

Frosh Record Looks Pretty Good Danny Kay Movie Causes Hot Feeling

Freshmen women hit the books after mid-terms. That seems to be the only explanation for the rise in their grades since mid-term grade reports were issued.

Freshmen men's grades remained about the same as they were at mid-term.

Only 120 freshmen women, about 26%, failed to make a two point. When mid-term grades were issued 61% of them were below average in at least one subject.

We were alarmed by the high percentage, which was twice as bad as that of fall term 1951, and twice as bad as frosh men's grades.

By the end of the term, however, the women had managed to equal the record of last year's fall term frosh, 27% of whom made less than a two point.

No less than 17 freshmen women made the honor roll.

About 34% of the freshmen men made less than two points. At mid-term the number of freshmen men below average in at least one subject was estimated at one-third by Si Ellingson. Ellingson said at that time that he always expected a third of the class not to make the grades.

Seven freshmen men made honor roll grades.

According to University policy freshmen are disqualified only if they have below a 1.5 and sometimes not then. This year four freshmen women and eight freshmen men were disqualified. This includes students who left the University without withdrawing and hence get automatic O.O's.

The frosh record looks pretty good, much better than at mid-term for the women, and about the same as last year for both sexes.

And the freshmen women especially deserve congratulations for pulling themselves out of the poor grades quicksand. (H.J.)

Allocation or Regional Schools?

The hottest question at Monday's meeting of the State Board of Higher Education was: Should liberal arts degrees be awarded by state teachers colleges?

The three teacher colleges—Eastern Oregon College of Education, Southern Oregon College of Education and Oregon College of Education—said "Yes."

The University, represented by President H. K. Newburn, said "No."

The State Board voted three to five against allowing the teacher colleges to grant such a degree.

The arguments ran like this:

The teachers colleges said (1) if we have liberal arts courses for the purpose of training secondary education teachers why not also grant a degree in liberal arts; (2) there would be no additional cost as the courses and staff will already be available; (3) a liberal arts degree would help to balance out the number of teacher-students who leave or do not enroll in the teachers' college, but instead go to OSC or Oregon; (4) a liberal arts degree would attract people to teachers colleges where they might become interested in teaching; and (5) the quality of the program would be just as high as at larger schools.

The University of Oregon said (1) such a proposal would make colleges of education regional colleges of liberal arts would mean, in effect, the junking of the system of allocation (assigning certain fields of education to a single institution for specialization) which has been in use for over 20 years; (2) the state is not in a position to financially support such a program; and (3) the allocation policy provides a better quality program of education.

The state board, in refusing to give the liberal arts degree to the small colleges, made it clear that the reason was the matter of allocation, not educational merit.

The matter is not dead yet. Henry Van Dyke, a member of the board, has asked that a committee be formed to study the issue further.

The allocation problem, of which the liberal arts controversy is a part, is complicated by education, financial and partisan concerns. There has been a great deal of sharp in-fighting among educators leading up to Monday's board decision.

President Newburn and the University faculty have recommended that a more extensive study be made of the entire system of allocations. We believe that serious consideration should be given to this proposal. The fight is bigger than the awarding of liberal arts degrees; it concerns Oregon's basic policy on higher education.

By Erik Norgaard

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — (Special to the Emerald) — A couple of weeks ago Samuel Goldwyn was having a fashionable first showing of his latest movie, "Hans Christian Anderson," in New York. This marvelous fairy tale writer has for many years been one of Mr. Goldwyn's favorites and since '39 he has dreamed of making a movie showing the life of the story writer as it actually was.

As you may possibly know, Hans Anderson was a Dane. As no other author he has, in his childish charming style, described so well the atmosphere, the nature of our country. He was a very poor boy, but during his life, due to his story-telling, he rose to the top to become the friend of the first citizens and even the King.

Tenderness and Fear

The Danish people feel, you must try to understand, such a tenderness and affection for his name and for him as a person, that they were a bit afraid when they learned that Danny Kaye was to play his role, in "one of those awful Hollywood Technicolor show films." In Denmark Hans Christian Anderson is someone you confer a doctor's degree upon, not someone to make money on.

Emotions were high last spring, but I remember meeting Danny Kaye in San Francisco this September. He had just returned from a visit to Denmark after having completed the movie and was giving a wonderful show on stage, playing to full houses every night.

Big Welcome

Having heard the criticism of Kaye I went to the theater. I was simply defeated by his charm and his acting. Exaggerating a little he told the audience that a protest from the Danish government actually had been presented in Washington, complaining about letting "this crazy idiot" play the role of the favorite Dane. So Danny got an order from Goldwyn to go to Denmark and meet the Danish people.

Using his best courage and guarded by Secret Service men, he showed up in Copenhagen, where he received a welcome like no actor before him. He was carried on the shoulders of people through the city to the Townhall.

But the movie still has not been shown in Denmark.

The College Crowd

Campus Headlines Elsewhere

The Michigan Daily slammed the University administration for its policy of restricting scholarships to members of certain races and religions.

Arguing that it is legitimate to offer minority group scholarships—such as those for Negroes, Jews and American Indians, the Daily blamed the administration for "accepting scholarships limited to white protestant Americans—a group which is certainly not discriminated against in this society."

"And it is questionable," continued the editorial, "whether a student who has been aided because he or she is a member of the select white-Protestant American group has indeed been truly educated in the spirit of democracy."

The spark that ignited the controversy was the University's recent acceptance of the Loving Memorial Fund for scholarships limited to "young Christian women of American ancestors."

Discrimination has been uncovered in the University of Chicago's housing setup, according to the Chicago Maroon.

The Maroon claimed that University housing files were not being checked for discrimination, by order of the student government. After pressure from the newspaper, the student government official rescinded this order, saying, "A fellow can change his mind, can't he?"

Students go to college 14 days out of every year, according to the Southeastern, at Southeastern State College, Okla. Here's how the paper figures it:

Out of 365 days a student sleeps away a third of this—eight hours a day. This leaves 243 days. Then there are 52 Sundays. Take at least half an hour per day off for lunch and three months for summer vacation.

This leaves 91 days. Now subtract 52 Saturdays, a couple of weeks for Christmas vacation; throw in spring vacation and the Thanksgiving weekend. We're left with two weeks of school each year.

New parking meters on the University of Oklahoma campus may make the university some money, but they've already cost the library there a valuable collection of rare books.

Recently an old alum paid a

visit to the library to donate a part of his book collection. While arrangements for the gift were being made, time expired on the man's parking meter and the familiar parking ticket was neatly placed on his windshield. The alum went to the Comptroller's office to pay his fine but found the office closed for lunch. After a half hour of waiting and fuming he decided that the university parking procedure presented too great a barrier to anyone merely wishing to present a gift to the school.

So he took his books and went home.

The probing fingers of survey conductors have unearthed a hand-full of hope for the college student who looks toward graduation as "the end of the world."

Apparently all is not dark on the outside. In fact, only one per cent of the national collegiate class of 1951 is currently unemployed, according to a survey taken by the National Scientific Register.

The Register, a federal agency, found that 63 per cent of the male graduates are employed, 18 per cent are in military service, 17 per cent are in graduate or professional school.

Almost all those employed are doing work which requires college training. The remainder are engaged in such obviously non-professional jobs as "laborer," "taxi driver," or "tourist guide."

Third Power Enters International Scene

By Gunther Barth

DUESSELDORF, Germany — (Special to the Emerald)—The old year didn't alter the general conception between East and West.

The focal points of the struggle were the same as in 1951: Korea and Indochina. The West definitely gained Yugoslavia. The treaty system linking Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia may be the first sign of the success, securing Western influence on the Balkan.

A Third Power

On the other hand Russia got its satellites well under way, ruling the vast area between Eastern Germany and Red China.

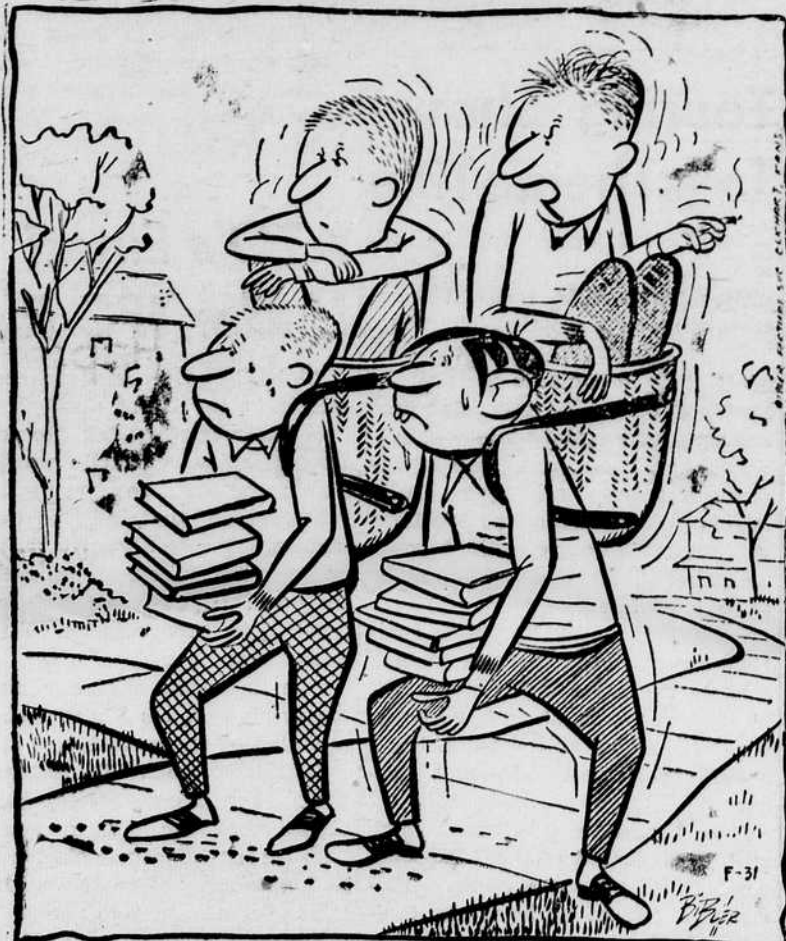
In the familiar situation, which is already outlined for years, a third power came into existence. During the last sessions of the United Nations in New York, primarily in the Korean truce talks, the delegates of the Near and Middle East gained influence. They suddenly showed initiative in order to come to a compromise between East and West.

Important Political Event

Even if they didn't succeed, their actions and speeches convinced the world that there is a third camp which must be accepted according to its manpower and natural resources. The recognition of the neutral third power was the most important political event of the old year.

The delegates of the Moslem states and India made it obvious that they are going to judge the conflict between East and West from their own independent viewpoint. It is difficult now for warmongers to create more troubles without being condemned by a large number of neutrals, not only by the attacked nations. In a world which most certainly will have to deal with the strained relations between East and West for some more years the newly established third power will play a strong part in the effort to preserve peace.

Things Are Picking Up



"Yer lucky, yer lucky—When we were pledges we weren't even allowed to be seen with an active on our way to school."



The OREGON DAILY EMERALD published Monday through Friday during the college year except Jan. 5; Mar. 9, 10 and 11; Mar. 13 through 30; June 1, 2 and 3 by the Student Publications Board of the University of Oregon. Entered as second class matter at the post office, Eugene, Oregon. Subscription rates: \$5 per school year; \$2 per term.

Opinions expressed on the editorial page are those of the writer and do not pretend to represent the opinions of the ASUO or of the University. Initialed editorials are written by editorial staff members. Unsigned editorials are written by the editor.

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