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The Emerald's Creed for Oregon

There is always the human temptation to forget that the erection of buildings, the formulation of new curricula, the expansion of departments, the creation of new functions, and similar 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 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 and faculty contacts should stimulate and train youth for the most effective use of all the resources with which nature has endowed them. Difficult and challenging problems, typical of the life and world in which they are to live, must be given them to solve. They must be taught under the expert supervision of instructors to approach the solution of these problems in a worklike 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.

YOUR HERITAGE! PRESERVE IT!

The public has a right to have its sons and daughters taught by teachers who love to teach. The rewards of the teaching career are little enough at best. The right of the public to teachers who love to teach carries with it the obligation to invest the teaching profession with a decent respect and remuneration.—Glenn Frank, president, University of Wisconsin.

THIS is written so that the men of this institution may know the legacy that has come down to them.

Ever since the University was established more than five decades ago, skillful and expert instruction has been its paramount attraction. In days long past, when some of the evergreens which stud the campus were not yet well on their way skyward, the tradition was born which is our heritage to hand down to our successors.

For salaries that barely kept body and soul together, heroic idealists and self-sacrificing intellectuals labored to establish a great University. They did not vision vast buildings and lofty minarets as monuments to their devotion and work. Their ideal of a great school was not one of great buildings. What they saw in the vista of the future was an institution in which students who wanted to be educated could gain intellectual stimulus and inspiration from instructors who loved to teach. Blood and bones, not sticks and stones, were the component parts of a University to those argonauts of half a century ago. They wanted to be the predecessors of men who talked in facts, not Sanskrit and riddles.

THEN they passed on and all that remained behind them were their high and unselfish ideals. And in their wake came men and women, animated by a fierce and irresistible desire to gain knowledge. They did not care in what sort of buildings they were taught. Who did the teaching was all that mattered. Thus the University of Oregon developed, not as a school of splendid halls and mighty buildings, but as an institution of astute scholars and keen faculty men. This trend was best exemplified by two individuals who took it upon themselves to attract talented teachers to the University, Prince L. Campbell and Arnold Bennett Hall.

And so today, when higher education faces its greatest crisis, we must remember those who dreamed long ago of a school of devoted teachers. We must cast aside all thoughts of physical expansion. We must cease to long for new buildings and modern equipment. We are at the crossroads and that is not necessary. But we must resolve to dedicate our efforts and endeavors to the preservation of the faculty; if anything to strive for its improvement and not to collaborate in its degeneration through extreme financial reductions.

Because instruction is so important and because it plays so significant a part in the destinies of the University, there is every reason to believe that the state board of higher education will weigh and consider seriously before it contemplates any reduction in the instruction staff here. Especially regarding the recent shift in enrollment it is not unreasonable to assume that the board, being as it is keenly

aware of all current problems, will give due weight and consideration before it permits instruction costs in one unit of the system to go as high as 35 and 40 per cent above that of another unit. Also the board members doubtlessly will consider the importance of such departments as law, engineering and medicine to the future of the commonwealth, and will give due deliberation before drastic staff reductions are made in those divisions.

LET US also hope that medicine will be one of the least touched of all staffs. At the University medical school Dr. Richard Dillehunt and his aides are working to save human lives from grave and terrible diseases. At present they are fighting cancer. No service can approach that. They are seeking to prevent horrible suffering and untold agony. All other work of the educational system, even such valuable projects as agricultural extension and the distribution of bulletins and catalogues, fades into comparative insignificance when one considers the medical school's valiant campaign against cancer. Men engaged in work of such importance should be the last to be reduced and dismissed. There is nothing so important as life and health.

And so we evaluate and consider the importance of instruction and teaching at the University. It is a heritage that has come down to us through the years. It is our duty to continue it to those whom we precede. Let us dedicate ourselves to that task.

BASEBALL IN CITY STREETS

CARL BERGMAN, chief of the Eugene police, asks that no baseball games be played upon the city streets. There have been several serious accidents as a result of the practice of the great American sport in the streets, and Chief Bergman is indeed wise in issuing this edict.

In the past the downtown police office has been courteous and efficient in co-operating with the students, and it is desirable that the students reciprocate in this, a minor matter.

RETHINKING RELIGION

THE CONFERENCE for the Study of Religion in Higher Education, concluding today, though in itself is not nearly as great in importance as the day-to-day religious activities and religious life of students, merits commendation for what it stands for in the broad sense, rather than the routine work that it may have accomplished in its regular sessions, and that alone.

By this we mean that the conference itself, no matter how important it has been to those participating in it and no matter how much inspiration and sharing of ideas may come from it for those who have attended the meetings, it sinks into insignificance when covered by the huge waves of deep emotional feeling in the individual and the broad, wide movement of religion seen wherever one goes. It is the things that this conference has stood for that are important, not the conference alone.

Religion has a place in college life and a deep place. It is growing in its importance and significance. Such movements as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Wesley foundation, and the Westminster foundation on our campus represent the importance of religion on the campus. These movements are nationwide, and they are achieving their goals. But religion is even stronger and greater in its significance in college life than the organizations that represent it. Every man has some form of religion within himself. It is when religion searches the very soul of man that it has its greatest effect and importance. It is its influence on the individual that counts the most.

Dr. Parsons is to be commended for his work in making a survey of religious trends in colleges and universities throughout the United States. It is an important achievement. This week's conference is testimony to that.

OUR TWO RECOMMENDATIONS

WE HAVE two very definite recommendations for the executive council when it meets today. Neither of them can well be contested, especially the first. It speaks for itself. Both our suggestions follow:

1. That the council appropriate the \$200 which S. Stephenson Smith says is necessary to carry on a restricted minor sports program here.
2. That the council appoint Parks Hitchcock editor of Oregona, should he be named by the publications committee.

On Other Campuses

Tolerance

TRUE to the world-wide principle of regarding selfishness a worthwhile national trait, the United States are now enforcing a regulation that most unfairly discriminates against foreign students. Aliens in attendance at college can no longer earn their fees and other expenses by working. Positions that pay money, however small the amount may be, are denied them.

When hearing of intolerance of this sort, the first reaction is usually to reflect upon its injustice. But to one who is not an idealist, and who thus does not expect any government, here or elsewhere, to display fairness in its outside relations, comes the thought that such discrimination is narrow-sighted, injurious to the U. S. A. itself.

A university with a cosmopolitan attendance has an immeasurable advantage from the educational point of view. The extra-national contacts, the social intercourse with foreign students,—these in themselves have a broadening influence upon the maturing mind. To deny the means of livelihood to outsiders is to deny considerable opportunity for mental expansion.

This move seems peculiarly out of place at the present time when a world-wide effort is being made—however much in vain—to develop better understanding between nations. Probably the best way to secure this understanding is to encourage the intermingling of diverse nationalities in intellectual and social life. The loss of cosmopolitan influence through this edict will not be compensated by the slightly better chance an American student will have of obtaining employment.

But not only is this action doing away with a positive influence; it tends also to diminish foreign goodwill towards the U. S. A. The gesture is distinctly unfriendly at a time when friendliness is urgently needed. To turn away intelligent immigrants for the sake of a paltry and doubtful economic advantage cannot be regarded as a wise national move.—McGill University Daily.

Waiting, Waiting . . . By STANLEY ROBE



The Medical School Fights Cancer

THE VIGOROUS fight being waged against cancer by the University of Oregon medical school is described in the paragraphs which follow. They are excerpts from an article which appeared in the Sunday Oregonian magazine section. A note with the story stated that the article did not describe a cure-all for cancer:

Some months ago six white mice came to live on Marquam hill. That there should be mice on Marquam hill is not so unusual any more than that there are mice on most of the hills of Portland, except that these mice of Marquam hill are mice of rare importance. They even have a name—"M-63"—which sounds like a war-time label. Warnors they are. For these sleek, pink-nosed white mice are taking part in a major campaign and playing a role out of all proportion to their size—a part of the world-wide fight against cancer. These Portland mice are making their advance against this enemy of the human race in the laboratories of the University of Oregon medical school.

The mice of Marquam hill are but a small portion of the modern facilities of the great medical army arrayed against cancer. The University of Oregon medical school, in cooperation with the Doernbecher and Multnomah hospitals, not only takes care of hundreds of cases of cancer annually, but the entire staff members of the school from Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt, dean, to the most humble student assistant, are making contributions of a direct or indirect nature to the total knowledge of cancer.

Daily the clinical departments of the out-patient service, medicine, surgery, ear, eye, nose, throat, radiology, gynecology and other special departments are seeing many people with cancer. Doing equally important diagnostic work behind the scenes are the pre-clinical departments of anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, bacteriology and biochemistry. All are engaged in some form or other in seeking the cause of cancer and perfecting a cure. Once each week representatives from each of the departments meet together for a joint conference with the staff members of Multnomah hospital, at which time cases seen during the previous week are reviewed, studied and advised. This conference is being attended by an increasing number of local physicians and surgeons not officially connected with either institution.

What is cancer? How does it start? What does it look like? Can it be cured? If so, how? These are just a small number of the questions that arise where cancer is considered. Much has been written of cancer, and many have been the so-called "cures" advanced from time to time. Yet when all this is sifted down in the light of the exacting scrutiny of scientists and the test of time, certain facts emerge and persist. It is entirely with these known and established facts about cancer that this article is concerned.

A generation ago tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in the United States registration areas. Cancer was sixth. Today cancer is second, being topped only by heart diseases. At first thought this appears to be an alarming condition, but closer analysis reveals that the fight against cancer is far from hopeless. Although cancer is unquestionably one of the major plagues of mankind, both civilized and savage, and most of us come in contact with it sooner or later, either as victims or through friends or relatives, a careful study of the situation reveals that while the increase in the number of cases has been absolute there is also a large relative increase which puts a different interpretation upon the statistics. Today our figures are compiled more accurately than 40 years ago. More cases of cancer are reported because more accurate diagnostic methods are available and more physicians are reporting. Then, with our enlightened public health measures of the past 40 years, the normal expectancy of life has been so increased that today more people are living to reach to so-called cancer age, people who formerly would have died before developing cancer.

somes as karyokinetic or mitotic figures.

The study of mitotic figures gave one of the early clues as to the ultimate cause of cancer. Whereas normal cells divide with an equal number of chromosomes in each daughter cell, the division of cancer cells results in daughter cells which contain an unequal number of chromosomes. This is as true of cancer today as when the phenomenon was first reported, and in a measure the amount of this unequal division suggests a degree of the malignancy of the tumor in which occurs. It is clearly an evidence of cell control disturbed. Additional weight of evidence that the cancer cell differs from the normal cell is given by a chemical study of the metabolism or life processes of cancer and normal cells which have been cultured outside of the body and studied at great length in scientific laboratories. Whereas the normal cell lives only in the presence of oxygen, and in burning up its food produces carbon dioxide and water, the cancer cell can thrive in the absence of oxygen, and in utilizing its food produces lactic acid, a waste product.

The cancer, growing as a result of disturbed cell control, is at first probably but a single cell or group of cells. This soon divides into descendant cells, and in time a mass becomes evident, a mass of cells growing wild, beyond normal control and serving no useful purpose whatsoever. Why the control is lost will probably not be known until the nature of the control is more fully understood. This is why cancer is such an elusive condition and why an inquiry into its cause is likely to reveal the secret of life itself. As to the nature of this control one may speculate endlessly, but in the light of our present scientific knowledge it must remain pure speculation and nothing more.

To fight cancer one must have accurate knowledge. To obtain this, and to utilize the knowledge when gained, the forces allied against cancer are far from idle. Fortunes are being spent annually in the fight against this malady under the direction of some of the ablest minds in the world today. Cancer is being investigated more than any other single condition in the world, and this investigation extends into all the many ramifications of the subject. The end desired is to find the cause and perfect a cure. Yearly the goal draws closer, but the perfect cure is still hidden in the future.

(To be continued in Tomorrow's Emerald)

Inflation

(Continued from Page One)
A comprehensive program it would be almost impossible to get four sets of answers without a measure of disagreement. However, this disagreement need not be considered as representing difference in principles but in approach to the problem or interpretation in the light of different facts.

The questions and Dr. Gilbert's answers follow:
Q. Will purchase of more government securities by federal reserve banks have any appreciable influence on the amount of credit extended to commercial and industrial firms?
A. The purchase of securities from member banks by the federal reserve system will release funds tied up in such securities and form a more adequate basis for credit and loans. Unless confidence in business outlook is restored, however, there will be no extensive demand for loans.

Currency Circulation
Q. Does not the trouble lie in the velocity of circulation of currency and not in the quantity in existence?
A. The trouble lies both in the velocity of circulation and in the quantity of money. Hoarding, resulting from lack of confidence, slows up rapidly of circulation and brings down prices. This slowness of circulation cannot be compensated for except by a larger monetary stock if the price level

Farmers may be variously affected. Inflation and the readjustment of the international medium may bring rising prices on farm produce and conceivably more rapid rise than that affecting commodities in general. The greater activity in business and the large volume of wages payment may first stimulate the demand for both foods and raw materials. The farmer would be one of the early beneficiaries.

Business to Be Stimulated
Q. Is it likely that the volume of business will be stimulated by rises in prices due to artificial inflation?
(Continued on Page Three)

Dear Emerald Readers:
Despite the fact your clever reviewer is trying to do a Burns Mantel, I will stake my bottom dollar that MAE WEST, in her own story, "SHE DONE HIM WRONG," is the smartest bit of entertainment to come to this, or any other city, in many moons.
"SHE DONE HIM WRONG" was booked into the Liberty in Portland for one week and ran FIVE—it has been the same sensation wherever seen—everyone of you who have seen "SHE DONE HIM WRONG" will think the review in the Emerald yesterday morning a little bit, shall we say—Bernard Shawish?
Signed: RAY W. JONES, Manager,
Fox-McDonald Theatre.