

A 13th century castle for a business school ?

By MARTHA BLISS
Of the Emerald

Those old romantic castles seen on picture postcards from Europe are usually no more than dreams for the average American student. But for a qualified business student, one such castle can actually be his campus for a year.

A full-fledged, moat-equipped 13th century castle called Nijenrode (pronounced nay-en-rode) houses part of the Netherlands School of Business (NSB). Located in Breukelen, a small town 20 miles south of Amsterdam, NSB is the only undergraduate residential business school on the European continent.

Fortunately for American students, NSNB sponsors a special one-year International Business Program (IBP) for 30 American exchange students who are majoring in business or related fields. Any junior who ranks in the upper 50 per cent of his class or has a minimum GPA of 2.25 is eligible.

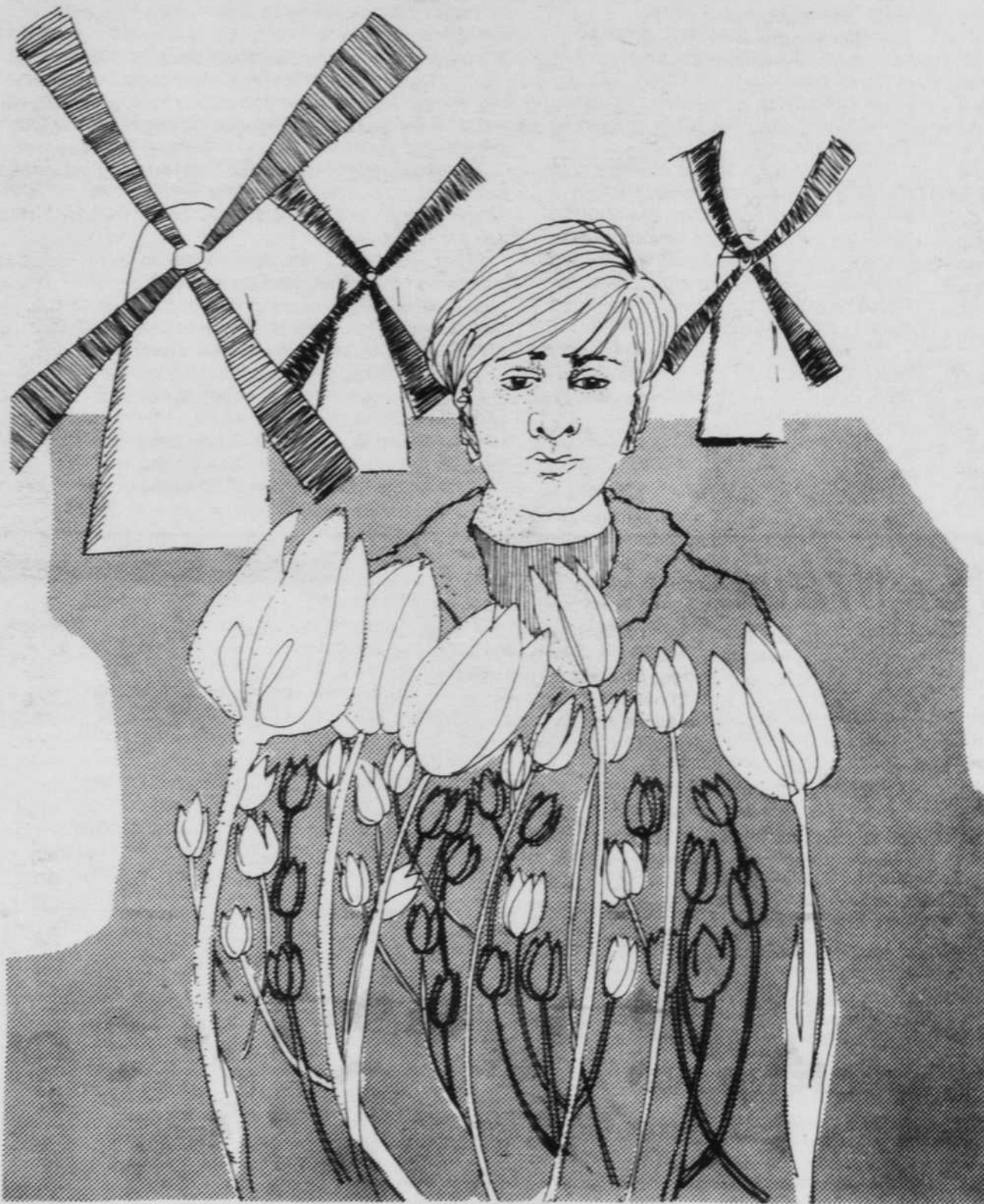
Since classes are taught in English, Dutch proficiency is not required. However, former IBP students highly recommend learning the language while in the Netherlands since English is a real problem for some of the instructors, as well as nearly everyone outside the school.

The program conforms to the regular academic year, and includes a seminar on European integration, a seminar on East-West relations, a work-study period and an optional, non-credit trip to Russia.

The European Integration seminar is the most informative and intellectual phase of IBP. This 10-day bus trip in late November includes stops at Brussels, Strasbourg, Luxembourg and Paris. While in these cities, the students visit such institutions as NATO, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and International Court, where they attend lectures and conferences on each organization's structure and purpose.

The seminar on East-West rela-

Foreign study



Drawing by JoAnn Fahlgren

tions takes place during the last week in March and the first week in April. It consists of a week of lectures at Nijenrode, followed by a week-long trip to Berlin (including East Berlin), where students attend lectures on the economic, social and political aspects of Berlin.

One former IBP student remarks that "Berlin is a fantastic city, and we had plenty of free time to explore both sides of the Wall on our own." He also adds that Berlin has probably the best night life in Europe.

Spring term is actually a work-study period called the "stage." While on "stage," the student works with a European business firm of his choice to gain first-hand experience in international business.

Associate dean Harold Strom, coordinator of IBP for Oregon, remarks that this work-study period is "most popular" among the students. He recalls one former student, for example, who got a job with a Belgian airline selling tickets in a small town on the Mediterranean.

Between the seminars and the work-study program, the student attends regular classes back at Nijenrode. Business courses obviously comprise most of the student's work load, although he must also take a year of either Dutch, French, German or Spanish. Physical education courses are also offered. The study load is about equal to the American load.

Costs for the 1976-77 academic year, including tuition, room and board, student health insurance and incidentals are as follows for the Oregon student:

Residents	\$2,552
Non-residents	\$4,100

Additional expenses for all seminars, field trips, books and personal expenses are approximately \$1,935.

Students are responsible for their own transportation to the Netherlands. In the past, one-way charter flights from Portland to Amsterdam have been available to the students for approximately \$150.

(Editor's note: To herald the upcoming U.S. bicentennial and the University's centennial, the Emerald will periodically publish historical stories about the University and the Surrounding community.)

By SUSAN RYAN
Of the Emerald

The stories vary on just how the Oregon football team got started.

Some say articles out of "Spalding's Guide" and "Harper's Weekly" aroused a passion in the breasts of young Oregon men. Others say a bunch of guys were hanging around one day in 1893 and decided to go see Stanford play Multnomah Club in Portland. That did it.

With a mighty cry of, "Oregon must have a football team!" these gallant youths raced back to Eugene to organize one. So, with most of the players never having seen a football game, and probably not even a football, the sport came to Oregon. It was a winning season—one game was played.

The "field" lay where the bus stop and law school now stand, and could more appropriately be called a sea of mud. Nevertheless, this memorable game took place on March 24, 1894, against Albany Collegiate Institute.

Cal Young, a Eugene butcher, was selected as coach, and was allotted the generous sum of \$100 for equipment. The players wore women's heavy-ribbed hose and bought their own sweaters. They tacked cleats onto their regular shoes, and with this, were ready to meet the "Albany boys."

Two-hundred and fifty spectators turned out for the historic battle, and were perched on roof tops, carriages and the fence that ran around campus. Yelling and screaming to encourage one's team was unheard of at that time, so it was probably the quietest game in Oregon's history.

Imagine a dignified family coming out to "watch Junior play some new game with the boys," and finding Junior black with mud and being carried



from the field. (Actually, there were no major injuries in the first game.) Or imagine the father who felt his son playing quarterback was being slighted, because sonny was a lesser fraction than the "halfback" or "fullback."

At any rate, football was initiated into Oregon with a winning score of 42-2.

After witnessing the battle, some spectators declared football "left over from barbarian Rome" and that it should end after the first game. Enough interest was aroused, however, to organize another team in the fall of 1894, and thereafter, football was to stay at Oregon.

First Duck grid squad had perfect one-game season