

OREGON EMERALD

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On Housing

Inquiries from some of the 60 men now temporarily housed in a barracks in the PE building as to how soon they can expect to move into the new vet dorm can best be answered, "In the near future."

Dr. Earl M. Pallett, assistant to the president, said in Friday's Emerald that the new building should be finished shortly. Neither he nor Mrs. Genevieve Turnipseed, director of dormitories wanted to build up hopes Friday afternoon by setting any specific date but agreed that the second floor might be finished in about two weeks.

Just A Guess

We looked over the job and arrived at the non-expert conclusion that the second floor can be finished in two weeks and the first floor by the end of the month.

Mrs. Turnipseed said that the new building will accommodate 378 men. This will relieve the present crowding in vet hall number 1 and will leave two men in each double room and one in each single. It will provide a section for the 33 men of Phi Sigma Kappa and rooms for men now temporarily housed with townspeople. The combined capacity of both vet halls will be 753.

The cafeteria, which was finished on time in spite of labor difficulties, is now feeding about 600 men and can accommodate up to 1,000, Mrs. Turnipseed said.

The Reason

The delay was the result of a work stoppage by the local carpenters as the result of a failure to negotiate a wage dispute with the general contractors' association. The other building trades continued to work but their progress was retarded by the absence of carpenters from November 27 until December 26.

Work was resumed when the carpenters local and the contractors' associated signed a contract establishing a new wage of \$1.75 as the scale for Eugene.

Prior to the establishment of a "going wage" scale, the FHPA contract held the Walle-Camplan Co., which is building the dorm, to the old scale of \$1.55 an hour. The carpenters refused to work at that scale and until the new scale became officially established by agreement with the contractors' association, the carpenters' part of the work was suspended.

Pioneers

Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi, and Sigma Kappa are three organizations whose lead other sororities and living groups would be wise to follow. These sororities were the first to agree at the end of fall term that their underclassmen members would not be required to spend between-class hours in the over-crowded library.

For years, sororities, always aware of the GPA required of their pledges, have sent their freshmen to the library for a set period of time. It was assumed these coeds would spend that time studying. Actually, worthwhile study and learning cannot be enforced, and often the underclassmen spent their free hours gossiping with friends, meeting their dates, or sleeping in the browsing room.

For years, this situation caused little comment although some observers have consistently taken a dim view of the naive practice of sentencing freshmen to serve "time" in the library. Last fall when the unprecedented enrollment shrank available study space some consternation arose over the disturbing groups of giggling coeds obviously not studying. Letters to the editor and an editorial appeal to relieve the situation finally brought about the hoped-for result.

The above-mentioned sororities were the first to relax their rules. Freshmen and pledges will be allowed to study at their houses during free hours and only those with actual work to do in the library will utilize the facilities there.

To these houses, daring enough to break with seemingly inflexible tradition, our compliments.

Toward One World...

UO Criminology Professor Denies Moral Inferiority of Minorities

(Editor's note: The following article by Dr. Berreman, professor of criminology, is a continuation of a series of weekly essays contributed by the University One World Club. The article carries out the policy of the club to promote better race relations by exploding theories of "white" superiority.)

By DR. J. V. BERREMAN

Divergent and unpopular minorities become victims of our habit of stereotyping and are often considered to be bad in the degree to which they are disliked. Race and nationality groups in America represent this principle.

A part of our common stereotype of the Negro now, and of Chinese and other immigrant groups perhaps more in the past, is that they are criminal. This belief has perhaps been a factor in keeping alive the common prejudice against them, with its attendant problems.

It is true that some of these minority groups have, or have had in the past, high rates of arrest and commitment. This, with its attendant publicity has helped establish the stereotype. But many such beliefs have no basis in fact. Moreover, in the degree that those groups have high crime rates it is impossible to attribute the fact to their race or national origins as such.

Corrections

Before the crime rate of Americans and of the foreign born can be properly compared certain corrections must be made.

For example, a very large part of the crime of national minorities such as Chinese and Mexicans consisted of acts which were entirely permissible in their own countries, and which they had not learned to look upon as anti-social.

Another factor in the apparent criminality of minorities is their greater exposure to those social conditions out of which crime grows.

The great majority of immigrants were common laborers. Their low income coupled with discrimination against them forced many of them into the city slums. Some groups, including Chinese, Japanese, and American Negroes have never been able to get out of these areas. Hence, they are subjected to at least two conditions known to be statistically correlated with crime, namely—low economic status, and resi-

dence in the most crowded and run-down sections of our cities.

Negroes

Such social factors probably account in large part for a high crime rate among Negroes.

The Negro as a class lacks education and economic security. He has little political experience and little industrial training. He is discriminated against in employment. He is forced to live in these most dilapidated slum areas of our cities and on our poorest tenant farms. He is subject constantly to restrictions upon his activities and obstacles to the realization of his ambitions. It is not surprising that he develops at times embittered attitudes toward white society. It would be strange indeed if he proved as law-abiding as the people who suffer none of these frustrations.

Compared with whites of similar economic and occupational status, similar education, and similar sub-standard living conditions the Negro does not show excessive criminality. Moreover, Negroes have low rates of conviction for embezzlement, fraud, driving while intoxicated, and auto theft, and a smaller proportion of Negro prison commitments are for sex offenses than is the case among whites.

Court Bias

A final factor in the criminal record of minority groups must be mentioned. That is the bias in criminal statistics which results from unequal treatment by police and the courts. Negroes are more often arrested on suspicion than are whites. They are rarely permitted to serve on juries.

Other sample studies have shown Negroes twice as likely as whites to be committed to prison if convicted, only half as often paroled or placed on probation, and granted pardon in only one-fourth the proportion of white prisoners.

In the years when feeling ran high against the various immigrant groups those minorities were subject to comparable discriminatory treatment at the hands of public officials.

When all the facts are considered the belief that minority groups are inherently criminal is seen to rest on the flimsiest of foundations. The same can be shown to be true of other common stereotypes on which our racial, national, and religious prejudices rest.

Primer for Freshmen



No. 2—Professors

You may be doubtful, but the Supreme Court has ruled that professors are people. Additional evidence lies in the fact that the census taker counts them and the telephone company puts their names in the book. It is not surprising that one may have questions because students, parents, and merchants often call them (the professors) by other names. It is not strange that on-lookers wonder because they (the professors) often act up in ways that may be professorial but which are rather distantly connected with human behavior.

Professors are folks who have ideas and get sore if others are too tired to have them. They are persons who can't understand why a fellow puts a pillow over the alarm clock at 7:45 a.m. They are individuals who think the alphabet starts with "D" or "F." They are those who think it is a crime to copy some famous speech and hand it in for a term paper. They are creatures who study the heredity of the atom for fifteen years and expect you to solve the question of "Why?" in fifteen minutes. They are fellows who talk in other persons' sleep. They are odd bipeds.

Professors are easily identified if you know what to look for. Most of them carry brief cases that are filled with unnecessary weight. Most of them don't have their suits pressed. Most of them wear glasses and most of them have sparse cranial decoration. Most of them tell the same stories year after year. Most of them buy more things than they can pay for and when out of debt break their necks to get back into the red-ink puddle. Most of

them love geniuses and hate dumbbells and most of them grade students by the method of "what the devil, when the devil, and how the devil."

Most professors rub their heads, pull their ears and say "er" and "ah" between words when lecturing. Some have a sagging sense of humor and some have "T" trouble. A few have itching degrees and scratch and dig at them continually. Most professors think the world is in an awful mess and most of them have written books about it, but new professors always think old professors make a mess of books so they (the new ones) write new books. When a professor runs for office he

gets licked; but when a committee member is needed to serve without pay, he is sure fire to accept. He is always ready to make a speech without expenses and vaguely wonders how it happens that he is so popular. His secret ambition is to have a building named after him and his secret hope is that an oil well will unexpectedly gush up in his backyard.

You may like professors because there isn't anything else you can do with them and you may dislike them for the same reason. When you get old you will remember them but not in your will. When you get in the soup you may ask them to write a "character" for you and when your kids go to college you may make a trip to the professor's office to do a little apple polishing for the young "pride and joy."

Yes, professors are people but so are milkmen and tax collectors.

—From Kent State University Ohio.

BANTER

By LeJeune W. Griffith

The \$64 question—Discussions on cab drivers always bring to mind a particular character encountered in Chicago. He was a little round man who assured us that we were the luckiest people in the terminal when we drew his cab. He went on to say that he was the sharpest character this side of Bob Hope.

The cabbie started out with a few classic quiz chestnuts, such as "a little Indian and a big Indian were walking down the street. The little Indian was the big Indian's son, but the big Indian wasn't the little Indian's father. What was the relation?"

After passing this and similar tests successfully, the \$64 question

was offered—with the driver's promise that \$64 actually would be paid if the answer were correct.

And so began the question. "There's a big battle, see? You have one army, I have the other. We have the same number of men, same equipment, everything is equal. We fight. All the men are killed off except the two of us. Which one wins the battle?"

We told him the question was ridiculous and unfair because there was no possible answer for it. When we asked additional questions, he merely repeated the original question over again. Finally we stopped talking, and he leered back at us.

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