

Dads' Gates

By Rod Smith

The other day somebody said to me, "Next time you get a chance, take a look at the Dad's gates. They're in terrible shape!" I did, and he was right. The paint is chipping off and the unpainted iron is rusting badly. The question that immediately comes to my mind is—why?

In trying to answer this question, I looked up the story behind the construction of the Dad's gates.

The idea for the gates was conceived by the Dad's Club in 1939 and presented to the University on Dad's Day, January, 1940. At that time a WPA grant of \$20,000 had been secured from the government and \$5,000 had been raised through donations. The gates were installed a short time later at a total cost of more than \$25,000.

The purpose of the gates, in 1940 and at the present time, is to serve as the main entrance to the University when the long range plan for the campus is completed. A partial description of the proposed campus, as reported in a 1940 Emerald, reads, "a broad mall will be flanked on both sides by sidewalks and avenues of lawn, bordered by flowering shrubs and trees . . . this avenue through the campus will provide a starting place and goal for student parades, and will be the nucleus of many activities attendant upon University life . . . the crowning feature of the project, the plans of which are already complete, will be the distinctive and beautiful hand-wrought iron gates."

That's the story. Now for the present. The Dad's gates, after nine years, are finally being used for something; the entrance to the newly erected University Theater. They represent a sizeable financial investment. Weather and rust are deteriorating them.

Who's responsible for maintaining these gates? The Physical Plant disclosed, after being questioned, that they plan to paint them within the next month. They are to be congratulated on at last making an effort to give the Dad's Gates the care they so badly need.

Wild Notes . . .

Where to go in Portland

By Fred Young

The decision of just exactly how to best utilize this brief Portland weekend will probably face a good many of us as we head to the "big city." In hopes of saving some from complete distraction we herewith submit this survey of representative Portland entertainment palaces.

Friday night:

Paramount Theater. Broadway and Main St. Oregon rally at 7:30 which includes two first run shows. Of the admission price, 20 cents a ticket is returned to the rally board to enable the rally squad's California departure.

McElroy's Ballroom. Fifth and Main St. Oregon get-together in the midst of the new leather lounges and low tables with the very danceable 13-piece McElroy orchestra entertaining. A University program will be aired from the bandstand later in the evening. Come as you are—muchly reduced prices—reservations accepted.

The Cupboard. Broadway and Salmon. Down Broadway a block from the Paramount. Bare walls and uncomfortable booths always containing a few of the "old guard."

Bennie's Olympic Room. Vancouver Ave. past Fremont. Well-lit (of its own accord) spot which on first glance might be mistaken for a restaurant. Is big enough—doesn't crowd easily.

Koffee Kup. N.E. Broadway about 7th. Don't let the name confuse you. Dark atmosphere that should perk Friday.

Bennie's. N.E. Broadway at 15th. Good chance to meet Portland U student-body. Hold onto your own.

Nick's Coney Island. S.E. Hawthorne and 36th. Vince Dulcich and fellow Quakers will be meeting.

Hollywood Bowling Alley. N.E. 37th and Sandy. Clean fun in out of the rain.

Oaks Skating Rink. Take Oregon City car. Will probably take the fun out of sitting and watching the game Saturday.

Rialto Billiards. About S.W. Park and Morrison. A nice quiet evening away from home.

Saturday:

Jantzen Beach Park. Highway 99 going north. Freddy Keller phoned to say that Saturday night Jantzen will be catering to the Oregon student's wishes with college songs and with prizes for such as best student waltzer. Good band. Adjoining inn and eatery.

Club Hy-Mac. Castle Jazz band in session on weekends. Dining and dancing in the old New Orleans atmosphere with automatic music by one of the nation's finest dixieland groups.

Tropics Club. Eddie Lawrence Four by far the best combo performing in Portland with prices where collegiates like them.

Chicken Coop. About N.E. 22nd a block north of Sandy. Fireplace, candles, davenport, and abstruse booths. The best atmosphere set off by its prices and Sid's excellent pianistics. A cozy place to round out either evening.

Jackie's. Williams Ave. around corner from Savoy. For jazz fans. Where all the cats join in.

These should be a start—if there are any questions check the Blu Baboon before game time.

Road to a 4 Point

By Bob Karolevitz

Robert Tyson, Hunter college philosopher, may very well go down in history as a "guiding light" for university and college students the country over.

His ten commandments for classroom conduct, designed to win grades and influences professors, are expected to be a great aid to students fighting the battle of GPA.

Here's what Tyson would carve into his slabs of stone:

1. Look alert. Take notes eagerly. (If you look at your watch don't stare at it unbelievably and shake it.)

2. Take newspaper clippings to class that deal with the professor's subject. (This demonstrates fiery interest and gives the professor timely items to mention to the class. If you can't find clippings dealing with his subject, take any old clippings at random. He thinks everything deals with his subject.)

3. Nod frequently and murmur, "How true!" (To you this seems exaggerated. To him, it's quite objective.)

4. Sit in front near him. (Applies only if you intend to stay awake.)

5. Laugh at his jokes. (You can tell when he cracks one. If he looks up from his notes and smiles expectantly, he has told a joke.)

6. Ask for outside reading. (You don't have to read it just ask.)

7. If you must sleep, arrange to be called at the end of the hour. (It creates an unfavorable impression if the rest of the class has left and you sit there alone, dozing.)

8. Be sure the book you are reading during the lecture looks like a book from the course. (If you do math in psychology class and psychology in math class, match the books for size and color.)

9. Ask any questions you think he can answer. (Conversely, avoid announcing that you have found the answer to a question he could not answer, and in your younger brother's second-grade reader at that.)

10. Call attention to his writing. (Produces an exquisitely pleasant experience connected with you. If you know he's written a book or an article, ask in class if he wrote it.)

Paste these study aids inside your hat, abide by them and you'll be one of the best students in the school.

Whether you want to do any work in addition to the ten rules is strictly optional.

Should Justice Take Back Seat to Popular Mood?

By Hank Kane

We have been so condescendingly righteous in denouncing purge trials in Communist-dominated nations that we have overlooked a flagrant judicial murder committed in the name of the United States that can affect every man on this campus.

The victim in this case was not a Communist, but a defeated enemy, General Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander of the Japanese forces in the Philippines during the American invasion.

On-the-spot observers and two dissenting justices of the Supreme Court, the late Justices Rutledge and Murphy, knew that Yamashita was railroaded to the gallows to provide a scapegoat for the desire for vengeance.

The shameful travesty of justice can be examined by the public at large for the first time in an account of the trial by one of the defense counsel, war.

(The Case of General Yamashita, by A. Frank Reel, 323 pp. University of Chicago Press, 1949, \$4.)

It is the American counterpart of Zola's "J'ai Accuse," and is written with the brilliant clarity of a brief argued before the Supreme Court. And that is what it is, the arguments the author advanced before the Supreme Court in a vain effort to save an innocent client from the judgment of an arbitrary military commission.

But the Supreme Court affirmed the verdict of the illegally constituted military commission. The decision, In Re Yamashita, volume 327, pp. 1-81, of the United States Reports, can be found on the fourth floor of the law library. Reel's book has the decision in the appendix.

The significance of this decision to every American is that a precedent has been established holding that on the grounds of political expediency judicial murder may be committed in violation of every major rule of law protecting the individual from arbitrary authority.

Thus Yamashita was convicted of crimes done by others, without his knowledge, and against his orders. He was charged with failing to prevent his troops from committing atrocities, and was convicted despite there being no evidence indicating the violation of the ex post facto law under which he was tried.

By ignoring the evidence and violating almost every right of the accused the precedent has been established that a military tribunal can violate with impunity the Constitution and Acts of Congress to hang an innocent man. It is just as easy for a future military court to take the law into its own hands and hang an innocent American civilian, and with as little excuse.

Why does the death of one man concern every one of us? Justice Rutledge quoted Tom Paine in his dissenting opinion: "He that would make his

own liberty secure must guard even his enemy from oppression; for if he violates this duty he establishes a precedent that will reach to himself."

Let us make the issue more concrete by quoting the dissenting opinion by Justice Murphy: "The fate of some future president of the United States and his chiefs of staff and military advisers may well have been sealed by this decision . . . (atrocities) . . . do not justify the abandonment of our devotion to justice in dealing with a fallen enemy commander. To conclude otherwise is to admit that the enemy has lost the battle but has destroyed our ideals."

And now let us apply this case to the men on this campus who, in some future war, might be in the same position as General Yamashita, convicted of "crimes" for which they were not responsible and which were lawful when done.

General MacArthur authorized by written orders the suspension of the legal safeguards without which there can be no fair trial. Partly by this means he was able to quickly bring about the execution of an enemy.

Although General MacArthur was on the winning side in the last war, Russian possession of the atomic bomb might alter the outcome of a future contest.

It would be tragedy on a cosmic scale worthy of a Sophocles if General MacArthur was convicted of a "crime" he had helped to establish, losing a war.