

# Oregon Emerald

PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Oregon

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## Military Initiative Bad Educational Precedence

IN a letter to the Emerald, published elsewhere on this page, Mr. J. K. Davis, president of the Lane county chapter of the Reserve Officers association makes a sane statement of the attitude thus far adopted by that organization toward the initiative on military now in process in Oregon.

"We feel that the state board of higher education, with the advice of trained educators, is fully qualified to prescribe the course of study for our schools, and we have no personal ambitions that would be gratified by dragging minor problems of school administration before the public in political controversy to the serious injury of our University."

There will be ample opportunity for debate on the advisability of required military training, if and when the issue is on the ballot. If this unfortunate incident materializes, it will be both healthy and instructive to debate the issue. And the Reserve Officers association should be in a good position to defend the status quo in military training.

But once again the Emerald repeats its belief that the extensive use of the initiative on matters of educational policy is wrong and definitely harmful to the state system of higher education and to Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter, who as Oregon's new educational head, should be given a chance to set the system on its feet without the constant interference of those sincere persons who would enhance the popular vote by extending it—even though that extension be at the expense of adequate and efficient higher education!

## When Japan Marches Out of Hollywood

BOO! Bernarr "The Peoples' Cherce" Macfadden is on the loose again!

This time with a demand, on the editorial pages of his popular nickel weekly, that we maintain an army of half a million in California to combat the hordes of Japanese soldiers already in that state, in Mexico, and in Peru.

Yes, they're there, hiding under the cactus plants of the Navajo desert, heavily armed with pea shooters and gliders, ready to march on 50 seconds' notice when given the wig-wag from headquarters in Tokyo.

For purposes of illustration, the editorial carries a picture of a Japanese chappie with a narsty gleam in his eye, a Los Angeles chamber of commerce circular in his vest pocket, and a bayonet in his hands, pointed at the breast of sad Uncle Sam.

Among the supplementary demands of the alarmed publisher, who, incidentally, is going to be very surprised when he wakes up some morning in November and finds that he is not president, are these:

"I demand that we maintain a sufficient number of warships in the Pacific ocean to destroy any Japanese fleet that may attack us." (Six barges and two or three garbage scoops should do the trick.)

"I demand that we increase our air fleet to such an extent that an invading army can be attacked by airplanes in such large numbers that they will seem like a swarm of buzzing bees to our enemies." (Happy thought: well, why not use bees?)

"We should increase the size of our army on a par with the various European nations." (Note to kindergarten pupils: you, Europe has been so successful in preventing war, we really should follow its example.)

"The blam-jam fools who have been curtailing the activities of our munition plants ought to hang their heads in shame; and furthermore, they should be placed in the front line of the army which may be needed to repel invaders!" (Ah there, Charley Paddock!)

And the painful fact is, that thousands of the great unwashed in this country will actually believe Bernarr's burps!

## Mussolini Wins, Loses, and Draws

JUST about six months ago high-brow magazines carried impressive and authoritative lead articles about the impending and inevitable demise of Benito Mussolini and the Fascist conquest of Ethiopia. The rapid decline of the Italian lira, the inexorable bankruptcy, the ebbing morale of the people, the farcial waste in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict all contributed to the conclusion that Il Duce could not succeed. Every nation and nearly all peoples heartily condemned Italy. The League of Nations sputtered, protested, and went into morale dissolution.

France and England, leaders in the League, looked to their military agreements, their alliances and ententes, and their armed forces, and decided the Ethiopians were barbarians in need of crucifixes and a 40 hour week. And while Adolph Hitler was throwing the jittery French into a state of pandemonium, and the English parliament was grinding out a tremendous war budget, his grace, Benito Mussolini, clomped into Addis Ababa, took Victor Emanuel's name from the international sardine can and placed it above the heart of Africa—as Emperor of Ethiopia.

The other day a newspaper report from Geneva told us that the world is once again on the horns of a dilemma. Apparently the world must turn back again to secret diplomacy and the "old"

balance of power. Why? Because the League of Nations is ineffectual.

The question is, have nations of the world ever forsaken the balance of power? Certainly not. It still remains as the most effective instrument in a nation's international policy. And while the efforts of the League of Nations may occasion a slight blow to international anarchy as a theory, the balance of power only may prevent it as a practice.

The dollar still perpetuates war. Mussolini's resources were the world's resources. While nations half-heartedly imposed material sanctions, the alluring dame of super-interest drew in money from the world at large.

Now let the investors collect Italy's war debt. If they are not more successful than the United States has been in collecting hers, they too will find that this business of saving civilization, whether it be for democracy or for the white man is a very costly and thankless job.

## The Safety Valve

Letters published in this column should not be construed as expressing the editorial opinion of the Emerald. Anonymous contributions will be disregarded. The names of contributors will, however, be regarded as confidential upon request. Contributors are asked to be brief, the editors reserving the right to condense all letters of over 200 words and to accept or reject letters upon the criteria of general editorial importance and interest to the campus.

Editor, the Emerald:

Contrary to a statement appearing in last Wednesday's Emerald, no representatives of the Reserve Officers association have made public statements regarding military training.

Reserve officers are giving their services without compensation in order that our national policy of placing the responsibility for the defense of the county in the hands of those most anxious to keep out of war, namely, civilians, may be maintained.

We feel that the state board of higher education, with the advice of trained educators, is fully qualified to prescribe the course of study for our schools, and we have no personal ambitions that would be gratified by dragging minor problems of school administration before the public in political controversy to the serious injury of our University.

J. K. Davis,  
President, Lane County Chapter,  
Reserve Officers Association.

## Miscellanything

Being Stuff From Heah and Theah

"TO THE VICTOR BELONGS THE SPOILS" AUGUST 23, 1863 ended one of the bloodiest and shortest major wars in modern history. In seven weeks Prussia, under the military leadership of von Moltke, completely defeated and crushed the supposedly stronger forces of Austria. With the end of the war, von Moltke's direction of Prussian affairs ended and that of Prince Bismarck began.

History acknowledges Bismarck as the man of his times, first in rank of all diplomats and foreign ministers in the later part of the 19th century. His strategy after the defeat of Austria marks him as one of the shrewdest of statesmen of all times. Instead of following the usual procedure of seizing the temporary advantage gained by the victory and exacting a heavy tribute in pride, territory, and money, Bismarck fought for clemency on the part of Prussia towards Austria—and what is more astounding in a monarchical government—he succeeded.

King William of Prussia possessed the time-worn mania of all European monarchs that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Bismarck frightened him into submission by threatening him with the possibility of French intervention into settling the peace terms. Von Moltke and the militarists were subdued by the weight of Bismarck's influence with the king.

France was thwarted, for the shortness of the war and quick conclusion of terms by Prussia and Austria left her without a definite program to follow. Russia was friendly to Bismarckian policies, while England refused to interfere because of a professed desire of France for possession of Belgium, which would have threatened England's isolation and security. Bismarck was given the chance to arrange a treaty with Austria on terms which he thought to be the best.

Bismarck wrote the treaty and its principles should rightly be those of all treaties—principles that would insure lasting peace between the signatories. Prussia exacted no indemnity from Austria. She confiscated no Austrian territories. Prussia asked nothing more than the cooperation of Austria with Prussia in international affairs and her non-intervention in German national problems. Naturally the provisions were accepted by Austria. That treaty ended the ancient conflict of Austria and Prussia to control the German states and laid the foundation for Prussian-Austrian amity and friendship.

Seven years later another war was concluded. Prussia defeated France. This time Bismarck was over-ruled in his proposals for peace terms. A treaty was made by the king and the militarists that included the payment of a huge indemnity of one billion dollars, the annexation of the French territory of Alsace-Lorraine, and the humiliation of France by the victorious march of the Prussians into Paris. That trampling up French national pride, that loss of territory believed to be an integral part of France itself, and that economic burden imposed, seared a mark into French minds that was only obliterated by the World War. The Versailles treaty was France's answer to Germany for the "insult" of 1870.

Today that answer at Versailles is in return causing repercussions on the part of the Germans. In fixing the blame for recent events in Europe the history of the 19th century must be considered. Should the world uphold a treaty that is clearly shown to be one made in a spirit of revenge and national hatred? The League of Nations could solve problem by calling a council of nations, scrapping the Versailles agreement, and starting from scratch, settle the problems of self-determination of peoples, war debts and indemnities, and possession of colonies that are underlying causes for future conflicts. Why does it not? Because the nations of the world uphold a scrap of paper that is the expression of an antiquated, selfish principle that originated long before the Dark Ages!—Lyle Baker.

## The Marsh Of Time

By Bill Marsh

Everywhere I go I hear compliment after compliment being bandied about concerning this year's edition of the Oregana. "Root has really done a fine job," they say. Others chime in with more specific praise, such as, "Those pictures between the books are tops," or "Never saw a more complete and more interesting athletic section."

So, not to be outdone, this scribe feels that he must creep out with his nickel's worth. Frankly, I have never seen a better college yearbook, published anywhere at any price. That for you, Mr. Root, and for your staff, too.

During these past seven years of depression, there must have been hundreds of panaceas and cure-alls offered to the national government for relieving the strain of economic madadjustment. Of all the remedies brought forth, I think the one suggested by the American Society of Beauty Culturalists is the daisy. They suggested that all American women's lips be painted in such a fashion that they would turn up at the corners into a perpetual smile. "This," the beauticians alleged, "will make the men feel cheerful, it will raise their morale, and restore their confidence . . . result? . . . the country will jerk itself right out of the dumps."

H-m-m-m . . . Tilly, maybe you'd better bring me another beer!

This week's gag concerns itself with a beer parlor, located in the city of Vallejo, in the state of California.

It seems that a young man by the name of George Backus took a little jaunt to San Francisco over this last week-end, and on the way down he found just and true cause to pause at Vallejo for a noggin or two.

Furthermore, it seems that in this aforementioned beer parlor, there is a stein which is really a stein. When properly filled it will hold a full gallon of brew. Now the manager of this joint is a man of a sporting nature. So he makes a standing offer to all comers. The offer is that if anyone can fill this stein, and drink a gallon of beer without pausing, the beer will be free, and the drinker will be given a dollar's worth of trade to boot.

Well, according to Backus, when he was in there, the place was filled about fifty-fifty with marines and sailors. Comes it up a marine to the manager and says, "I can drink that stein."

"Right," says the manager, "go ahead and try."

Well, the stein was filled, and the marine hopped to it. And down went the beer, gulp after gulp . . . three quarts, half a gallon, one quart . . . and finally nothing. The devil dog wiped the foam off his chin, and licked his lips.

"That's good beer," he said presently. "Maybe you better gimme a couple of regular glasses to wash that down with!"

Some people are never satisfied. After being injured abroad in an auto crash, a baroness sues for 1,000,000 more marks.

So live that some day they'll wonder what you would do if you were alive.

Grecian women counted their ages from the day of their marriage.



**Discouraged?**  
Good eyesight is essential to good work and good health. If you "give up" easily, look to your eyes and they'll look out for you!

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## Report of the SAAC

(Editor's note: This is the sixth in the series of articles telling of the findings of the Student Academic Adjustment committee. Continuing with the text of the report—)

The large majority of undergraduates find little stimulation for advanced study in their academic and professional work. Many leave school during their freshman year. As pointed out many times by President Boyer, approximately one-half of the students enrolled as freshmen never reach junior standing.

These students may leave the University for several reasons. Some because of lack of finances; some lack the ability to do lower division work as it is now constituted; some women marry; and some students secure positions.

However, the committee found that nearly all of these students feel that they have gained more from social contacts, and from activities, in campus affairs, than from their courses of study. They complain that their studies have been mainly an unrelated cramming of facts soon to be forgotten; they point out the lack of coordination between the courses they have completed; they deplore the too technical or specialized content of many of the courses; they criticize the too narrow points of view of instructors who confine themselves to single phases of one branch of learning.

It is the belief of the committee that much of this criticism is justified. With one or two exceptions, most of the material presented to lower division students is based on the assumption that they plan to continue their studies to graduation. The curriculum fails to consider the lower division as a separate unit in the vocational and social preparation for citizenship.

Freshmen interviewed complained about the superfluity of technical subjects, with too little opportunity for them to enroll in courses outside the major schools. Others asserted that "principles courses" were too exhaustive; that they demanded from the student the learning of material which had no value to him in everyday life unless he intended to do advanced work in that particular field; that they were taught with too much emphasis on the topics of greatest interest to the instructor. Freshmen and sophomores remarked that they were interested in part of the material presented, but that other portions had little value to them. Some expressed the desire for more current materials and references. They commended attempts to illustrate theory and historical matter by current problems and developments. Almost the entire group were bored by at least one course they were enrolled in. Several complained that their courses debunked their faith and ethical standards and that nothing was substituted, except that they were promised something "later on," in the upper division.

Nearly all of the freshmen interviewed expressed surprise at the ease with which one might secure passing grades. Most of them were disgusted with the amount of cheating and cramming that is done in the attempt to get grades. They agreed that the terms should be lengthened, and that a one or two term system should be adopted.

Upperclassmen were disillusioned by their college careers. They all wished for closer contacts with their professors. All agreed that the lower division plan, as now operative, forces too early in most courses without much effort.

A division was noted among upperclass students. There were some whose attitude was non-scholarly and non-professional, who attended school almost exclusively for social contacts. It was only as they neared graduation that these students began to question the purpose and value of their University careers. A larger group have definite interests in their academic or professional fields or in a general search for knowledge. The complaints from this group, especially in the social sciences, were bitter. They felt that the work of the entire college was "watered" to take care of the mental weaklings, until it did not arouse the interest of students capable of better work. They maintained that there was no opportunity to pursue studies in which they were interested except by the classroom method. They deplored the fact that requirements and restrictions necessitated specialization before they were ready or willing to accept that specialization.

In summarizing these complaints, the committee points out that the lower division plan, as now operative, forces too early specialization, does not take into account those students who are not interested in special academic or professional fields of study, fails to make provision for the organized training of students of the lower division as a unit, and does not provide the student with a broad background of knowledge and method by which he might be enabled to meet the problems of later life.

The upper division difficulties arise from a weakening of the quality of the courses offered, a lack of encouragement for the initiative and the self-reliance of the student by independent work, a failure to clearly perceive the objectives of the University, and a tendency towards too narrow specialization on the part of the students.

The committee believes that the University fails to offer sufficient intellectual stimulation to its students, and that it lacks an adequate organization and correlation of the two divisions in the school.

Thus, the committee suggests certain general changes to improve the situation. The committee realizes that the University is prevented by force of circumstances, from innovating at once, all of these recommendations; certainly, however, they may be partially introduced and preparation may be made for the inception of the remainder.

(To Be Continued)



**Chas. P. Poole**  
Republican Candidate  
For  
Lane County,

## Coroner

Charles Poole is a taxpayer in Lane county. Since 1904 he has lived and worked within a radius of 40 miles of Eugene. In future as in the past, Charles P. Poole will continue an economical program consistent with efficient, dignified service.

In the Primaires May 15  
**VOTE 67 X Poole for Coroner**

(Paid Advertisement)

## Fish Beta Key

(Continued from page one)  
cius, and Mike Hoyman of the physical education faculty have assisted the swimmers with the carnival. Creig Colbey and Bix Huffman will provide the music.

Swimmers attending the "Floating University" are: Mary McCracken, Jean Stevenson, Elaine Goodell, Jane Chapler, Alice Anne Morris, Olive Lewis, Molly Cunningham, Leilani Kroll, Betty Riesch, Eileen Moore, Louise Pursley, Alyce Rogers, Margaret Reid, Jeanne Flemming, Joella Mayer, Dorothy Jane Lind, Thelma Spooner, Gretchen Smith, Marian Smith, Elizabeth Stanley, Frances Taylor, Florence Wimper, Barbara Williams, Phyllis McCallum, Priscilla Mackie, Jean Favler, Julianne Fortmiller, Jim Smith, Jim Reed, Chuck Reed, Cliff Trolen, Jim Hurd, Leonard Scroggins, Eldie Robertson, Bob Chilton, Vernon Hoffman, Bert Myers, Jack Levy, Melvin Engel, and Robert Dean.

## Campus Coeds

(Continued from page one)  
peared in a silver lace formal accented with red belt, shoes, and flower piece for the hair.

Rosemary O'Donnell showed her shy darkness to advantage in a natural cotton sports dress. She was closely followed by Helen LaFollette in a rose wool boucle knit. The only all-rabbits wool was a warm grey sports ensemble modeled by Betty Pratt. Marjorie Scovert showed a natural boucle under a brown knit swagger coat. Harriet Gamble introduced the first yellow costume in a raw silk sports dress. Mary Jane Tyler also wore a yellow sports creation in a nubby knit.

Barbara Lively was attractive in green boucle, Kay Ferguson in a white luster knit which included a lace pattern in the sweater.

Kay Eisner wore a dresy Sunday afternoon knit, Virginia Moore a woodpecker skirt in yellow with twin sweaters to match. Harriet Gamble modeled another white ensemble suitable for Sunday afternoon with an outstanding lace stitch through the shoulders and yoke.

Priscilla Mackie wore an unusual knit of chenille red, finished on a large needle. It looked inspirational and extremely comfortable to wear. June Patton wore a red shetland sports knit, Virginia Regan a two piece yellow shetland, Phyllis Cory, a lovely blue

## Douglass Granted 3 Months Leave; Plans Auto Trip

Although rumor had it that M. H. Douglass, librarian, was granted a year's leave of absence from his work here, Mr. Douglass said yesterday that only three months' vacation will be taken from his duties at the University during the spring term of 1937.

The vacation will be spent traveling through the United States by auto, Mr. Douglass said. The trip will be made through Southern California and the deserts when the spring flowers are in bloom there, through the southwestern states, New Orleans, and Florida. Then the Douglasses will drive up the Atlantic coast to the New England states across Canada, and possibly back by a northern route, he said.

"We will visit libraries and gardens, as well as friends and relatives throughout the United States," the librarian said.

Mr. Douglass is a flower fancier, and has been decorating the library with some of his early roses this week.

dress, Florence Wimberg a green boucle dinner dress with red flowers at the waist, and Harriette Thomsen an exquisite blue formal in a lace pattern.

Helen LaFollette looked regal in a dark blue boucle dinner dress trimmed in a navy velvet sash hanging in streamers down the back.

At the close of the show Mrs. John Stark Evans announced that the YWCA would sponsor a knitting hobby group next fall under the direction of Mrs. L. W. Manerud.

The group will meet one day a week and will be open to YWCA members free of charge. A small fee will be charged non-members, it was announced.

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Then You Like  
Strawberries  
—::—  
And If  
Strawberries  
Count—  
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To Miss Our

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Strawberry Sundae**