two decades have pushed the events of which he writes into a seemingly distant past, so that a longer perspective may be obtained than is accounted for by elapsed time. Everything is in the book, from Smith's early prophetic urge

Washington Bystander.

By KIRKE SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20 When President Roosevelt voiced in his inaugural address a dedication of his foreign policy to that of the good neighbor, he coupled with it a statement about how a good neighbor should regard not only the sanctity of treaties but the rights of others.

That was read as cutting both to east and south at the time. It brought both the Sino-Japanese matter and the general question of Washington's attitude toward Latin-America into the picture.

The president has been too busy with domestic affairs since then to elaborate very much on the principles that will govern his foreign policy. Yet it is notable that he seized the first opportunity, the meeting of the board of governors of the Pan-American Union, to sound a note as to his conception of the true meaning of the Monroe Doctrine that is strongly reminiscent of what President Wilson sought to do nearly two decades ago.

The Roosevelt view of the Monroe Doctrine as actually a Pan-American doctrine "directed at the maintenance of independence by the peoples of this continent" is the same as that which President Wilson, speaking through secretary Lansing, sought to establish in 1915 at the time the United States was launching on its most ambitious peace-time military and naval development.

The Wilson administration had just formulated a billion dollar program for increase of the army and navy which was enacted in 1916. Speaking to the second Pan-American Scientific conference in Washington in December, 1915, Mr. Lansing quoted the famous slogan of Dumas' musketeers, "One for all and all for one," as one "the American family of nations might take for its motto."

Eighteen years later, President Roosevelt's specific exposition of his good neighbor policy as it bears on Latin-America might have been an excerpt from that Lansing speech.

The world atmosphere in which Mr. Wilson launched his effort to widen the Monroe Doctrine from a national defense policy to a continental declaration of solidarity against all exterior aggressors was quite different from that in which Mr. Roosevelt renewed it.

The world war was in progress;

America was as yet neutral and hopeful of avoiding any participation in the struggle. The military preparedness policy of which the proposal of a Pan-American Monroe Doctrine was an important element clearly was designed in Mr. Wilson's mind to meet possible dangers that might be faced by the American family of nations after the European struggle ended.

Roosevelt Pan-Americanism is voiced at a time when no expansion of military preparedness is in prospect to arouse possible concern to the south. Yet the reassertion of the idea of a Pan-American Monroe Doctrine, coupled with a personal declaration by the new president at Washington that growth of the members of the American family of nations must rest on internal economic and social advancement, not on "acquisition of territory at the expense of a neighbor," documents the good neighbor policy in specific fashion.

Assault and Battery by Parks Hitchcock

Down the last lap in the College Side booth-sitting contest. Tomorrow the prizewinner will be announced. Here are the standings: Jim Smith 52 hours Willoughby Dye 48 hours Jack Daly 47 hours Benny Baseball 43 hours Blake Hamilton 40 hours Julius Rehal 40 hours

We nominate for the Keg club and the free duet to the Colonial: Virgil Langtry because he managed to eat a teaspoon and a half of mustard at one gulp.

We notice that Lloyd Speer and Oscar Munger have joined the ranks of the moustacheers, now. As the intoxicated man said, "All we need is one more now and we'd have Athos, Porthos and Aramis."

Harry Handball suggests that the Roustabout party might adopt as a good slogan: "Uncle Sam is off the gold standard, why can't Uncle Virgil go off the grade standard?"

ON THE POLICE BLOTTER: Bob Johnson playing "Oh, Mr. Zilch" to a lot of co-eds. . . . One of Rosy Gagnon's quiz papers lying on the sidewalk. . . . Nancy Suomela electioneering. . . . Overhumble demonstrating his slot machine system. . . . Coach Branstator curbing. . . . Butch Morse all dogged out in what the young man will wear. . . . Rusty Woodward exerting himself over a canoe paddle. . . .

It seems that a remark that we made recently about Johnny Creech being too highhat to attend the Mortar Board ball, has injured his chances and blighted his hopes. Now that's too bad as John has been around the campus for six years and he's really quite a nice boy. So we're going to lay off him, and perhaps in a day or two he'll get an invitation.

Somebody saw Roy Gagnon's nickname "Rosie" in print the other day, so as a sequel there were several votes cast for him as Junior-queen. We don't know about the queen business. Maybe a princess, though.

Butch Morse, the distinguished statesman, occupies the spotlight today. The other night at the State's sensational "Sins of Love," some get fainted next to him and Butch had to pack him out and stretch him flat in the aisle. We hope Butch was behaving himself all this time. And then last night Butch and Harry Weimar came parading into the College Side with an immense bouquet of white flowers. Gave them to the management, too.

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.

SOPH PREXY REPLIES

To the Editor of the Emerald: Sir: Although forced by ill health to withdraw from the University during the spring quarter, I feel that some answer must be made to the Emerald's latest editorial attack upon the dance policies of the sophomore class—a previous editorial in November of fall term taking exception to the \$475 that was expended upon the Sophomore Informal.

In your issue of Tuesday, April 18, you inquire why the dance was scheduled for the same time as the high school band contest and why it was held in a private hall. In the middle of last winter term, the Sophomore Whiskerino directorate set the date for April 15 on the social calendar in the dean of women's office. At that time there was no other University function scheduled and the date was set with the advice and full consent of the assistant dean of women, Mrs. Macduff. When the band contest date was publicly announced at the beginning of spring term, it would have been impossible to change the Whiskerino without stopping the beard contest and dance entirely.

Insofar as the Campa Shoppe's being used and the Emerald's insinuation of a "racket," be it recalled that all such functions as the Krazy Kopy Krawl, Gamma Alpha Chi fashion dance, and Journalism Jam, with even larger attendance, used the same hall.

The Whiskerino Shuffle would have gone hopelessly over its budget in attempting to decorate for such a large hall as either Gerlinger or McArthur court. As it was, the class paid for the hall on a gate receipt percentage and thus made the matter more satisfactory for both its treasury and its own attending members.

WILL C. DAVIS.

Emerald Of the Air

Ordinarily there is no news in a negative. This is one of those rare exceptions which proves the rule. Fred Peterson and his Rhythm Club boys will not be on the air today. Sorry. Next Friday, maybe.

The regular 5:45 broadcast will be observed today as usual.

C. B. HAYES Shoe Repairing For 22 Years Prompt Service Economical Prices Across Sigma Nu

Week-end Bargain 33c per Lb. of CARMELCRISP For That Sunday Picnic Across Sigma Nu

Just Received—A New Shipment of YELLO-BOLE Pipes The GENUINE Honey-Cured Briar (Made by Kaywood) Only \$1.00 UNIVERSITY PHARMACY The Students' Drug Store 11th and Alder Phone 114

First Church of Christ, Scientist Eugene, Oregon Announces a Free Lecture on Christian Science by MRS. NELVIA E. RITCHIE, C.S.B. Servickley, Pennsylvania Member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. In Eugene High School Auditorium April 23, 1933 At 3 P. M. The Public Is Cordially Invited to Attend