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Fogotten Guarantees

FREEDOM of the press is not a new issue. That constitutional guaranty has been enshrined in newspaper and magazine comment, collegiate and professional, during the last few months.

But what, asked Secretary of the Interior Ickes, speaking in Washington at the recent convention of the Intercollegiate Daily Newspaper Association, of those other tenets of American liberty—freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage?

Are not, queried the cabinet member and public works administrator, those constitutional guarantees just as essential to American liberty as freedom of the press?

In answer we agree with Secretary Ickes and answer unreservedly, yes.

Freedom of the press in the United States has a guaranty that can take care of itself. Possessing tremendous power and influence through its own media, journalism can, if necessary, make a terrific fight through the press to sustain the freedom it now enjoys.

What, then, of the minorities? What of the minorities which do not possess great numbers or great spheres of influence, yet which the Constitution was designed specifically to protect?

It was in behalf of those minorities that Secretary Ickes spoke. They are the groups he declared, that government should protect—they whose opinions can only be carried on where there exists freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage.

In the maze of activity of the last few depression years these two constitutional guarantees have been trampled under foot by sundry interests and factions—greedy and unscrupulous—whose only thought has been of means to perpetuate their own positions.

The problem has its application not only in distant, far-removed corners of the nation, but here in Oregon—right at home. Oregon students and other residents of the state have seen these constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage unceremoniously yanked from their lives.

It has happened in the last two years in Medford, Portland—yes, here in Eugene—particularly were these rights hampered during the longshoremen's strike last summer.

Upon the minorities the United States depends to a great extent. Those groups are usually the initiators of reform, stabilization—the sounding board from which the trend of a representative democracy must come.

Freedom of the press surely must be maintained in the United States, but along with that freedom—equally important, equally essential—must be the right which safeguarded the minorities—freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage.

Making Tomorrow Today?

CAN the profit system plan? Can planning find a place of security in the present system for the millions unemployed, provide a declining case for the unemployable aged and succor other unfortunates: can planning end war and disease? In brief, can capitalism by planning save itself from the angry fists of those who now are shut from its circle of favorites—can it prevent the blood of a communist revolution or the calamity of fascism?

This is no question academic. There can be no doubt but that our present economy is doomed unless it takes upon its conscience the duty of spreading a broad and unstinted measure of social justice.

Unbridled laissez-faire has been stowed in the attic with the whalebone toothpick and the mother-of-pearl car spoon; antiquarians will drag it out one of these years, blow off the dust and laugh—not loudly,

if the memory of its injustices lies within recall.

What is this planning that is being attempted? It is regrettable that Marshall Dana, who spoke yesterday in Gerlinger hall, had no time to illuminate the bare sketch he was able to present. He did, however, sound two of the planners' watchwords: "Possession by production" and "Service to ourselves through our kind."

By which phrases, through their similarity to the socialist shibboleth of "Production for use, not for profit" and to the token, "Service," it is apparent that their method will be to secure a more equitable distribution of the goods of production and to mitigate present inequalities, securing to a hog-tied laissez-faire the blessings claimed by the socialists.

This is not the planning of grammar-school civics books, whereby a nettled suburbanist petitions a zoning council to have a noisome tannery removed from his neighborhood. It isn't the kind of planning where the Rotarians, the Kiwanas and the Lions lunch and pow-wow over the advisability of a new sewage system for Mudville.

This new planning is a massive thing that proposes to end poverty, not with a Christmas basket and a bundle of old clothing, but by leveling the muzzle of social insurance against it, and by determining scientifically how to utilize our resources of production to the most general good.

It is a kind of planning which looks to its fulfillment through old-age pensions, medical, maternity and unemployment insurance, through the husbandry of our oil, forests and water-power, and through the retirement of submarginal lands from production.

Will it work? It better.

Emerald Staff!

HEAR ye! All aspirants to positions on the Emerald winter term kindly tear themselves from pressing social and recreational engagements and rally in 105 journalism at 4 this afternoon. Today's session will be the final organization meeting before the staff is announced for the term.

The Passing Show

BARBARISM ON WAY OUT—MAYBE THETA Chi, in its annual convention during the Christmas holidays, took a progressive and highly desirable step when it passed a resolution abolishing Hell Week, heretofore considered an indispensable part of the mysterious process by which common mortals become members of Greek letter societies.

Such action is not new, however. It has been taken before and so far seems to be nothing more than a gesture in the right direction. Individual chapters persist in continuing the playful and asinine pranks that usually characterize initiation periods, despite the express disapproval of their national organizations.

Hell Week, as most enlightened fraternity men will themselves admit, is nothing more than an outdated remnant of the barbarism that once prevailed in collegiate circles. Cannon fire, arson and other similarly harmless idiosyncrasies were once favored by university playboys but have now faded into the limbo where Hell Week belongs.

Such national action as Theta Chi has taken is highly commendable. It needs only to be put into practice.—Stanford Daily.

PUTTING IT UP TO YOUTH

THE new generation may be "young," said Edward A. Filene, noted writer on social and economic questions, speaking before the N.S.F.A. conference last week, but it is socially more mature than the generation which preceded it, the generation which holds the reins at present. The speaker declared his faith in the ability of tomorrow's leaders to solve the great social problems that loom ahead. Young people, he said, have the "richest legacy" of mistakes to guide them than any generation ever handed down to another.

If awareness of a situation and a record of past blunders insured understanding of that institution, Mr. Filene's optimistic prophecy might be more easily accepted. But history shows us people making their favorite mistakes over and over. And while today's young people may have grown up in a social crisis, their awareness of problems unsolved insures neither understanding of the forces at work nor ability to control them.

Glib prophecies of the younger generation's success in dealing with its problems can have little value in bringing about deeper study or more careful thinking. The fact that crises confront us is far from arguing our ability to meet them. Too many people already are content to blunder along in the old way, on the chance that things will turn out all right. What youth needs is not reassurance as to its ability, but a challenge to it.—Daily Kansan.

One Man's Opinion

By STIVERS VERNON

One of the most interesting and illuminating books we have ever laid our hands on is by T. T. Geer, former governor of Oregon. It is entitled "Fifty Years in Oregon." In it Mr. Geer graphically describes the events of pioneer days with an interpretation of their significance in the light of more recent events.

However, it was not those significant incidents which aroused our attention so much as it was the wealth of anecdotal material. He describes one event in particular which, with his own comment on the subject, is particularly interesting.

It seems that a certain Daniel Delancy, a farmer living near Salem, was brutally murdered and robbed. The murder was committed on January 9, 1865. Suspicion centered on one George Beale, a saloon keeper in Salem and he was speedily tried and convicted. He and a companion were hanged in the public square in Salem on May 17 of the same year.

Here are a couple of excerpts from Mr. Geer's description of the auspicious occasion:

"Persons came from the surrounding counties—whole families eating their luncheons in their wagons, having tied their teams nearby, in order that none of the details might be missed. . . . It would be a difficult matter to find today (1911) a man in Marion, Linn or Polk counties, who was living in them in 1865, who was not present at the hanging of Beale and Baker. Most of them at the time said they 'had business in Salem that day anyway,' and being there, attended the hanging. That people would not flock to see such a gruesome sight today, if the opportunity afforded, is an evidence that some progress has been made along certain lines—or would they?"

Mr. Geer's faith in human nature is touching. We are inclined to believe, however, that if one of our notorious criminals of the present day were to be publicly hanged, there would be such a crowd as no football stadium in the country would hold.

Suppose for example, Bruno Richard Hauptmann were to be convicted and sentenced to be hanged—as Walter Winchell is so earnestly promoting. There is no place of gathering in New Jersey that would hold the mob who would gather 'round if it were to be a public affair. We are not at all sure that one of the great broadcasting hook-ups would not reproduce the event over the ether. Can't you just hear MacNamee handling the assignment: Or, 'now that we have given you a picture of the setting, Ford Bond will describe the actual hanging. Come in, Ford!'

Nope, the American people have not fundamentally changed since that early day. A public hanging would still "pack 'em in." The project would be a promoter's dream. The directors of Madison Square Garden would drop dead if such a gigantic should get by them. Oh well—figure it out yourself; maybe it's not a half bad idea.

ent of the present vast system of American college fraternities, it has but ten chapters and less than 3,000 alumni. Sigma Phi, founded in 1827, in another college, yet today has but twelve chapters, all told. Delta Phi founded at Union in 1827 also, completed the "Union Triad." It too has been ultra-conservative, having only a total of 20 chapters, after 108 years of existence.

REBEC IN PORTLAND

Dr. Rebec, head of the philosophy department, is in Portland today to confer with the graduate students in the Portland extension school.

Little Man What Now?



Secretary Ickes Speaking

Editor's Note: Highlights of the timely address delivered by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator at the recent convention of the Intercollegiate daily newspaper association in Washington are quoted below:

There is one topic I would like to discuss with you, because I think it is particularly appropriate. We have heard a good deal during these last few hectic months about freedom. A good deal has been said about the loss of our liberties. I suppose you men at once related all of those assertions to yourselves and began to check up just what liberties you had lost. I haven't lost any myself, but perhaps I don't know what a liberty is. "Our constitutional rights are being invaded." All sorts of stuff like that are being said. Organizations are springing into being to preserve for us our constitutional rights and our human liberties. By the way that they are preserved to us, we don't know whether we are in danger of losing them or not. The latest organization is what—what is it? The Knights of Liberty or Liberty League. And I am sure that our liberties will be entirely safe in the hands of those gentlemen and their legal retainers who have sprung to the defense of those liberties.

But, while we are on the subject of liberty, I may confess that is something that I am very much interested in. That part of the Constitution of the United States that means most to me is the guarantee of the right of free speech, free press and free assemblage. I think they are in the Bill of Rights in the first ten amendments. I haven't looked at the Constitution for a long time, but that is where they were when I last looked. And I don't think that they have been deleted or transplanted or amended. I think they are still there.

I think all of us make the very human mistake of emphasizing that right which happens to mean most of us. We ignore the other rights. Now, I think all of those rights are equal. You know a lot of newspapers, I think in some instances, with tongues in their cheeks, purport to be worrying about the supposed effort of the administration in these days to

abridge the right of freedom of the press. As a matter of fact, the press in these United States is freer than any press anywhere in the world, and always has been.

The point I am trying to make is that there are other rights which are as just as precious, just as essential, just as necessary, if we are to maintain our democratic institutions, as the right to a free press. Those rights are the rights of free speech and of free assemblage.

Now, I submit to you that there are very few people in the United States who are interested in the right of free speech and of free assemblage. I notice newspapers from time to time properly and justly are insistent upon the maintenance of their own right of free speech, openly advocate, and in many cases, condone total disregard of rights which are equally embedded in our constitution, and which are equally important to us as citizens, namely, these other two rights—free speech and free assemblage.

There are occasions in this country during times of industrial unrest where people are denied the right to rent a hall, to exchange views, to adopt resolutions; where people are denied the right to meet on a vacant lot, where meetings are broken up by the night sticks of policemen, by deputy sheriffs—those deputy sheriffs, in some instances, being employed, carried on the payroll of the particular plant against which, let us say, a strike may be in progress.

I have never heard anyone worry very much about the impairment of the right of free assemblage if those who are insistent to maintain that right, and insist upon it, who happen to think differently from us. But if a group happens to entertain views, or want to express views that are radically different from ours, we rather condone a suppression of the right of free assemblage—and the same goes for the right of free speech. If they are of a different religion than we happen to profess, if they are of a different color of skin, their rights don't seem to be so very important after all.

Now, it is dangerous for you, and it is dangerous for me to subscribe to the theory that fundamental constitutional rights may be turned on or off, just as you turn water on or off, just as you turn your own convenience. Once let the impression get abroad through the land and possess people generally that these rights are, after all are not fundamental, but are a matter of temporary convenience to a particular party which may be in power, and your rights don't amount to anything. And the man who today denies rights to somebody else, tomorrow may find that those rights are denied to him.

A majority can always take care of itself. Some people have an idea that these rights are meant for majorities. Majority doesn't need any written word or any written constitution that it may do this and so. It always has the inherent power in itself to enforce its own will. These rights were intended to protect minorities, and the smaller the minority, the more it needs those protections. It is always the little fellow, it is always the small group, it is always those who are more or less inarticulate who need the protection of the law, protection of our statutes and protection above all things of the Constitution.

By ED HANSON

dienne, with Lee Perrin's orchestra at 6:00; First Nighter at 7:00; Pause That Refreshes at 7:00, with Frank Black; Intimate Revue at 8:30; Rishard Himber with Joey Nash at 9:15.

By DICK WATKINS

Some swellegant new records out include darbs by RAY NOBLE, "Over My Shoulder," and a modern version of the beautiful "Blue Danube" played at a rapid catchy tempo. NOBLE still remains by far the best arranger in the game. Some good Decca numbers include BING CROSBY's "With Every Breath I Take" and "June in January," both from his new picture. GUY LOMBARDO has also recorded the same two tunes. GLEN GRAY'S CASA LOMA come through with "Where There's Smoke There's Fire," and "Blue Moon." However their record of "Panama" isn't worth the wax its made on. "What a Difference a Day Made," and "What Can You Say in a Love Song," by the DORSEY BROTHERS are okay from all angles as well as are JOHNNIE DAVIS' "You Gotta Give Credit to Love" and "Between Showers." ORVILLE KNAPP, the fast climbing coast lad, puts out with finesse, "Naturally," and "If You Love Me, Say So." JACK HYLON'S "St. Louis Blues" and "Hylton Stomp" are worth a dime two-bits in any language. Two new Brunswick releases by DUKE ELLINGTON, "Sump'n 'Bout Rhythm" and "Saddest Tale" keep the Harlem King in circulation, with HAL KEMP holding up the rear guard with "I've Got an Invitation to a Dance" and "One Little Kiss." KEMP'S "Hands Across the Table" and "Flirtation Walk" are also worth an honorable mention.

The song hits in 1922 were "Three O'clock in the Morning" and "That Old Gang of Mine," while in 1934 they were the "Carolina," "Cocktails for Two," and "Love in Bloom." GOGO DELYS late with the BIG TEN song hits is now on PHIL BAKER'S programs; we predict that those choice tunes, the "Touch of Your Hand," and "With Every Breath I Take" will prove to be two of those linger-on indefinitely songs; TOM COAKLEY is now featuring on his nightly broadcasts a new song composed by one of his soloists, DUDLEY NIX, entitled "So Lovely and So Sweet." It should take the country by storm the same way as did TOMLIN'S "Object of My Affection." FREDDIE BERGIN puts out sweet music nightly over NBC from S. F.'s Bal Tabarin.

PRESS EMPLOYS NINE

The University Press is utilizing the time of nine FERA workers this term Professor Robert Hall, superintendent of the press stated. The boys are being used in the press and the composing rooms.



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'The Greek Parade'

(honorary member).

By DICK WATKINS

Presidents of the United States that have worn fraternity badges include James Garfield, Delta Upsilon; Chester Arthur, Psi Upsilon; Grover Cleveland, Sigma Chi; Benjamin Harrison, Phi Delta Theta; William McKinley, Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Theodore Roosevelt, Delta Kappa Epsilon; William Taft, Psi Upsilon; Woodrow Wilson, Phi Kappa Psi; Calvin Coolidge, Phi Gamma Delta, Franklin Roosevelt, Alpha Delta Phi; Herbert Hoover, was once pledged by Sigma Alpha Epsilon while at Stanford, but resigned, due to the opposition of the Barbarians, a group of campus independents.

First ladies of the land who have worn sorority pins include Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Pi Beta Phi; Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Kappa Kappa Gamma; and Mrs. Rutherford Hayes, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon was placed in the very peculiar position of having two chapters in the same institution when St. Stephens College was taken over by Columbia University.

The late Marshal of France, Ferdinand Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies in the World War was an honorary member of Phi Sigma Kappa.

The Chaning Way derby conducted annually by the Sigma Chi chapter at the University of California is the most unique sorority rushing exhibition in the college world. Several chapters of the fraternity at other campuses are now running off similar stunts under different names.

Thomas Arkle Clark, originator of the office of dean of men in the American college system, is a member of Alpha Tau Omega and served his fraternity for several

terms as Worthy Grand Chief (national president).

In order to help the Chi Psi chapter at Yale, to whom his son Paul belonged, build a new lodge, Andrew Mellon, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, purchased \$100,000 worth of non-interest bearing debenture bonds.

Admiral Byrd, who belongs to Kappa Alpha (s) dropped his fraternity's flag on the South Pole when he flew over it on his famous flight, while Admiral Peary, planted the flag of his fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, at the North Pole when he discovered it, after many weary weeks of marching.

Phi Beta Kappa, founded in 1776 was the first American society to bear a Greek-letter name. Kappa Alpha (n), founded at Union College, N. Y. in 1821 is the oldest secret brotherhood of a social and literary character, and although it has been in continuous existence since and is recognized as the par-

Here's to the Young Men of the World



Kouss in the New York World-Telegram.