

Oregon Daily EMERALD

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The Time of the Beard

The time of the beard is upon us, and woe to the rebellious sophomore who dares to wield a razor during the next week-and-a-half. An ancient and honorable Tradition forbids any second-year man to set blade to chin during the two weeks prior to the Whiskerino, and punishment will be dealt to those who prefer tonsorial elegance to Tradition.

Beards will be judged in two categories this year, plus a special award for the house with the largest percentage of bearded sophomore men.

The first category separates the men from the boys, as far as facial growth goes, for in it the contestants are to be judged on the length and/or bushiness of their whiskers. To win in this category requires an early start and intensive training. Old beard-growers agree that cutting out drinking, smoking and dating improves the quality of the beard, while application of Vigoro is said to be ineffective.

The second category, for those with an artistic bent or light whiskers, is for the most original beard. This is freestyle, or catch-as-catch-can whisker growing, and anything goes. Beards may be any color, shape, or design, with Van Dykes, mutton-chops, and pointed moustaches proving most popular in past years. The perfectionist may dye each whisker a different color, but it is best to start early on such a project.

A new feature of the Whiskerino this year is a blind date committee, which will endeavor

or to "fix up" those without dates for the dance. Which brings up a problem. What kind of an impression does a man with three days' growth of beard make on a girl at a get-acquainted coke date? We are sure that Oregon co-eds can handle the situation with their usual aplomb. (J.W.)

Footnotes

Add to file of evidence against SU coffee: Monday night coffee bar personnel refuses service to Emerald night owls on grounds (no pun intended) that fountain closed at 10:35 (Fishbowl was open until 11). Seeing personnel no. 2 emptying coffee urns, night owl comments, "Betcha they're gonna drink it themselves." Personnel no's. 1 and 2 turn, pointing to coffee, and exclaim, "That stuff? Aaaagh, no!"

* * *

Real party loyalty?

For \$5 a plate, the Democrats of Eugene Sunday night served at their Eugene High rally two kinds of potato salad, a green salad, two kinds of cold rolls, and ham. This menu was offered cafeteria style, with coffee in paper cups being served by candidates for local offices, and a dessert of ice cream in Dixie cups.

From the Squirrel Cage

Charter Day Approaching; Has Stimulating Program

By **DARREL BRITTSAN**
ASUO President

One week ago I wrote an article encouraging attendance at the Tuesday assemblies for educational benefits. One week from now students of the University of Oregon will have an excellent opportunity for intellectual advancement under the title of Charter Day.

Charter Day is a relatively young institution at our University and this year will mark the third annual celebration. The significance of the event is to commemorate the founding of our University and to emphasize the purposes for which it was established.

With this purpose in mind, the Charter Day committee has endeavored to sponsor a program which would add to the intellectual enlightenment of any one wishing to attend. The principle speakers, Dr. Leo A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology, and Dr. Robert Redfield, famous anthropologist of the University of Chicago, are very well qualified to enlighten their audience. Without going into the details of each speaker's address, I can only assure you that both have much to offer.

Classes will be dismissed at 2 p.m. on Charter Day, Wednesday, Oct. 17, so that students may attend the afternoon convocation. At 8 p.m. that evening the second assembly will take place, offering a lecture by Dr. Redfield. Please keep these dates in mind and plan now to attend.

I am confident that the recent trend toward increased interest in student participation will carry over into the area of intellectual activity. Certainly Charter Day offers an excellent opportunity to display such interest and I hope that you will take advantage of this opportunity.

The Cost of College

Private College Justifies High Tuition Fees

(ACP)—The board of trustees at Cornell University recently approved a tuition increase. Reprinted below is an editorial from the Cornell Daily Sun concerning the increase.

"Tuition increases are universally disliked, by administrators and teachers as well as students. But in the picture of mid-century American higher education, increased fees have become as necessary as they are unwelcome.

The University's recent announcement that endowed college tuition would be raised to \$1,100 in September, 1957, comes as no surprise. It has long been evident that spiraling costs and development programs had to be financed from new sources. The single most important factor in determining the increase . . . faculty salaries . . . has presented a problem to all educational institutions for several years and something had to be done to meet the crisis.

The dangers of skyrocketing tuitions are at once evident; eventually the University may be able to draw on only wealthier families, and admit students of both mediocre and high ability. Ideally, Cornell should be available to

the best students from all income brackets.

Theoretically, of course, there are no limits to the amount a university can charge for the privilege of instruction. Practically, there

are real dangers involved when tuition costs become exorbitant. We certainly do not feel that next year's increase will appreciably affect the quality of the student body; moreover, we trust that the

quality of instruction will improve. With promised increases in scholarship aid the University should be able to maintain itself as an institution of wide opportunity and high level education.

education: money handed the states to pay the expenses of training people in various vocations, such as farming, trades, industries, home economics and so on.

Interpreting the News

Columnist Traces Federal Aid to Education

By **JAMES MARLOW**
AP News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—While Democrats and Republicans blame each other for killing federal aid to education—actually both had a part in killing it—here is a look at the federal aid problem.

For generations the government has been providing money for education in one form or another. There are now at least 56 programs of federal aid to education. This year Congress voted over a billion dollars to pay for them.

Some people express fear that if the government extends such aid to the states to build needed classrooms, eventually the government will try to control education.

There is, of course, a counter argument: Since members of Congress come from the states and it is they who would vote school aid money, they could cut off the money any time they thought the government was inching toward control of education.

Nevertheless, foes of federal aid stick to the old symbol of the camel getting his nose under the tent. Last year the special commission, headed by former President Hoover, which examined government functions, said: "He who pays the piper, calls the tune."

This was the camel symbol in another form. The Hoover Commission reported it saw no need for federal aid in school building.

A few months later in 1955 the White House Conference on education said some federal aid was needed. Both President Eisenhower and the Democrats—in statements—agreed it was needed. Congress didn't approve.

No matter who's president, Congress will probably wrestle with the idea next spring. It has been doing so for 10 years or so.

Here are some examples of government aid in the field of education:

Billions have been spent on giving war veterans an education. The program continues. No one has seriously argued this money was used to influence what the veterans were taught.

This year Congress voted 31 million dollars for vocational

education: money handed the states to pay the expenses of training people in various vocations, such as farming, trades, industries, home economics and so on.

This year Congress voted 100 million dollars for the school lunch program.

Then there is the program called school assistance to federally affected areas. The government makes payments to school districts which suffer a financial burden due to sudden and substantial increases in enrollment because of federal activities. Congress this year voted 113 million dollars for repair and maintenance of schools in these affected areas and 108 millions for building new ones.