



Photo by John Sasaki

INDIAN STUDENTS commence "India Night" by singing their national anthem. Pictured from left to right are Mahima Kundu, Manorama Pandit, Phillip Thomas, Gita Kundu, and Muthuveedu Krishnan.

Widespread Budget Cuts, Tuition Increases Seen

Editor's Note: This article is the first of a series on the future finances of public universities across the nation.

By **ROBERT A. CROSS**
Collegiate Press Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. — As the new state legislative sessions begin, public universities across the country are facing the prospect of budget cuts and tuition increases for the 1967-68 fiscal year.

Although California Governor Ronald Reagan's suggested tuition for state colleges and universities has sparked the most heated debate, public schools in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Oregon and Texas are also confronting the issue of taxation versus tuition in their search for operating revenues.

Following his inauguration this month, Republican Reagan proposed that the state reduce its appropriations for higher education and that California schools levy a tuition for the first time in the state's history.

Urges Budget Cut

For the nine-campus, 80,000-student University of California, Reagan urged a cut in state funds from the present \$240 million to \$192 million. To make up for the budget cut, the governor suggested a \$400 tuition and a one-time appropriation of \$22 million from the regents' contingency fund.

The Reagan administration has also proposed reduction in state funds for the 18 state colleges from the present \$176 million to \$168.4 million. The state college system, organized separately from the University, has a student enrollment of 127,000.

Reagan's proposals, if adopted, would raise the cost of education at the university from \$220 in "incidental" fees to \$620 for California residents—one of the highest tuitions at public universities in the country. State college students, who pay \$135 in "incidental" fees, would have an added \$200 tuition. The median in-state tuition for all state universities is \$311.

The governor's suggestion met widespread opposition in the academic community and widened the gulf between the new administration and University officials. Reagan had made student dem-

onstrations at the Berkeley campus a major issue in his race against incumbent Governor Edmund G. Brown.

The controversy over the budget also precipitated Friday's firing of University of California President Clark Kerr by the regents. Kerr, who had been criticized in the state as too "liberal" in his treatment of student radicals, had strongly opposed tuition charges at the university.

Emergency Created

Reagan's proposals were made at the same time as the university was seeking an increase in state appropriations to \$278 million, in anticipation of an enrollment increase of 9,700. The university announced soon afterward that it was halting all new admissions on both the graduate and undergraduate levels. The university's action followed a similar step taken earlier by the state colleges, which had sought

Address Report Deadline Tuesday

Alfred J. Urbano, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service today urged all aliens in the State of Oregon who have not yet filled out alien address report forms, to do so before Tuesday at the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Service office or local post office.

The immigration official pointed out that the law requires all non-citizens, except persons in diplomatic status and foreign representatives to certain international organizations, such as the United Nations, to report their addresses to the government each January.

Mr. Urbano added, "The parent or legal guardian of an alien child under 14 years of age must fill out the address report form for such a child in order to comply with the law."

The immigration official said 10,000 aliens in the State of Oregon have already filled out address reports. He estimated that 15,000 such reports will be submitted before Tuesday.

a budget increase to \$213 million to pay for an increased enrollment of 17,000 students.

Reagan said he was making the proposals because an expected \$475 million state deficit had created an "emergency" situation. "This is in no way a change in permanent policy," he said.

If all state expenses, including those for higher education, were

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Road to Tenure Tough For University Faculty

Editor's Note: The influence of teaching effectiveness in decisions on faculty promotion and tenure has become a major topic of debate during the past month as the general faculty considers possible uses for student evaluations of courses. Many things about promotion and tenure remain a mystery to students and even to some faculty. To shed some light on the subject, the Emerald interviewed Bernd Craseman, professor of physics and chairman of the Faculty Advisory Council, and Charles Johnson, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, two of the key men in the promotion and tenure process. This article deals with the formal structure for promotion and tenure. A second article will explain how teaching effectiveness is evaluated now and what the effect of student evaluations would be.

By **PHIL SEMAS**
Emerald Editor

How is a faculty member promoted and how is he given tenure?

Perhaps it would be better to start with a more basic question: what is promotion and tenure?

Promotion is easy to explain.

When a man joins the University faculty, he starts at a certain rank, usually assistant professor.

Faculty members used to be hired at the instructor rank, but because of competition for faculty, that has almost disappeared, according to Charles Johnson, dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

PROMOTIONS DESIRED

Faculty members almost always would like to move from assistant to associate to full professor. Thus the University must decide when they will be promoted.

Tenure is a little harder to understand.

Basically, a faculty member who has it can't be fired, unless he's committed high crimes and

misdeemeanors.

At the University promotion to associate professor and tenure go together.

The way in which faculty members are promoted and given tenure is a long process involving many people from department heads all the way to University President Arthur Flemming.

POLICY TOUGH

This is the way it works:

The University has a policy that tenure is not given to anyone who does not become an associate professor in six years, according to Dean Johnson. If a faculty member fails to receive tenure in six years, he is allowed one more year at the University and then must leave.

Some time during that six years, the department head decides he will recommend a member of his faculty for promotion.

The department head then puts together a statement of what the man has done and his opinion of the quality of his work.

FACULTY CONSULTED

When Dean Johnson in the College of Liberal Arts (or the dean of a professional school) gets that letter from the department head, he selects three faculty members to make additional comments. Generally he says he selects people from the same department.

"The letters from the department head and his colleagues give us as good an idea as we can get of his performance in the University," Johnson says.

The University also asks for comments from people outside the University community, dealing especially with his reputation in his field. "There are differences of opinion on how good these are," Johnson says. "Some people feel that outsiders aren't as involved in the University and are softer on candidates for promotion and tenure."

The file containing all these letters, plus a list

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Congressman Blasts Speakers

A Milwaukie legislator has criticized the list of speakers invited to the campus in a recent letter to University President Arthur S. Flemming.

Representative Leo M. Thornton, a Republican, said in his letter: "most of the speakers listed have demonstrated to the American public a lack of social responsibility and integrity."

Thornton was referring to such speakers as Stokeley Carmichael, leader of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee; George Lincoln Rockwell, self-styled leader of the American Nazi Party; Negro comedian and civil rights worker Dick Gregory; Martin Luther King, Negro civil rights leader; former Episcopal Bishop James Pike; LSD advocate Timothy Leary; Paul Robertson, an attorney defending a marijuana case; and Sidney Cohen, an opponent of liberalized use of LSD.

REPLY BEING PREPARED

Flemming said Sunday that a reply to Thornton is being prepared and will probably be released sometime today.

He explained that the answer would include a statement of the University policy on speakers and that University Relations Director Jim Shea is in the process of compiling a complete list of speakers invited to the campus this year.

Flemming added that he would have no further comment until his reply is released as he feels a "double answer" to Thornton's complaints to be unnecessary.

Thornton is vice president of the Western Evangelical Seminary near Portland and was pastor of the First Evangelical United Brethren Church in Eugene from 1954 to 1958.

Although Thornton could not be reached Sunday night for additional comment, the text of his letter to President Flemming is printed below:

TEXT OF LETTER

"I want to express to you my concern over an article appearing in the Oregonian on January 25, 1967, "Oregon University Students Book Speakers Covering Full Range of Social Ideas." First, I will differ with the title of the article, which I know is not the responsibility of the University, but even so I do believe the listed speakers in the article do not represent a "Full Range of Social Ideas."

"Second, I consider most of the speakers listed to have demonstrated to the American public a lack of social responsibility and integrity. Why should they be granted the public forum of our tax supported university campus to further their extreme views? My asking the question does not mean that I do not know the "classic" answer given by the people who defend such exposure.

"This brings me to two questions respectfully directed to you. What administrative responsibility and authority do you as the President of the University have over such a situation? Also, what steps can be taken to get a balanced roster of speakers who could with integrity and responsibility approach the social ideas of our day?"

"Would you please send me a list of the scheduled, confirmed and tentative, speakers for the remainder of the school year who will be sponsored by such groups as the Associated Students and the Inter-Fraternity Council?"