Oregon Daily Emerald

University of Oregon, Eugene

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PEACE AT LAST

THE fair promise of harmony in higher education, held out at the state board meeting of January 15, when acting presidents were appointed for the University and college, seems near fulfillment. The new executives, Deans C. V. Boyer and George W. Peavy, are not to be mere advisory representatives of the faculty, but are to have extensive powers in controlling budgets, curriculum and personnel for their respective schools, will have the right to attend meetings of the board, and when disagreements arise, will be allowed to appeal their cases directly to the board.

Rare statesmanship is shown by both chancellor and board in thus redrawing the lines of authority within the state's system. The chancellor, as chief administrator of the centralized system, has relinquished many of his former powers and prerogatives, yet there remains not the slightest doubt that sectional and factional interests are to remain subordinated to the interests of higher education as a whole.

Great powers invariably carry with them grave responsibility, and the acting presidents find a telling check on their authority in Item 2 of the board's inclusive 12-point definition of powers, which makes the acting president "responsible for the promotion of faculty and student cooperation and for keeping the program and objectives of his institution in harmony with the program and objectives of state supported higher education." In other words, it is implied that it is the president's duty to see that there are no more public outbreaks such as the recent one involving Roscoe C. Nelson and Chancellor Kerr. Fortunately, the board has itself set up machinery for rendering such outbreaks unnecessary, by providing orderly channels of appeal from faculty and students of any institution direct to the highest authority in the system, the state board.

Further, the action takes from the chancellor's hands the details of administration in the two major institutions, and gives him the opportunity to devote the major portion of his time to the development of a really unified scheme of higher education, as the chancellor's functions were originally planned and recommended by federal survey specialists. A chancellor who divides most of his time between two campuses, attending to the individual administrative, educational and spiritual needs of two distinct institutions, cannot possibly do justice to his job of coordinating work and furthering the progressive development of the six campuses which comprise the entire state system.

Psychologically, the results of the board's actions are enormously beneficial. Dean Morse's honest, outspoken criticisms are thoroughly vindicated, the air is cleared of apprehension, and the fear of political interference; the University can now feel that it has an able spokesman of its own. Most important of all, the heavy atmosphere of distrust and suspicion which has long charged the educational atmosphere can now be dissipated, as both institutions unite behind their new leaders and move confidently forward unhampered by political squabbling and harmful publicity.

AN EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

THE people of Lansing, Michigan, have organized a structure for adult education that promises to set an important precedent in American culture.

Night school class for adults had been held under financial supervision of the city in Lansing for some time until it was found necessary to discontinue the plan last May.

But the citizens of Lansing, under the leadership of Try. Narvesen, local Y. M. C. A. secretary, succeeded in setting up a "People's University" that now has over 2600 adult students and 71 instructors. The students pay no fees and the instructors receive no salaries. The University has no limitations of housing. The students attend classes one evening a week.

This strange "campus" runs all over the city of Lansing. The Y. M. C. A., the directors' room of a bank, the administration building of an auto plant, churches and synagogues, and the municipal courtroom in the city hall are some of the places where classes are held. Everything is on a free basis.

Instructors teach the courses while holding down regular jobs in other lines. Study can be obtained in languages, arts, crafts, political sciences, religions, and most of the other principal divisions of higher education.

The Lansing plan is a community enterprise in the direction of popular culture that is highly commendable. We suspect that it has arisen through the sobering influence of the past few years. It represents intellectual curiosity and cultural sincerity of the very highest type.

If organized education can do anything to aid in such movements as the Lansing plan, it should bend every effort to do so.

APPROACH TO FASCISM

FASCISM, the prevailing governmental philosophy of two of Europe's greatest powers, is not the remotest of possibilities in the United States. Firm as American democratic institutions may seem, there exists cause for serious concern in events taking place in practically every locality. The unusually provocative assembly address on Monday by Whiting Williams gave voice to a national movement, the strength of which is too little recognized.

A man like Hitler is what America needs, the speaker inferred; there are two roads from which to choose. The road to collectivism he blocked with a tale of the horrors of Russia's starving millions; the other road is the old road, the continuance of the capitalist "production for profit" system, accompanied by government cooperation. We need a man like Hitler, we are to believe, thus topping off the plan with an administration such as those prevailing in Italy and Germany.

Whiting Williams' suggestions have been thoroughly discounted in these columns and in campus-wide discussion. It is dangerous to forget, however, the strength of those forces which are actually working toward just the sort of program the visiting speaker suggested.

The precipitous rise of Hitler to dictatorship in Germany demonstrates the importance of underlying national sentiments. The silver shirts and khaki shirts in this country have received little attention, and it is more than probable that fascist control would not come about through these organizations, largely for lack of leadership. The industrial forces of the United States have undoubtedly been brought closer to harmony through the N. R. A.; and national industrial organization has been a vital factor in both fascism and its offspring, nazism.

Important as any factor, however, is national feeling. The beginnings of a powerful nation-wide sentiment may be seen in the strong popular support accorded President Roosevelt. How close to the surface this feeling stands was indicated two weeks or more ago when a Portland newspaper printed a cartoon on inflation, entitled "The king can do no wrong," and suffered for its temerity by answering an all-day flow of telephone calls made in protest by scores of readers.

Fascist principles present a political expedient that cannot be dismissed by condemnation of a speaker. The national political current has shown strong disposition to swerve toward a social order embodying these principles. If the American people must make, in the next few years, a choice between socialism and fascism, there is slight doubt in the minds of many political observers that sentiment will be with the latter alternative, though in reality it is a policy of retrenchment, of delaying the ultimate issue of collectivism.

OVERFLOW

A DOLLAR-A-YEAR-MAN is Vice-president Burt Brown Barker, as most of us know. Mr. Barker offered to serve for that modest sum when the University was in dire financial extremities not so long ago, and his offer was naturally snapped up with alacrity and a great deal of grateful forehead scraping.

Well, even so simple a thing as paying a man a dollar a year has its difficulties for the bookkeepers of the state system of higher education. For one thing, they have to send out, every month, a check to Mr. Barker for eight cents. (Postage is three cents, and the charge for every check drawn is two cents, which would make the handling charges come to 62½ per cent of the salary outlay, as we figure it.)

Also, the poor bookkeepers are driven to distraction because of the fact that Mr. Barker doesn't like to cash his salary checks. He regards them, whimsically, as very interesting souvenirs, and he's saving them up, perhaps against a rainy day. This makes it very difficult for the accounting wage-slaves, who must carry forward from month to month an ever-mounting balance of uncashed checks.

But we must get on with the really interesting phase of the situation. It seems that Mr. Barker made it very clear that he didn't expect to have his salary cut, when everybody else was taking a seven per cent slash on salaries under $500 a year. And the business office agreed cheerfully that his one-dollar annual stipend should remain intact.

Well, month after month the 8-cent checks kept coming in, and as the year approached its close, Mr. Barker looked forward to the December pay envelope, which, he anticipated, would round out the year with a 12-cent check.

The pay envelope arrived. With anticipatory fingers Mr. Barker opened it and lifted out the pay check. It was made out for 11 cents.

* * *

Overflow is pleased to announce its first plagiarism.

Somehow we feel that this should be something of an event, and we have seriously considered passing out cigars.

We proudly present the Letter department of TIME, January 29, page 4, column 1, paragraph 5, lines 6, 7, and 8, in which the Editors state: "This supplement will contain an OVERFLOW of controversy, correction, and information . . ."

A simple thing, but our own.

* * *

The authors of Overflow extend their most heartfelt professional sympathy to the artist who was called upon to do a caricature of Irvin S. Cobb for his recent syndicated autobiography.

Sea Serpents Are Nothing New By STANLEY ROBE

The University's Early History

Editor's note: This is the second of a series of interviews with Dr. F. G. G. Schmidt, head of the department of Germanic languages and literature, and oldest in service of the University faculty, on early history of the University of Oregon.

By DOUG POLIVKA

FILED among German books of every description in the office and class room of Dr. Schmidt are the catalogs of the University of Oregon for every year that he has been with the institution. Of particular interest is the catalog preceding Schmidt's coming to the University, that of the year 1877.

The catalog consisted of four pages pasted within a blue cover, with the title, Catalogue of the **Oregon State University**—Eugene City, Oregon—1877. The catalog lists the faculty at that time as Professor J. W. Johnson, president; Professor Mark Bailey; Professor Thomas Condon; Mary P. Spiller; and Mary E. Stone.

By-laws of the University, numbering 17, are given on the first and second pages of the inside leaf. The following are reprinted because of their difference from present day regulations:

1. The school year of the University shall consist of two terms of twenty weeks each without an intermission.

2. The faculty may give a vacation to the school not to exceed eight days during the holidays at Christmas.

3. The tuition to the Collegiate Department is $20, payable in ad-

(Continued on Page Four)

Innocent Bystander

By BARNEY CLARK

A sinister rumor has reached us from the Theta Chi house. It hints that Jack Granger has OCTOPUS blood in his veins.

* * *

An example of the care the movies take to get correct dialect was seen in "Whoopee" the other eve:

Says a cowboy to the Indian lad (a graduate mining engineer):

"I hear you're getting to be quite a mining expert!"

Indian lad:

"Well, I'm woiking at it!"

* * *

This coy little note was left in our typewriter, so we opened it and read:

"I have just discovered that the chemical sign for HEAT is the Delta (here was a little drawing of the Greek letter). What does that make the Tri-Delts?

(Signed) "IMA NURSE."

* * *

Speaking of the Tri-Delts reminds us that we forgot to tell you six readers that we wandered into College Side while the Roland Hayes recital was going on and saw three of the charming girls sitting in a booth. Going up to them we said severely:

"Why aren't you at the recital?"

"Oh," said they, "we couldn't go. We had the Phi Psis up for dinner, and we were just too exhausted!"

Hm-m-m-m!

* * *

Today's Ogden Gnash is dedicated to the Love and Marriage lecture series.

OGDEN GNASHES

"It isn't sex—
It's the after effects!"

* * *

"One more beer, and I'll go home!"

The Safety Valve

An Outlet for Campus Steam

All communications are to be addressed to The Editor, Oregon Daily Emerald, and should not exceed 200 words in length. Letters must be signed, but should the writer prefer, only initials will be used. The editor maintains the right to withhold publication should he see fit.

To the Editor:

According to Whiting Williams one of the fundamental grounds for indictment of the Soviet Union is the starvation of Russians to the appalling extent of 5 million in one year. Due to the contradictory nature of statistics about the Soviet Union generally, no one is in a universally recognized position either to refute or sustain Mr. Williams.

The economic problem that has faced Soviet Russia for sixteen years has been one of scarcity. For many years America's economic problem has been one of plenty. Yet, apropos of Mr. Williams' position, sufficient temerity is manifest by the January Delineator to suggest that rank starvation is stalking—not the Ukraine—but America, whose "alabaster cities gleam undimmed by human tears."

Mildred Adams, writing for the Delineator, opens with the following statement, "It sounds almost like a tale of foreign famine; children hungry right here in our own United States—so hungry that they faint on school doorsteps, so hungry that they have to be put to bed in hospitals and fed off trays. . . . Hunger that steals into the bones and robs them of their strength. Hunger that results in an appalling increase in what doctors call malnutrition diseases."

Documented statements by responsible relief agencies from Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and elsewhere, as well as national pronouncements from ultra-conservative sources, such as the Children's Bureau and the Child Health Recovery Conference held in Washington in October, are presented by Miss Adams.

Miss Adams attempts no sensational demagogy in citing her figures, but shows the extent of starvation amongst children in America, quoting the Children's Bureau of Washington, "'. . . It is probably quite safe to estimate that today somewhere in the

(Continued on Page Four)

Lines in your face come from jangled nerves

Jangled nerves can make you look older than you are. And that's bad news for any woman—or man either.

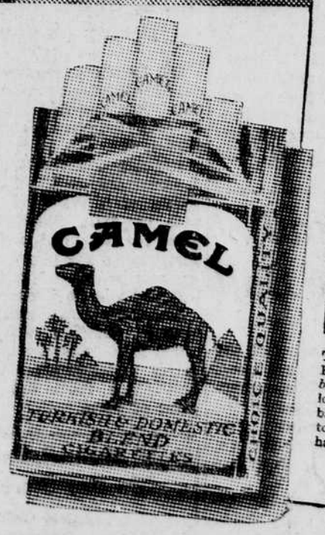
Look in the mirror today. See if you already have any of those telltale *wrinkles that come from nervousness*—and, if you have, *do something about it.*

Get enough sleep—fresh air—recreation—and make Camels your cigarette.

For, remember, you can smoke as many Camels as you want. Their costlier tobaccos never jangle your nerves.

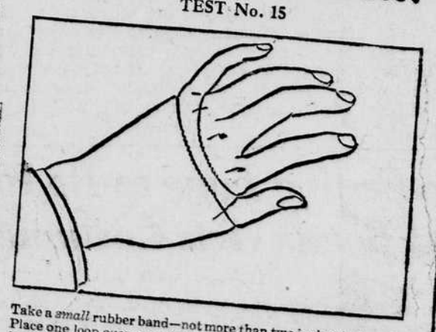
COSTLIER TOBACCOS

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS than any other popular brand of cigarettes!



How are YOUR nerves?

TEST No. 15



Take a *small* rubber band—not more than two inches in length. Place one loop over your little finger . . . Then pull it across the *back* of your hand, well *below* your knuckles and catch the other loop on your thumb. When you are ready to perform the test, the band is in the position indicated in the drawing. Now, without touching your hand to your body, without help from the other hand, work off the rubber band. Average time is 10 seconds. *Shepard Barclay (Camel smoker), famous bridge expert, completed the test in 1½ seconds.*

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