

# OREGON *Daily* EMERALD

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## Educating for Peace . . .

Wednesday night's forum brought up some interesting questions on the United States' foreign policy and a world union.

Everyone has his own idea as to how the next League of Nations can best bring about lasting peace but we think Wayne Morse really put his finger on the basic point to be remembered. At that meeting he said, "You can't change human nature. A world union cannot be strong until the peoples of the world are conditioned into habits of peace." In other words peoples of the world must be educated to believe in peace and to take it as the natural thing while the word "war" would gradually become obsolete. Such a changed attitude will not come in our generation and possibly not in the next. It will be a matter of evolution over a long period of years.

But what has that to do with college students? How appropriate that a large portion of the audience that heard Morse and the other two senatorial nominees were college students. It will be our duty and responsibility to help pave the way for that distant time when peace is "the accepted thing." We must prepare ourselves now for the job that lays ahead—a propaganda job, yes, but one in the better sense of the word. No matter what field you intend to enter upon graduation, the job will still be there. We must start with the attitude that peace and a world union can work. The new League of Nations may not please you entirely but it will be a start. If we support it and bring the people to a habit of thought which depends on this organization rather than war as a means of settling disputes, then the union will work. And as time goes by our world union will evolve into a smooth-running organization. We are glad Mr. Morse brought that up. It's something for college students to remember and work towards.—M.A.C.

## Let's Fly the Flag . . .

" . . . It is during times like these that a glimpse of 'Old Glory' gives every heart a lift."

Yes, indeed, a lift, a renewal of hope, and a reconversion that the "American" way is the right way.

An observing coed noticed at the assembly Thursday that McArthur court, even on Columbus day, failed to display an American flag. She didn't just notice, comment, and then forget same. She wrote to the Emerald, suggesting that Mac court should display a flag, not just on Columbus day, Flag day, and the Fourth of July, but permanently. And we agree.

Displaying a flag in Mac court wouldn't be just an outward, insincere sign that the University had jumped on the patriotic bandwagon. It wouldn't be just an excuse to demonstrate in its presence that most of us know at least the first verse of the "Star Spangled Banner."

It would be, rather, a living symbol of that which we, as Americans, want from our world—a reminder to us that to maintain such a world we must also realize our duties and obligations. And that we must work to live up to the traditions that have been established for us in the name of "Old Glory."

We're provided with instructors to remind us that conjunctions are preceded by commas, that Shakespeare wrote sonnets as well as dramas; so why shouldn't the center of organized student activity—McArthur court—provide us with an ever-present reminder of the past that has brought us our "American Way" and of our obligations to maintain that "way." We, the students, need this reminder.—C.V.C.

No democratic world will work as it should work until we recognize that we can only enjoy any right so long as we are prepared to discharge its equivalent duty. This applies just as much to the states in their dealing with one another as to individuals within the state.—Mr. Anthony Eden.

## Globally Speaking

By BILL SINNOTT

The British invasion of the Peloponnesus highlights the Grecian situation. Greece has always been in the British sphere of influence. The rapid advance of the Russians into Yugoslavia and Bulgaria must have caused the brass hats of Whitehall to order this obviously hastily-prepared expedition.

The classic aim of Russian diplomacy for centuries has been to secure a warm water port on the Mediterranean. Britain cannot tolerate the strongest European power, Russia, alongside the jugular vein of the Empire—the Suez canal. Thus the British attempt to forestall Russia by securing control of Greece.

### Chaos Reigns

Greece is in a chaotic state; of the country's 7,000,000 people 500,000 have tuberculosis, and 2,500,000 have malaria. The two contending factions; the Elasm supported by Russia, and the Eam, supporting the government in exile, fought each other more than they did the Nazis.

Both hunted down the Greek collaborationists backing the Quisling Ralli government. The "security" troops of the puppet government prefer to surrender to the British in order to escape the violent death awaiting them at the hands of their compatriots.

George Papandreou is premier of the government in exile. Some Eam members from the Greek underground have recently been taken into the ministry.

### King Awaits Vote

King George is patiently awaiting his fate. All parties in Greece have decided that the king may not return until a plebiscite decides whether the people want him.

The king is an Anglophile—a great friend of the British royal family and of Mr. Churchill. The king was deposed once before in 1922. During his years of exile he lived in Brown's hotel, London. The king is a charming English gentleman with all the mental powers of a typical foxhunting man.

Churchill has tried to force the king back upon the Greeks without a plebiscite. This led to the mutiny of the Greek army and navy in Egypt last year which was suppressed, not without bloodshed, by the British army.

### First King Fleed

Greece has had a checkered history since its liberation from Turkey 115 years ago. The country's first king was Otto of Bavaria. The Wittelsbach was sent packing in 1862 because his gang of German favorites were a drain on the country.

Prince George of Denmark was chosen the new king of Greece in 1862. George was chosen because the Gluckbergs were related to all the royal families of Europe. One sister of the king was Queen Alexandra of England—another was the Empress Marie of Russia. So the Greek politicians believed they were buying their country an insurance policy against the danger of future Turkish invasion.

Greece suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Turkey in 1896. The country doubled its territory by the two Balkan wars of 1912-13. Old King George was assassinated in Salonika in 1913 after a reign of fifty years.

### Another King Abdicates

His son, Constantine, who had married the kaiser's sister, Sophie, succeeded him. Constantine was pro-German and tried to keep Greece neutral during the first World war. Venizelos, the greatest modern Greek, was pro-Allied and forced the king to abdicate in 1916. Venizelos was the stormy petrel of Greek politics for 30 years. He won his country immense spoils at Versailles by his eloquence.

Post-war disillusionment overthrew Venizelos and Constantine was called back to the throne.

The Greeks were defeated by the Turks, under the command of their present president, at Inonu in 1921. Constantine was dethroned;

the prime minister, Gounaris, and his cabinet were shot. The present king ruled a year until he, too, was kicked out.

Greece had a turbulent history during the period between wars. Britain put over the restoration of the monarchy in 1935 to oust Venizelos who was pro-Italian.

### Dictator Appears

King George made General Metaxas a dictator. The general, who was called the "Little Moltke," made Greece a dictatorship on the Nazi model.

However, Metaxas valiantly resisted the opera bouffe invasion of Greece by the Italians in October 1940. The Greeks first made a laughing stock of Mussolini and the tinsel splendors of the new Roman Empire.

## Letters To The Editor

Emerald Editor:

Overheard on a street corner?  
"You know I went up to McArthur court to the ASUO meeting and there wasn't a single mention of Columbus day, no flags or anything. You'd think that a building like that would have a flag. I don't believe I've ever seen one up there."

The woman who made this statement has unknowingly made her point. The point isn't just that it is Columbus day, but rather that McArthur court doesn't have a flag, or if it does, doesn't display it.

Flags are those things which seem to blossom out on the 4th of July and Flay day and then retire into the background for the rest of the year. Such an attitude during times of peace may be all right but it is during times like these that a glimpse of "Old Glory" gives every heart a lift. There is no real reason why McArthur court shouldn't display a flag and keep it that way.

LORRAINE R. BERKINS

## Nuf Sed

By CHAS. POLITZ

Young Democrats II

The president's first words dangled from his mouth (due to lack of space and an excess of advertising in last night's paper). At last he could contain himself no longer, said them.

His first words were a resounding chord to his constituents to "conduct a good clean fight." Our observations were that he looked like a good clean-cut kid himself, and thus probably eminently qualified to conduct such a campaign.

He then went on to state that the present administration had brought about "a new economic stabilization based on freedom of enterprise and freedom of opportunity." This curious utterance, sounding very much like Genesis 1:2 of the National Association of Manufacturer's version of the King James text, made us wonder even more as to the president's basic affiliations.

He then consulted his prompt sheet and came up from that conference with a decision to open the nominations for secretary. This was quickly done and three girls were nominated—the third by one of the gaydogs without sanction of Ra, Osiris, or local donkey headquarters.

The president appointed an undergraduate member of the law school to count the votes. He then immediately prepared to start the voting. One of the nominees suggested a secret ballot. "Maybe we should go out," she said. The chairman seemed to be a bit taken aback by the novelty of the idea, but upon considering readily agreed. "Yes, I think that would be a very good idea," he said. The three girls were asked to leave the room.

### 1-2-3-4 Tally

The tallyman took his stand to the front of the room. The president called for a voice vote. Someone suggested that a show of hands would be easier to count. The chair again appeared a bit at a loss. "Yes, I think hands should be sufficient," he agreed. The members finally showed their hands and they were counted. The count revealed that the gaydog's candidate was elected, much to the surprise of several people, including the gaydog.

With that over the chair turned its attention to more universal matters. He addressed the gathering: "Someone, anyone, or all of you. What would you like to do as Young Democrats?" The Communist was silent but you could see he was thinking. The chairman went on, "A breakfast, picnic, show, dance?"

Someone took up the theme: "I think a dance would be good."

The chairman took the ball from there: "How many of you would like to have a big Democratic dance?"

All heads nodded and the girls twittered slightly.

The Communist was silent but you could see he was thinking.

The speaker cleared his throat gracefully from his temporary seat in the front row. The president took the cue, a breath, and prepared for the introduction. He introduced the speaker as "a distant relative of the great John Nance Garner." Everyone seemed to believe him. The speaker arose and took the stand. He was a good-looking chap, middle-young, blonde, carnation-cheeked, and from the minute he opened his mouth even the most naive members of the audience would have sworn he spoke with a drawl. It sounded like a mixture of Texas, Massachusetts, and Louisiana gumbo shrimps. He later cleared up the dubiety by declaring that he was from West Virginia.

His opening words were significant as they were to appear often to punctuate his speech at critical stages. "Good evenings boys and girls," he said. He then went on to say that in his opinion the retention of Mr. Roosevelt in the White House is inevitable, and that he expects a Democratic house and senate as well.

### Gasp En Masse

From this not of optimism he proceeded to startle his audience into a chorus of gasps with this revelation: "Don't kid yourselves for a minute, boys and girls, there's plenty of people in this country who dislike Mr. Roosevelt," he revealed. He was faced with terraced rows of open mouths.

(And After the Mouths Closed—Tomorrow.)

DANCING  
EVERY SAT. NIGHT  
with  
Art Holman and his  
Orchestra  
EUGENE HOTEL