

Senators, We Expect These Things

Next Wednesday night, newly-elected Senate members will hold their first meeting. Much lies before the new Senate, and the Emerald hopes it will be equal to the task.

The record of the past year's Senate is not impressive, for little initiative was taken by individual members of the group. The record is mainly one of listening to committee reports, making appointments, approving recommendations and transacting routine business.

The most outstanding achievement of the Senate during the past year has been the addition of an international student representative to the Senate.

The one example of individual initiative shown during the year was the organization of the fact-finding committee on racial and religious discrimination. The committee has recommended that the investigation be continued next year, and we hope that it will be so the discrimination issue can be cleaned up.

Now, what do we expect from you, the new Senators?

First of all, we expect your regular and prompt attendance at Senate meetings. By filing your petition, you signified your willingness to do the job. The voters who elected you expect you to represent them. Several of the last meetings of the Senate had to be delayed nearly an hour in waiting for the necessary two-thirds quorum to arrive.

Next, we expect you to actively support passage of the amendment to clear up the voting system. We hope that elections will be better organized than during the past year, and we expect adherence to the letter of the rules, as well as the spirit.

We hope you will continue to investigate the parking problem and work with the administration toward its solution. This problem is growing worse each year, and immediate action is needed.

Other students on this campus are interested in student government, and we hope

you will put them to use. Encourage student attendance at Senate meetings. Use these students on committees to investigate campus problems. Keep them informed of the Senate's plans and actions, not only through The Emerald but by other means as well. Try to interest more students in student government.

We also expect continued progress toward Millrace restoration. The University has raised its share of the money, the next step is up to the Eugene city council. We hope that you, the Senators, will inform the council of student feelings in this matter, letting the council know how the restoration will benefit both the University and the city. We expect you to take the lead in encouraging the council to give final approval to the contract.

You should do much of the routine Senate work in committees and leave the regular meetings for more important items of business. A start was made this year by setting up a screening committee to cut the number of petitioners for Senate positions and weekend chairmanships. We hope this policy will be continued and expanded.

We hope you will go slow in adding any more events to our already-crowded schedule. Nearly everyone agrees that the University already has too many activities, and we certainly don't need any more. We hope that current activities will be studied. Can duplication and overlapping activities be cut out? Are there too many big weekends? Can some of these activities be consolidated, spread out, or eliminated entirely?

We hope that budget requests coming before you will be carefully considered, for the Senate should not be a rubber stamp to be used by special interest groups.

Lastly, we hope that you will be an active Senate. We hope you will investigate and take a stand on any issue which vitally affects the students of the University of Oregon. You are our representatives. The major responsibility rests on your shoulders.

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Let's Keep Our Best

The University is losing some outstanding professors this year. Gordon Wright, head of the history department; Hoyt Trowbridge, professor of English; R. C. Gordon, assistant professor of English; R. L. San Soucie, assistant professor of mathematics; Irving Kovarsky, assistant professor of business administration, and R. L. Ruiz, instructor in history, are all leaving Oregon. And this is an incomplete list of faculty members the University is losing; other resignations will be announced later.

Wright, a brilliant scholar, has stimulated student thinking not only in his field of European history, but in other areas as well. Just last Saturday he was given the Friar's Scroll for outstanding service and inspiration to students.

Trowbridge was the chairman of the committee which set up the University's famous Sophomore Honors program. He has helped guide this general education program since its beginning in 1952.

We are losing professors of high quality. They have all contributed much to the University and will be difficult to replace.

What can the University do to keep faculty personnel of this caliber, and attract others of equal merit to the University's staff? The most popular and obvious solution is to raise faculty salaries. The Legislature has given its approval to raise salaries over 20 per cent. This at least will place Oregon in a competitive position with comparable universities.

But salaries are not the only thing a person, particularly a professor, considers when choosing employment. There are

many intangible factors which affect one's choice of employment.

One such factor is prestige. If a professor has several opportunities open to him with equal salaries, he is likely to choose the university with the greatest prestige. So Oregon should assess its prestige in the academic world with an eye toward raising it.

The establishment of endowed chairs is an excellent way to build prestige for the University and to improve the quality of its faculty. It is a mark of achievement in the professional world to hold an endowed chair like the Miner chairs recently set up here. And they pay well.

Another way to build the academic prestige of the University is to staff it with outstanding men — but that's the problem all along.

Limiting enrollments can raise the University's academic standing and prestige. By eliminating students who cannot make the grade in college, the faculty can concentrate on students of higher average mental capacity. And with higher quality students, the road is clear to raise the standards of students' classroom performance.

So the University and the State Board of Higher Education have their work cut out for them to maintain and attract a high quality faculty. They have the first, and major hurdle behind them for the moment — salaries. Now they must continue to work to build Oregon in other ways through better working conditions for professors, endowed chairs, higher caliber students and by raising the academic standards and thus the prestige of the University.

Eleven O'clock Visitation



James Marlow

Budget Confusion Apparent In Administration Hierarchy

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower's budget and his foreign aid program will be big news for weeks. He had offered a record peacetime budget of almost 72 billion dollars, including \$4,400,000,000 in foreign aid.

Nothing in Eisenhower's four White House years has exceeded the confusion over this budget. The end is not in sight.

'Budget Tight'—Ike

Eisenhower had insisted his budget was as tight as he could make it. When the reaction set in—demands in and out of Congress for cuts—he had second thoughts and began talking of ways reductions could be made.

Most of them were bookkeeping reductions. Money he suggested be skipped this year would have to be voted in another year. So the reductions were postponements.

Four months of this session of Congress have passed and he still hasn't explained to the lawmakers in detail why he wants the foreign aid money or what he'll do with it.

Appeal to Public

Meanwhile, after watching demands for budget cuts mount, Eisenhower has decided to make two broadcasts, appealing to the public to put pressure on Congress to ease up on its zeal for axing the budget.

Yesterday, in preparation for the message he sends to Congress next week, Eisenhower called congressional leaders to the White House. He suggested, as he had previously, that as much as 500 million might be chopped off foreign aid.

Later this writer asked two of those leaders for an explanation in some detail of what Eisenhower had in mind. One was so vague he said all he knew was that a 500 million reduction was suggested. The other said he was so puzzled he wasn't sure what the administration had in mind.

But even the 500 million cut talked of by Eisenhower may be

simply a bookkeeping rearrangement, for this reason:

While telling Congress it can chop 500 millions off his \$4,400,000,000 foreign aid figure, Eisenhower may propose that it reappropriate 500 millions which was previously voted for this year but hasn't been obligated. Unless revoked, it can't be spent.

Eisenhower's love of old platitudes—which he manages to state with such earnestness that sometimes they sound almost like new platitudes—helped open the door for Congress to rush in with its budget-cutting ax and a budget-cutting desire.

Confusion Origins Shown

But in this the President had a major assist from Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey. A timetable of what the two men said will show the origin of some of the confusion.

On Jan. 16, the day Eisenhower sent his budget to Congress, Humphrey said: 1) it was as tight a budget as the administration could produce but 2) "I think there are a lot of places in this budget that can be cut."

At his Jan. 23 news conference Eisenhower echoed Humphrey. He said it was the best budget that could be offered at this time. Then he stated his platitude: If Congress can cut the budget, it's Congress' duty to do so.

It's Congress' Job

Congress didn't have to be told that. Under the Constitution it's Congress' job to critically review the offering. Budget-cutting talk snowballed around the country.

At his March 13 news conference Eisenhower said he hadn't asked Congress to do a hatchet job on his budget. All he meant to say, he said, was that if Congress could find a place to cut it ought to cut.

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