

## No Need for a Class Council

Thursday night the ASUO senate abolished the class council.

The council was created by the senate in September, 1951. It consisted of the president and vice-president of each class and was presided over by the vice-president of the ASUO. Purpose of the group was to provide for greater cooperation between classes.

Thursday evening three former members of the class council had this to say about it:

Don Collin, senator-at-large—"Attendance was very, very poor; probably because we had nothing to do."

Bob Brittain, Junior class president—"The class council is 'not harming anything;' it never got going last year; such regularly scheduled meetings are an aid in solving class problems; the success of the group depends on the persons in the group; let's give it another try."

Judy McLoughlin, senator-at-large—"Many times we sat there trying to think up things to do. We had to hold four meetings to have our pictures taken because not enough people came."

We consider the abolishment of the class council a good thing. During its year of existence it accomplished nothing of importance.

The class council held seven meetings last year. It discussed seven major items including a freshman-sophomore vaudeville show, class dues, tradition enforcement and intra-class harmony. Nothing material emerged from any of these discussions.

The senate exhibited a healthy attitude toward student government when they dissolved the council.

Currently the ASUO senate is operating on the committee system. Problems are given to appointed committees which do the necessary research and report to the senate before the matter is discussed. Under such a system there is no need for a class council.

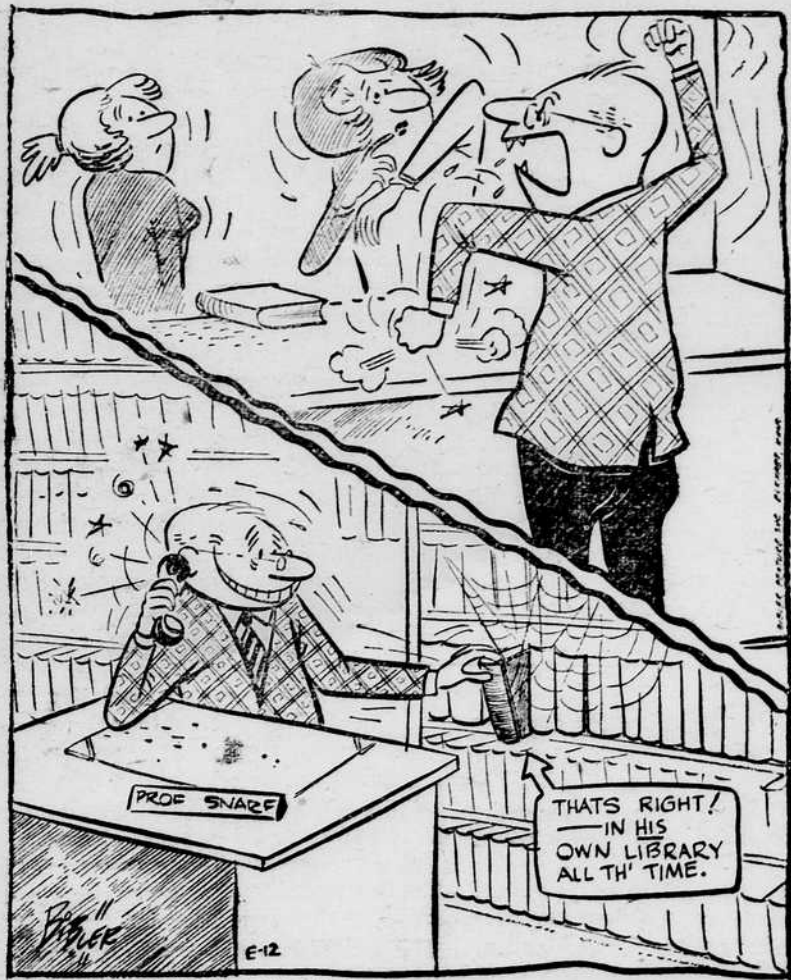
Nov. 11, 1918

Thirty-four years ago today World War I ended. It was known to Americans as the "war to end wars."

A total of 8,538,315 persons were killed or died during World War I. The war produced the song "Over There," the legend of Mata Hari, Wilson's 14 points and the League of Nations.

It was a big war for its time.

## We All Make Mistakes



"It's a disgrace to think a book could be missing for 3 years—Put a tracer on it and phone my office immediately on any information—and furthermore—"

## War Generation Well Described In La Due Novel

By Michael Lundy

We find ourselves this week in the precarious position of going against both time and book critics and endorsing a story which has received the plaudits of neither.

"No More With Me" by Russell La Due was first published by Doubleday in 1947, and Avon seems to have reprinted it only because it has a frank attitude towards sex. They have committed the title (to attract the lower minds) to "Hell-Bent With Jake!" The cover picture and the blurbs on the Avon two-bit edition also misrepresent the book as a "sex-novel."

### Missed the Boat

Reviews of the book when it was first issued also missed the boat, so uniformly that we begin to wonder how many critics ever really read new books by unknown authors, before making up their minds. Also, can it be possible that in this day of honesty and realism that book critics are still trying to slay the dragon of sex which lurks, in their eyes, behind every bush and under every bed?

"No More With Me" is a love story, not a sex story, a chronicle of pain, not pleasure, a tragedy, not a comedy. Only those with dirty minds will find dirt in this book.

### Mike and Jake

The story concerns the week after Mike Odell is discharged from the marines and his desperate and unsuccessful attempt to win back Jake, the girl he left behind him, from the man to whom she has become engaged.

Jake is quite a wonderful character, a woman who is liberal, intelligent, and frank, but who remains completely moral and innocent. Contrasted to her is Ann, the girl who loves Mike. Ann is also intelligent, but not very liberal, nor frank, nor modern. She is aristocracy, product of a girl's school, and would like very much to not be moral and innocent.

### Carefully Nurtured

Mike is strongly attracted to Ann, but is deeply in love with Jake. He talks her into a wild weekend trip from New York to their midwest home and uses every device to bring back the relationship he feels they once had. His final loss of her has an inevitability carefully nurtured from the start with very fine writing.

Some of the best scenes are those after Mike leaves Jake for good and goes for a drunken reunion party to Chicago with his two closest friends, Zeke and Holberg, who are a pair of the most perceptive and intelligent lads who have been written about in some time.

### Good and Substantial

"No More With Me" certainly does not succeed in every respect. It is sometimes brittle, repetitious, and a little too self-consciously smart. The conversation, though brilliant, is often inane. The tragedy of lost love is not really very tragic.

It belongs to that category of post-war novels about intelligent people who are mixed up, but it is not as good a book as either Merle Miller's "That Winter" or Frederick Wakeman's "Shore Leave." But it is a good, substantial piece of fiction and it succeeds very well in transcribing the motivations and ideas of this wartime generation, which may not be as romantic as Hemingway's and Fitzgerald's group of the twenties, but is much more realistic.

## A LONG STORY

### French 'Clumsy' in Indo-China

By E. A. Van Natta

Behind the stories coming from Indo-China bemoaning the sad plight of the French forces engaged there lies a long story of French ineptitude and clumsiness in the handling of an explosive situation which might have been satisfactorily solved in the early post-war years.

As early as December, 1943, the French provisional government in Algiers gave definite indications of planning for the future of the French colonies in Asia once the war ended. "According to the statement issued from Algiers, France "would give a new political status to the people of Indo-China."

### Another Statement

On March 24, 1945, the provisional government issued another statement setting forth the basis for an "autonomous Indo-Chinese Federation within the French Union." It was apparent that the French recognized at this early date that some drastic

changes were in order for the empire in the post-war period.

They of course hoped that their colonies would agree to a slow, evolutionary process toward political independence but such was not the attitude taken by the Indo-Chinese colony of Annam. On Sept. 7, 1945, the Nationalist party, or Viet Nam, issued a declaration of independence and established a coalition government at Hanoi under the leadership of Premier Ho Chin Minh.

### A New Agreement

The French government on March 6, 1946, signed an agreement with the new Republic in which this latter was recognized as "a free state within the Indo-Chinese Federation of the French Union."

However negotiations over implementing the terms of the new agreement bogged down while the French carried on an extensive build-up of their forces in the Hanoi region. By December of 1946 open warfare was raging between the French troops and Nationalist forces with the result that the latter were finally driven from Hanoi.

### Military Action

Early in January, 1947, Premier Leon Blum sent Marius Moutet, Minister of France Overseas, ostensibly to negotiate a settlement with Ho Chin Minh. In Hanoi, however, Moutet announced: "Before there is any negotiation it will be necessary to get a military decision. There is nothing left but military action." Some 75,000 French troops, with tanks, guns, bazookas, flame throwers, and airplanes (many of them American), were reinforced by Foreign Legionnaires.

By 1949 the French parliament had cancelled the colonial status of Cochinchina, allowing it to unite with the former protectorates of Annam and Tonkin in order to form the Vietnam. Cambodia and Laos, also former protectorates, were, along with the new Vietnam, recognized by France as independent states within the French Union.

### With Blessings

In 1950, Bao-Dai, the former king of Annam was restored to his throne with the blessings of the French government. Bao returned to Indo-China but received a very cool reception upon landing at Saigon. Prince Bao-Hoi stated flatly before the puppet's return that the latter "does not enjoy in the least the support of his Vietnam countrymen." Popular demonstrations against the new king were ruthlessly put down by the newly-formed government.

Since the return of Bao the government has grown corrupt and inefficient and is utterly incapable of mustering any popular support among the people. The Vietnamese Army has no general staff and is generally disorganized.

With the fall of China in 1949 to the communists, the Nationalist movement in Vietnam received much sympathy and aid from the new Chinese regime which was more than eager to exploit a bona fide independence movement for its own subversive ends.

The rebellion as it stands today is more than likely under the complete control of the Communists with the results that what was once a genuine, if premature, movement for national self-determination and capable of easy solution has now become an international source of strife between East and West. Had the French been a little more realistic and flexible in their handling of the situation in 1945 the present impasse would probably never have developed.

## Notes to the Editor



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To the Editor:

It's high time the rally board did something about this card hurling after card stunts. Perhaps they could replace the heavy cards with a lightweight cardboard.

This year and last two sisters have come from Homecoming games with nasty bruises near their eyes and across their noses—the last one resulting in a black eye—having been hit by the sailing cards. Does one of them have to lose an eye before something is done about this?

Donna Pastrouich

To the editor:

We feel that the freshman class is as eager as any other class in the University to uphold the traditions, but when upperclassmen fail on their part of the customs, something should be done.

Seven of us volunteered, and got up early Saturday morning to paint the "O" on Skinner's Butte. It seems the Order of the "O" was to have the blasted part re-cemented in time so that the frosh wouldn't have to worry about that. It wasn't fixed, no one had even started to fix it and to this moment it's still a blasted "C."

The Order of the "O" supposedly was to meet the frosh who volunteered, and furnish them transportation to Skinner's Butte; they didn't show up. They were also supposed to get the paint; it didn't show up! All in all, we think the Order of the "O" really messed up the whole affair. As far as we can see this is the only frosh tradition that we didn't take complete care of, and it wasn't our fault. If the cementing, purchasing of paint, etc., had been left up to us, the University of Oregon would have a bright, yellow "O," not a dull orangish-yellow "C," on Skinner's Butte now.

Dennis McFerran  
Dennis Olson  
Jerry L. Beckley  
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# Oregon Daily EMERALD

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