History

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form of his train as it stopped at the campus.

The students showed their support and their impatience by yelling, "We want Taft!"

"After clearing his throat, Taft came out of the back of his train and said, 'You shall have him."

That year, Roosevelt was the favorite of students and faculty in an Emerald straw election, but President Woodrow Wilson took the presidential office in 1912.

A couple of years later, track coach Bill Hayward received bribes from the fathers of students who couldn't get onto the team, the Emerald reported. Hayward sent back the \$10 and \$100 bribes with little notes of distaste, saying "they had little track ability" anyway.

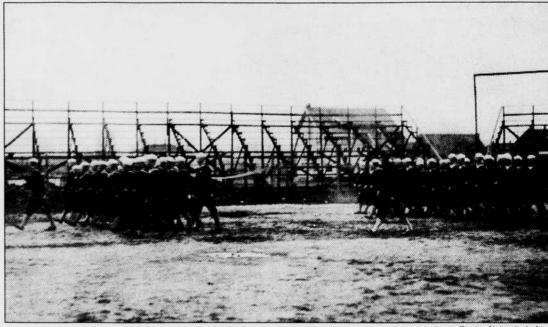
That same year, in 1914, World War I began. Calls for soldiers were written by the women who took over the reporting and editing of the Emerald. A student named Kent Wilson was the first from the University to head to the front.

The morale on campus dropped. Spring sports were canceled for lack of players, and women's

softball teams were formed. Classes focusing on Red Cross work and a lecture class on women's roles in the war were created. The first woman ASUO president was elected. Stories about patriotism, the Pledge of Allegiance and a battleship's flag saved from the Spanish-American War were spattered all over the front pages.

But the war didn't last forever. After a few of the men came back to the University from their tours, the Reconstruction Era began to grow on campus. Morale on campus grew in 1919; enrollment began to skyrocket, surpassing 1,330; and the etiquette for hanging out the flag was printed by the men who rejoined the Emerald staff. Congress formally ended the war in 1921.

There was a war relief fund created to help European prison camps, but it took a little longer for the University to raise the money, the Emerald reported. While UCLA had raised \$2,000, the University's fund only received \$5 and \$20 donations at first. But the administration con-



The First Civilian Training Corps practice maneuvers at the University campus during June and July of 1918.

tinued to press students and faculty for more.

After the war, more stories on the Glee Club sprouted, and stories about spring sports began to spring back. The women's dorm, now Gerlinger Hall, was being planned and funded for construction in later years.

A special edition, called the 'Grin Gazette," offered short stories, poems and happy news in 1917. The edition never returned in the rest of the 1910s, but happy news kept reaching the front page, and hard news remained as

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Tobacco

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to them.

Wesling acknowledges that the current situation is a "public relations disaster" for the industry, but said he thinks the tobacco industry still has significant clout in Congress to pursue its objectives.

Another element that will protect tobacco industries from financial ruin is their success in overmarkets and seas diversification of the tobacco companies into other industries.

'The tobacco industry can still make huge amounts of money," Forell said.

But despite the growing success of the tobacco companies in other markets, the industry has been hit hard by the recent flood of law-

In November, the industry was told to pay \$206 billion in an agreement with 46 states and members of the U.S. Common-

wealth for their role in citizen deaths in those states. The industry was also ordered to pay \$8.6 billion to the states, based on their roles in bringing litigation against the industry.

University President and former Oregon Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer as well as the attorneys general of California and Tennessee have been assigned the responsibility to determine how the money will be allocated. The group will release their final, nonnegotiable decision on May 22.

Frohnmayer declined to comment because he is so closely involved.

The future of the tobacco industry remains unclear, but there is agreement among the professors that changes need to be made in how the industry handles the flood of lawsuits that could occur following the Portland case.

'The punitive damages in this

case were so high that it could have some implication on how the tobacco industry handles these cases," Vetri said.

Wesling predicts that the tobacco industry will rethink their litigation strategy and stop speaking to the notion that people brought their illnesses on themselves. But Wesling is unsure that the Portland case, which Philip Morris has appealed, will cause as much harm as predicted.

