

OREGON DAILY EMERALD

ALL-AMERICAN 1946-47

The Oregon Daily Emerald, official publication of the University of Oregon, published daily during the college year except Sundays, Mondays, and final examination periods. Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Eugene, Ore. Member of the Associated Collegiate Press

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The Productive Classroom Sleep

On some not too far distant day another statue may grace the campus grounds now dominated by the Pioneer Mother and Father—a statue commemorating Max Sherover.

The name rings no familiar bell, you say? Just wait, students, for soon you will be laying floral tributes at this man's feet, and shouting loud huzzahs under his balcony (if he possesses one.) Sherover, a New Yorker, has invented a phonographic device which teaches, by means of a recorder, anything a person wishes to learn while slumbering. A recent announcement from the American magazine gives the scoop: "The machine, called a cerebrograph, is very much like a portable phonograph, and attached to it is a disc earphone that is slipped under the pillow when one goes to sleep. While the individual snoozes the machine, automatically started periodically, plays the message on the record over and over and thereby imprints on the sub-conscious mind." In other words, this is really it!

Tests given to a group of 20 students at North Carolina showed that they memorized the material the next day twice as fast as those who did not have the benefit of the "sleep-educator."

At long last those who have dreamed of being 4-point students but haven't found the time to study between beer-drinking and picnicing stand the chance of becoming Phi Betes. Everybody can get into the act. It does create a problem, however, for those students who manage to get through college with scarcely any sleep at all. They will now be the losers.

There is, of course, the proverbial fly in this pleasant ointment. What happens to our lovely dreams and the beautiful nymph that flits with us 'cross meadow and stream while our minds sleep? It would be a tragedy to see her replaced with an accounting problem. But such are the penalties of an industrial age. So all hail to Max Sherover, the student's friend.

Originality Has Its Day

For the sixth year, Odeon, pronounced O-day-on, will publicize originality on the campus. A student art show, Odeon is more than just a display in the art school, a dance exhibition, a concert, a magazine, or a radio program. Odeon is a blending of all of these, but it has added a touch which is a little more exclusive. The work presented through Odeon is original—created by students at the University of Oregon as a means of furthering culture and interest in things cultural.

Six years ago, it was thought that an outlay should be provided for students whose creative talents were not properly appreciated and encouraged. So an experimental program was designed which would stimulate interest in originality. From the small beginning with no magazine and little professionalism came other Odeons, each one larger and more successful than the last, until all phases of the arts came to be included.

Dancing, musical compositions, art work, jewelry design, sculpture, weaving, and literature are included in this year's program, with a high degree of showmanship and a good deal of appeal.

From 2 to 5 p. m. Sunday, original art work will be displayed, and on Monday evening the music school auditorium will be host for the annual Odeon show. It's there that the magazine will be distributed. Music, dancing, and readings will be presented then, and the art show will be open after the program.

Odeon, a student creative art show, is the obvious outgrowth of a liberal arts university, and interest in such shows well reflect the interest university students have in the fine arts.

Student effort in original channels, development through creativeness—goals worthy of a university and fulfilled on this campus. Good luck and success we wish the workers, and the hope that the fellow students may appreciate originality. —J.B.S.

Italian Elections Over and Won; But the Fight Has Just Begun

By BARBARA GILBERT

The critical Italian election is over. The returns to date show the Christian Democrats to be certain victors. A lot of Americans are reading these returns with satisfaction and are sitting back to relax, believing their worries are over.

The press and radio, throughout the pre-election excitement, gave the impression that the election in Italy was the decisive battle in the cold war between the Russian-dominated east and the U.S.-dominated west. The reports seemed to indicate that, should the Communists win, the case for the west would be hopeless, and that victory for the anti-Communists would spell the end of Russian expansion.

Actually, there is no doubt that the Italian election was an important phase in the struggle. The defeat of the Communists seems to indicate that without the use of force, Communist propaganda, promise-filled speeches, and personal urging are not so effective. It also proves that the Italian people are not easily won over as might have been expected. Furthermore, the victory of the anti-Communists means a further delay of a fighting war. Russia does not yet control the Mediterranean or the near-by oil fields.

The Italian election, however, is not the end of the struggle. Decidedly not. The victory of the anti-Communists means that the struggle has just begun; that the hardest work still lies ahead.

Conditions in Italy are bad; so bad that there are good reasons why an Italian peasant would be impressed by Communist promises. The population of Italy is 46,500,000—three million more than the country can actually support and twelve million more than the maximum for a high standard of living. The estimated total wealth per capita

is only \$405. The country is largely agricultural with 42 per cent of the land under cultivation and 46 per cent of the people employed in agriculture. There are almost no natural resources. Only 25 per cent of the people are employed in industries.

To the people living under these conditions, the Communists have offered better apportionment of land, food, and jobs. On the other hand, the head of the Christian Democratic government, Alcide de Gasperi, failed, during his last administration, to fulfill most of his promises for sweeping land reforms, initiating only one important measure. During his recent campaign, de Gasperi, with other anti-Communist party leaders, offered no particular program and asked only that the people vote against Communists. That was a great deal to ask under the circumstances.

It is therefore vitally important that de Gasperi and his new government, with the aid of the western powers, exert every possible effort to give the Italian people the reforms they need, the reforms the Communists promised. The Italian government must use every penny of its allocation of ERP funds to the very best advantage in building up Italian industries, providing jobs, homes, and land. Every failure to reconstruct the economic and social status of the hungry, poverty-stricken country may mean a substantial increase in future Communist votes. It may also mean popular support of Communist-instigated revolts, strikes, riots, and violence.

What the future holds in store for Italy and the world, then, is not dependent only upon the results of the general election, but upon the actions of the de Gasperi government and upon the help and attention given it by the United States. This is hardly the time to breathe a sigh of relief and relax. The work still lies ahead.

'Time in the Sun': Grisly

By BERT MOORE

According to the calendar spring term is here, even if the sun hasn't been given the word, and so I thought it might be nice to review "Time In The Sun," a film about Mexico and its peoples.

The program notes were heartening: The film was produced by Marie Seton, from



footage directed by Serge Eisenstein, the great Russian director. It was to feature native Mexican dances and ceremonies, with glimpses of the Festival of Corpus Christi and a Mexican wedding. It sounded light and gay, and was in many places. Good spring term entertainment.

But the theme of "Time In The Sun" concerned the brutalities and inequalities suffered by Mexicans before the revolution, and the fiesta shots were used to heighten the feeling of revulsion experienced by the Chapman hall audience as it witnessed examples of the beastiality of the Spanish conquerors.

Probably the tautest moment of the film

was when three Mexicans were executed by horsemen of the local grandee. Cross-cutting was used in this sequence; scenes of a fiesta were alternated with details of one of the grisliest group killings ever shown on the screen.

A young Mexican beau had resented the taking from him of his bride-to-be and having her suffer the "rights of the first night" in the rooms of the village's overlord. He and two of his friends sought revenge, but were caught and dealt with in this manner:

They were led to a small hill outside of town, their hands tied behind them. Three holes were dug in the hill's summit; the holes were deep enough so that when the men were placed in them only their necks and heads were above the level of the ground. The earth was packed tight around them . . . they could not move. The camera moved away; the men's heads resembled three tufted boulders among the rocks on the hill. Then the company of horsemen galloped over the knoll. There were closeups of the horses' hooves.

Don't Worry About 'Too Many People'

To the Editor:

Your editorial on Wednesday asking for education and "enlightenment" seemed rather destructively aimed at reducing the race. I do not think that is an adequate solution. Ireland and France can tell you the woes of small population. The United States is just beginning to feel the results of our industro-urbanization. By 1960, when almost one-third of our populace will be 45 years of age or older, self perpetuation and the atom will be our serious problems.

More constructive thinking on the food problem is being done in India where cooperative societies fend off famine by combining knowledge and effort for better production, or in South America who is opening her doors to refugees to develop her vast uncultivated lands, or in Sui Yuan province

in China where there have been experiments in better cultivation, and in our own agricultural colleges teaching better farming.

If UN survives the current difficulties there is little reason to be gloomy about the distribution of food. Its agencies have the machinery to set up trade channels balancing world food shortages. The Marshall Plan is an emergency example of what can be done.

Almost all parts of the earth have been explored and settled. After the first burst of expansion, the population has tended to level off as our own is doing. I think our solution is not in the negative slowing population growth still further, but in Life's logical better farm production:

Sincerely yours

Mary Katherine Wilhelm