As We Begin:
A Loyalty Oath

I have a loyalty higher than that I once had to the State News. That, in essence, is why I am no longer with the State News and why I have initiated publication of "The Paper."

Perhaps it is not well to begin publication on a negative tone—"anything the State News can do we can do better"—but in a very real sense there is "The Paper" simply because there was such a crying need for it.

"You shall have no loyalty above the State News."

The quote is from the "State News Commandments" (see Best-Laid-Plans Department, page 2), issued this year as a guide to behavior of staff members.

Charles C. Wells is reported to have told his staff—that which remained of it—just after the resignations of his four assistant editors recently that they should retain no loyalty to him or to any other person working on the State News. Rather, he said, their loyalty should go to the newspaper itself, to the concept of publishing something every class day.

The (former) staff member who asked if the newspaper did not in fact consist also of the people running it is said not to have received an answer.

This newspaper hopes to provide an answer to her question. "The Paper" is indeed the sum of its parts; it is as good as the people who make it. With as much modesty as the situation allows, we feel we are "better" than our daily rival, and likely to improve steadily as more people on campus become aware of the State News' deficiencies and inconsistencies. We seek to create an organization of unashamedly confident, critical, sincere talent, and with it to publish a newspaper (a magazine, if you prefer) which will be a credit to the community from which it emanates.

We hope to make it possible, even desirable and exciting, to express on paper intelligent thoughts about things of concern to people at Michigan State University. We are interested in politics, in social studies, in the arts, in creative writing, in intelligent commentary, and most of all in presenting all sides of the issues discussed.

We have a higher loyalty than merely to getting our publication out on time, although we will attempt soon to go on a weekly schedule and stay there.

Our higher loyalty is to the practice of imaginative, creative, thoughtful journalism.

We will not run a machine for processing copy which can run without people.

Our plans sound ambitious, and that is intentional. We have a loyalty to the idealism on which the best journalism ever practiced has been based. We hope unabashedly to be a forum for ideas, a center for debate, a champion of the common man, a thorn in the side of the powerful. We hope to inspire thought, to attract good writing, to train newcomers in the ways of the press. We hope to be all places at once, to be all good things to all good men, to answer before they are asked all the questions a reader might have.

We hope never to become so sure of our position and so unaware of our real job that we will concentrate merely on putting out a paper. When we publish "The Paper" each week, we intend to challenge our readers to consider ours a serious publication.

And we intend to do all this in a spirit of editorial independence for which there is hardly a model on this campus. We may submit organizationally to the requirements of the university, but our editorial policies will be strictly our own. Only in this way can we and our readers have any faith that "The Paper" is a genuine example of responsible journalism.

We hope most sincerely that our attempt to prove the value of independence will be a satisfying one, and that we will keep alive the interest, enthusiasm and imagination of our readers.

It is for this hope that we reserve our highest loyalty.

—MICHAEL KINDMAN
The State News Fiasco: A CAUSE WITHOUT REBELS

By MICHAEL KINDMAN
November 23, 1965

The rebellion is over, so to speak, and things are back to normal, but a little more offensive than ever. That's about the total effect of the protest walkout last week of four of the State News' five editors and its administration reporter; they have only themselves and the Establishment to blame.

Not only does there appear no real prospect of an improved State News resulting from the staff shuffle, but the sins of omission and commission of the first year of its operation. Alas, the people involved in the dispute were no more aware of their purpose or conscious of political values than the power structure against which they played at rebelling. And so, the State News keeps rolling along, merely lacking, at this point, Jim Sterba, Richard Schwartz, Larry Mog, Linda Rockey, David Hanson, and a few others.

The State News is not censored, at least not in any way you can put a finger on. There's just a kind of dull hurt when a staff conflict is resolved by a pronouncement from the advisor, or when you are working at "press" and see a story or editorial pulled because... or when you see the editor and advisor making plans -- and you never quite know what made which decision first.

Louis J. Berman is there, as general manager. His presence -- authorized in various accounts by either the Board of Student Publications, President Hannah or the Board of Trustees -- is a thing you get used to. He runs the show; he gives you advice on many more things than simply libel, he tells you when you're getting a promotion, he pays the bills. The editor, depending on his personality, either goes around talking to the staff, sits biting his lips and tersely answering questions, or reigns over the office from his glass-walled cubicle. Charles C. Wells reigns, but Berman runs the show.

That's a walkout was needed, to bring to the surface the dull hurt every staff member feels -- to make the operation of the State News a matter of serious discussion, to raise in public the questions of ownership in the leadership structure.

But the walkout that was staged was an utter failure, and leaves the State News more snugly and snugly secure than ever. At least that's the way it looks now, the day after Wells' "explanation" and Sterba's virtual apology appeared in the newspaper.

Sterba admitted he was in effect wrong, or at least not nearly so right as other defenders of freedom of the press have believed. Wells admitted, on the other hand, that HE had been right all along, and that he and Berman were in perfect agreement on the wisdom of holding off publication of the Schiff documents.

In essence, Wells and Sterba agree: the State News is an okay newspaper, even if it is improvable. Neither one wants to change it much, and Sterba according to one story spoke of his amendment to the letter about publishing the Schiff documents as he was when he walked out. One gets the impression, in fact, that he wouldn't do it again, and, by implication, that the editors who walked out with him might not walk out again either.

We regret that we are not able to offer here more specific in-depth analysis of the events, or to help pay the costs of printing said pages, will be light on this issue for his own benefit." "If we only want to do what we think is best for the News," said Sterba, "we don't need anyone using this issue for his own benefit."

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Food In History And The Future

By George A. Borgstrom

THE FUTURE TASK

If the world had given more attention to feeding the hungry, it would not take a dozen billion dollars more than to blowing it up or exploiting it for profiteering we could all have been the beneficiaries. What decides the future is really what the farmer can put in his pot, or, as Herbert Hoover put it, the proportions of bread and meat the diet of the famines of all countries. The great challenge to mankind is in effect to restore the protein front of mankind—now so badly battered and broken through. The major shortcoming of this task is presently seriously underated.

Do we have the valor of implementing a realistic program and vociferously demanding a return to reality? All food forces would become so formidable annihilating that peace would stand out as the sole remaining choice. We have in effect long ago reached this point. The world desperately needs a New Deal for mankind. Our priorities are mistaken. To close our accounts short of the main entry—food—is false bookkeeping. Without food in adequate amount and of the right kind there will be no future for man worth living. Even with both commodities the world would have more than 200 million more in Latin America within 15 years from now and 400 million more within 30 years, and yet we have not managed to provide adequately for more than half of the 220 million now living there. The simple truth is that we require a world-wide practice of family planning. But yet our feeding task will remain formidable, and this in the immediate future. We need besides global extensive population control as we now envisage of our equanimous alter-
atives: nuclear annihilation or universal suffocation. If we are going to reap immeasurable reward, we are forced to revise in a radical way the priority list of mankind. It is worth noting that almost no plant products are accessible to the human gastric sys-

THE LOSING RACE

Food production in the world is lagging behind population. We are losing the race between the baby crop and the grain crop and the lag is in the hungry world. The well-fed are producing more and eating better.

We like to think this is due to our greater efficiency, superior technology and legendary thriftiness. All this is true, but it is not the whole truth. More decisive is the fact that in the great lottery of mankind Western man was the winner, being allotted so much greater basic resources in land, water and forests.

Yet we assume they should be able to pull them-

off their burgeoning populations and re-
mover hunger. This would require a quadrupling of the agricultural production in 30 years—far exceeding anything we have managed anywhere in the world under most ideal conditions, not to speak of the capital requirements.

THE PESSIMISTIC PURSUIT

Assurances of future abundance do not gain in credulity by being reiterated by censors, whether red or black, by commissars or popes. The forces of hunger, the fact that in the great lottery of mankind Western man was the winner, being allotted so much greater basic resources in land, water and forests.

But to what extent are we justified in thinking that even our present level of production is adequate to ensure the future supply of food?

IT IS AT MOMENTS AFTER I HAVE DREAMED

it is at moments after i have dreamed
it is at moments after i have dreamed
of the rare entertainment of your eyes, when (being too fancy to i have deemed
with your peculiar mouth my heart made wise; at moments when the glassy darkness holds
the genuine apparition of your smile (it was through tears always) and silence moulds
such strangeness was as mine a little while;

moments when my once more illustrious arms are filled with fascination, when my breast
wears the intolerable brightness of your charms;

a one pierced moment whiter than the rest

turning from the tremendous lie of sleep

i watch the roses of the day grow deep.

repeating that in effect is our dilemma: the

queues have become over-lengthy and their numbers can already be counted in the hundreds of millions, even billions, and are ominously lengthening at a ter-

rifying rate—65 additional millions reporting at the
dinner tables. Yet, we keep up our Mock Play—pre-
tending everything is all right, or easily could be brought
under control.

PROCESSING—A KEY FUNCTION

Food history is, contrary to the overruling number of writers, not exclusively the creation of agriculture. Agricultural production is in effect of little avail if what we have produced cannot be stored, preserved

and processed.

For far too long this has been dimmed to man, general, to the historian, as well as to the food

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ASMSU Tries Harder

Student Government – Up From The Sandbox

By WILLIAM PRITCHARD

There is a new student government here. That is, if you are willing to accept that there have been previous student governments.

The most important task facing the Associated Students of Michigan State University is to prove they are, in fact, the associated students of Michigan State University.

This new-born government must be viewed with a certain amount of both skepticism and cautious optimism:

Skepticism, because the history of MSU’s student governments is one of little accomplishment;

Optimism, because ASMSU members seem willing to take it beyond the realm of Water Carnival.

Already ASMSU has shown some initiative in its run-in with the University administration over taxes and a student radio station.

This is not to say that the criterion for student government effectiveness is solely opposition to the administration, but ASMSU does show some spirit and promises at least to be more than an arm of the administration.

There is one quite important drawback about ASMSU. That is that its Student Board, the 13-member legislative body, is not equitably representative of the student body.

Some board members represent more students than others; thus, their votes have a larger backing and they can draw, theoretically, from a wider range of ideas.

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This disparity could only be solved by again restructuring the government and dividing the student population into districts with equal numbers, an unwieldy task at best.

The present structure is a compromise between an expedient system and one which insures one vote for one man. Six Student Board members are at-large, four of them elected and the other two appointed by the other board members.

The remaining seven members are leaders of the seven residence-unit governing groups. The constituency of each of these seven depends on the number of people in their particular type of living unit.

ASMSU’s main problem is the student apathy which is common to most campuses and quite pronounced at MSU.

Part of this apathy is due to the transiency of students who, for the most part, are only here for four years or less and figure they need not bother with student government.

Part is due to a feeling apartness from student governments—which previously were effectively nonexistent.

A great part of the apathy stems from students’ lack of interest in anything beyond the scope of studies and the weekend date.

Coupled with apathy, the “in loco parentis” atmosphere of Michigan State presents ASMSU with a formidable job if it intends to make anything of itself.

“We’re not 13 people sitting up here to put on TV shows and pep rallies,” said Frannie Frei, member-at-large of the Student Board.

“I won’t do that. We want a say in policy-making. “As a member-at-large you have to have some concept of student opinion,” she said. “It’s very hard to do when student opinion is uninformed. Then it involves what you would think would be good for the students. But you can’t go too far either way. You have to find a balance.

Unanimity is almost always an indication of servitude.

—Charles de Remusat

“Both the administration and the student government are reaching for cooperation.” Miss Frei said. “It involves both sides reaching for the same goals.”

Student government began here in 1908 as an activity-coordinating body, Webb Martin, Student Board vice-chairman, said.

Now it is consulted and asked to formulate policies.

We have the responsibility of bringing strong student opinion up before the administration, he said.

“Students should participate actively in University policy-making.”

“Student government should have the responsibility of making recommendations and reviews of all-university policy,” Martin said.

Louis Hekhuis, director of student activities and an advisor to student government, views ASMSU as part of a team.

“The student government is not the university,” he said. “The Administration is not the university, the faculty is not the university. They all are.”

Hekhuis said there are some areas of university business which require an expert knowledge, such as the hiring of professors, and cannot be handled by a student government.

He said the administration would go to ASMSU for advice on academic questions.

However, the student government is not expert enough to decide on matters such as courses and review of faculty, Hekhuis said, or on the administrative and business functions of the university.

In matters concerning students, such as student organizations, the student government does have a competent function, Hekhuis said.

The administration seems willing to let ASMSU handle student activities, to a limited degree, but is not yet about to let the government have an effective voice beyond chartering student organizations and setting up Water Carnival.

It remains to be seen whether those members of ASMSU who want a bigger voice will keep up their push for it.

Two roads diverge in the woods for ASMSU—the well-beaten path to ineffectiveness or the untrodden one which leads to a strong voice in university affairs.
The author of this column is a dormitory “coordinator” for the Committee for Student Rights in East Holmes Hall. He is a new member of CSR this year, and was not involved in its early formation.—The Editors.

By DAVID FREEDMAN

Organizations change character. In a university, the quality rather than the quantity of a student organization changes rapidly; members of a community the size of MSU alter their opinions, graduate, or drop out and, as a consequence, the ranks of student organization shrink. The CSR lost supporters constantly during a school year. It is the purpose of this article to delineate and criticize some of the changes that have taken place within a comparatively recently formed student group, the Committee for Student Rights.

CSR was the manifestation on the MSU campus of the tension between the “New Left” and the “New Right” that has resulted in a student protest movement. It has been argued that the phenomenon of this (apparently lamentable) turbulence is merely cyclical: that is, the same atmosphere of student unrest that existed during the period immediately after World War II is now budding up again. Whether or not this criticism is valid has no direct bearing on CSR—but the formation of CSR as a student protest movement is directly indicative of the dissatisfaction rampant in today’s college campuses. Yet, it cannot be said that such unrest was the immediate mechanism which resulted in the birth of CSR. It took the disillusioned, the frustrated, and perhaps the misfit. Why? Various reasons have been proposed: because MSU had never before had an effective student protest movement; because some fringe activity has become a comparatively liberal administration in terms of “in loco parentis” and MSU did not; because the radicals had no organization to retreat to when they stepped off the administration’s toes; because misfits love the company of other misfits. All of these may have been contributing factors, and all of them were elements hovering in the vicinity of the birth of CSR. The CSR steering committee as it was originally set up at the beginning of winter term, 1965, was composed of about twenty students, many in Honors College or graduate school, who felt the time was ripe (if not already long overdue) for a committee for student rights. Shortly afterward, the committee was opened to the whole university. CSR quite early in its development attracted a varied following; reactions were mixed but sympathy was high. A petition to liberalize housing regulations garnered 4,200 signatures in less than a week. Later, there were library sit-ins and rallies, several civil actions (which now are currently pending)吻less not too long complacent, and numerous discussion groups and teach-ins. Somewhere along the line from inception to fall term, 1965, CSR changed. This year, CSR’s latent paranoia has become full-blown “grass roots” organization to keep the student movement continuously revitalized, this is valid.

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We Need All The Camp We Can Get

Since this article was written, David Hanson has separated himself from the State News. His resignation had nothing to do with his critical endeavors; his superiors did not disapprove of his work. After due consideration, we have decided that the following article is still relevant. Though Hanson is gone, his tradition lingers on in the State News.

The editor's Note on the page read in part, "The task for censure of his reviews and more objective coverage by someone else. When we read these appeals we can't help wonder if they are asking for more objective reviews by someone who agrees with them.

Critical reviews are not screened for accuracy. They represent the opinionated evaluation of the reviewer, hence the byline. . . . Nevertheless we welcome criticism of Hanson's reviews and so does he. So here goes!"

("Opinionated" means "holding unreasonably or obstinately to one's own opinions," and I can only apply the editor's choice of words, though I can't help but wonder, as they say, whether it was intentional.

The State News is so paternally benevolent about the whole thing that I hesitate to speak up, for fear that they will put me, too, on the head and "welcome," my quaint objections to Hanson's manifest incompetence as a reviewer.

But "here goes!"

I have not attended any of the popular entertainment programs; my comments will be confined to Hanson's film reviews.

As this is written, Hanson has reviewed 13 films: three of these, "Billie" and "Harvey" and "Fireman, Fireman," I have seen 11. Two of them, "The Secret of My Success" and "Return from the Ashes," were by common agreement worthless.


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For Those In The Know, Culture Is Still Cheap
By ELLEN HERSCHER

Although tuition costs have not risen in the last few years, upperclassmen are aware that being educated at MSU is much more expensive than it used to be, and increased student government taxes and library fines show this trend.

For most students, a bicycle or bus pass is now a basic item, and for those who feel education consists of more than getting to class, the expenses are multiplied. There are club dues, University Theatre, and the popular entertainment series; even the Lecture-Concert Series is no longer effectively free. The Film Society is a welcome bargain compared to the rising prices in Lansing area theatres, and the occasional film at Hillel—an anachronism—are a God-send.

But in spite of this bleakly capitalistic cultural picture, there are still some extremely worthwhile, though less well known, free activities. For the student short on time, most of these also have the advantage of being available at all times, and can be appreciated in brief periods.

Those music lovers who dislike having to pay to see the Marching Band, this fall have enjoyed watching the prints in the Union corridors, Kresge Art Center always has exhibits of interest. The present display of collages is fun, if one doesn't strain himself seeking profundity. They range from purity and simplicity in form and color to near-Dadaism, and I think any personality will feel an inexplicable empathy for at least one of these works.

The Nigerian bronzes, on permanent display, are delightful and expressive little gnomes, and form a fascinating demonstration of life in another culture. Especially appealing is the man who holds by the arm the child he has just slain, while the child's spirit perches on his shoulder.

The MSU Museum is one of the most exciting—and overlooked—-institutions on this campus. A room per visit is recommended for those with limited time, but it is almost impossible to leave once you have begun.

The outstanding exhibit at present is the full-scale model of a nineteen century shop, complete with flying-paper, pickle barrel, stuffed moose, advertisements for chewing tobacco, and a cigar store Indian. In the afternoons, you can hear a cylindrical recording of "The Crucible," sung by an unknown tenor, and played on an early "morning glory" Victrola. The museum staff is now working on a collection of weapons display, including a reconstruction of a medieval armorer's shop.

All these activities offer more than just a chance of more than getting to class, the expenses are multiplied. There are club dues, University Theatre, and the popular entertainment series; even the Lecture-Concert Series is no longer effectively free. The Film Society is a welcome bargain compared to the rising prices in Lansing area theatres, and the occasional film at Hillel—pardon the pun—are a God-send.

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Those music lovers who dislike having to pay to see the Marching Band, this fall have enjoyed watching the prints in the Union corridors, Kresge Art Center always has exhibits of interest. The present display of collages is fun, if one doesn't strain himself seeking profundity. They range from purity and simplicity in form and color to near-Dadaism, and I think any personality will feel an inexplicable empathy for at least one of these works.

The Nigerian bronzes, on permanent display, are delightful and expressive little gnomes, and form a fascinating demonstration of life in another culture. Especially appealing is the man who holds by the arm the child he has just slain, while the child's spirit perches on his shoulder.

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The outstanding exhibit at present is the full-scale model of a nineteen century shop, complete with flying-paper, pickle barrel, stuffed moose, advertisements for chewing tobacco, and a cigar store Indian. In the afternoons, you can hear a cylindrical recording of "The Crucible," sung by an unknown tenor, and played on an early "morning glory" Victrola. The museum staff is now working on a collection of weapons display, including a reconstruction of a medieval armorer's shop.

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"Hey, why are you sitting there like that? What does it mean?" I also realized how essentially meaningless this and so openly his knee bobs like a yoyo, he darts at each sound, listens to all conversations at once, seems to enjoy he resembles an Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting "Hey, why are you sitting there like that? What does it mean?" became exposed to the incessant gluts of hungry folk who beset the above quotes are from a lead guitarist. MGM idea of a Romantic Poet representatives of major news periodicals and teenage fan mags. "I don't have to prove anything to anyone. Those people who dig me know where I'm at— I don't have to come on to them; power while calypso dancers leap and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting and he was a warm Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot sitting . . .