

Oregon Daily EMERALD

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An Editorial...

We Apologize--But We Still Think We Were Right

We wish to correct an unfortunate mistake which occurred in the article concerning "what fraternities say..." about deferred living in last Saturday's Emerald. The sentence: "Fraternities on this campus last year lost between \$600 and \$800 apiece..." should have read: "Most fraternities on this campus... etc."

Not all fraternities lost money. One made \$1300 last year. There are some who still say, however, that deferred living has not been a financial hardship to fraternities. We obtained our figures from the Bresee-Warner accounting system which serves 16 of Oregon's 21 fraternities, and from Herb Lombard, president of the House Manager's Association. We believe they are correct.

There are those who also take issue with the Emerald's statement concerning Dr. Newburn's alleged plan ultimately to secure University ownership of campus fraternity and sorority houses. We were not at the meeting

when Dr. Newburn spoke and no record was kept of what was said.

Those who say he made no such statement point out that such a plan would be financially impossible. The fact remains, however, that there were important people at that meeting who got exactly the impression printed in the Emerald; this includes the past president of I.D.C., the past president of I.F.C., and the present A.S.U.O. president.

We have continually maintained that the job of a newspaper is to print the truth. While some believe that deferred living and the University in general can be hurt by an expression which we believe to be the truth concerning deferred living's detriment to the Oregon fraternity system, we cannot agree.

If fraternities are being financially hurt by deferred living, we believe this fact should be brought out to alleviate the situation and thus strengthen the system.—R. N.

Play Fair When You Use Phones

About the pay telephones in the dormitories. It's no secret to anyone that quite a number of the boys are "beating the system" by using pennies, slugs, etc., in place of dimes. If this "beating the system" meant that the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company was taking a loss we'd be all for it.

But it doesn't. The only people who take a loss are the men in the respective halls. Of course, it works out very democratically and somewhat more complicated than by just paying the money when the call is made. Instead of charging the fellow who makes the call, the entire hall foots the bill.

This robbing Peter to pay Paul philosophy is selfish on the part of the system beaters. The University has to pay a flat fee of about \$10 per month for each pay phone on campus. In addition, it has to pay 9 cents to the PT&T for each penny found in the coin boxes. Or a dime for each slug.

In November, 1951, the business office lost \$2.36 on the pay phones. In December it was \$16.08. In January it was \$85.27. If that trend continues the University will soon be only a subsidiary of PT&T.

But the University has a business office which operates as its name would indicate. The business office just adds the phone bill loss to the hall dues. The hall can exercise its democratic right and refuse to pay the added bill if it wishes. Then the money is taken out of the dorm deposit paid in advance by each dorm resident.

Net result: A few men have cheap phone calls at the expense of the rest of their companions in the hall. The University has to deduct a certain amount of money from the dorm deposit and this means an additional cost in time and money to the business office.

The PT&T wins the pot hands down—without even playing. The University business office collects the cash for the phone company and doesn't even get a cut in the winnings.

Those men in the hall who are honest or who seldom use the phone are the only ones being beaten by the system.

Let's fight this phone war with some honor or we may find we've not only lost the battle, but the moral right for having waged it in the first place.—B. C.

'King's Men' Uses Innovations

By Merv Hampton
 An interesting technique in play-presentation and some outstanding stage sets are currently the main attraction in the University Theater's production of "All the King's Men."

Horace Robinson's experiment in letting the audience in on everything prior to the psychological moment when the curtain rises, gives the theatergoer the pleasant sensation of being a legal peeping-tom.

There is no actual "curtain," but rather a fully visible build-up on the part of actors and stage crew, including a miniature last minute rehearsal, until the moment when one would normally expect the lights to dim and the curtain to part. In general, a nicely done job, but perhaps a bit too calm, cool and collected for the normal goings-on of actors at quarter-to-eight on opening night.

We haven't quite decided whether Howard Ramey's settings were abstract or surrealist or what, but at any rate they certainly contributed to the success of the play by fitting in nicely with the general theme—progress through corruption.

The plot concerns itself with the comings and goings of Willie Stark, a corrupt Southern politician, and the circle of friends and enemies that revolves about him. An analytical and unemotionally involved professor appears before the audience and ex-

plains that he has asked some actors to appear in special scenes to demonstrate that, in the light of history, what appears to be immoral may indeed have lasting moral consequences. This method of presentation proved itself to be a refreshing departure from the conventional forms to which theatergoers have become accustomed.

Gordon Howard as Willie Stark turned in a creditable and convincing job, and Joan DeLap played Stark's robust and worldly mistress, Sadie Burke, to the hilt.

Jim Blue in the part of Jack Burden, Stark's intellectual stooge, and Gerald Pearce as the analytical professor, walked away with the honors. Our only regret is that Pearce didn't have more to say.

We would have enjoyed the play a good deal more had the supporting leads been able to measure up to the achievements of the principals. Too often their lines were nothing more than lines. They were generally a bit too stiff for their own comfort as well as that of the audience.

The supporting cast was headed by Gilbert Polanski, Martha Stapleton, Ben Padrow, Jerry Smith and LaRue Daniel.

If you're still lucky enough to get tickets, jump at the chance. You'll be missing out on a fine experience if you don't see "All the King's Men."

Letters to the Editor

Emerald Editor:
 It is clear to us that Mr. Johnson (Emerald columnist) knows little about Middle Eastern politics. His letter is ignorant of facts and irresponsible in judgment.

Middle Eastern countries ask only for political and economic independence. Can he see nothing but Frankenstein monsters, absurdities, Russian agencies, and dirty work?

What would he know about British politics? We would suggest that he educate himself before attempting any more of his hasty articles.

All A. Jassim
 Aziz Nabi Abdul

From the Marquee...

15 YEARS AGO
 Feb. 6, 1937—The Monte Carlo Ballet Russe schedules an appearance this afternoon in McArthur court.

5 YEARS AGO
 Feb. 6, 1947—The University accepts a \$1,000 gift from the estate of the late Ethel Sawyer, former browsing room librarian. The money is to be spent for some tangible and permanent improvement of the University theater.

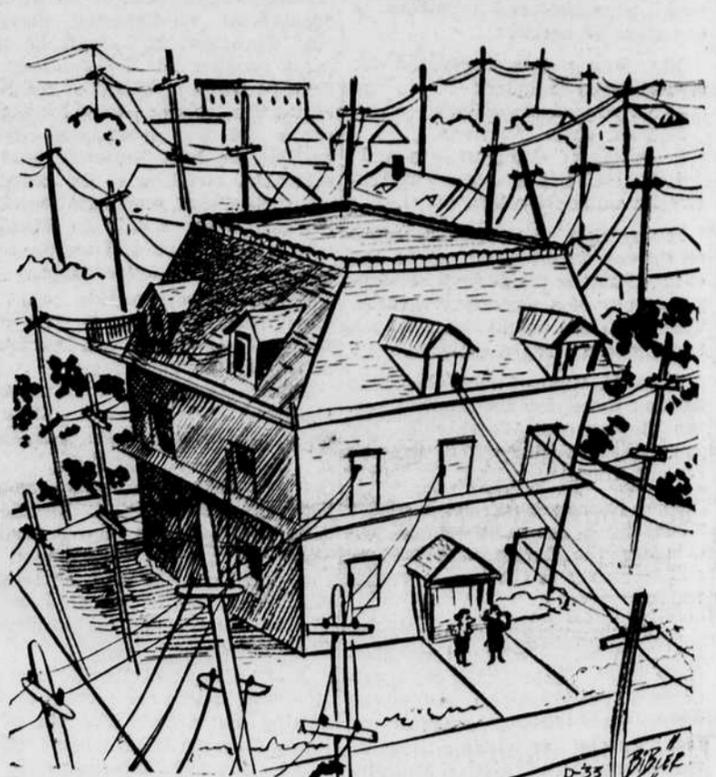
The Atomic Age Power of Women is Asserting Itself in England; Italians Keep British from Mining Enough Coal

By Phil Johnson
 Never underestimate the power of a woman. According to reports from England, the European defense effort is critically endangered because English wives and daughters have cultivated the habit of falling in love with Italian coal miners. This must be a bit disconcerting to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other Allied leaders who remain awake until the wee hours of the morning, shifting divisions, planes and ships from balance sheet to balance sheet, attempting to strengthen the forces of the West. The new problem is quite involved. Europe desperately needs coal. England, which once produced enough coal to export 44 million tons annually, now doesn't even produce enough to satisfy its own needs. A coal shortage in France affects the price index. When the price of coal increases, other prices increase. When coal becomes less expensive, other prices decline. At the present time, the price

of coal in France is very high. An estimated 75 per cent of the funds loaned to the French by the United States is spent to buy coal from the United States—at high prices. The Dutch government recently gave its soldiers an 11-day furlough in order to save coal. In addition to increasing the costs of war production in Europe, the coal shortage has caused other unfortunate developments. Sweden now sells strategic high-grade iron ore to Soviet-controlled Poland instead of sending it to its former customer, England, because the Poles can reciprocate by exporting coal to Sweden. England cannot. England's meat ration is less than formerly because the British can no longer exchange coal for Argentine beef. A similar situation exists in other Western nations. A large amount of coal is produced in the Franco-German border region, but it does not come close to satisfying Europe's needs. The United States Mutual Security agency has termed the European coal situation as

"shocking." The shortage is aboveground, not underground. South Wales has an estimated 10 billion tons of coal below the surface. However, the Welsh and Englishmen don't want to mine coal. Consequently, there is a definite labor shortage in the area. This is where the Italians come in. They are willing to dig coal at the English wage, so the government has decided to import Italian miners. This program met opposition from English miners. Eighty per cent of the miners' lodges refused to take in the foreigners. In one area, 93 of 100 pits refused to permit Italian laborers. The labor shortage continues. One of the main reasons for the refusal to permit mining by Italians has been offered by the English miners: their wives and daughters fall in love with the irresistible foreigners. There may be other reasons. For example, the English laborers may wish to preserve the labor shortage. However, the former excuse is the one that they have provided.

Think of All Those Slugs and Pennies



"You'd be pledging th' most popular sorority on the campus—Just ask Pacific Telephone and Telegraph."