

National Survey Indicates War Major Student Issue

PRINCETON, N.J. (CPS) — A recent survey of more than 800 deans at the nation's colleges shows that Vietnam was the major cause of organized protests by college students during the 1967-68 academic year.

Dormitory rules, Civil Rights and student participation in college government were, in that order, the next most frequently protested issues on the nation's campuses, according to the survey by the Educational Testing Service.

The ETS report also notes that organized groups demonstrating against most issues rarely made up more than 10 per cent of a college student body. Protesters against U.S. government policy in Vietnam, for example, averaged about five per cent of their respective student bodies, according to the deans' estimates. Protests not organized in advance were not included in the findings.

ETS's questionnaire survey was completed by deans of students in 860 accredited four-year colleges and universities. Each dean was asked to note the extent of organized student protest over 27 educational, social and political issues during the 1967-68 academic year.

Thirty-eight per cent of the deans reported Vietnam demonstrations on their campuses last year. Thirty-four per cent reported protests over dormitory regulations, and 29 per cent over local, off-campus Civil Rights matters.

Protests over greater student participation in campus policy-making was reported at 27 per cent of the colleges. In one out of four colleges there were protests about the draft and about the presence of military recruiters. One out of five colleges noted demonstrations over governmental agency and industrial recruiters on campus.

In a survey in 1965, a similar group of deans was asked to provide the same information about many of the same issues. At that time they reported that Civil Rights was the most frequent cause for student activism. Campus food service ranked second and Vietnam third. Vietnam, then, was cited by one out of five colleges as a cause of organized protests, compared to almost two out of five today.

A comparison of the results of both studies indicates that since 1965 three particular issues have triggered protests with increasing frequency. Organized discontent with dormitory rules was registered at 34 per cent of the colleges, as compared to 27 per cent in 1965.

Student demands for a larger role in campus government increased from 19 to 27 per cent. This past year racial matters, especially demands for studies of Black culture, accounted for demonstrations in 18 per cent of the schools. Three years ago, five per cent of the deans reported student activism over racial issues.

The ETS study also reports that:

• Issues relating to the curriculum, quality of instruction, class size, or faculty involvement seldom sparked student protests. Fifteen per cent of the deans reported protests over curriculum inflexibility, 13 per cent over quality of instruction, three per cent over class size, and two per cent over the limited extent of the senior faculties involved in undergraduate teaching.

• There was substantial variation by size and type of school in the nature and extent of student protests. The large universities in the survey reported more student involvement in almost all issues. Protests over Vietnam occurred at twice as many independent universities as at public colleges and sectarian and career-oriented schools. Draft protests took place at half of the independent universities in the survey, but at no more than 20 per cent of the Catholic, teacher-training, and technical institutions.

• Civil Rights activism among white college students has declined significantly.

This picture of student protests, only partly accurate in itself (since it was compiled by deans of students and did not include spontaneous protests), is likely to change radically this year.

Friday Last Day To File for Degree

Students who plan to graduate Dec. 13 must file an application with the registrar's office by Friday, according to Clifford Constance, University registrar.

To qualify for a degree, a student must have completed "all necessary work and procedures" by the end of this term, he said. All transcripts from other schools must be filed by Nov. 20.

SDS . . .

(Continued from page 1) will climax the day's events. Tickets are \$2 and are available at the EMU main desk or at the door.

A radical film festival, another feature of the week's activities, was presented Tuesday and will be repeated at 6 and 8 p.m. Thursday in the EMU ballroom. Tickets are 50 cents for one showing or 75 cents for all three.

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Conduct Committee Hearing

Group to Debate Dorm Policies

The University policy requiring freshmen to live in dormitories will be considered by the Student Conduct Committee at 7:30 p.m. today in the EMU.

An open hearing on dormitory closing hours will also be continued from last week's meeting. A dormitory has requested 24 hour visiting hours, and the committee is holding the hearings because its decision on the request will set a precedent on closing hours.

The decision by the committee to debate the living-in policy was made when student defender Bruce Brothers brought the case of a freshman girl who may be expelled because she is not able to afford to live in a dorm.

Brothers made his request as an appeal to a decision by a committee of deans requiring the girl to move into the dormitories at the beginning of winter term. If she does not live in a dorm, she will not be allowed to register, he said.

Brothers' opinion was that the decision involved student conduct since failure to comply

with the living-in policy would result in expulsion.

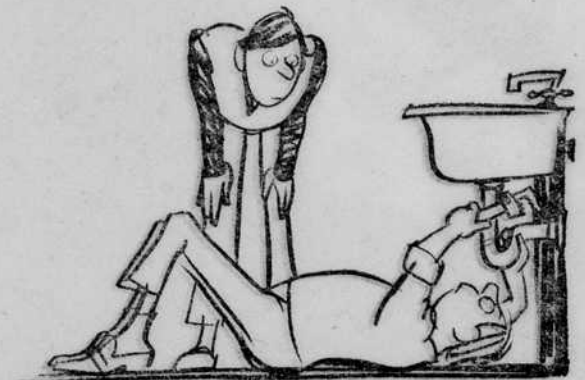
The committee denied the request for appeal on the grounds that there could not be a case until a person was actually sanctioned. The girl's case will be discussed in the hearing on living-in policy, however.

Donald DuShane, dean of students who headed the committee of deans, has said that students are required to live in dorms partially because of the educational experience provided by group living.

He also said the student could live in a dormitory if she would apply for a loan or a dormitory job.

Brothers challenged this decision, saying the living-in policy was discriminatory according to finances, age, and parent's residence, since students may live at home rather than in dormitories.

Also on the agenda is a discussion of an ASUO Senate recommendation that students be given notice of fines issued by the Housing Office.



1. Pipe broken?

No, I'm trying to find where I stashed some dough.



2. That's where you keep your money?

Sometimes I put it in the flower pot.



3. What's wrong with the bank?

I'd only take it right out again.



4. But that's what you're doing now.

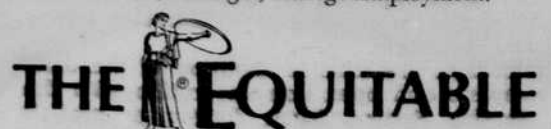
Not quite. The beauty of my system is that I usually can't find where I put it.



5. I think you'd be a lot better off putting some of your dough into Living Insurance from Equitable. It not only gives you and the family you're going to have a lifetime of protection, it also builds cash values you can use for emergencies, opportunities, or even retirement.

I wonder if it could be with the french fries?

For information about Living Insurance, see The Man from Equitable. For career opportunities at Equitable, see your Placement Officer, or write: Lionel M. Stevens, Manager, College Employment.



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'New Politics' Prompts Eugene Political Group

In response to the "new politics" of Senator Eugene McCarthy's campaign, a group of Eugene citizens have formed the Eugene Council for New Politics.

Announcing a convention on Nov. 23 and 24, the council said, "The lesson of 1968 is bitter and clear: participatory democracy requires more than election year involvement. Political education and action must become part of our lives all of the time."

Dave Jackson and Mrs. Barry Siegal are the local chairmen of the council, which is composed of a coalition of McCarthy, the late Sen. Robert Kennedy and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller supporters. The council was formed Tuesday.

The Eugene council will send delegates to the convention, sponsored by the state Council for New Politics, at Reed College in Portland. The convention is open to all Oregon residents. A registrant fee of \$1 will be charged.

The state council will decide if it will be issue-oriented (i.e., war-peace, human rights): its

degree of concern with the political process and electoral reform; its endorsement of candidates and on what level; its scope of concern—national, state or local; and other questions.

The topics for discussion will include an analysis of what existing political organizations lack and how this new organization should function to make up that lack; how the quality of representation in all levels of government can be approved; the possibility and advisability of a national primary; the process by which delegates to the national convention are chosen, and other aspects of the electoral process and means of electoral reform.

The council will also discuss questions of possible affiliation of one of the major political parties or with any national organization.

The Eugene council will sponsor a panel discussion on whether a nuclear power plant should be built in the Eugene area.

Professor Robert Freeman from the biology department is acting chairman.

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