

Millrace Moves Ahead

The Canoe Fete is apparently safe from any possibility of cancellation as a result of Friday's liaison meeting between Eugene city officials and the University administration. For some time the issue was in doubt, with a possibility that construction in the Millrace would mean the elimination of the 1958 Fete.

As a result of the Friday meeting, held mainly to co-ordinate relations between the University, the city and the Corvallis engineering firm in charge of the project, construction will probably get under way in June.

The entire Millrace issue has been out of the publicity sun since last spring, but work and planning on the project has been steady. With the final approval on water rights from the state engineers and fish rights from the state fish and game commission, the go-ahead was given.

Student participation in the fund-raising facet of the 'project was completed last spring on the heels of then ASUO President Darrel Brittsan's tree-sitting stunt.

The authority for work on the operation now rests with the City of Eugene. The Corvallis engineers will shortly ask for bids and the project will, from all indication, proceed rapidly.

The inclusion of the Canoe Fete into consideration, we suppose, was necessary, though it might be worth more in terms of student morale and continued support for the restoration project to see visual activity—even if only a bulldozer parked idle on a Millrace bank.

Undeniably objections to cancelling the Canoe Fete would have rained upon any overt move in that direction. And it is true that from an alumni-relations and a public relations point of view, the Fete fills a need.

But again, the relative considerations were probably weighed by the meeting Friday: whether the greater lift for the Millrace project could be achieved by starting work as soon as possible or by seeing that a fourth Canoe Fete further spread the 'Race story.

It is quite likely, too, that Fete considerations had less to do with the June target date than did forecast of how long the engineers would take to complete their arrangements (bids, etc.).

Still, the removal of the Fete could have resulted in a more compact Junior Week schedule—as the Junior Prom could have been moved from a week ahead to fill the Fete-ful gap. And we imagine Canoe Fete chairman Duncan Ferguson would have been more than relieved to have this burden removed, as he also heads what should be anyone's full-time job, the chairmanship of Greater Oregon.

Don't get us wrong. We're as much in favor of the Canoe Fete as anyone, and are solidly behind the Millrace restoration. But we realize that a majority in the University community has little idea of what is being done on a project they've long been waiting for (especially this year's graduating seniors).

So now we see that the Fete will take place and the Millrace will be partially restored by next fall term.



"Come on, honey, we've got a big job ahead of us."

William Cook

U.S. 'Economic Isolationism' Could Mean Eventual Defeat

The near-hysteria which the Sputniks induced in this country graphically illustrated the grim competition in which we feel we're engaged with the Soviet Union.

This sense of national competition has, since World War II, caused the United States to change some of some of its long-standing rules of international relations. We have entered into military alliances, fought in a costly "police action" at the behest of an international organization and built our military forces to unprecedented peacetime levels.

During the next fiscal year we'll spend nearly \$40 billion—about 10 per cent of our gross national product—in building our military establishment to deter the Soviet Union from military aggression.

The United States and the Soviet Union have both committed the major portions of their military budgets to develop massive nuclear retaliation capacity for use in case of attack. As a result, both the aggressor and the retaliator stand to be destroyed in case of total nuclear war. This has, as Lloyd V. Berkner said in the January issue of *Foreign Affairs*, created a "power vacuum" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Berkner said the employment of military force "...is sufficiently dangerous to the user in its present total form to imply that it can be used only with the greatest circumspection and for compelling motives. Therefore, this instrument of policy (military force) is not so readily adaptable as it once was... The fact that it can be used only in extreme situations has encouraged the Soviet bloc to resort to creeping and less provocative means of encroaching on the ideals and interests of the West.

"While jealously guarding its military stature in this critical situation, an intelligent national leadership therefore is forced to look for additional and more

applicable instruments of national policy."

In a speech before the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Assn. last Friday, Raymond F. Mikesell, Miner professor of economics, discussed just such an instrument of policy—foreign trade.

Since the death of Stalin, Mikesell said, Soviet trade policy has become internationalist; the Soviet Union has entered into trade pacts with many nations to buy their raw materials at favorable prices and, in turn, to sell them industrial products.

The Soviet Union is giving away, or is selling at liberal credit rates, industrial plants to underdeveloped nations in Southeast Asia, Africa and on our own doorstep in Latin America, Mikesell said. With these plans, he said, are going 2,000 politically and technically competent technicians.

The Soviet Union, by following such a policy, does not seek overtly to overthrow the countries which it helps and with which it trades, Mikesell said. Yet these countries will, in the long run, swing into the Soviet orbit if the Russians are not countered.

Mikesell pointed out that present American foreign trade policies are, by contrast, moving toward the kind of "economic isolationism" which under the Hoover Administration set the stage for the Second World War. We have been raising import tariffs and, in other ways, alienating our allies who depend on American trade.

We have, for example, placed high tariffs on bicycles, watches, woollens and Canadian petroleum (for "national security"). Recently at the insistence of Sen. Ralph Flanders (R-Ver.), President Eisenhower doubled the tariff on clothespins—a small, nonessential domestic industry. The Tariff Commission has also recommended raising tariffs on safety pins and umbrellas.

Imports of oil and Japanese cottons are restricted by "voluntary quotas" whereby countries such as Japan "agree" to limit their exports to the United States—because they know we'll

(Continued on page 3)

Means and Goals

Our sociology books talk about such things as "wish goals" and "anticipation of pleasure" with practiced ease. These theories tell us that it is easily possible to gain more satisfaction from anticipating results than from enjoying the results themselves.

A college student, then, will likely perform his daily work in the expectation of an eventual reward, i.e., the awarding of a degree, for example. Whether the greater source of personal satisfaction is in the self-disciplining daily process or in the enjoyment of the actual result is problematical.

Certainly anyone can recognize the value of the degree, but some academic performances seem to suggest that many prefer to just think about the results—and gain their daily pleasures in other, less academic ways.

Any preference for daily enjoyment, rather than plugging progress toward the realization of the goal, is particularly encouraged on any campus where the atmosphere is primarily extra-curricular to the detriment of scholarship.

Probably the best example of the problem is procrastination, the college student's favorite. Few would deny our tendency to let daily work slide until the pressure begins mounting. Then we perform, but not as well as our potential would have permitted, had we started earlier.

It is admittedly difficult to obtain as much momentary pleasure from a physics exercise as from strictly entertainment. To be able to balance the two successfully is a skill—and one required in that place we've

all heard so much about: the cold, cruel world.

Only conflicts of the moment are solved by utilizing tomorrow instead of today.

We don't mean to criticize honest enjoyment, of which plenty is available on the University campus. But to consistently live for the joy of the moment is scarcely rewarding.

The anticipation of the realization of the goal can be as rich with satisfaction as the actual accomplishment.

A Challenge

It has been charged that college students of today are not being challenged to think during their college years. That some college courses we've experienced were mere recitations of facts, later to be repeated in the same order on examination papers, would seem to partly support this view.

But once in a while a truly stimulating professor or speaker appears on campus, and lecture attendance and resulting discussions renew our faith in this generation. Such a man is Historian Crane Brinton, tonight's Failing Lecturer.

Few speakers have the ability of Brinton to challenge most members of a mixed faculty-student audience. One of the nation's most distinguished historians and scholars, Brinton is at the same time witty and stimulating in his presentation. If attendance at Monday's classroom lectures is an indication, Brinton will have the opportunity to speak to a large segment of the University community tonight. It should be a rewarding experience for those who attend.

Footnotes

The secretary to the director of dormitories reports that she gets at least two telephone calls a day from persons who can't remember the name of the dietician for the dormitory kitchens. The dietician's name is Patricia Smith.

Oregon Daily Emerald

The Oregon Daily Emerald is published four times in September and five days a week during the school year, except during examination and vacation periods, 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 year, \$2 per term. Opinions expressed on the editorial page are those of The Emerald and do not pretend to represent the opinion of the ASUO or the University.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Editor
GARY CAPPS, Business Manager