

Oregon Daily EMERALD

The Oregon Daily Emerald is published five days a week during the school year, except during examinations and vacation periods, by the Student Publications Board of the University of Oregon. Entered as second class matter at the post office, Eugene, Ore. Subscription: \$5 per school year, \$2 per term. BILL MAINWARING, Editor

Opinions expressed on the editorial page are those of The Emerald and do not pretend to represent the opinion of the ASUO or the University. Unsigned editorials are written by the editor; initialed editorials by members of the editorial board.

KEN NIEHANS, Business Manager

Must It be a Two-Man Race?

As the first rays of spring sunlight peek through winter's clouds, baseball pitchers and budding campus politicians usually race to the bullpen for warm-up exercises.

This year is no exception. Speculation is going the rounds in an attempt to identify the political pitchers. What is perhaps unfortunate this year is there appear to be only two likely candidates for ASUO President.

With two men in a race for two positions the Vice-presidency goes to the loser by default. This implies that the office is not worth going after, which is unfortunate and untrue.

There's no point in keeping our two candidates under wraps. The candidates are, or will be, Jim Lynch and Rob Roy. Roy has been talking political shop with prospective running mates since last fall. Lynch is being more coy, but every indication is that he will be a candidate.

Both have considerable experience. Both are three year Senate veterans. Roy is now junior class representative and was recently elected President of the Oregon Federa-

tion of Collegiate Leaders. Lynch is a Senator-at-large and was sophomore class president.

Others who could have been candidates class president Louie Blue will be going to dental school, as will Senator-at-large Gordon Summers. Junior class vice-president Brian Booth has announced he is "kicking my hat out of the ring." His recent election to the presidency of his fraternity would tend to support this.

Who else is there? Must it be a two-man race? There are only two other junior men on the Senate, Dick Allen and Jim Cain. Both will likely run for something, but probably not ASUO President.

If there's to be a "new face in the race" he will have the disadvantage of not having served on the present Senate. If there are other prospective candidates waiting to be drafted, they had better start soon preparing themselves.

No criticism of the two probable candidates is intended. But these two offices deserve more than two good candidates.

It Never Fails

Somewhere in every weather vocabulary is the popular "it never fails", a neat package which will suffice in just about any circumstance presented by Oregon weather. Take Tuesday for an instance: the headline reads "More Sun in Sight (Behind Some Fog)". Now for all practical purposes, that parenthetical qualification should serve to free the writer in case of something less than mid-February sunshine; after all the weather said sunshine (Behind Some Fog) through Wednesday. But not here. No sooner does the headline hit the front page than RAIN; no sun, no mitigating fog, just RAIN. It never fails.

Or go back a little farther if you like.

Snow, it is, in a Willamette Valley January -- highly irregular, agrees the weatherman; ignore it and it'll go right away. So we did, and it didn't. Finally we couldn't ignore it any longer; we took pictures of it, encouraging other activity in it -- the next day it started to melt -- fast. It never fails.

Now the assignment is to talk some more about this weather; maybe we should even bless the refreshing rains which have delivered us from this miserable pre-spring term existence. So tomorrow? Bright sunshine again probably, unless it snows. Who says talking about the weather doesn't do anything about it? It never fails.

(C.H.M.)

— Letters to the Editor —

Emerald Editor:

I would like to comment on your editorial titled "Carter: Go Slow on Integration." Your analysis(?) of Carter's position might be summarized in four points: (1) You assume "the South" to be a unity, e.g., "the South" "the Southerner," whereas Carter specifically divided "the South" into three regions regarding the desegregation issue. I suspect there might even be more from what I have seen.

(2) You, as well as he, assert "progress" has been made in "the South." Granted some progress has been made. Yet one needs only to look at the declining rate of registered Negro voters in some areas in the "deep South" to wonder about how much progress has been made.

(3) You assert that "if the Nation will let nature take its course" then all will be well, as if society is an organism or a plant given "natural" course e.g. man and society controlled by some cosmic force) free from man's "efforts" to make and adapt his society.

Incidentally, this concept has been abandoned for about 100 years by most social thinkers. I wonder where we would be now if the colonists had sat back and made no effort to eliminate the

English taxes; for certainly Western European people up to that time had been "conditioned" to accept colonialism as "right," "natural," and even "necessary," in some instances, except for those few colonists in America who "didn't know their place."

(4) But finally, you agree with Mr. Carter (and if one knows little about the subject this argument is very plausible and frequently found in the press) that "determination to oppose integration is widespread" and by forcing issues outbreaks of violence will ensue.

This is an interesting position. Mr. Carter has stated that desegregation is inevitable. Now whenever violence occurs and those inflicted are advised or decide to "go slow" whenever it does occur, then you are encouraging the use of this method as a means of opposing the integration process (e.g. the laws are changing—the attitudes are changing—violence stops them from seeking integration -- therefore we'll use violence in every case).

Mr. Carter was sincere in his advice to go slow. It may be "good" advice in some instances, or even if the policy of the politicians and responsible people in the "deep South" were one of "progressive integration."

In reality though, their position is one of obstructionism. Some governors have stated that desegregation will never occur in their states. Therefore, the "go slow" advice merely becomes a rationale for "eternity." "Go slow" becomes non-change in the atmosphere of obstructionism.

To use an analogy—if the dog's tail has to be cut off, is it easier on the dog to cut it off inch by inch letting each inch "heal" before taking off the next slice, or is it easier to cut the entire thing off at once?

Is it easier in an atmosphere of obstructionism to recognize the Negro as a human being and treat him like a first class citizen (and enforce his rights as we do whites if necessary), or is it easier on everyone concerned to watch the Negroes edging their way toward equality in one institution after another, meeting violence at every step?

Decisive action may be less painful than "going slow" under certain conditions. This may be harder for us to see than for the Negro because we do not have to exercise our citizenship rights posthumously.

Robert G. Holloway
Graduate in Sociology



From the Squirrel Cage

ASUO Senate's New Plan: An International Member

By DARREL BRITTSAN
ASUO President

The Senate decided Thursday evening to seat a non-voting foreign student representative on the ASUO Senate. Unless a person was present at the Senate meeting, the reasoning behind this proposal is probably not evident. Therefore, I shall try to explain.



First, I would like to say that, in my opinion, most people on the Senate prefer the term "international student" to foreign student. The former has a more pleasant connotation than the latter, and for this reason the representative might very likely be called an international representative.

One of the first factors that the Senate considered with the request for an international representative was the ideology underlying our system of representation. We elect members from the classes, freshman through graduate student, but aside from this, the Senators represent no particular group of students. Thus, allowing a voting member to be seated from the international students would be departing from the present system of representation. However, they should be encouraged to petition for Senate positions just as other students petition.

Yet we must remember that an international student attending Senate meetings regularly could be a very valuable asset. Thus, a proposal was made for a non-voting representative which would accomplish the above purposes.

There is an additional advantage in that the Senate enacted the plan whereas an additional voting representative could be possible only with a constitutional amendment. Such constitutional changes are difficult to obtain.

This is a brief summary of the considerations which the Senate gave to the above proposal. I realize that there might

be additional questions which I did not answer, but I would be very happy to personally do so.

Also, there are two other items which I would like to mention. First, the Senate does invite international students to its meetings, pointing out that they would be welcome to return again.

Secondly, a foreign (international) student committee was formed to study the possibilities for further integration of our international with American students. This seems to me to be the most significant and important thing we can do.

If action can be taken to better relations between these two groups, I would feel that the Senate should be highly praised. Therefore, it is this area that merits our most diligent study.

Enrollment Problem Plagues Others, Too

A common concern in colleges today is how to handle the students—more and more of them—who are coming and will come for an education. The Daily Reveille at Louisiana State University told about their school's problem.

"LSU will probably reach the maximum capacity of its facilities in two or three years," was the prediction of Dr. John A. Hunter, dean of the school's junior division.

LSU is currently operating six days a week. Classes run from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Dr. Hunter cited critical shortages in some areas of college teaching. "At the present level of pay," he said, "it is almost impossible for the university to compete with industry for personnel in the science and commerce areas."

He lists four things which "could well happen . . . if additional funds are not made available:" (1) The University would begin a program of selective admission. (2) Housing would be denied many students. (3) University services to the state would be reduced. (4) Quality of instruction would be reduced.