

Mid-terms Again

Attend or Resign

In last Thursday's ASUO Senate meeting, senior class representative Luke Smith brought up the subject of attendance at senate meetings—or rather, lack of attendance. Specifically, Smith criticized senior class vice-president Tom Waldrop and junior class president George Brandt. (Brandt has been absent four times and late three in ten meetings; Waldrop has been absent six of ten meetings.)

Just as Smith was finishing his criticism, Brandt walked into the senate room. But Smith didn't back down. He continued his criticism. Brandt retorted that a lot of his time had been taken up by meetings of Pershing Rifles, an army ROTC honorary. In a letter to the editor in Tuesday's Emerald, Brandt asks several questions, for example: Does a student have a right to choose the course of action that seems best to him? Must he justify his choice publicly?

The answer to both of those questions is yes. You have a perfect right to do anything you want to. But you also have to justify it publicly. You were elected by the junior class to represent it in the senate and to be its leader.

The juniors no doubt elected you with the idea that you'd at least show up for most of the senate meetings. You've gone to some of them, but senate records show you've been there on time only three of ten meetings. No one questions your right to do this. But don't get upset when you're criticized for it. If you can't make it to the senate more often than you have, you do owe it to the people who elected you to tell them why.

Brandt is certainly not the only senator whose knuckles should be rapped for lack of attendance and apparent lack of interest. Waldrop's record (6 missed in 10) is worse; senator-at-large Bob Roy has dropped around five of ten times; Tom Creager, sophomore president, and Stuffie Deschamps, sophomore representative, and Sei Yong Cho, foreign student representative, have all been absent three of ten times.

The Emerald suggests that senators who have too many activities and jobs to attend meetings regularly should consider handing in their resignations to the senate.

Activity Swap?

Emerald columnist Charles Mitchelmore wrote last week that campus honoraries should be seriously re-evaluated in the light of the term "service."

The honoraries and their place at the University has long been a bone of contention among those interested in the real meanings of service, loyalty and school betterment.

We note these things while comparing

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them with the situation we observe via the University of Minnesota newspaper, the Minnesota Daily, where the honoraries of similar nature have had a somewhat different problem.

At Oregon, members of the honoraries have been attempting to limit their group activities on the theory that they contribute by individual service and not group busy-work.

At Minnesota, four times the size of Oregon, some of the honoraries (colorfully named Silver Spur and Iron Wedge) have complained to the administration that they weren't consulted on a move to obtain hosts at the President's reception for graduating seniors.

One Iron Wedge said dramatically, "It is significant that honoraries are traditionally supposed to carry out these duties."

The Daily's story carried quotes from honorary members and administration officials, all reiterating the fact that the reception is important and students must do the work and honoraries should be consulted.

Our reaction to the story was that at Minnesota, with four times the amount of student manpower to draw from, honoraries certainly don't know when they are well off.

Perhaps a cross-continent swapping of activities could be arranged.

Let's Keep KOAC

The state-owned educational radio station, KOAC, may be scuttled in favor of its younger brother, KOAC-TV. The general extension division of the State System of Higher Education, which operates both stations in Corvallis, is thinking about selling KOAC. There doesn't seem to be enough money budgeted to keep both stations on the air and develop the television station to its full potential.

Strong opposition to selling the station was voiced at a hearing in Salem by several groups of educators and other interested Oregonians. A similar hearing was held Wednesday here in Eugene when 70 people protested selling the station.

We'd also like to see KOAC remain on the air. Many is the time we've listened to good music on KOAC when all we could get elsewhere on the dial was rock 'n roll or "Queen for a Day." And we remember the "School of the Air" broadcasts we listened to in grade school.

KOAC serves farmers with many good farm programs, serves the school systems with special educational broadcasts, plays good classical music and serves other minority groups of listeners which commercial radio can't afford to cover on a very large scale.

KOAC-TV is a big step forward in educational broadcasting for the state. But we shouldn't forget that many who want to listen to or watch educational broadcasting either haven't television sets—no school system has sets in every classroom—or is out of the fairly limited range of KOAC-TV.

Footnotes

It has often been said that it's impossible to legislate morality or mental attitudes. But one sorority recently amended its rules so that its members can now be called before the group's Standards Committee for "indifference to house."

Confusion consternated the athletic department last week with the discovery of the twin scheduling of a basketball game and wrestling match Saturday night in Mac Court. Just imagine wrestlers and basketballs bouncing off those mats while the rally squad dances to "I Didn't Know the Gym Was Loaded."



James Marlow

Summit Meeting First Needs Foreign Minister Conference

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union wants another summit meeting. What were the results of the last one in Geneva in 1955?

There were no direct, tangible results. Some months after Geneva the cold war was on again. In fact, it had never stopped.

There was perhaps—but only perhaps—an intangible result: a lessening of tension between East and West.

President Eisenhower met for a week at Geneva with Soviet Premier Bulganin and the prime ministers of Britain and France. They settled absolutely nothing.

All they did was agree that their foreign ministers should meet in Geneva in October 1955, to try to agree on four problems.

The ministers met and agreed on none of the four, which were European security, reunification of Germany, disarmament, and development of contacts between East and West.

At the end of the week in Geneva Eisenhower said: "It has been on the whole a good week. But only history will tell the truth and worth and real values of our session together... We did not come here to reach final solutions."

Secretary of State Dulles, who sometimes seems to take an emotional approach to foreign policy, appeared more optimistic and emphatic than Eisenhower.

He said flatly the summit meeting produced "good results." He kept to that line for a few months. Then he began to express disillusionment and has remained disillusioned.

Since Geneva this country and the Soviet Union have worked out, but very slowly, agreements on exchange of persons. For instance: agricultural specialists, scientists and artists.

This was one of the points which the Big Four instructed their foreign ministers to consider. The present arrangements cannot be definitely said to be a result of the Geneva conference.

They were worked out at lower diplomatic levels and

might have been worked out the same way without a Geneva conference.

There was a feeling in the world before Geneva, just as there is now, that perhaps no final decisions could be reached but that with East and West able to sit down and talk some better understanding might be attained.

This is based on the "It's better to jaw-jaw than war-war" theory of foreign relations. Eisenhower some months before Geneva was just as cool toward it as he is toward another one.

He insisted before Geneva, just as he is insisting now, that before the Big Four sit down to talk there must be adequate preparation and agreement on what they shall discuss.

This time he adds another condition: he wants to feel assured some good will come of a second meeting.

This may not mean he expects the Big Four to reach final decisions on anything themselves, any more than they did at Geneva. If he does, then he's changed his view since 1955 when he said at the end of the Geneva conference: "We did not come here to reach final solutions."

Our Contemporaries

Minneapolis—(ACP)—Initial results of a national poll of student opinion indicates that college students are quite evenly split on the question of whether or not enough emphasis is put on a liberal arts education in today's universities.

Associated Collegiate Press obtained that information from answers to the following question, which was asked of a representative group of students in United States colleges and universities:

"Not long ago a midwest educator said he feels that not enough emphasis is being placed on a liberal arts education today. Do you agree with this statement, or do you disagree with it? Why?"

The following are the percentage tabulations of the answers:

	Men	Wom.	Tot.
Agree .....	47	41	45
Disagree .....	41	49	44
Undecided .....	12	10	11