

Oregon Daily EMERALD

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What Is the Matter?

All over the campus interested groups are asking "What's the matter with Oregon spirit?"

No one has a very satisfactory answer. Neither does anyone deny that something is certainly the matter.

Not that it's much worse than it has been the past few years. But until last Saturday we had never heard University athletes booed by our own "rooters." This was inexcusable, as we are sure the fraternity involved realizes in more sober moments.

What is the matter? We've heard one theory that people from the state of Oregon just naturally lack interest and initiative. We're not quite ready to buy this. One glance at Oregon State would suggest that

not all Oregonians are above supporting their athletic teams.

What connection the lack of spirit has to drinking in the stands has been discussed in some quarters. "If students were interested in the games they wouldn't want to drink," one prominent football player said.

Many think the lack of athletic event support stems from whatever causes the lack of interest in other constructive activities which they ascribe to the University's students. They consider the opposition to construction of floats for Homecoming another example of this lackadaisical attitude.

What is the matter? More important, what can be done about it?

We Can All Vote in This One

A week from today the campus community will have a chance to show those outside our little sphere of life that our interests are not confined to the Homecoming float parade, spirit (s?) at football games, queens, sweethearts, and what this term's house dance themes should be; we'll have the chance to show them that we have sacrificed at least a few moments of our time to think about what's happening in our nation Nov. 6. Whether or not we use this chance to our advantage is up to us.

The Emerald Straw Election announced in today's paper will be an attempt to get as true a picture as possible of the University students' opinions concerning four political races—President, U.S. Senator, Governor and Secretary of State—and one issue, federal aid to education.

With Bud Titus as general chairman of the Straw Vote, 5000 ballots are to be distributed to the "precincts"—to each living organization and to booths set up in the Student Union and Co-op for the benefit of off-campus students.

The ballot will also ask for the student's class and living organization and whether or not he is of voting age and registered. Tabulated results of all trends indicated by these ballots, "precinct by precinct," should be of great interest to the campus, as well as in turn, we hope, stimulating more interest in the national election.

Statewide and regional interest in the project will probably arise in proportion to the percentage of students who take time to vote. It will depend upon how well the Straw Election can mirror campus opinion. And that part of it is up to all of us. (M.M.)

Suppressed Desire



"OK, IN TH' BACK ROW ~ LETS HAVE THAT 'GIRLIE' MAGAZINE UP HERE IN THIS BASKET!"

From the Squirrel Cage

President Explains Duties Of Student-Faculty Groups

By **DARREL BRITTSAN**
ASUO President

As I mentioned in a previous article, the University has several student-faculty committees which are of considerable importance to us as students. To most of us, they have no meaning, mainly because we do not understand the duties and functions of these committees.

I would like to try to explain a little further what the purposes of these groups are.

First in line is the Budget Board. It was established by President Wilson to act on his behalf as comptroller of the Student Union Educational Activities fund. Through this group, all student activities are financed. Every recognized organization submits a budget to

this group, and it in turn recommends acceptance, rejection or alternative to President Wilson.

All student organizations, new and old, come before the Budget Board for financial approval through an agency such as the ASUO Senate, Publications Board or some other one. The Budget Board has four student members and four members from the administration.

Secondly, the Publications Board. The Pub Board supervises and regulates all University publications. All general policy matters, editorial and advertising, are decided by the Pub Board. It consists of the Emerald Editor and Business Manager, the Oregonian Editor and Business Manager, three student members-at-large recommended to President Wilson by the ASUO President, and several faculty and administration members.

The Student Affairs committee has four student members, also appointed by President Wilson on recommendation by the ASUO President, and several faculty members. This committee recognizes new University organizations, sets up such things as house dance dates in the social calendar, and decides on such things as late closing hours.

The Discipline committee consists of a senior, junior, sophomore and several faculty members. It decides on such things as expulsions, probation and social probation.

It should be kept in mind that these groups are actively functioning all through the school year, and have much to do with our life here at Oregon. President Wilson relies on these committees to help him run the University in the best possible way, and has delegated tremendous responsibilities to them. Thus, their importance to us as students.

"Political campaigns are designedly made into emotional orgies which endeavor to distract attention from the real issues involved and they actually paralyze what slight powers of cerebration man can normally muster."—James Harvey Robinson.

Interpreting the News

Columnist Sees Dulles Compare Poland, Yugoslavia

By **JOHN M. HIGHTOWER**
AP News Analyst

WASHINGTON (A) — A reappraisal of United States policy toward Communist Poland is in the making. The chances appear good that Poland's new, independent Red leadership can obtain American economic aid if it wishes—and if it survives.

Secretary of States Dulles told a nationwide television audience last night—after conferring with President Eisenhower — that anything which weakens the "great structure" of Soviet Communist power "and leads to its breaking up" is in the interest of the United States.

His words on this and other aspects of the sensational revolt in Warsaw against Soviet domination left little doubt that he sees the prospect of an independent Poland as comparable to the situation of Yugoslavia after its break with the Kremlin in 1948. Yugoslavia obtained help from the United States, Britain and France in order to with-

stand Soviet pressures.

Even before Dulles spoke out, the White House suggested in response to questions that the help given President Tito of Yugoslavia had encouraged the Polish revolt against Soviet dictation. Eisenhower ruled a week ago that aid to Tito should continue.

"I certainly think," press secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen, "that the President's insistence on continued aid to Yugoslavia reflects itself in the Polish situation and in other unrest in other satellite nations."

The Polish crisis reached a climax last night when the Communist Party Central Committee at Warsaw drove the Stalinists from its controlling Politburo and restored Wladyslaw Gomulka, who was purged in the days of Joseph Stalin, to the powerful post of first secretary.

The ouster from the Politburo of Marshall Konstantin Rokossovsky, defense minister and symbol of Soviet power in Poland, was seen here as con-

vincing evidence that Gomulka is in deadly earnest about winning for Poland freedom of action.

Dulles, under questioning by a TV panel of reporters, raised no objection to establishing friendly and cooperative relations with a Communist government so long as it is independent of Moscow. This country would like to see a Western-type democracy in Poland and many other nations, he said, "but that is a system which can only be spread throughout the world gradually."

He made these other main points in his interview:

1. He considered it unlikely that the Soviets would use "mass military means" to crush the Warsaw political rebellion; a "bloodbath" was improbable. Other "repressive measures" may be used. But even if the Russians did throw their military power into action it would not succeed in putting down the drive to freedom because that has too great a popular base.

2. Should the Russians fight in Poland, he did not think "we would send our own armed forces" to oppose them. That would "precipitate World War III"—the last thing the Polish people want because he said it would wipe them out.

3. The "peril" of getting into a great war is less than it once was. With the Western world united for defense, such a conflict "would not be productively undertaken" by the Soviet Union.

4. It is unlikely that the Polish issue will go to the United Nations, at least as a threat to international peace.

5. The Soviet Communist high command is in an "obviously serious dilemma" all over Eastern Europe. With the death of Stalin, it undertook to remove some of the Stalinist controls. In doing so, it has released aggressive forces for freedom which threatens the whole power structure of the Soviet empire.