

In Condon Lecture

Bronowski Cites 'Division' Tragedy

By LINDA MEIERJURGEN
Emerald Staff Writer

"It would be a major intellectual tragedy if we carry on the division between science and the humanities," according to Jacob Bronowski.

Bronowski, a senior fellow at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, gave the first of a series of Condon lectures on "The Philosophy of Contemporary Science" Monday night.

He concentrated on physics Monday and will examine biology at 7:30 p.m. today in room 150 Science.

He outlined the "scientific revolution," some 70 years old, as an example of how scientists must be "dedicated to what they are doing, not just a group of superior mechanics."

Two significant events, the discovery of radioactivity by the Curies and the composition of the atom by J. J. Thompson, led the way into today's fast-expanding world of knowledge, he said.

Bronowski said that such discoveries would be "inconceivable" in the 1800's, "revolutionary" in the 1900's, and "commonplace" by the year 2000.

"This is the case with all human progress," he added. "These developments were directed by people who didn't understand the scale, implications, and long-range effects of their discoveries."

Using Plunck's quantum theory and Einstein's theory of specific relativity as examples, he said that "the universe consists of

a series of relations." "Understanding must come from a series of signals spread out from you. We can't measure anything except by our own standards."

Einstein, according to Bronowski, developed the 20th century concept that "all intellectual conceptions should be based on things that you can actively carry out."

"The world does not exist outside of you, but you are an integral part of it," he continued.

Today, he said, the scientific profession has developed a willingness to be wrong, a humility with which to face the times and strive for active solutions.

In conclusion, Bronowski said that "progress is made of being able to be wrong, to understand things and not to dominate."

In North Viet Nam

Eyewitness Tells Of Bomb Effects

By JAQI THOMPSON
Emerald Staff Writer

An eyewitness to the effects of bombing in North Viet Nam, who also had a chat with Ho Chi Minh, will speak at 3:30 p.m. today in the Student Union Ballroom.

Barbra Deming, who spent 11 days (from December 22, 1966, to January 2, 1967) in Viet Nam with three other American women, went to "see with my own eyes what our government is doing over there. I wasn't sure it was doing what it said it was doing."

Miss Deming's need to see for herself and her refusal "to accept our government's judgment that these people are our enemies," were important enough to her and her companions to cause them to defy the U.S. government in order to take the trip.

The government is now asking that the four women turn in their passports. They will not comply, Miss Deming said. She expects their passports to be declared void, and accordingly is planning to fight it in the courts.

In a telephone voice that sounded gruff, almost masculine, Miss Deming strongly asserted her conclusions about the U.S. government, the Vietnamese, and the war in general:

"I found out our government was lying to us. We are not bombing just 'steel and concrete' as they like to say.

"There is clear proof . . . in the ruins of schools, playgrounds, churches, pagodas, houses.

"Again and again, place after place, we saw the effects of 'lazy dog' bombs. (These bombs are designed to scatter steel pellets in explosion.) Why do we keep on using them; they have no

Catholic Educator Outlines American Foreign Policy

By TOM LOWE
Emerald Staff Writer

"We have promoted the general recognition that nuclear war cannot be used as an instrument of policy," stated Secretary of State Dean Rusk about the greatest achievement of United States foreign policy.

This is how Reverend Frank Costello opened the World Without War seminar Wednesday. His topic was "U.S. Foreign Policy and World Peace."

Reverend Costello is executive vice president of Seattle University, former head of political science at the same university, and a member of Washington State Educational Television Commission.

Costello outlined the way that the United States approaches international situations: "First, we dwell on the differences and not the similarities between Americans and foreigners.

"Second, all too often we feel that we are dealing with morally inferior people.

"Third, we have a utopian sense of mission. Our foreign policy objectives often rest on lofty idealism." He cited President Wilson's justification for the United States entering the first World War: "It was our effort to make the world safe for democracy."

Costello went on to summarize a speech given by John Kenneth Galbraith, a leading economist and former ambassador to India, in Seattle last October.

Galbraith divided U.S. foreign policy in the period 1945 to the present into three stages.

The first stage, called the "First Generation," covered the years 1945 to 1952. Overshadowing other events of this period was the establishment of the United Nations with the United States a prime leader.

It was also during this stage that the United States declared that it would help free people defend themselves against totalitarianism. This policy contrasted with our former isolationist stand.

This concept was embodied in the Marshall plan.

The "Second Generation" of foreign policy was developed under Eisenhower and John Dulles and lasted from 1952 to 1961.

The one thing that can be generalized about this era was that there was a de-emphasis of reliance on the U.N. and more reliance on regional collective alliances like NATO and SEATO. Unlike the previous period, military aid dominated, although economic aid was still provided, he said.

The "Third Generation" stretches from 1961 to the present. Galbraith said that this period is distinguished by the gen-

eral aimlessness in foreign policy.

Costello also mentioned President Kennedy's famous American University speech. Kennedy called for a re-examination of Americans' attitude toward peace. "Too many think it is impossible; too many think it is unreal," Kennedy said. People see war as inevitable.

Kennedy also called for a re-examination of Americans' attitude toward the Soviet Union. He said that despite what we think of her leaders, we can still admire the Russian peoples' acts of courage, especially in World War II when twenty million Russians died.

Kennedy added that the United States and Russia are almost unique among the world powers because they have never been at war with one another.

America's abhorrence towards violent revolutions is puzzling. "We forget that our very existence began in a violent revolution," Costello pointed out.

Yet when people desire to overthrow a government to achieve the ends that we desired in our Revolutionary War, Americans look on in alarm. It would seem that Americans would be the most sympathetic people to such revolutions, he ventured.

Costello concluded by saying that the basic documents such as the Declaration of Independence should be reviewed to find if what they contain is still viable and can be applied to U.S. foreign policy today.

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PL-3 Schedule

Tuesday, February 21

- 6:30—HUNTLEY-BRINKLEY REPORT
- 7:00—PL-3 NEWS
- 7:15—ANIMAL KINGDOM: A look at the game preserves of South Africa
- 7:30—DESIGN EXPLORATION: Student Designer, Neil Thompson; Guest Critic, Neil Thompson, Asst. Prof. of Architecture. (Repeat)
- 8:00—GREAT DECISIONS: The struggle in Viet Nam.
- 8:30—SPECTRUM: The second program in a two-part examination of medicine in Red China
- 9:00—CINEPOSIUM: Three films are reviewed by Dwight Whitney, Hollywood Editor of TV Guide.
- 9:30—OPEN MIND: Broadway revisited.

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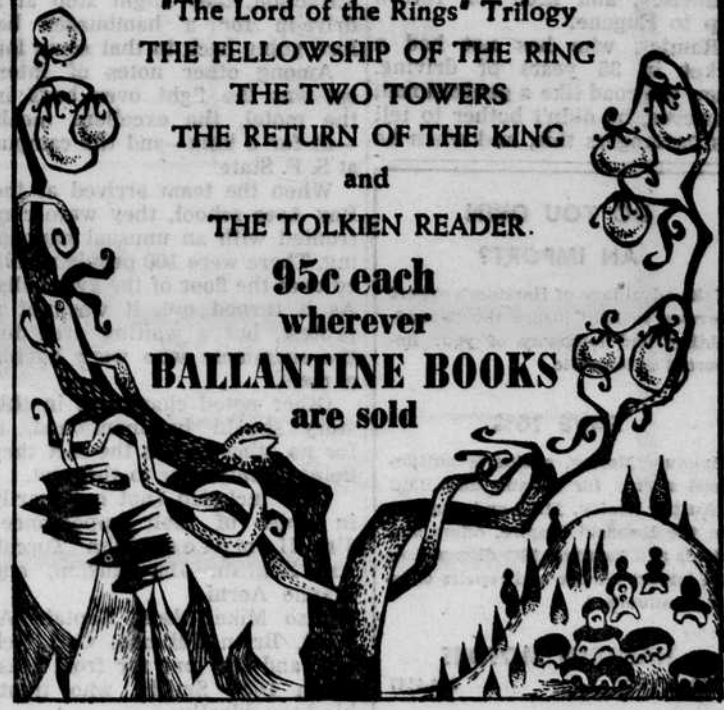
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