

Oregon Daily EMERALD

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What Did You Get Last Term?

Grades are out - - individual grades, the honor roll, pledge grades, house grades. Some of us are happy, some are not. Few are indifferent. Some of our fall term colleagues are not with us this term.

Over a hundred freshmen women with a 3.0 GPA or better will be honored soon by Mortar Board at a Smarty Party. Others are begrudgingly starting a term of nightly study table.

Winter term is nearly a week old. Yet, "What did you get last term?" meaning, of course, nothing but your GPA, is still heard all over campus.

Grades seem to mean a lot to Oregon students. To some they mean staying in school or not. Others strive for an honor roll GPA. Evidently 39 students aspired for a 4.0 last term - - and not in vain.

But what else do grades mean? Oh, maybe wasting time on a snap course or two to help your GPA. Or maybe leaving that fascinating history book so that you can pass a midterm in another course. Or skipping a lecture or concert you had vowed you would attend. Or maybe never even taking time to develop an interest in the University's extracurricular educational and cultural opportunities. All because you must study.

Granted, making grades is not the sole or even primary, in many cases, reason involved here. Poor organization of time, activities, yielding to influence from the crowd - - all play a big role. But, "Have to study. Gotta make a B in this course - -" is as common a rationalization as any

for making any of the above sacrifices.

But far more serious than these individual sacrifices is their grand total. We're letting our concern for grades completely overshadow the primary purpose for our being here: learning. We make grades good enough to satisfy our own conscience or University requirements and then think we're getting a college education. In our pursuit of grades we are defying the University to fulfill its function.

Let's make an effort to reverse this. Let's start daring that GPA to keep us from taking the great course we've heard is such a "bear," or from getting the best prof in the department even though we're afraid our grades might suffer. Let's dare it to keep us from taking extra time to dig into the meat of our favorite course; from going to hear the Tuesday assemblies and the Browsing Room lectures.

We'll be doing ourselves and our alma mater a favor. We'll be letting the University of Oregon do what it is well able to do: pass on to us a great wealth of knowledge and give us a never-ending desire to learn more. This hunger for knowledge won't be satisfied by a favorable grade in a course or by a college diploma. It will be a healthy, humble type of curiosity, always with us. And the continual satisfying of this curiosity will enable us to live fuller, richer lives and more beneficially to serve each other.

Only then will "What did you get last term?" connote what it should: "What did you learn?" (M.M.)

U.S. Mid-East Hope: Peace with Honor

America's latest instrument of national policy, put forth last weekend by President Eisenhower, offers much food for thought on the latest international problem, the Middle East crisis.

Ike's policy calls for as drastic a step as the employment of United States troops in the Mideast area to halt further Russian encroachment into the area. But indicated in the policy are many other points less apparent.

To begin with, the U.S. has helped to patch the differences between itself and the traditional partners of Britain and France. Those powers were throttled in their military action in Suez by pressure from Washington and the UN.

Now we have solidified our backing of our friends; this by joining in a common cause against the obviously greater danger of the imperialistic Russian bear.

Curiously, it may have been a moral obligation for the U.S. government to step in so strongly now in the crisis. Some have suggested that the refusal of America to go along with Nasser on the Aswan dam construction triggered the dictator's seizure of the canal, to save face with his Arab followers.

At any rate, the United States policy is a significant one. It is clearly meant as a preventive measure, but provides a powerful "cure" for another uprising. The contemplation of another Korea is not pleasant, but

it would be hoped that strong words may hold off much stronger action.

The United States has hoped to secure a temporary foothold of prestige in the Middle East gained as a result of its action in calling for Anglo-French withdrawal. It must be easily seen by the Egyptians that America has no designs on the area beyond keeping the peace.

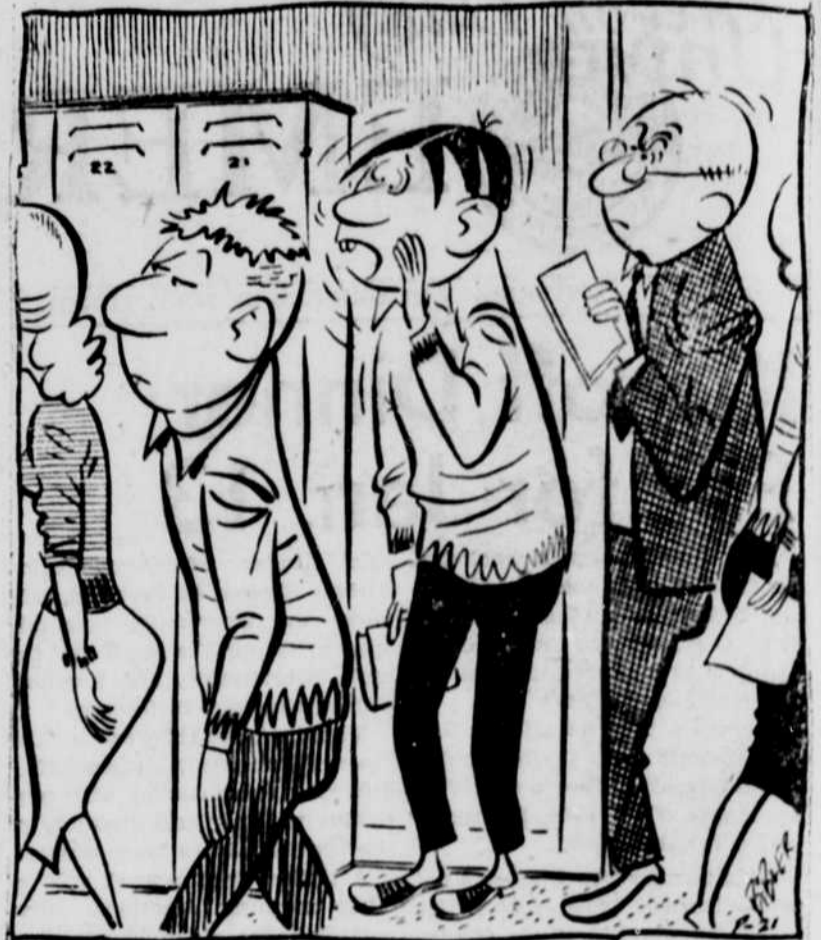
Underlying the problem is perhaps the real cause of trouble in the area—the Israeli question. The U.S. has supported Israel generally in the past but the future bears watching.

Our policy-makers will undoubtedly have their hands full with the power-hungry Nasser for many years, unless a coup eliminates him as it did the former Egyptian leader Naguib several years ago.

But the policy against further aggression in the touchy Suez area—obviously aimed at Russia—has served to at least issue notice to the world of the American hope—peace with honor. Words have not always done the job, but President Eisenhower has promised more than words for Mideast intruders.

As all policies, the new Eisenhower Doctrine must be tested by time. Unfortunately the sound policies go largely unnoticed because of their quiet efficiency and lack of attention. This policy, we hope, contains such promise. (A.J.)

Oops!



PHGSS— DID OLE MUSCLE-MOUTH TAKE ROLL TODAY?!

Interpreting the News

Ike's Mid-East Proposal Only Outline for Program

By JAMES MARLOW
AP News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration, faced with the necessity of taking some kind of leadership in the Middle East where the British and French have been discredited, has acted dramatically but vaguely.

The President went before Congress Saturday with what has been called a program but which is really an outline for a program. And, for the most part, it was not new.

Its vagueness raised questions which may keep the Russians guessing. The questions will also keep Congress and the public guessing until Eisenhower's aides answer some of them.

Nevertheless, since action is needed at this time, and since some action seems better than drifting, Congress will probably approve some of what Eisenhower has asked. Time and events will show whether his judgment was good or bad.

This country has given the Middle East economic aid. Eisenhower asked Congress to increase it. But how it will be used he didn't say. At this time he probably doesn't know since it isn't clear what Middle Eastern nation wants it or would accept it.

He told Congress he wants to give Middle Eastern countries military assistance—arms—and this idea is not new although Secretary of State Dulles has been hemming and hawing for months about giving that area arms.

He held off giving Egyptian President Nasser arms until Nasser got them from Russia. He wouldn't sell arms to Israel but left the door open for American allies to supply the Israelis, which they did. He let tanks go to Saudi Arabia.

Last Feb. 4 Dulles said this country "does not exclude the possibility of arms sales" to Israel and the Arab states "when it will preserve peace." Arms for pro-Western countries

in the area, like Turkey and Iraq, may preserve peace.

But what assurance will the Eisenhower administration want from other Middle Eastern nations that any arms they get will be used only for defense or to prevent rebellion? He didn't say.

He asked Congress for approval beforehand to use American forces in the Middle East to help any nation which asked for it to stop "overt aggression" by a nation controlled by international communism.

Did he really need this stand-by authority because of some emergency of which the general public doesn't know? Or did he ask it simply as a psychological jolt to the Russians and Middle East Communists? Almost certainly the latter.

There is no indication, unless the administration has information withheld from the public, that Russia intends an attack anywhere. Then what "overt" aggression was Eisenhower talking about? He didn't say.

But except for the economic help intended to stabilize Middle Eastern nations, and arms to quell rebellion, he offered no plan at all for what seems a far more immediate danger in the area: Take-over by the Communists from within a country.

It is when he spoke of the United Nations that the President was truly vague: He said any action he took on using armed forces would be "subject to the overriding authority of the United Nations' Security Council."

What does that mean? Hardly that he'd ask the council beforehand for permission to use American forces against Communist aggression when Russia sits on the council and could veto such a request.

What he probably means is that the United States would act first and talk to the Security Council second. But this gives the Soviets the privilege of announcing the same thing about what they would call capitalist aggression in some area.

Where does this leave the United Nations? The council is supposed to decide what is and what isn't aggression.