

Oregon Emerald

University of Oregon, Eugene

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IT'S UP TO THE BOARD

FOR the first time in the memory of the present University generation, the principal of compulsory payment of fees to the student corporation has been seriously challenged, and representatives of two opposing factions in the dispute will present their arguments Monday to a committee of the state board of higher education, in which board is vested final authority over student body affairs.

There is reason to believe that the board will listen attentively and readily to the proposal of the committee of ten which is objecting to forced membership. The board is deeply concerned with lowering the cost of education. If the statement of condition of the A. S. U. O. shows that debts can be paid and present student activities carried on with considerably less revenue than is now received, optional membership may be installed, for it is the system ultimately to be desired.

It is the Emerald's opinion, however, that the board should delay adoption of optional membership until the A. S. U. O. is on a more firm financial footing. It was the board's anxiety to reduce student body indebtedness that started the whole program of financial reorganization in 1930, and it is not likely that recent challenge will imperil the success of the program.

Complete extinction of the optional membership plan is not to be expected. Student payments, considering both building and A. S. U. O. fees, are higher than should normally be the case, and members of the board will probably keep the matter open for future consideration.

Perhaps the proposal will be kept open until the end of next fall term, when another season's football receipts will have been garnered in and a reasonable basis for reckoning debt retirement will have been established, with a possible upswing in student enrollment to help matters. This is the course which recommends itself to the Emerald.

Or the board may decide that it will be possible in the 1934-35 school year to make a uniform cut in student fees. If the athletic season is as profitable as the one just closed, a cut of perhaps 40 per cent per student on the A. S. U. O. fee should be feasible.

Naturally, these estimates are open to criticism. A further decline in enrollment or a poor football team could topple any of the foregoing predictions.

Whether successful or not, the action of the committee of ten has been of definite value in bringing before the student body at large the whole problem of A. S. U. O. finances. However much a plan for immediate optional membership might endanger present beneficial student-controlled activities, it at least points to one possible way for future action to lower the cost of higher education.

SOUP AND FISH

THE observations by Student Body President Tongue in regard to the wearing of tuxes to the Senior Ball are sound and practical.

The traditional taboo on the tuxedo for the freshman has, we suspect, a basis that is more than of a mere hazing nature. It is a concession to the financial straits of the pressed underclassmen as much as it is a symbol of class supremacy. It is the freshman's protection against having to put out considerable sums of money in an effort to keep up with the crowd.

It seems that colleges have a peculiar reputation of leading the way toward new and practical trends. The English brogue with its superior wearing qualities has been bulled into general fashion by the college man. The corduroy, mole-skin, and tin pants are also collegiate's innovations that are sheer offspring of necessity, and which have ventured far away from the campus. The soft shirt, the large knot in the tie, sweaters,

and other inventions of comfort and economic expediency are other contributions of the practical college man.

It is to the colleges that present day America owes many of its freedoms from the old stiff laws of dress and behavior.

It is a marvel to outsiders to see students indulging in some of the most outlandish capers of pauperism on one day, and then dropping ten or fifteen dollars for an evening's entertainment the next.

"Traditions" that can be put through in these times to lessen the financial burden on the student or his paternal backer are of a nature that can be heartily endorsed by all concerned.

THE ROOSEVELT DOLLAR—IV

CRITICISM of President Roosevelt's dollar-devaluating and stabilizing policy has come largely from economists and political representatives in Washington, not all of them Republicans. Denunciations based on economic argument fall into two general classes, namely, uneven results of a rise in prices, and the danger of unchecked inflation. Many objections that have been raised to the bill in congressional hearings during the past two weeks find fault with the provisions designating authority, but for our purpose we may consider only the economic phase. Nation-wide results are of primary importance.

If the dollar is stabilized at a gold content of 60 cents in comparison to the pre-Roosevelt dollar, the general price level is bound to rise; provided, of course, that the newly valued gold stock is used as a basis for further currency issues. Prices will be first to rise, say economists; wages and salaries lag behind prices, hence during this lag wage-earners and "white-collar" salaried men must submit to higher living expenses. Those dependent on fixed incomes or on savings will suffer for these incomes will be in an unchanged number of dollars, despite the rise in prices.

Benefits to debtors will, in most cases, be doubtful, for at the same time debtors are enabled to pay their creditors in cheaper dollars, they must hand more of these dollars over to the grocer, the tailor, or the garageman. By no means all creditors can afford to suffer a fall in the relative value of their holdings. Life insurance is a clear example of credit holdings, the fall in value of which means considerable loss and privation. The face value of life insurance in the United States, one economist points out, stands at more than 100 billions, or about 12 times as great as that of all farm mortgages in the country.

Delinquent taxes may be paid with the Roosevelt dollar at 60 per cent of the dollar in which they fell due, thereby working hardship on prompt taxpayers. In Oregon this will amount to considerable loss to state and county governments, and state financing will be considerably hampered in the future, because of the six per cent provision which prevents, save by direct vote of the citizenry, an increase in taxes over that amount.

Most economists are in apparent agreement on stabilization of the dollar, but are at odds with the administration on how much gold the dollar should contain. In spite of the disadvantages to wage-earners and to dependents on fixed incomes of various kinds, most authorities admit the necessity for some depreciation. Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, professor of international finance at Princeton and generally recognized as the leading authority in that field in America, declares that the dollar must not be permitted to fall more than one-third; in other words, not below 66 2/3 cents of the previous gold dollar.

From numerous sources comes the charge that inflation will be the result of the president's dollar plan. Al Smith made unpopular reference to the "baloney dollar," but the discussion of inflation charges has fallen to abler hands. Professor Kemmerer reasons that the price level will be 27 per cent above the price level of 1926, if (and this is an extremely important provision) the country is able to pull itself out of the depression. Such a price level as he predicts would be undesirable, for it would indicate undue inflation. Owen D. Young, long a figure in administration affairs, testified during the senate hearings that the monetary bill may result in a dangerous expansion of bank credit, to the extent of from 30 to 40 billions. Carter Glass, among the best informed congressmen on monetary affairs, opposes the bill as unjust and unsafe.

President Roosevelt, however, has the majority backing of congress, and still enjoys the confidence of the country. His stabilization measure will make future attempts at inflation by congress less likely; the immediate effect will be a rise in prices, renewed business confidence at home and abroad. What takes place during the ensuing months will depend on the president's ability to hold in check the forces he has loosed. The administration has shown the utmost confidence in its capacity for discerning the nation's needs and proposing appropriate legislation.

Roosevelt has a popular backing unparalleled in presidential history. Among the severest tests of that power will continue to be found the ever-changing problems of the currency.

OVERFLOW

IT was in the third group at the Roland Hayes concert Thursday night. Hayes had finished one selection and stood bowing gravely. Programs clattered as people strained to make out the dim letters.

"What's the next one?" asked the first. The second one squinted at the program. "The Eagle," he pronounced. "By whom?" Continued and fruitless squinting. "Roosevelt, maybe."

Examination boners have always had a peculiar fascination for us, and the following beauties, both of them authentic University of Oregon creations, seem particularly meritorious:

"The sailors were singing merrily as they toiled at their benches."

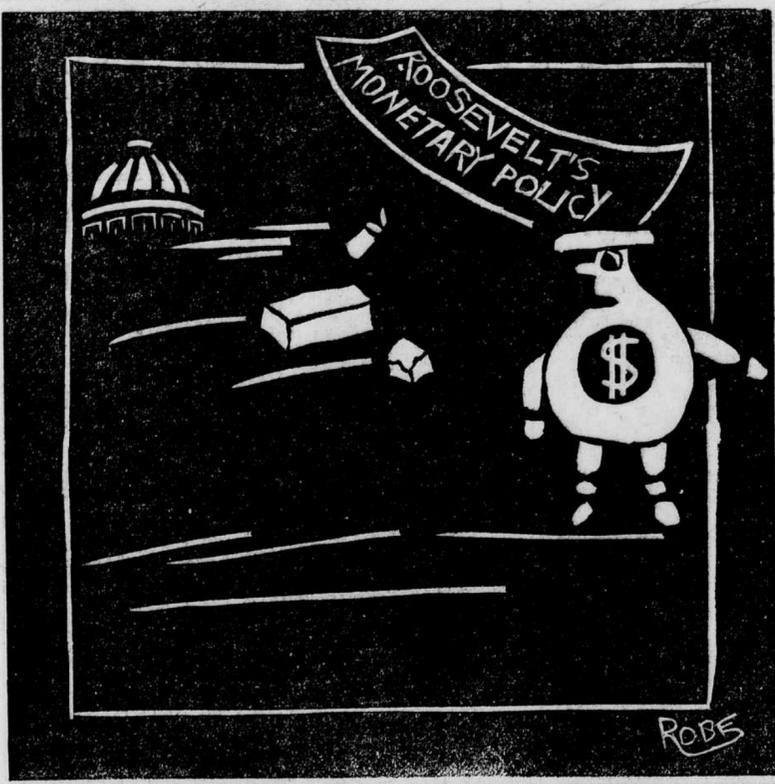
"A virgin forest is a place where the hand of man has never set foot."

And last year's prize was the following gem from a class in Shakespeare:

"Cleopatra was bit by a wasp on the bust."

Congress Is in Session

By STANLEY ROBE



Educational Politics and Enrollments

If political interference and squabbles in the institutions of higher learning and systems of higher education hurt the enrollment of such institutions and systems, figures from the University of Washington, where political interference similar to those in the state of Oregon have been prevalent for years, show this to be decidedly untrue.

Figures and arguments here submitted are taken from an article, "University Enrollment," in the January 20 issue of the Oregon Voter.

The Oregon Voter maintains that the University of Washington up to date has been unable to secure the services of any prominent educator to accept the presidency of the institution because of its maltreatment by political interference for the past many years. The Voter goes on to say that the political differences in the state of Washington have not effected the enrollment at the University of Washington. It is true that the upstate university took a slight drop in enrollment during the worst phase of the depression, but this year it is again on the up grade.

The Voter gives the following enrollment figures for the past 11 years at the Washington institution:

1923-24	5,221
1924-25	5,450
1925-26	6,149
1926-27	6,851
1927-28	7,354
1928-29	7,282
1929-30	7,255
1930-31	7,368
1931-32	6,924
1932-33	6,339
1933-34	7,255

According to the Voter, the enrollment for all institutions of higher learning in the state of Oregon, including the normal school, and the nursing and medical students at the University of Oregon Medical school, amounted to only 5,502.

Again the Oregon Voter supplies these statistics as to how the 5,502 was divided:

University, Eugene	2,113
College, Corvallis	1,945

Medical School, Portland	551
Monmouth Normal	397
Ashland Normal	256
La Grande Normal	240

At no time since 1925, has the enrollment of the University of Washington been anywhere near the state of Oregon's total higher education enrollment, the Voter explains. Naturally the Oregon state system of higher education has suffered more in revenue reductions than the University of Washington, but because of the political interferences and squabbles in Oregon, the reduction has been still greater.

The Voter points out the economic conditions of the state of Oregon and the state of Washington are about the same, but it appears that higher education in the state of Oregon is not being patronized by Oregon students in as

great a number as it was formerly when confidence and enthusiasm existed before the suppression of rivalries and the deadening of institutional spirit by merger into a system.

Proof that higher education in the state of Oregon is not driving students to the University of Washington, as is contended by word-of-mouth attacks, was presented in the Oregon Voter by statistics of the state of Washington's great Seattle institution. The enrollment of residents of Oregon at the University of Washington during the autumns of the past four years are:

1929-30	222
1930-31	206
1931-32	152
1932-33	135
1933-34	131

Tobias Smollet; "Tristram Shandy," Laurence Sterne; "Gulliver's Travels," Jonathan Swift; "Henry Esmond," W. M. Thackeray; "Candidide," Voltaire.

The revolutionary period—"The French Revolution," Thomas Carlyle; "Vanity Fair," William Thackeray; "War and Peace," Leo Tolstol.

Nineteenth century English fiction—"Pride and Prejudice," Jane Austen; "Jane Eyre," Charlotte Fronte; "Wuthering Heights," Emily Bronte; "The Way of All Flesh," Samuel Butler; "David Copperfield," Charles Dickens; "Pickwick Papers," Charles Dickens; "The Return of the Native," Thomas Hardy; "Tess of the D'Uvervilles," Thomas Hardy; "The Ordeal of Richard Ferverel," George Meredith; "The Cloister and the Hearth," Charles Reade; "Ivanhoe," Walter Scott; "Henry Esmond," W. M. Thackeray; "Vanity Fair," W. M. Thackeray.

Nineteenth century American fiction—"The Scarlet Letter," Nathaniel Hawthorne; "Moby Dick," Herman Melville; Tales, Edgar Allan Poe; "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain.

Nineteenth century French, Spanish, and Italian literature—"Eugenie Grandet," Honore de Balzac; "The Three Musketeers," Alexander Dumas; "Salammbo," Gustave Flaubert; "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo; Short Stories, Guy de Maupassant.

Nineteenth century Russian, German, and Scandinavian literature—Short stories, Anton Chekov; "Crime and Punishment," Fiodor Dostoevski; "Faust," Johann Wolfgang Goethe; Selected Plays, Henrik Ibsen; "Anna Karenina," Leo Tolstol; "War and Peace," Leo Tolstol.

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Innocent Bystander

By BARNEY CLARK

THE editorial staff is very sorry, but they were unable to persuade Clark to write an "Innocent Bystander" last night. At press time he had retired to the back of his cave, and refused to come out, shouting rudely, "To hell with you, Green!"

Green threw him a fish and tried to reason with him, but had no luck; I.B. declaring, "Tonight I am going to brood over my sorrows, and my six readers, curse their black hearts, can read the Student Church column!"

Polivka attempted to soothe him by patting him on the head and had a finger neatly bitten off at the joint for his pains. The wound was cauterized with Green's cigarette lighter, amid the delighted laughter of the office force.

Green then attempted to get a statement of some sort for the column, by I.B. only growled under his breath, "Virginity is coming back, and you may lay to that!" and crawled further back in his den.

So we gave up.

The Student Church

ROSEBELLE HIMELSTEIN

STUDENTS who are interested in scientific and religious conflicts should make it a point to attend one of the many lectures that will be prested tomorrow by Dr. H. V. Mathews, Dr. V. P. Norris, and Dr. Warren D. Smith at the local churches.

While one is given the scientific attitude on the campus, he finds, at one time or other, that friction arises with his religious teachings. Theories and stories that he once believed in become mere fiction when the student begins to study archeology and other sciences, and learn that our religious training has been misdirected. It is rather difficult for the normal student to adjust himself to these changes, and soon we find him denouncing religion.

And yet, the scientists are still in doubt. The longer they work on their problems, the more they become convinced that there is a "something" that hasn't been found. We know that certain elements exist, but how and why, we dont know.

Congregational

Dr. Warren D. Smith will be the speaker at the breakfast party to be given at the Marigold Tea room on Sunday morning at 9:30. Dr.

Smith, who has traveled extensively throughout the world, will speak about "Churches and Shrines in Foreign Climes."

All students are invited, and arrangements can be made by calling Rev. Clay F. Palmer.

At 11 o'clock, the sermon will deal with the "Modern Interpretations of the Story of the Flood," to be presented by Rev. Clay F. Palmer.

Westminster

At 9:30 the Westminster group will meet in a body to go to the Central church, where a joint meeting of the young people's organization will be held in the chapel. The event is in the observance of Young People's day.

A social hour will take place at 6 o'clock to be followed by a discussion that will be led by Edith Graham.

Presbyterian

Dr. H. V. Mathews will address the Young People's organizations at 9:45 a. m. His subject will center on the youth and his problems.

At 7:30 p. m. Karl Thummel will be the speaker at the Fireside service in the chapel, discussing a topic of current interest.

Unitarian

At 11 o'clock, Rev. E. White-smith will speak on the "Individual Praises the Mob."

Methodist

"Christ and Human Motives" is the theme of the sermon topic to be delivered by Rev. C. F. Ristow at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Clay F. Palmer of the First Congregational church will speak to the Wesley club at 6:30 p. m.

Christian

Dr. Victor P. Morris will lead the Young People's group at 9:45 a. m. Although the subject is unknown, one can expect an interesting conception of the biblical periods seen through the eyes of an economist.

At 11 o'clock, "The Family" is the topic of the sermon to be delivered by Rev. S. E. Childers, who will discuss the life and character of a Christian.

Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:15.

United Lutheran

"Salvation, Not the Act of Man, But the Gift of God," is the sermon topic to be delivered by Rev. Frank S. Beistel at 11 o'clock.

The Luther league will meet at 6:30 p. m. and the subject of the discussion will be about the choosing of one's amusements. The talk will be led by Weber Jessup.

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Far From Polar Regions



While her explorer-husband, Lincoln Ellsworth, is off on another of his periodic trips into the Antarctic, Mrs. Ellsworth (right) basks on the famed sands of Waikiki beach, Honolulu. With Mrs. Ellsworth in the above photo is Miss Midge Rutherford of London.