

AFROTC Major

## A 'Dry Zone' Is Needed

The "dry zone," which since 1951 has banned the sale of alcoholic beverages in an area surrounding the University, is no more. State Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton ruled Monday that the zone has no basis of legality because it was established "not by law but by (Oregon Liquor Control) commission action."

The Eugene city council had approved four package beer license applications from stores within the dry zone last fall, but the OLCC denied them because of the zone. Then the OLCC requested an opinion from the attorney general on the zone's legality.

The University has thus lost the dry zone which the OLCC set up at the University's request during Harry K. Newburn's administration. Donald DuShane, dean of students, has said that the dry zone was created when the University found itself faced with a virtually uncontrollable problem of drinking by under-age students. The dry zone, DuShane said, made the problem one which the University could handle. The University administration has since supported the dry zone on that basis.

The important point was that the University fought for the dry zone. It cannot be said that the administration did not try to save it.

Now the Eugene city council will undoubtedly approve again the license applications submitted to them previously. And the OLCC will probably grant the licenses. This will not be a serious problem if that's as far as it goes.

But with no dry zone, the door is open for the council to approve applications for

"on sale" (over-the-counter tap beer and liquor) licenses—such as for the College Side, which has applied unsuccessfully within the past year for a tap beer license. Before the zone was set up, student drinking in taverns on the University's borders constituted the major problem.

The present city council members have indicated in the past that they would not approve "on-sale" license applications to taverns and cocktail lounges close to the Oregon campus. We feel assured that, for the immediate future at least, no such licenses will be approved by the council. The council members are fully aware of the implications of taverns so close to the campus that students could "stop in for a brew" between classes.

There is, however, no assurance that the council—with its make-up changing after each election—will not in the near future approve on-sale license applications.

The next Oregon legislature, which meets in 1959, should consider legislation which would permit limited dry zones around college campuses—state and private—banning the sale of on-sale alcoholic beverages.

With legislation on the statute books to prohibit on-sale liquor sales near college campuses, the problem of student drinking would be effectively dealt with. There would be no cries of injustice from grocers within the dry zones who have felt they were being denied the sale of a legitimate grocery item, while their competitors outside the zones could sell beer. There would simply be an out-an-out prohibition of all taverns and lounges near college campuses.

Congress should consider this proposition during this session. The last re-organization was not complete enough.

## Hope For The PCC

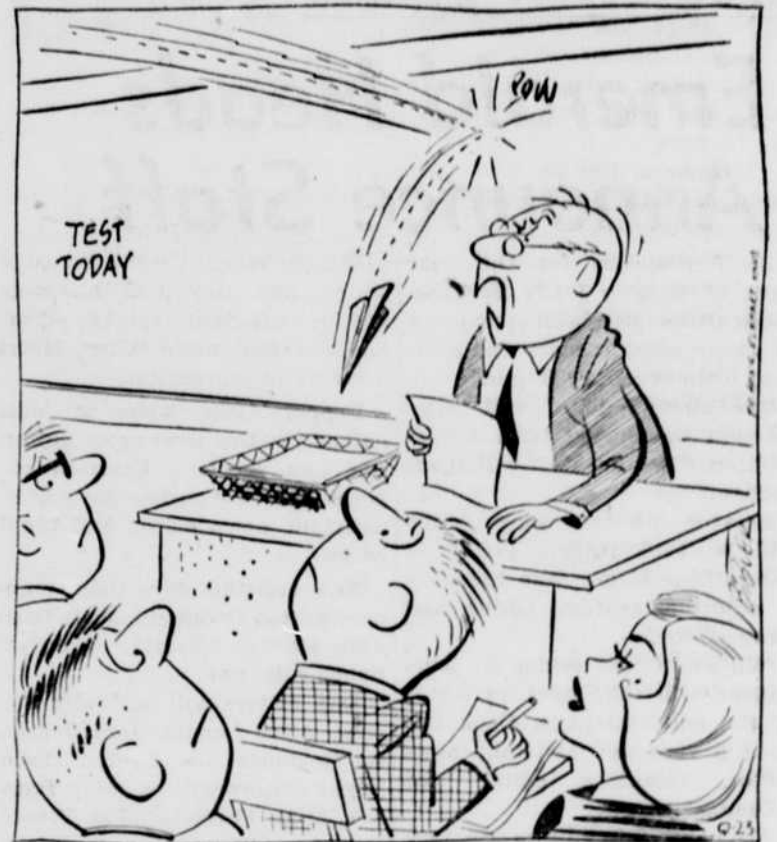
The Pacific Coast Conference, leaking at the seams for several months, finally came apart last month as USC, UCLA and California announced their intention to quit the conference as soon as their present commitments were taken care of.

The announcement came as no great surprise, although there was a unanimous expression of sorrow from every other school in the conference. The atmosphere of hate and distrust generated by the Los Angeles press and over-ardent students and alumni of the California schools was too great for calm thinking to prevail.

But final as the statements of intention sound, we still feel that there may be some hope for the old PCC yet. The obvious reason for the "bolt" was to make recruiting easier and to bring in more money from football games. And the biggest reason for huge sums of money in an athletic department is to provide support for the teams that can't finance themselves: track, baseball, wrestling, etc.

But with no conference to play in, the Trojan, Bear and Bruin teams in those sports will be without competition. John Wooden, UCLA basketball coach, recently made the comment that he hoped the northern schools would continue their round-robin schedule with his team. Other major schools are involved in conference play during the winter, and three California schools would have to play each other six or seven times to fill the gap in their schedules—or settle for inferior competition. In effect, the "bolters" are robbing their other sports to build the prestige of one.

The Californians stand to lose more by "going it alone" than they could ever hope to gain. It is The Emerald's sincere wish that their eyes will be opened to that fact before it's too late.



"HEY THERE IN BACK! AM I ASKING TOO MUCH THAT YOU BRING YOUR TEST PAPER TO MY DESK WHEN YOU FINISH?"

## Letters to the Editor

### **Emerald Editor:**

The 1958 Rose Bowl game is over. The Southern California skeptics have forgotten pre-game predictions as best they can; the performances of Crabtree, Stover, Morris, Shanley, Schaffeld, Kimbrough, Linden and the rest have been publicly acclaimed, and now the coaches, team and the University look back on one of the greatest days in Oregon football history. But before the effects of the moral victory and trance completely wears off let's stop for a moment to see the lessons that can be learned from January 1, 1958.

The pride we all feel regarding the Rose Bowl comes from at least two sources. First, we and the rest of the nation are delighted when we see any underdog do well. But when an unfavored team has so much guts that it won't give up when it loses a captain, is scored upon immediately, gets crucial passes intercepted, closely misses a field goal and loses the ball twice on fumbles, that is a club that all America can be proud of. But the pride we at the University feel is much stronger because these players go to school with us. Thus comes the second source of our pride.

Each of us here at Oregon feels a bit of personal pride for the performance of the team at the Rose Bowl because through the University we can identify ourselves with them. We feel that somehow we each played a little part in our team's success; most of us to the extent of saying to friends that "we" looked great. In victory we actually feel that we are a part of the team. However we are justified in believing this. Maybe we don't block or kick or pass, but the support we give our team at games and even more the attitude toward winning we display on campus to the individual team members can affect winning as much as if we were on the field. This is because we affect the team attitude and mental attitude usually determines who wins.

But heretofore we have been fair weather fans. We, the University of Oregon, won the ball games but they, the team, lost. We would not share in the defeat. So remember the first lesson from the Rose Bowl: You are a part of the Oregon team. You helped the team so well this season, didn't you? You

shared in its moral victory over Ohio State, didn't you? Then, if in the future, any Oregon team loses shouldn't you be willing to take a part in its defeat instead of blaming it on the club and the coaching staff? This leads to the second lesson.

If in the future we should get bad breaks and lose a few ball games in a row, why not do just like the Rose Bowl team did? Pour it on all the harder. Do your part by showing the team on the field, court, or diamond that you care who wins. It's when a team is down that it needs the most support, and by caring you improve the all-important attitudes of the team. The Rose Bowl game is evidence of what attitudes can do for a team.

The last lesson from the Rose Bowl is that when Oregon almost defeated Ohio State on TV we did defeat apathy here at the University. Each of us is now a part of a school that has gained a national reputation for fighting to win no matter what the odds. This could be the start of a great Oregon tradition, but the choice is up to us.

**John Gustafson**  
Sophomore in BA

### **OREGON DAILY EMERALD**

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## One Service Wanted

The 85th Congress, which convened in Washington Tuesday, faces this session some more-than-usually difficult problems. Since the legislators last met, the world position and prestige of the United States has lessened while that of the Soviet Union has been heightened.

Russia's sputniks have been primarily responsible for this dramatic shift. Other fronts of the "cold war" have indeed been significant and domestic problems are pressing, but rockets and missiles and our educational system which, in the long run, produces such scientific and technological devices will be of primary concern to the legislators—especially since many of them face elections next November.

The legislators should over-haul the structure of the Department of Defense, which is responsible for all weapon research and development. Since the sputniks were launched, countless cases of inter-services rivalry and bungling have been reported. These have slowed, and in some cases, stopped rocket and missile development. The services, it seems, just can't get along as long as four different uniforms are being worn. Each seems afraid they will suffer if another service advances. The situation is particularly tragic when one realizes that there was no real shortage of scientists or funds in the past with which to develop satellites and missiles. The services didn't start soon enough, and when they did start, couldn't work together.

This sort of business has plagued the American military for years. An attempt to end it was made in 1947 when Congress created the Department of Defense and the joint chiefs of staff to co-ordinate the military. But this has helped little.

Sentiment is growing in Washington—aided by some influential and far-sighted military men—that the only way to end the squabbling is to combine the services into one American armed force with everyone wearing the same uniform.