How to Get Ahead

Moving Closer

It's moving closer.

A fraternity at Oregon State college was put on social probation this week for its pre-initiation ceremony. The fraternity in question was denied social privileges because a student was hurt when struck by a paddle.

The hazing aggravated the student's existing medical condition, and he was treated for one day in the campus infirmary.

Last week, an MIT initiate died during his fraternity's pre-initiation procedures.

How long will it be before it happens here?-(S.R.)

Downright Dangerous

With three deaths from the old killer diphtheria within the state in the last week, a mild panic has been generated among certain students on campus. Others have ignored it completely.

Modern medicine discoveries have pretty much curbed diphtheria's epidemic tendencies, but the disease still crops up occasionally and, according to bacteriology books, runs in five and ten-year cycles in this country.

The student health service has brought large supplies of the material used for Schick tests, to determine whether a person has immunity to the disease. Many students have been to the infirmary to have these tests, but there are still a lot who haven't bothered.

Dr. Fred Miller, head of the health service, has asked all students who have not received a toxoid injection for diphtheria to have a Schick test.

The fact that three persons, two children and one an older woman, have died from the disease soon after its onset bears witness to the fact that, once contracted, a person is in real danger from the disease.

It seems a small thing merely to go and receive one painless treatment to determine susceptibility. Whether it is more a service to oneself or to the campus community to have the Schick tests performed is probably a matter of personal opinion. But we think it constitutes both responsibilities, and a

campus epidemic of the disease would indeed be tragic.

+ EMERALD EDITORIALS

Not that such an epidemic is likely or even probable-but stranger things have happened. As long as the infirmary is prepared for giving large numbers of the tests, and as long as there is no cost for receiving them, it seems downright dangerous not to take advantage of the service. -(A.R.)

Fleeting Russky Fame

Fame seems to be more than fleeting in Russia where the late Joseph Stalin is now the brunt of a public attack by his former underlings. His policies had been questioned before, but had not been directly blasted until last week when First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan sought to dissolve some popular misconceptions about Uncle Joe.

The attack was directed mainly at Stalin's idea of one-man rule. The Kremlin Comrades don't go for this method of running the country any more. They espouse something called "collective leadership."

The reason is obvious. There are too many participants in the struggle to be a one-man ruler, so everybody rules in a kind of uneasy oligarchy. Stalin tried to handpick his successor before he died, but Georgi Malenkov wasn't strong enough to keep his job. So far no one else has been either.

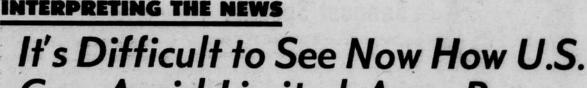
Will one of the current bunch eventually take over? No one can really answer that. Alfred G. Meyer, director of research at Columbia university on the Communist party, explained why in the January issue of Current History. He said:

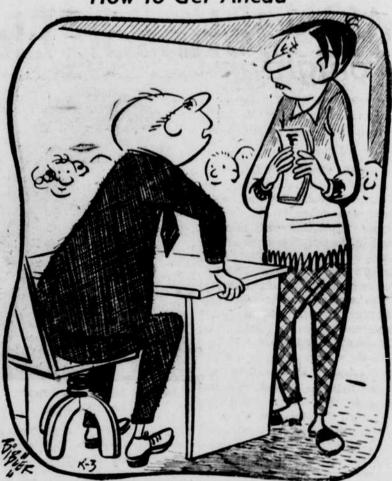
"Stalin could rise because his rivals were inexperienced in the type of party politics in which he was a master ... Stalin's lieutenants, on the other hand, have gone through his political school, and they are only too well aware of each other as rivals for power."

The question is, how many new towns will spring up to join Leningrad and Stalingrad. How about Kruschevgrad, Bulganingrad, Zhukovgrad, or Mikoyangrad? -(J.C.R.)

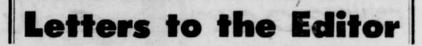
The Daily "E"

... to the senior class for a noble attempt at raising money for the Millrace fund.





"If you really want to improve your daily papers, why don't you drop out of school for a few days?"



Emerald Editor:

An editorial signed "J.C.R." in Monday's Emerald pleads for comment, especially when it is considered that your paper is published on a university campus for consumption by university students.

The gist of the editorial was that political debates are of dubious value inasmuch as the predebate perspective and prejudice of the listeners prevails despite the efforts of the participants. The example employed by your purveyor of public opinion was the Coon-Neuberger debate where admittedly the pertinent facts were "thoroughly discussed."

Perhaps this subtle denunciation of the power of truth would not be so exasperating if it were not for the fact that the same theme was preached on the self-same subject using the same examples in a recent Register-Guard editorial. (So that no unwhose deadline came first).

Is it passe' on a university campus to believe in the power of truth or is this perspective one peculiar to journalists? Perhaps the perspective is one pe-C.R." v culiar to "J tho intend to become a professional journalist. What sort of satisfaction will there be in the career of a newspaperman who believes that the members of the public are not affected by the impact of new fact and new ideas? What benefit is there to anyone based on the philosophy that the function of an editorial

writer is to nurture the prejudices of the subscriber.

Rather than these things I had thought the editor assisted a public crying to know what it should rightly believe about an idea or an issue. And I had though the politician as well as the journalist had both an opportunity and a responsibility to answer the public's cry by waging battle with weapons of the truth-fact and not prejudice, sincere inquire and not presupposed cynicisms.

Edward N. Fadely

Second year Law Student P.S. Perhaps a perusal of Adlai Stevenson's statements of the function of a political party, its candidate and his campaign in the education of the public as to the philosophy and issues involved would not be amiss for the editorial aspirant.



... five years ago ...

The Inter-Dormitory Council recommended to the administration that rushing and pledging be delayed until the beginning of the sophomore year in view

an Avoid Limited Arms Race

By J. M. Roberts **AP News Analyst**

It is hard to see now how the United States can avoid being involved in at least a limited arms race in the Middle East.

Here are some of the factors involved.

As part of the mutual defense program, the United States made a deal last spring to send some tanks and other equipment to Saudi Arabia.

It apparently was part of, or a corollary of, the arrangement by which the United States maintains its great air base at Dhahran.

Soon after this deal Russia made one for the supply of Czech arms to Egypt, major threat against the existence of Israel. The American transaction was not publicized, but the West made much of the Communist attempt to leap-frog into Middle Eastern squabbles.

Israel demanded balancing arms shipments from the West. The United States hesitated, wanting to know, for one thing, whether the balance of power had actually been upset.

Iraq, Pakistan, Britain and Turkey formed the "northern tier" defense group under the Baghdad pact, and Britain immediately increased her arms shipments to Iraq, which however, continued her alignment with other Arab states against Israel, despite the bitter Egyptian attitude toward the Baghdad Pact.

Saudi Arabia, Syria and Egypt signed pacts directed against Israel.

Egypt apparently is sharing her Communist bloc arms with Syria.

More than one reference to the possibility of preventive war has come from Israel, on the grounds that she cannot afford to sit until the Arabs are fully armed. There are about two million Israelis, 40 million Arabs.

With the ship about to sail, the President heard of the Arabian tank deal and held it up for nearly two days. In the end an American agreement was recognized as an American agreement - and, presumably, Dhahran was recognized as Dhahran.

Israel is now redoubling her efforts.

The situation is complicated

by the fact that Britain has continued to sell carefully doled arms to both sides. Presumably, she could, if the United States asked her help, step up sales to Israel. But Israel wants more than arms, and more than a mutual assistance agreement with Britain, France and the United States, who are already committed to guarantee her borders.

It looks very much as though she wants the appearance of borders - compounding violations of the United Nations truce-the United States is unwilling.

The chances are good, however, that Israel is going to get some quid for the Arabian quo, and that America's troubles in the Middle East are beginning to multiply.

the deferred living plan.

... ten years ago ...

The first International Festival, sponsored by the YWCA and YMCA, was held.

... fifteen years ago ...

Oregon's 'student union' bill was expected to pass in the state senate, according to C.D. Byrne, secretary to the state board of higher education.



approval of her policies which American arms shipments would give. Since those policies in-clude retalitation against Arab activities along the disputed

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