

Distinguished Visitors for Campus

In setting up a program to commemorate the 75th anniversary of Oregon, President Newburn and his faculty and student committees very wisely decided against a costly academic show. Instead, they decided to make the anniversary year memorable for its distinguished visitors—world famous leaders in every field of human achievement.

The formal anniversary exercises on November 2 were colorful. The robed procession to McArthur Court was in keeping with academic customs. The speaker for that occasion was the president of Harvard, James B. Conant, one of the world's leading educators and scientists. The real program, however, is the month-by-month procession of famous people which began last spring with Sir Robert Livingstone, head of Corpus Christi College at Oxford.

For the remainder of the school year, the program is exceptional:

Jan. 21-24—Parliament of World Religions, bringing to campus spokesmen for every great faith.

Jan. 28, 29—Dr. F. S. C. Northrup, professor of philosophy at Yale.

Feb. 26—Arthur Compton, president of Washington University, one of the world's leading atomic scientists.

Feb. 26—Walter Reuther, head of the CIO automotive industry unions, an outstanding figure in the labor world. (A spokesman for management is still to be announced.)

March—Norman Cousins, editor of Saturday Review of Literature.

April 25, 26—Dr. Allan Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, noted for his work in naval research, who will speak at the dedication of the new Science Building.

April 28-May 3—Arnold Toynbee, historian-philosopher whose studies of world civilizations have brought a note of hope and courage into a period when the prevailing theme is despair.

May 5—Bernard DeVoto, distinguished man of letters, author of "Across the Wide Missouri" and many other books dealing with the history of the West.

Even this list is incomplete. Lyle Nelson says he is beginning to get scolding letters from other institutions wanting to know how come "Oregon's getting 'em all." Oregon is willing to share, if the visitors are willing, but the answer is:

"The University of Oregon simply planned it this way, invited them to come, and they accepted."

Educationally one of the strongest features of this program is bringing the distinguished leaders into intimate contact with the students. The visitor's stay on the campus does not end with a few major speeches and faculty conference. Wherever schedules permit, he spends most of his time meeting groups of students. This is accomplished by having informal "coffee sessions" in the Union.

"How many students will avail themselves of this opportunity and what will the average student get out of it?"

The student response has been tremendous. They flock to the major speeches and the coffee sessions. It is difficult to say what "the average student will get out of it"—out of talking to such men as Compton or Toynbee. Our notion is that the receptive youth gets a great deal out of it—perhaps nothing tangible.

(It's bewildering when Toynbee gets to flitting from century to century, talking about Egyptian pharaohs and Chinese emperors and Greek philosophers as if they were old friends, and we are sure that very few will be able to follow Compton if he gets into nuclear mathematics.)

Distinction and achievement do not rub off onto the beholder, but the presence of such leaders does set up a sort of contagion. Most men who have done big things are extremely modest. Perhaps the thing they leave behind them is an attitude toward life and a life's work.

Shakespeare Achieves the 'Accolade'

The booklet was lying on the floor of "the library." Looked like it might be "Lil' Abner" or maybe even "Buzz Sawyer" or "Dick Tracy." It turned out to be "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by William Shakespeare. Yes, the Bard of Avon has made the grade. These are very complex times; the emphasis is on simplification. Most of the great "classics" of our youth, from "Robinson Crusoe" and "Tom Sawyer" to the "Iliad" have been parodied and spiced up as "funnies."

"Whatcha grippin' about, yuh big chump. Yuh gripe because the kids nowadays are too busy to read anything but the funnies. If literature is gonna compete with radio and television you gotta have visual education."

That's one way of looking at it. Maybe it's better to learn a little bit about "Midsummer Night's Dream" from a funny book than never to know it at all. The drawings aren't bad. The "balloons" through which the characters tell the story contain the authentic Shakesperian lines:

"The course of true love never did run smooth."

"O to chose love by another's eyes!"
"Flower of the purple dye
Hit with Cupid's archery,"

Airport Zoning Should Not Be Put Off

A letter from William M. Bartlett, director of the Oregon State Board of Aeronautics, reminds us of the need to set up protective zoning in the vicinity of Mahlon Sweet field and other flying fields in the vicinity of Eugene and Springfield. We have mentioned this matter time after time. The procedures are a little bit cumbersome and for that reason it is one of those things that tends to be put off. These are the steps under present Oregon law:

1. City of Eugene, which owns Mahlon Sweet field, must get together with the County Planning Commission, which has authority in suburban areas.
2. They must agree upon a special commission of three which will be the Airport Zoning Commission.
3. Thereafter, the process of enacting regulations is similar to that in any other zoning, except that the final approval of County Court and City Council will have to be obtained.

Preliminary discussions were held

Folk who never seem to have a sound argument always are the noisiest about it.

last spring. City Manager Oren King tells us that nothing has been accomplished since then, due to the pressure of other business, but he will give the matter high priority at the next council meeting. Mr. Bartlett suggests:

"In the matter of airport zoning, it is the thought of this office that the entire metropolitan area of Eugene and Springfield should be incorporated into the zoning program so that the existing airports and those that may be definitely considered as airports might be incorporated in this airport zoning. In that way, it would appear to us, there would be no lost motion and definitely an insurance for safe flying in the Eugene area."

That is a good suggestion. The protection of Mahlon Sweet field, however, should be undertaken without delay. It is a relatively simple problem. There is no reason why the same airport zoning commission could not take care of all fields in the area, but some of those may present complicated situations which will require more time.

Soon it will be dad who is worrying about his figure—on the income tax form.

WASHINGTON COLUMN

Quiet Discussion On Peace Contract

By PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — The proposed new peace contract with the Federal Republic of Western Germany is being negotiated much as John Foster Dulles negotiated the peace treaty with Japan. There is no formal peace conference. Instead, representatives of the United States, Britain and France have been meeting quietly in Paris and in the German capital in Bonn to try to reach agreement. U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy has been principal U. S. negotiator.

The peace contract finally drawn up will for all practical purposes make western Germany a fully sovereign country. That means that the three occupying powers—the U. S., Britain and France—must surrender much of their authority over German affairs.

The three Allied powers will retain their rights to maintain troops on German soil. This right will continue at least until such time as German armed forces or the new European army is ready to take over. That will be two years or more.

The three allies will also retain their right to deal with Soviet Russia over the ultimate unification of Germany, the handling of Berlin affairs, and the final treaty of peace.

In addition to the main peace contract, there will be four or five annexes. The original date for completion of the drafting of the main contract and the annexes was Jan. 15. But it is unlikely that this deadline will be met.

PLAN FOR ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

One of the most important of the annexes will set up an arbitration tribunal to resolve differences between Germany and the Allied powers on problems arising under the contract. The Allies and Germany will be equally represented, with a neutral as chairman. The tribunal will probably be given powers to correct grievances which have arisen during the occupation. Decisions of the tribunal will be final.

Another of the annexes will deal with continuing the reform programs started by the occupying powers in their efforts to democratize Germany. De-Nazification, the decentralization and decentralization of German industry have by no means been completed. The United States is using its influence to insist that these programs all be continued, in Germany's own interest.

Civil rights of the American, British and French troops stationed in Germany will be defined in another of the annexes. Finally, there will be an agreement on how Germany will meet the costs of her military defense during the transition period between her occupation by the Allied powers and her independence.

Under the occupation, Germany has paid the costs of maintaining Allied troops on German soil. The Germans could afford to do this because they had no armed forces of their own to support.

Under the peace contract, however—and under the European army agreement as well—Germany will have to pay her share of the common defense. For the first year, while Germany is building up her own armed services, this cost may be small. But after that Germany cannot pay the costs of her own armed services and at the same time support Allied forces stationed in Germany.

On the other hand, though the United States can meet its own costs for keeping troops in Europe, Britain and France feel that they cannot. Paris negotiations are still trying to solve these problems.

NEXT COMES RATIFICATION

After the peace contract with Germany is agreed upon by the negotiators and by their foreign offices in Washington, London and Paris, the next problem will be how to secure ratification by the four governments. The German Bundestag will have to ratify, for the new government.

How the matter will be handled in the United States has not been decided, pending conferences between the State Department and the Congressional leaders. If the new contractual relationship is considered a permanent treaty of peace, it will have to be ratified by the U. S. Senate.

If, however, the peace contract is regarded as a temporary executive department agreement—like the regulations governing military occupation—no Congressional action may be required. Or the whole contract might be approved by joint Congressional resolution.

After Germany is unified and a final peace treaty is approved with Russia as a signer, it would have to be ratified by the Senate. But at the present time, little hope is held for the success of the United Nations move to hold free elections in all Germany on the question of unification.

SO THEY SAY—

Carrying toothbrushes around ought to be just as acceptable as carrying combs, lipstick and powder.—Dean Harry Lyons of the Medical College of Virginia.

It takes two to make a deal. If there were no businessmen willing to pay for special favors, then certainly public officials would not be tempted into wrong doing.—D. A. Hulcy, president of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

I think it will always be a popular idea in any country that somehow if only the "big shots" at the top could get together they could settle the matter.—Geoffrey Crowther, editor of the London Economist.

It has become a channel for distribution of plums and patronage which completely outclasses the traditional patronage pots.—Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), on the Allen Property Office.

The Shepherd

FUGUE IN C MINOR (Bach)
"In simplicity and sincerity."
II Cor. 1:12
The great Bach takes a single theme... Repeats it with results supreme... And variation that delights... His noted Fugue in C unites... Majestic tones with simple strain... And so in life great themes remain... The Right and Peace and Love appear... As fundamental year by year... For us to write a symphony... And live our lives in harmony.

JULIEN C. HYER



No TV in Congress Could Be Blessing in Disguise in 1952

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Every one now seems agreed that this will be a completely dismal session of Congress—insofar as it concerns lawmaking—but will be a rip-roarer vocally and politically.

Especially politically, since next fall the voters must choose the occupants for all 435 House seats and one-third of the 96 Senate seats.

This is a situation hardly conducive to silence, modesty or political impartiality on the part of those members of Congress who want to keep their jobs, meaning practically everybody there.

Oldtimers around here have the notion, which is hardly odd, that almost everybody who ever gets a seat in Congress would like to feel it's his permanent property and always in an election year develops that bifocal look which enables him to keep one eye on his work and one on the voters.

Experts in political science have pondered the question—should Congress have its daily sessions televised?—in the belief that if the folks back home could ever see their congressmen in action they might wind up with a better Congress or at least more work done.

It may be only a coincidence that Congress has never shown even small enthusiasm for this idea at all—past, present or future—but it may have turned out to be a blessing for all of us, in this election year at any rate, that Congress won't be within mugging distance of TV.

If TV's glittering eye looked down from the galleries, putting every speech in focus, it isn't hard to surmise what would happen among the members of Congress who saw a chance every day in the week to make a stump speech for the benefit of the people at home.

The congressional crush in front

Thomas Urges All Candidates To File Beliefs

ASHLAND, Ore. — (AP) — The way to get this country's political year out of the way without upsetting foreign policy is to have an all-candidate statement of belief. At any rate that's Norman Thomas's proposal.

The perennial candidate for president of the Socialist party ticket spoke here Wednesday before an overflow crowd in Churchill Hall on the Southern Oregon College campus. He said that an ideal move would be for President Truman to call together all potential candidates and get maximum agreement of foreign policy. Then other differences could be the basis for campaign argument.

Thomas took a verbal poke at politicians, newspapers and radio stations for indiscriminate and non-explanatory use of the phrase "creeping socialism" as a symbol of evil.

He said government subsidies are here to stay, Britain's socialized medicine is a success, and the Stalin type of Communism is a monstrous evil.

Thomas said, speaking of Republican presidential aspirants, that Harold E. Stassen was once a promising young man who has been corrupted by ambition. He said he had a high regard for Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

of the camera would be grander than bargain day in Gimbels' basement.

Much to the relief of the Democrats, who have made a spectacle of themselves more than once through the years with their intra-party differences, the Republicans this year will probably take over their franchise and even give them pointers in bare-knuckling while wearing gloves.

This alone should add to our entertainment, if not to our enlightenment, since everybody in Congress is a politician and whatever a politician says in the field of politics can be sliced in half without losing an ounce of sense.

In both houses there will be devotees of General Eisenhower and Senator Taft and others making wooing glances at the Presi-

dency, and since devotion means ardor and ardor means heat there ought to be a warm time among the Republicans in all camps, neither very anxious to make hay for the other while still hoping the party can win because everyone wants to keep his job.

Completely Modern
THE newly redecorated HEILIG
OPENING FRI. JAN. 11th
EUGENE TILE CO.
1677 WILLAMETTE PHONE 1-1111

Saturday Is the LAST DAY
For Our **SPECIAL PURCHASE**

SUITS \$41 SUITS

Racks of TOPCOATS Greatly Reduced

SPECIAL GROUPS BOYS' SHOES
Reg. Value \$7.95 NOW **\$3.89 & \$4.49**

Hart Larsen's
...CLOTHES for MEN & BOYS
Where 11th Meets Willamette

Editor's Mail

YELLOW LIGHTS
CRESWELL.—(To the Editor) Will you or City Finance Henry F. Beistel please article in Reg-Gd. of Jan. 10. There are some people who violate all safety rules. In regard to yellow lights they mean Stop why use I have always understood yellow in mechanical signals were for clearing intersection before traffic from other entered. I believe there is a great more accidents caused by signals than by drivers crowding yellow lights. Total stopping distance seeing yellow light at 50 feet, according to AAA, of intersection. Will you help us ignore ers. Explain. Sincerely, CECIL B.

YELLOW LIGHTS
EUGENE.—(To the Editor) I wish to comment on the article dated 3 Jan., '52, gene police rules, amber stop—to the rest of this thousands of employees Southern Pacific, an amber says, "Proceed with prepared to stop." Amber are used in subways, on highways at Goheen, field Junction and thousand places. Why not Eugene judge and police department into line with the rest of the I recently paid a \$5.00 fine same silly charge, but misery to it all, the led cycle called my grey car the citation. I remain Yours truly, CHARLES A.

Fire Destroys Mill
REARDEN, Wash.—(AP) destroyed the Centennial Mills' warehouse and here Wednesday night estimated at more than \$1 million.

FALSE TEET
That Loosen Need Not En

Many wearers of false teeth suffer real embarrassment because of the wrong time. Do not let this happen to you. Just a little FASTEETH, the acid powder, on your plates, teeth more firmly, so they are comfortable. Does not use "plate odor." (feature new FASTEETH at any drug store.)