

Confusion of State and Government

(Continued from page two)

between government and state that we today uphold a theory which threatens our very existence.

The Threatening Theory

What theory do I mean? I mean the theory that all we need for world peace is the proper machinery of world government. Let me illustrate this theory by two examples.

What criticisms were directed against the League of Nations, this century's first attempt at a world government?

You know the know traditional answers. Critics said: "The League of Nations lacked power. It had no teeth. It could not enforce economic sanctions."

Did these same critics ask why it was weak? Did they ask for facts behind the failure of the League to preserve the peace? No indeed. The League was condemned not in the light of fact—fact which illustrated that the League was a good machine but in a hostile world—but, the League was condemned as unrealistic, imperfect, incompetent machinery.

Criticisms of U.N.

Again, what criticisms are now directed against the United Nations, the world's second recent attempt at a world government?

You know these criticisms too. Critics say: "We must abolish the veto. A world police force must be created. If we could only amend the United Nations' Charter, we would have peace."

Are not these criticisms similar in nature to the criticisms of the League of Nations? Are they not all levelled against the machinery?

Not long ago, John Foster Dulles pointed out that the United Nations is not a perfect governmental scheme. Said he:

"Any school boy could construct a better plan on paper. But the United Nations Charter is the best which the facts of our international situation will allow. Orchids are beautiful flowers, but it would be folly to attempt to grow orchids in Iceland."

Many of you heard this as a criticism of the United Nations in terms of its machinery. How many of you heard and understood those words as a defense of the United Nations in terms of the facts concerning a non-existent world state?

Today I plead not for the United Nations, not for an Anglo-American Alliance, not for a Federation of Democracies—no, not even for a World Government. I plead instead for your recognition of the difference between the state and its government, between the institution and its machinery.

There is a chain of logic we are prone to repeat over and over. We say:

World government brings peace;

The people of the world want peace;

Therefore, let us establish a world government.

Common Unity Needed

If today we blindly persist in following this reasoning, the only result will be continued disillusionment and chaos. Why? Because machinery, or government, does not bring peace unless it represents the common unity of the people, the state.

We amended our constitution to validate

a law prohibiting the consumption of liquor. But because we were not united in desiring the goal, the law was soon broken. Time and again on a larger scale it has been demonstrated that the existence of a great, all-pervading common unity is concurrent with and essential to the growth of the institution we call a state. No state, other than that of a conqueror, has ever survived without the overwhelming unity of the people it governs. That is a fact. And if the institution of the state does not exist, how can we expect a government supposedly based upon it to be successful?

Our basic question is, then, "Do we have this all-pervading common unity which is necessary to the development of a world-state?" True, we all want peace, but do we all want peace to attain the same goals?

Communitistic goals are not Democratic goals. Fascistic goals are not Socialistic goals. And if we must start with these antithetical basic goals, neither reason nor logic will ever resolve the conflict. We want peace, but we all want different kinds of peace. If facts dictate that these essential objectives differ, it follows that the world state does not exist, and the erection of a machinery of world government is not enough to create the world state.

On Better Reasoning

When the time comes that the supreme power of a common unity among the people of the world exists; when the people of the world accept the validity of the premise that peace may be obtained through a world state; when these events have occurred, we will then have the facts which will allow us to restate our syllogism. Our major premise will then be: We, the people of the world state, have and wish to preserve a supreme common unity. The minor premise: World government alone will maintain this unity. And the conclusion: Therefore, we the people of the world, want world government.

Until that conclusion is validated by fact, man forever must keep his thinking clear. He must distinguish clearly between the world state and a world government. Today he need not discard the United Nations. Instead, he should measure its imperfections against the facts of world politics. He must evaluate it as the expression of our present imperfect world state.

Man must strive to develop the common unity in which the world state is to be nurtured. For it is only as the world state emerges and is developed that there can be the growth and perfection of the world government.

Must man continue to fail in his efforts for peace? Does he lack necessary moral or ethical fibre? Does he lack mental power to reason? Have human communications broken down so that the necessary facts are hidden from his view? No, man is handicapped by none of these. Man has standards of value. He is capable of intricate reason and logic. He is exposed to and does comprehend facts. And in his possession of these, man has the tools with which to build a permanent world peace.

Grads Talk

(Continued from page one)

KUGN will be mistress of ceremonies at the tea and will describe the dances. Countries represented in the dance will be Ireland, Mexico, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, and China.

The first International festival was held on the campus three years ago with "Students in One World" as its theme. International festivals, which are held nationally on college campuses, were started after a series of discussions sponsored by the YWCA in the spring of 1945. The purpose of the festivities is to promote better relations

between American and foreign students both in the United States and foreign countries.

Committee chairmen who have helped organize the festival are Billie Jean Riethmiller and Jessie Becker, invitations; Diana Dye, publicity; Marilyn Turner, promotion; Nancy Peterson and Joan O'Neill, discussions; Mildred Chetty and Marcia Summers, Friday night Discussions; Marjorie Petersen, registration; Rhoda Williams and Helen Gatewood, cleanup.

Chairmen for the Gerlinger tea include Genevieve Siskey, refreshments; Marguerite Johns and Amelia Diamant, program; Anita Hager, decorations; Velma Snellstrom

UO BUILDINGS APPROVED

SALEM, Ore.—(UP)—The state emergency and control boards meeting here jointly today unanimously approved construction of a new laboratory and administration building for the University of Oregon medical school in Portland.

The total project will cost \$720,000, to be paid out of the emergency building fund set aside for institutions of higher learning.

and Norma Stearns, costumes; Barbara Hinton, cleanup.

Adult adviser for the "Friendship Festival" is Miss Lois Greenwood, executive director of the YWCA.

Festival Program

9 a.m. Registration at "Y" Bungalow
9:30 a.m. Discussions at "Y" Bungalow
12:15 p.m. Luncheon at Eugene Hotel
2 p.m. Discussions at "Y" Bungalow
4 p.m.-5:30 p.m. Tea in Alumni hall, Gerlinger

University, OSC

(Continued from page one)

Investigation by the board of higher curricula, it was decided to discontinue the University's professional engineering education courses. University sentiment was that some reciprocation should be made.

The University was awarded the commercial department, but existing courses at the college were authorized with the provision that they only fulfill the aims of that institution. However no criterion was set up. Oregon State's curriculum was also limited to undergraduate courses.

Technical accounting courses remained undeveloped. Only three courses were offered the 193 registrants. Changes were instituted within the next few years by Walter Morton.

In 1920 Morton was succeeded by Dr. E. C. Robbins, who worked out a plan of practical business training based on scientific accounting and the use of business law.

In March, 1931, a survey of the conditions in the two state institutions of higher education was published, reawakening the controversy. It recommended the

transfer of all business administration to the University.

In the fall of 1931 the board of higher education attempted to work out mutually satisfactory agreements. The next year the school of business administration was placed at the University.

Here it remained until the action taken by the state board in a special meeting Thursday night which changed the Oregon state college division of business and industry to a school of business and technology. Students majoring in the new field, will be required to take 36 hours in another field, such as agriculture, engineering, or geology.

Today's Composers Are Mozart, Berg

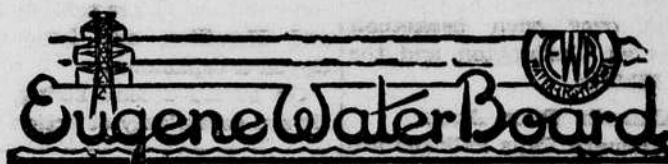
Monday's audio-visual sponsored noon concert will feature music by Mozart, and Alban Berg. Mozart's "Concerto in A flat, no. 4" and the Berg selection and excerpts from the opera "Wozzeck" will be included.

Every noon hour from 12:15 to 12:45 the concerts are held in the brewing room. They consist of records from the Douglass room and the audio-visual department.

It's Feb. 28th

The end of another month of service for '48

Here's wishing the Ducks a
successful beginning
in March



1116 Willamette

Municipal Electric and Water Utilities



Nimble Nita

Nita and her boy friend hike it
Over hill and dale, or bike it.
If rumor runs contrary, spike it:
He fell for

HOSIERY

"As You Like It"

FULL-FASHIONED