

OREGON DAILY EMERALD

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More Than A Dream

FOR 20 years Oregon's hopes for a student union building have had all the ups and downs, all the enthusiasm and despair that a graph of the 1920's would show of business during the depression decade. Zooming plans followed by disheartening defeats brought hearty cheers and consequent grief to a union-minded student body. But yesterday it seemed that the plan for a student union building was about to become more than a dream.

For the ways and means committee of the legislature gave its okay to the bill for an Oregon building, and at last the proposal lay in the hands of the senators of the state. All the University of Oregon can do now is wait . . . talk student union . . . and pray.

ONE of the closest followers of the day-to-day play that plans for the new building have enjoyed during the last month is John McGregor, student body president in 1923 when the plan first saw the light of day. In New York now, McGregor is Manhattan's chief duck booster. He and the hundreds of alumni-backers who have followed him out of Oregon heard with enthusiasm yesterday's report of the introduction to the senate.

Excited undergraduates gathered on the steps of campus buildings, in the library, at the College Side—all the places they meet because there's no student union—to expound on the possibilities of a new campus monument to student activities.

All in all, the great Webfoot family is joyous. For the dawn is breaking . . . and "Union Now" becomes more than an empty phrase. —H.A.

An Evaluation

OREGON'S "adviser" system of providing faculty aid for students in making out their courses at each registration period serves to prevent complete random selection of class schedules. But it has for a long time been declared unequal to the task set for itself. Both professors and students grant this.

Professors who serve in an advisory capacity have struggled for years in an attempt to select well-rounded courses for their students and to evaluate the qualities of each class. But a single professor can seldom know the virtues of every class in the University and admits partial inability to cope with his duties.

A group of education students who call themselves the '41 Club have taken a revolutionary move in the field of reform of the adviser system.

PRIMARY purpose of the new group—like that of most professional organizations—is to incite interest in education courses. But of special campus importance is the initiation of an idea to survey the subjects open to education majors, beginning first with the classes in that school and working gradually to other offerings of the University. The survey of vital statistics will deal with the material offered in each class, the professor who teaches it, his qualities and special talents, his eccentricities in approach to the subject, and the ultimate value gained.

Because members of the club who will make the study will include only upperclassmen and graduate students actually in possession of a teaching certificate or working for one, the material will be that of people who know and are keenly interested in the school and other departments allied with it. Recent graduates in the teaching field will add their advice to the statistics, explaining what each of the proposed classes has added to his professional preparation.

THE information will be presented to bewildered new students through discussion groups, with the chairman in possession of all the statistical material collected, including the opinions of each of the types of people interviewed. With this material the student will be better able to find what he wants.

The '41 Club's idea will take in a relatively small scope of the campus at first. But in time it can be developed to handle more and more student interests, to deal with larger numbers of student registration problems. The hope, as outlined by President Bob Gridley, is finally to widen the branches of the survey to a wide sweep of the whole campus so that the assets of such studies may be made available to students other than education school enrollees.

If the '41 Club carries on, it will be adding a material step to the educational growth of the University, will be solving one of the undergraduates' and faculty's most troublesome problems. Too, it will give professional clubs in each school an idea for constructive service outside the "tea party" field that will actually help students get the most out of the career-preparation which they undertake in their four years in college. —H.A.

Incentive and Income Tax

JAMES CALHOUN in the September issue of Future Magazine points out that it was four times as difficult to make a million dollars in 1937 as in 1928. It is assumed that it is even more difficult now.

Mr. Calhoun goes into an extensive study of the causes for the decreasing number of million dollar ratings. The results which he turns up are interesting as well as informative. He found after some study that contrary to popular opinion there has been no actual lessening of opportunities during the past few years. The opportunities of which America is so proud are still there, Mr. Calhoun states. The great fields of Radio and Television, and now Frequency-Modulation in Radio, of Science, the Airplane industry, Automobile manufacture, etc., still hold great possibilities for the hardworking American.

As proof of his statement Mr. Calhoun cites the figures of the U.S. Bureau of Patents. These figures reveal that over 316,845 patents have been issued in the last 20 years—that over two million have been granted since 1800. While not all of these are valuable, many have made their owners small fortunes.

IN the final analysis the "share the wealth" campaigns with resulting higher income taxes have been the cause of the great decline in America's "self-built millionaire." Quoting from Mr. Calhoun's article:

"In 1916 citizens with incomes of \$100,000 or more, as a group, were permitted to retain 93 per cent of their income after the payment of income taxes. In 1938, after repeated raises in rates, after the income tax had become an instrument for the redistribution of wealth, and after state, counties, and cities had invaded the field, government took an estimated 83 per cent of the income (in this group) leaving 37 per cent for the use of the individual."

Economists tell us that the income tax is the most fair of all taxes because it is "progressive." In other words the taxes are the heaviest on those who have the most with which to pay. Sound economic policy supports the income policy.

WHAT the economists and the legislators fail to take into account is the psychological aspects of the income tax. Knowing that 63 per cent (or more) of what they make will be taken by the government, most young men aren't too enthusiastic about trying to "make a million." Rather they are content to put a little less effort in their work and spend more time in idleness or play.

This is not meant as a condemnation of income taxes. It is merely a warning against too great a use of even this system of taxation, particularly because taxes or incomes are certain to increase to pay for the war expenditures.

These Paddling Ducks

OREGON needs a swimming pool. True, it needs a student union building, but second to this comes the increasing want for adequate competitive, recreational, and class swimming.

For 28 years, the University has been using the men's pool to handle the growing Oregon varsity and freshman swimming teams, Eugene and University high school teams, purely recreational swimming, and the swimming classes. For a time, the facilities were adequate, but as the school grew and the sport grew with it, like "Topsy," it became insufficient. Like a 1910 automobile, Oregon's men's pool has become outdated.

The tank was dedicated in 1913, but a lot of water has passed under the bridge since then. A lot of new swimming pools have been built on other campuses. Oregon's pool is no longer modern. The size of the Duck tank is 30 feet by 60 feet. No one builds tanks of that small size anymore. Washington's new, modern pool (costing approximately \$200,000) measures 42 feet by 75 feet and is the ideal college size.

BECAUSE Oregon's tank is of small size, choppy waves are created when one diver or swimmer enters the pool and begins splashing about. "It nearly drowns a breaststroker," said Coach Mike Hoyman, referring to the waves. The facilities would be sufficient for purely competitive swimming, but it is painfully inadequate when recreational swimming and swimming classes must be crowded into the day.

Washington university was once in Oregon's present plight. The school had adequate place to train its swimming team. Oregon came north for a meet and grabbed every first place on the card. Because of this, Seattle business men became irked and started the ball rolling which brought the present plant. Since that time (two years ago), better swimmers have matriculated at Washington. The result—championship teams.

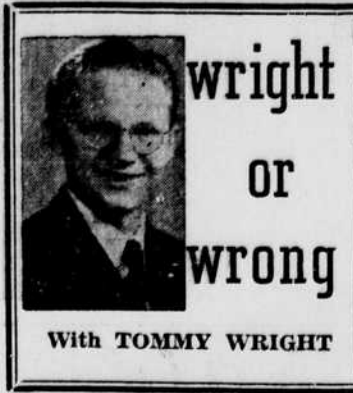
Compared with the modern facilities at Oregon State, Washington and Washington State, Oregon's tank is as old-fashioned as hobble skirts. However, until the state board of higher education, a generous group of alumni, or student action so wills it, Oregon will have to struggle along with its present small and overcrowded pool. —K.C.

Biography in a Crisis

By J. PARKE

General George C. Marshall, U.S. chief of staff, is putting into practice the lessons learned from the German campaigns. As head of five departments of army war plans, personnel, military intelligence, operations, and training, and supply, Marshall asserted several months ago, "that while the principles of war remain unchanged, the German success was in the coordination of all branches, through training and skill, and in the remarkable way the staff was able to keep in touch with all the new and old arms of battle to insure teamwork."

When he became chief of staff on September 1, 1939, General Marshall started a minor revolution, for most of the American army hadn't experienced war time conditions for years. In the same winter some 70,000 men were put into the field for extensive maneuvers and military warfare in the South. George C. Marshall, born at Union Town, Pennsylvania, and a great-grand nephew of Chief Justice Marshall, has no military tradition behind him. After having tried in vain for a West Point appointment, he attended the Virginia Military Institute from 1897 to 1901 and graduated with the highest military rank in his cadet corps, besides



With TOMMY WRIGHT

Finding this prattle-prattle in colyum five of ye olde Emerald three times per week seems to have been taken for granted by stoops and studes around these parts, at least that is what we would like to blame it on. Could be that you don't even find it.

8-MINUTE POME . . .
Blue eyes gaze in mine—exaction.
Soft hand held in mine—palpitation.
Fair hair brushing mine—expectation.
Red lips close to mine—temptation.
Housemother's footsteps—damnation.

PAN LIST V . . .
Sorry we forgot to put the finger on the post-valetine list members, but they are here anyway. Number one and two are JEANETTE EDDY and STANLEY ROBINSON, who broke up a boyofitful romance and are revolving unattached again. Number three is LYLE NELSON, who puts the blue pencil on our choicest bits of sediments.

IMPRESSIONS . . .
Emerald headline, UO Coeds to Exchange Bullets With Huskies.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Feb. 14.—Bulletin — Coeds declared war today on Washington university femmes. Jealousy given as only reason for drastic moves. DEAN MORSE may try arbitration to halt attack. HARVEY BLYTHE blamed for blitzkrieg attempt.

CAMPUS WHISPERS . . .
Example of telephone calls posted on sorority bulletin boards: VEVA "THE SWEET" PETERSON — A man — no mess . . . Flash! EDITOR NELSON gets SDX pin back from CORRIE WIGNS — fair exchange for Sigma Chi white cross now adorning CORRIE . . . Alpha Delta Pi NORMA BAKER wheedles her way into this colm, and you asked for it NORMA—to give us a little time for research, expect to find your name on Tuesday's pan list with ADELE SAY, RUTH JORDAN, and LEIGHTON PLATT . . . It may be spring and it may be love, but something has awakened the pin planting bug . . . Sigma Kappa GLORIA WEST gets one from her man—a Kappa Sig from North Dakota . . . JEAN SCHNEIDER purloins DICK COGGINS' white cross . . . and BETTY REAMES blossoms out in a JACK MALLORY effect . . . and a girl with other thoughts in mind is NANCY

having been an all-southern football tackle.

General Marshall's career has carried him to many parts of the globe, and he has held positions from the distant Philippines to the comparatively near France and the still closer Vancouver barracks in Washington, by the Columbia river. As a second lieutenant of infantry, he was assigned to the thirtieth infantry of the Philippines in 1902 and remained there until the following year. In 1907 he graduated with honors from the U.S. infantry-cavalry school and in 1908 attended the Army staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained as instructor until 1910. General Marshall was in the Philippines again in 1913 and distinguished himself for having mapped the best defense plan for the city of Manila that his commander had ever seen.

World War I gave George Marshall further opportunities to prove his initiative. He went to France as captain on the general staff of the first division, became colonel in a year, and saw active duty in the battles of Cantigny, Aisne-Marne, and famous St. Mihiel. In September 1918 General Marshall was appointed chief of operations of a section of the first army at a time when a large part of the AEF had to be transferred from St. Mihiel for the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which settled the war. Marshall took off two weeks and carefully arranged and organized his part of that offensive. He was later promoted to chief of staff of the eighth army corps with the rank of brigadier, but on his return from France, as aid to Pershing, Marshall reverted to his

International Side Show

By RIDGELY CUMMINGS

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, democrat from Montana, is a smart politician.

But in addition to being smart, Senator Wheeler must have another asset which stands him in good stead in his fight against the Roosevelt foreign policy. That asset is a competent staff of researchers, for Wheeler is continually breaking into print with startling and—to the administration—embarrassing facts.

Yesterday on the floor of the senate Wheeler charged that British possessions are asking CASH for war materials sold to their mother country, in contrast to administration proposals that the United States lend, lease or give away such materials to Britain.

More Than All the Empire
Wheeler said that Roosevelt's lend-lease bill, which hits the senate floor for debate today, would have the United States do more to aid Britain than Canada, Australia, India, Egypt or any other British colony is willing to do.

Wheeler's charges came during the senate's consideration of a bill to increase the public debt limit by 16 billion dollars. Incidentally the senate passed the bill. That means that the ceiling on the national debt has been raised to 65 billion dollars.

It's a Lot of Money
Even if you say it quickly, "65 billion dollars," that is a lot of money, but Wheeler said that senators were not being realistic and that if this country planned to finance both U.S. defense needs and British war needs they might as well raise the ceiling to 100 billion.

Now I don't know much about high finance, but it stands to reason that when an individual borrows money he has to pay it back, with interest. The same rule ought to hold good for nations.

Interest on \$65,000,000,000 amounts to a couple of billion

ANN FAY of gammafifeta, who doesn't want a pin, and won't wear any brass . . . prize of the week is a letter to Delt NORMAN FOSTER in one of these "A personal message to an Oregon dad" envelopes, with a return address White Shield Maternity home, Portland, Oregon—Pardon us while we say it sounds like HUGH B. COLLINS . . . FRANK SHIELDS gets this week's most disappointed lover coup—What! No Date . . . And could colleague HUMBERT could colleague HUMBUG ART WIGGINS-JANE GRAY deal—It sounds like BUD VANDENEYDE to this tripewriter.

CONCLUSION . . .
The pencil's broke, the ribbon's shot and the telephone is dead, so thatees all there is, there isn't any more. So long for a while.

anyway. That means that every year for a good many years you and I and the guy next door will have to dig down and pay a couple of billions in taxes, in addition to the normal operating expenses of the government.

Who Pays?
That ain't hay, brothers, and somebody is collecting every year. You wonder who? So do I.

I don't pretend to know who is doing the lending and the collecting, but it stands to reason you can't lend money unless you have it or are making it, and the ones who are making it, and the most nowadays are the munition makers.

If those gentlemen are collecting from the government for munitions and then lending the proceeds back to the government in the expectation of collecting interest and principal from the public in the form of taxes, then they are doing what in race-horse language is known as "parleying." That's when you bet on a horse to win and then bet your winnings on another horse, and so on and so on.

Uncle Sam Bets on England
This excursion into higher finance is taking me over my head, but it stands to reason that if you bet on a horse you want him to win. The munition makers, or whoever is lending our government the money, are betting on Uncle Sam; Uncle Sam, or at least Roosevelt, is betting on England (which is more, according to Wheeler, than the British colonies are doing); therefore to protect their investment England must win. You figure it out from here.

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Tobacco Land Booklet Publication Rushed By Many Requests

Another million copies of "Tobacco Land, U.S.A.," a 42-page illustrated booklet, are being rushed through publication for immediate distribution because of many requests which are being received by the authors.

Scores of colleges have written to praise the completeness of this story of America's tobacco industry. Over 100 large photographic illustrations describe tobacco farming and cigarette manufacturing. "Tobacco Land, U.S.A." is also the story of a typical Southern tobacco-growing family, showing how the family's life revolves around the progress of the tobacco crop from season to season. The importance of the cities and universities of America's tobacco capital are shown in picture and text.

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