

University's critical needs . . .

For the University specifically, here is a table comparing the University's 1973-75 requests (as approved by the state board), and McCall's recommendations. The figures were released to the Emerald by President Clark Wednesday afternoon:

	University request	McCall recommended	Change
Base Budget	\$49,208,354	\$49,208,354	-0-
Workload increase	\$1,362,726	\$1,254,022	(\$108,704)
Program improvement	\$1,280,182	\$363,572	(\$916,610)
Total 1973-1975			
+Education General	\$51,851,262	\$50,825,948	(\$1,025,314)

+The Education and General Program at the University includes activities in the areas of instruction, academic support (libraries, museums, audio-visual aids), institutional support (administration, physical plant maintenance, security), student support (registrar, placement service, financial aids) and public service.

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The novel portrays a young couple, apparent sole survivors of a world disaster, in unique and controversial manner, to solve society's problems of racism, materialism, and inequalities. It is a spicy, controversial mismatch. Try it! You'll like it!

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objectively and not be treated each biennium under the misleading category of 'program improvement,' Clark said.

McCall's recommended cuts in "program improvement" severely affected the needs for equipment and library books at the University, Clark reported.

"For a decade," he said, "the University has regularly been unsuccessful in securing an adequate amount of these funds."

McCall's total "program improvement" funds recommended for the University were about \$100,000 for 1973-75. Clark said Wednesday, the University would pour that amount of funds specifically to the University's libraries.

Faculty pay raises to bring salary levels up to the level of other schools in the nation were partially not provided for.

McCall recommended a five per cent raise in salaries for 1973-75, in contrast to a state-wide recommendation made by the State Board of Higher Education for increases ranging from 6.23 per cent to 6.5 per cent for the next three bienniums.

The state board recommendation, would "presumably . . . in three bienniums restore us to a median position" with 19 other selected schools in the country, Clark said.

McCall's five per cent recommendation is an amount, Clark said, "that would hold fast to our relatively low place on the totem pole," provided that an assumption for the rate of faculty pay increase at other schools is correct.

Only half of an omnibus package proposal for new buildings at state schools was provided for, leaving the University without new building funds for its Marine Biology Institute at Charleston and for its School of Music. The state board's budget allotted \$60,000 to Charleston and \$1,950,000 for the music school.

The University's need for new building funds, for 1973-75, Clark noted, is "not for future expansion of the University, but for the present level of enrollment."

He said that, because the State Legislative Emergency Board has vetoed plans for two new major instructional and research buildings

authorized by the 1969 State Legislature, the University recommended an alternative "modified and less expensive approach."

Clark emphasized the "serious" needs of the Music School for a new building.

"No construction has taken place there since 1955," he said, "despite the great increase in students. The plant has deteriorated, save for reconstruction of the recital hall, and the facilities are badly overcrowded—requiring even the conversion of storage and toilet space into practice rooms."

Besides the biology institute and music building plans, other new building funds for the University weren't provided in McCall's recommendations.

Such funds would help replace "some 91 buildings—most of them prefabricated houses and apartments moved to the campus just after World War II as temporary residential quarters," Clark said.

"I have heard it said, that for universities, that term means 'temporary' for the first 25 years, and 'permanent' thereafter."

Summing up his remarks on new buildings, Clark said that, under McCall's new building recommendations for 1973-75, the University "will not have regained the level of construction for teaching and research established by the appropriations of the 1969 State Legislature."

Clark said that the University is "deeply appreciative" that McCall's recommendations did not alter the amount of funds needed for the University's basic workload budget.

McCall, in his 1973-75 budget recommendations for the State System of Higher Education—including the University—last week, briefly explained the rationale for his recommendations:

"The recommended budget will essentially maintain the current quality level of (Education and General Program) activities (at state colleges and universities) for a fewer number of students."

"In addition, each institution has received (in the recommendations) some budgetary allowance for physical rehabilitation, additional classified support staff, minority programs, and-or equipment replacement, according to its individual need."

An ode to snow

By DAVE WOODSON
Of the Emerald

Slip . . . slosh . . . sludge . . . slop.

Monday, 6 p.m., United States Weather Bureau: chance of snow flurries tomorrow afternoon or evening.

Snowballs and snowmen, boots and galoshes, scarfs, caps and heavy winter coats.

Tuesday, 8 a.m., United States Weather Bureau: chance of snow, starting in the afternoon, accumulation may total one or two inches. "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas" plays on the radio.

Cold . . . the thermometer dives and the winds whip in from the north, an icy biting wind that chills to the bone.

There are 15 shopping days till Christmas. Outside, the new day is greeted with ominous thick blue-black storm clouds, heavy with the threat of snow. The Willamette Valley is shadowed in a grey hue.

It begins slowly in mid-morning. The first single flakes drift earthward, a gust of wind grabs them and tosses them back upward, they dance in the air and slide to the frozen ground.

Tuesday, noon, United States Weather Bureau: the total accumulation of snow may reach four inches. Hazardous driving warning.

It is coming down in sheets, slapping wetly against people's faces as they trudge slowly, wrapped tightly in warm winter clothing from head to toe.

Class attendance is down.

Boot-clad feet pick their way cautiously along the slippery sidewalks as the snow begins to stick to the ground. Footprints begin to appear in the light layers of snow where hours before the ground had been green with grass.

Students slop into class, shaking the snow from their hair, leaving a wet trail behind them.

There is an eerie glow as darkness falls and car headlights cut through the softly floating flakes.

Inside the lighted building windows, there is a feeling of warmth and intimacy . . . a snowstorm brings people together.

The talk is only of the weather.

How much snow will we get?

How long will it last?

And the snow continues to fall . . . whitewashing the landscape.

Wednesday, 8 a.m., United States Weather Bureau: snow will continue during the morning, tapering off in the afternoon.

"Let it snow, Let it snow, Let it snow," playing on the radio.

Schools are closed and the streets are clogged with youthful sledgers.

Car tires spin against the packed snow, creating a strange melody.

Wednesday, 2 p.m., United States Weather Bureau: the snow should have stopped two hours ago.

But it still falls—in thick blinding sheets.