

THE PAPER

Vol. I No. 5

East Lansing, Michigan, February 3, 1966

10 cents

BRAVE NEW MSU

University Planners Face The Future

By CHAR JOLLES

A moratorium on all university activities, during which time the university would reflect on its present state of being, was proposed in "The Paper" last term by Robert L. Wright.

The closest we ever came to such a moratorium was in January, 1959, when President Hannah charged the Committee on the Future of the University with the complete evaluation of MSU.

The committee's report cleared the ground for nothing short of revolution.

Published in summer, 1959, the committee's report "was received with enthusiasm by the faculty," according to an administrative bulletin.

Apparently, the report dealt with the problems of increased enrollment, limited faculty and financial resources, and the "explosion of knowledge." Although the report itself did not propose concrete solutions, it triggered a series of curricular guidelines that eventually wound up under the title of Educational Development Program (EDP).

EDP, a division of the provost's office, is designed to cope with these problems of mass education.

When EDP first appeared in February, 1963, it was not so well-received by the faculty, according to an EDP report. The Ford Foundation, on the other hand, applauded EDP and in July, 1964, granted a modest \$440,000 for a three-year continuation of MSU's efforts to cope with a projected 40,000 undergraduates.

(Ford grants usually reach into the millions, but only for private or church-related institutions.)

The MSU grant came out of the foundation's Special Program in Education, which was established six years ago to encourage long-range planning in universities and colleges.

Potential recipients of the Ford grants are asked "to prepare far-reaching improvement plans encompassing the total institution." These

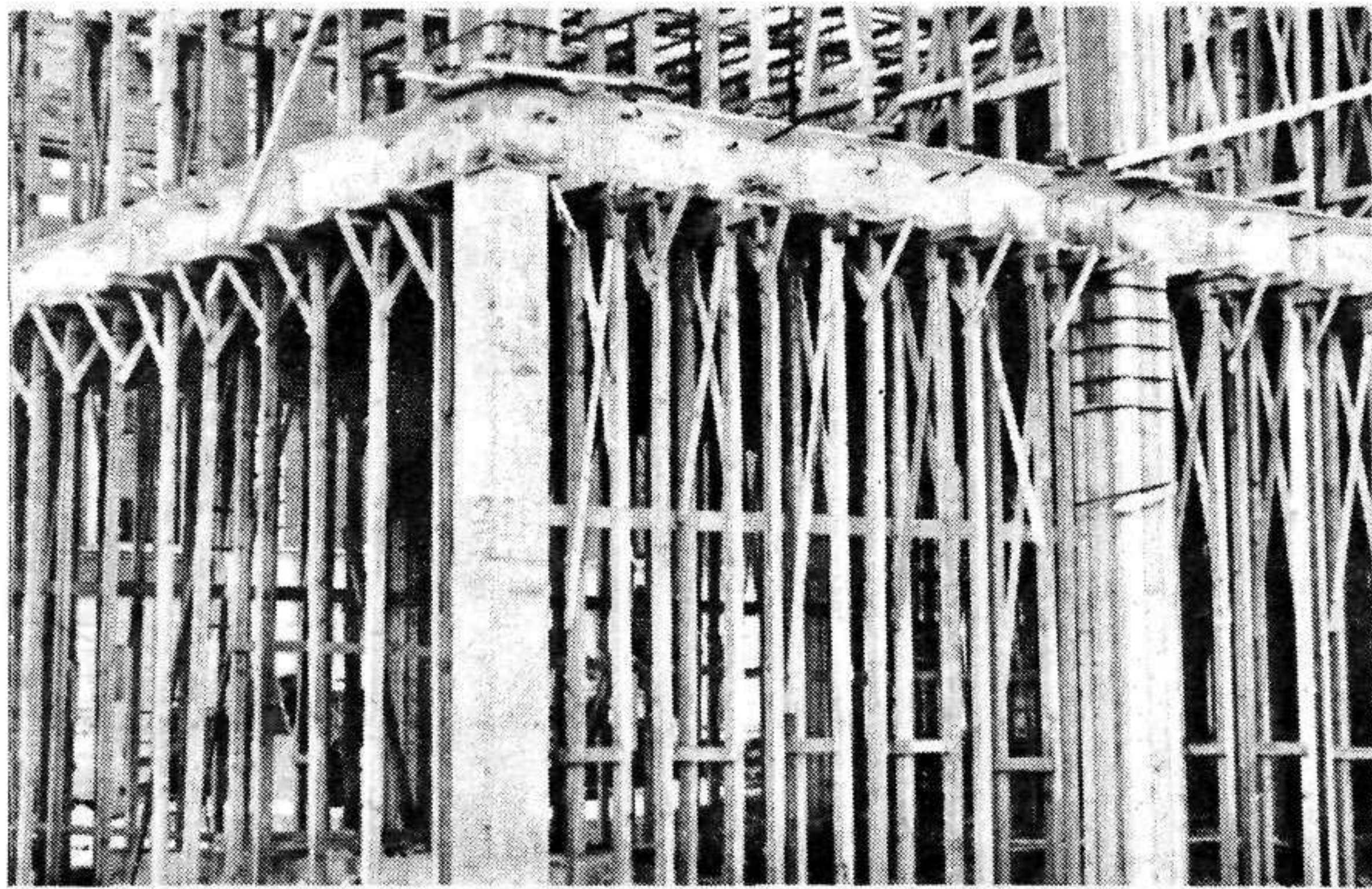


Photo by Howard Harrison

A Construction Site

plans include 10-year budgets, the improvement of the calibre of students, faculty and research, the physical plant and its relation to the projected academic program.

"The planning by each of the recipient universities has been characterized as one of the most thorough and severe processes in the history of higher education." (from a report from the Ford Foundation, December, 1964.)

This thorough and severe process is nothing short of classroom revolution, experimentation caused by the pressure of numbers. Terry Ferrer, education editor for the New York Herald Tribune, wrote last year:

"This burgeoning student expansion and shrinking college faculty makes it imperative--and more or less inevitable--that the colleges and universities try new methods of solving their crisis. Whether by more use of such hardware as television and teaching machines, new colleges and new college organizations, more independent study, or a longer academic year plus a shorter academic life for each student, higher education will be pushed into new experiments at an accelerating pace."

Thus MSU's "moratorium" of 1959 cleared the ground for radical educational changes, some already realized, some yet projected; specifically, a 100 per cent increase in the use of televised instruction by 1967; more

and more student contact with technological self-teaching devices; more graduate assistants to serve as liaisons between faculty members and students; standardized machine-graded examinations wherever feasible; more credits attainable by examination; more credits for fewer class meetings.

Mounting numbers of high school graduates--which almost doubled in Michigan between 1962 and 1965--necessitate these new directions in higher education. What could possibly justify the admission of hordes of students and subsequent standardization and overcrowding?

President Hannah and the Ford Foundation have repeatedly answered, "society's demands."

"This is a very complicated society that we've developed, and it not only takes more nuclear engineers and physicists and chemists and mathematicians and teachers, but it also takes a great many more people with the kinds of training that colleges and universities provide to make this complicated society operate," President Hannah said in an interview printed in U.S. News and World Report (Jan. 21, 1963).

Aspirations toward a fat Gross National Product and a smoothly running bureaucracy, then, are the forces behind higher education in America today. These aims, accepted without question as "society's needs," justify EDP.

Added Henry T. Heald, president of the Ford Foundation, "The needs of American society, together with the demands placed on the United States by nations looking to it for leadership, call for uncommon advance in the number and quality of educated men and women. Each region of the nation needs more universities of excellence and national stature. . . .

"Science and technology are wiping out unskilled jobs and creating

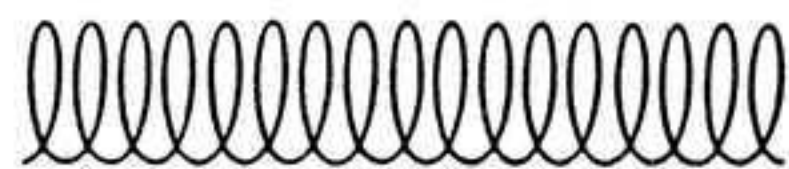
a new demand for men and women with advanced training. The complexity of modern life--not only in industry but in government, the professions, and other areas of human activity--places a premium on well-educated, talented people." (from a report from the foundation, December, 1964.)

The ultimate aim of education for President Hannah and the Ford personnel is "a better standard of living." As Hannah put it: "The only way we can produce an increasing standard of living indefinitely (is) by increasing the average productivity of all the people," or else, "the Western way or the American way . . . could be in trouble."

The ultimate aim of the university is to provide specialized personnel to engineer our nation.



Photo by Howard Harrison



O Tempora IO Mores! Department: Two signs recently appeared side by side, in different handwriting, on the West Fee bulletin board:

1) "Reward \$5.00 for boots, shoes, and sunlamp left on curb by West Fee (in box)."

2) "For Sale! SPECIAL! Boots, shoes, and sunlamp all in one box. \$6.00."

inside

p. 2	editorial
p. 3	sockol, abortion
p. 5	music, theatre
p. 6	classified ads
p. 6, 7	rejoinders
p. 8	"faces"

This is the second article in Miss Jolles' series studying educational developments at MSU.--The Editors.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
2-7/8¢ PAID
East Lansing, Mich.
Permit No. 52

EDITORIAL

Publications Board: Not Doing The Job

Continuing its intermittent practice of exposing bureaucratic tangles at Michigan State, "The Paper" this week will consider the Board of Student Publications. One of the lesser-known of the bureaucratic bottlenecks of the university, the Board of Student Publications nevertheless exercises a large and growing influence over a topic of concern to many.

Relatively new to the debate on campus behavior and freedoms, the Board of Student Publications until recently did little more than meet once a year to name editors of the State News and the Wolverine. But then, it seems, someone high up in the administration realized the potential import of a body claiming authority over nearly all publication by students. Things haven't been the same for the "pub board" since.

During this year, the board has met once each month, to review the financial, and, it would seem, editorial, condition of the State News and Wolverine. But things haven't stopped there. Our pub board is a busy body this

year, apparently attempting a general review of the entire publications scene at the university. Zeitgeist has been before it, and has left in a huff, clearly not seeing eye to eye with the board on who runs the business of publishing at MSU. "The Paper," too, has been before the board more than once, to test feelings about independent newspapers.

The board members--three administrators, three faculty and three students, chaired by the chairman of the School of Journalism--have had a lot to do this year. They've even had to publish a set of operating rules, apparently for the first time.

The dittoed rules--"Authorized and Non-Authorized Student Publications"--make it clear that the board hasn't had to operate even THIS formally before. The rules begin by saying merely:

"Most student publications circulating on campus, but not all, require authorization by the Board of Student Publications.

"In general, publications which plan to sell subscriptions on campus, and/or which are designed for general University-wide distribution, require Board authorization.

"Publications by clubs for their own members, dormitory publications under supervision of dormitory boards, or publications designed for class use only usually do not require authorization."

There follow definitions of "authorized publications" and "non-authorized publications," which say essentially that all authorized publications are authorized and all non-authorized publications are not. The board, appearing very new to this business of stating a procedure and then following it, doesn't even include in its listing a definition of the term "authorized."

Nor does the board remember to include a listing of the privileges which authorization brings. It does point out, however, that authorization involves complete surrender of a publication's business operation to the board, and thus to the university, and that editors and advisers must all be approved by the board.

But there is no mention of what being authorized means to the publication or of the implications of remaining a non-authorized publication. No attempt is made, either in the written rules or, it turns out, in an encounter with board members, to portray authorization as the only means of publishing in the university, even though the introduction to the rules quoted above sounds as though all publications must submit to authorization.

One exception: the rules say that non-authorized publications "may be sold on campus only in compliance with Sec. 30.02 et al of MSU ordinances covering distribution of such materials." The pub board doesn't seem to realize that the confusing wording of Sec. 30.02 is exactly what the whole university has been fighting about for the past year regarding literature distribution. No attempt is made to clarify.

The pub board leaves it strictly up to the individual publication to decide whether even to face the board; it does not seek out a publication and inform it of the rules. Only university-initiated publications seem to be authorized, but this is not conclusive evidence. Whether or not a publication is authorized, however, seems in the board's eyes to have little real effect on whether it continues publishing and selling on campus, even though it is according to the board's own rules that the publication must come under the board's jurisdiction.

A conversation with the Board of Student Publications is like a conversation with a computer with the plug pulled out. The rules are there, the bureaucratic meanderings are there, but there is no evidence that any of this is related to the rest of the university.

A much better system would be to have either no board at all or a board of publications which supervised the unrestricted distribution of publications, student or otherwise, around a campus increasingly difficult to reach by normal communications methods. For the moment we have merely a pub board that seems to content itself with simply making arbitrary rules which it plans neither to follow nor to follow through.

M.K.



'No Comment'

Many students and faculty have had to answer the question "Do you think Paul Schiff should have been readmitted?" recently. Administrators, however, have been neglected. "The Paper" decided to correct this oversight.

"Well, uh, I just don't feel that I can respond to that question right now," said one anonymous vice president. "Since I'm one that is involved in it, it would be inappropriate for me to make a comment."

He improved after a few more tries:

"I can't make a comment," he said. "It's still in court."

Another administrator, Eldon Nonnamaker, associate dean of students, was more helpful:

"Linda, I can't talk on that point," he said, but continued helpfully, "I readmitted him."

"I think we made a decision to the benefit of him and of the university," Nonnamaker said.

A vice president I called seemed a bit perturbed by the question.

"I am a reporter from 'The Paper,'" I said, "and I am taking a survey of administration opinion."

"Only if you'll come in," the vice president said. "I'm tied up in a meeting right now."

"This will really only take a minute or two," I said.

"Okay, if it's short."

"Uh, do you think Paul Schiff . . ."

"Click," went the receiver.

LINDA BOYLE

THE PAPER

"The Paper" is published by students of Michigan State University as an independent alternative to the "established" news media of the university community. It is intended to serve as a forum for the ideas of all members of the university community on any topic pertinent to the interests of this community. Neither Michigan State University nor any branch of its student government, faculty or administration is to be considered responsible for the form or content of "The Paper."

Please address all correspondence to:

"The Paper"
1730 Haslett Road
East Lansing, Michigan, 48823
Tel.: 351-5679 or 351-6516

Editor Michael Kindman
Arts Editor Laurence Tate
Fund Chairman John Wooley
Advertising Robert Maronoff
Business Manager Howard Harrison
Inspirations Clearly lacking, except possibly the Farmer's Almanac

THE ABORTION DEBATE:

A Study in Moral Misdirection

By RICHARD A. OGAR

It has been several months now since those university administrators to whom the twentieth century has remained a veiled mystery took on the robes of the Old Testament prophet and warned the student body against the impending rise of Berkeleyism.

Whether the International Student Conspiracy had actually "selected" MSU as its next target or not, one cannot deny that this campus has nonetheless managed to keep itself remarkably free of serious controversy. Certainly a good share of the credit for this laudably clean record goes to the student body, which has kept itself remarkably free of serious thought, but one must also acknowledge the example set by the university itself in refusing to take a position on any question to which there is another side.

Nevertheless, a few students--no doubt sharing the administration's belief in a good image, however devoid of content--have felt themselves compelled to simulate intellectual fervor by stirring up innocuous debates in the letter column of the "State News." But among all possible topics for discussion, only one--the question of

abortion--has established itself as a hardy perennial.

Since my personal experience has shown that one ought to be thankful even for half-loaves, I might have been able to work up some enthusiasm for these tea-party debates, were it not for the fact that none of the arguments for either side is really to the point, or, more exactly, to the right point. In the case of abortion, for example, the most recent exchange of letters has been devoted to the morality of feticide; those in favor of legalized abortion have argued that the fetus is simply a blob of specialized tissue and that excising it is no more murder than removing an appendix, while their opponents maintain that the fetus is human from the moment of conception (the point gains validity when we observe that many students seem to have developed little beyond this point) and therefore equate abortion with homicide.

Now I'm not enough of a metaphysician to be able to affirm either position with surety, but I think I'm pragmatic enough to realize that the entire question dissolves if we introduce the notion of contraception. It seems quite obvious that if everyone is provided with the necessary means

of birth control, the number of unwanted pregnancies will decrease considerably, and abortion as an underground institution will become obsolete. And if there are those tender-hearted enough to lament the demise of a six-week old fetus, surely no one but Norman Mailer would shed tears on the grave of a departed spermatozoan.

I am well aware of the fact that by introducing contraception, I have run smack into another wall of public opposition, but it is behind this wall that the real answer to the question of abortion lies. For, despite all the religious ballyhoo, the opposition to contraception arises solely from the fear of human sexuality which is so deeply embedded in the traditions of this supposedly happy-go-lucky nation.

Disregarding the fact that the Adoration of the New is supposedly a cardinal tenet of the American Dream, the United States has never quite recovered from the joint efforts of St. Paul and Queen Victoria to make parthenogenesis a way of life. (In fact, were it not that national pride has demanded that we continue producing good Americans to whom we may pass the smoldering torch of

freedom, I am sure that castration would have supplanted circumcision long ago.)

Unabashed sexuality has never taken root in our Puritan soil, and while we look somewhat enviously upon Europe's Ovids, Chaucers, and Rabelais, we still try to make do with Ben Franklin, Katy Winters and Lady Clair.

But, despite the greatest expenditures of moral energy, sexuality has tenaciously refused to relinquish its hold on the flesh, and people still indulge in coition for the sheer fun of it.

Now, a moralist is a person who firmly believes that those who do as he wouldn't deserve the worst imaginable fates, and therefore attempts to secure a properly harsh system of legislation to handle those who trespass against his personal neuroses. But, since it is difficult to watch everyone all the time (although we're getting closer to such a goal every day), it is almost impossible to attack the problem legally; for even if it were possible to detect violations of the laws against sodomy, homosexuality, fornication, fellatio, cunnilingus, or unorthodox coital positions, the individual preferring the charge would have to plead guilty to a charge of voyeurism.

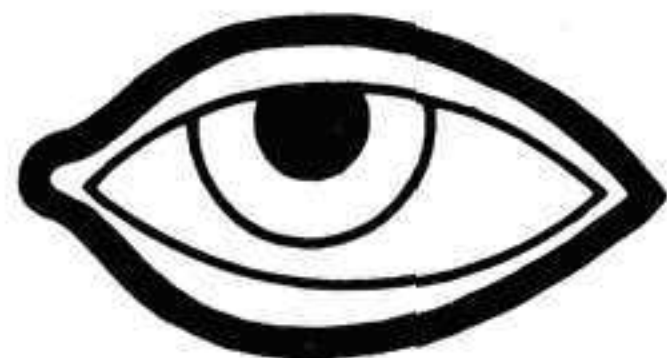
But if the moralist cannot prevent people from making unauthorized love, he can at least make the consequences of such behavior as painful as possible. How? First, by making it exceedingly difficult to obtain effective contraceptive devices, allowing only those which impose a mechanical barrier to any sense of spontaneity--if not to actual genital contact itself--to be sold without a prescription; moreover, he can place such moral opprobrium on the use of such devices that most people will be too embarrassed even to buy them. Once this is done, any girl who engages in coition has a good chance of becoming pregnant, (and even if she doesn't, the possibility of pregnancy is enough to scare the hell out of her).

And if the girl DOES become pregnant, by God, the moralist will see to it that she stays pregnant, for

continued on page 6

The Spy Who Came In From The Sky

By DON SOCKOL



I don't usually take stock in astrology, but when I looked at the horoscope in the Free Press the other morning I really got shook. Capricorn was left out. They skipped right over my sign.

Why? I asked myself. They NEVER left out a sign before.

First I got panicky. It must have been too HORRIBLE to print. I sat absolutely still for two hours. Nothing happened.

Maybe it's not that, I thought happily.

Then a very cheerful thought occurred to me. I was so relieved by it that I had to smile.

Maybe, I reasoned, my daily forecast was too RISQUE to print. That's it, I thought. It couldn't get past the censor. All sorts of lurid thoughts came to my mind.

A beautiful girl walked past me. "HA!" I exclaimed. "AH HA!" I switched into gear, got up and tapped her on the shoulder.

"I've been waiting for you," I said, punctuating my announcement with a kiss on the cheek.

An hour later, when I regained consciousness, the girl was gone.

"Well, it wasn't THAT!" I thought. But then--why did they leave out Capricorn? Why?

I decided to call on a girl I know who keeps up with astrology and things like that.

"What does it mean, Bubbles?" I asked, after explaining the situation.

"Don," she said seriously, "I'm going to tell you something I don't want to leave this room."

"What is it?"

"Somehow the astrology people stumbled on something big. I don't know just how big, but the people in Washington are very upset about it."

"You mean . . ."

"Yes, Today's forecast for Capricorns turned out to be classified in-

formation. Something to do with Vietnam. The President met with his advisors and McNamara ordered the shutdown of about 250 Capricorn forecasts around the country."

"Isn't that a violation of freedom of the press?" I asked.

"As I understand it, when McNamara explained the situation to them the astrologers went along with him. Astrologers, on the whole, are very patriotic. They wouldn't want to do anything to endanger national security."

"Nobody protested?"

"There were a couple of left-wing astrologers who insisted that the American Capricorns had a right to know what was going on. But once convinced of the seriousness of the situation they went along also."

"But how could such a thing have happened?"

"They're not quite sure yet. But, as you know, astrologers base their findings on the stars. The CIA suspects the leak might be Beta Centuri. They are trying to find ways to plug that leak. But until they do, the entire Milky Way is being kept under constant surveillance."

"But how can they ever be sure?"

"They can't. But they are trying to infiltrate some of the major constellations. One example is the Big Dipper, which is made up, almost entirely, of FBI agents."

"That must be a very difficult assignment."

"Oh, yes. They pick only the brightest young men for the mission."

"Don't the other stars suspect?" I asked.

"No. The agents are scientifically treated. Most of them can burn brightly for over a million years. The other stars never suspect.--And don't forget. Even if they did, many stars

would not inform. MOST stars are good Americans. A few are unwitting dupes. Only a very few are hardcore on the other side. In fact, most of the time, except during elections when astrologers find them very well-informed on the subject, the majority of stars are just not political."

"If the FBI agents do uncover a leak, what can they do?" I queried.

"They eliminate the enemy."

"How?"

"They shoot them."

"What?"

"Never heard of a 'shooting star?' Those are our men."

"How do they dispose of the 'body'?"

"Ever see a 'falling star?' One of our boys got them."

THE WORD IS OUT!

Sales have been counted; circulation figures have been tabulated; and we can now confirm it: We're STILL Number Two!

Yes, amazing as it may seem, "The Paper" is still hanging on tenaciously to the second spot in the MSU newspaper field.

OK, so maybe we're only the second biggest fish in a small pond. But small ponds have a way of inspiring some pretty good things.

Look at Thoreau's "Walden."

Look at "The Paper."

Subscribe now and help us stay Number Two!

_____ \$1 for ten issues

_____ \$1.50 through spring term

Name _____

Street _____

City, State, Zip _____

"The Paper"

1730 Haslett Road

East Lansing

Why Television Drives Me Bats

By JIM BUSCHMAN

The success of a new television show invariably wreaks havoc on the TV industry itself, as one program after another tries to imitate the original triumph. The rise of "Batman" will undoubtedly initiate a chain reaction of Batlike shows on the airwaves. Some current shows may change their format somewhat:

"The Bat From UNCLE"

Solo: Here we are, sir--the Tenacious Twosome, Napoleon and Golden Boy. We came as soon as we could.

Waverly: Thank God you're here, Napoleon. You're the only man in the world who can stop THRUSH's guest villain this week--The Spider!

Kuryakin: Almighty Arachnids! You mean that heinous fiend who scales bare walls, breaks into top-security offices and steals atomic secrets without a trace?

Waverly: No, Golden Boy. That's The Fly. You caught him two weeks ago.

Kuryakin: Gleeps!

Solo: I've read about The Spider. He's the trickiest villain alive. All efforts so far have failed to trap him.

Waverly: Where did you read that, Napoleon?

Solo: Detective Comics.

Kuryakin: Galloping Gumshoes . . .

Waverly: Hold on, Golden Boy. Napoleon, we've uncovered the biggest clue yet in putting The Spider behind bars. We've discovered his secret identity.

Solo: That's all we need sir. You can count on us. Who is that dastardly devil?

Waverly: I knew I could count on you, Napoleon. The dastardly devil is an Englishman named Wellington. His headquarters are in Waterloo, Eng-

land. You're booked on a plane for London leaving at . . .

Kuryakin: But Holy History . . .

Solo: Shut up, Golden Boy

Or old shows may be resurrected with a new approach:

"The Bat Ranger"

(Approaching hoofbeats)

Tonto: we-um make camp here, Kemo Sabe?

Bat Ranger: What a brilliant idea, Tonto. With keen perception you noticed that here there are no cliffs or trees to obstruct our view of the sky in case someone should flash the Bat-Ranger signal. You also cleverly located us near the road, where we can hear gunshots or calls for help from people in distress. You're an invaluable aid, Tonto.

Tonto: Gosh-um!

Bat Ranger: Hmm. It's twenty after two. Any minute now, Dirty Dan Cavendish, this week's guest villain, should come riding out of Virginia City with his gang to rob the stage-coach of \$25,000 in gold.

Tonto: Cowering Comanche! How-um you know all that, Kemo Sabe?

Bat Ranger: Easy, Boy Warrior. Dirty Dan was so overconfident that he left one clue too many. He sent me a valentine.

Tonto: Holy Heartburn-um . . .

Bat Ranger: But this was no ordinary valentine. It was addressed to his mother! Since her name is Virginia, I guessed his next crime would be in "Virginia" City. He sent the valentine by Wells Fargo, which told me his crime would pertain to a stage-coach.

Tonto: How-um you know about \$25,000 in gold, Masked Miracle?

Bat Ranger: It was a 25-cent gold-leaf valentine. I deduced the rest. As for the time, I knew that Valentine's Day is on the 14th. I divided this by the six letters in "mother" and arrived at 2:20.

Tonto: Brigitte Bardot!

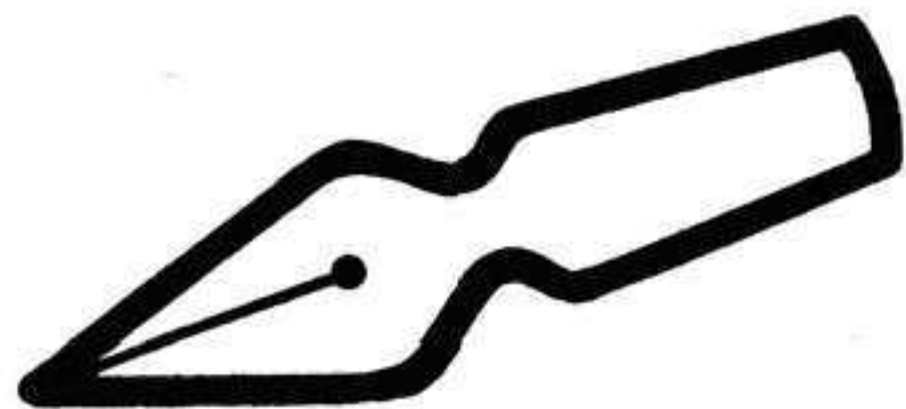
Bat Ranger: What's that got to do with anything?

Tonto: Nothing. Me-um running out of clever alliterative phrases. (Gunshots.) Shots, Kemo Sabe!

Bat Ranger: Right, Tonto! And what do we do when we hear shots?

Tonto: To-um the bat-horses!

(Fade out hoofbeats.)



The Words-of-the-Prophets Award goes to whoever touches up the writings on the walls of the library johns, creating such extraordinary graffiti as "BOOK YOU" or "Sue X. Really Books!"

NOBODY LOVES AN EDITOR

In the last issue of "The Paper," the editors ran a kind of classified ad:

"The Paper" is friendly, clean, housebroken, energetic and exciting, and it needs a roommate. If you want to join, please call 351-6516 and be prepared to trade \$55 a month for the thrill of your lifetime.

Not only did it not get us a roommate; now we're looking for two roommates. We've learned to be philosophic about these things. After all, we did get a lot of unusual calls.

Everybody who advertises in "The Paper" seems to get a lot of calls. Everybody except us seems to get results, too. Well, maybe this week.

"The Paper" has classified sections for announcements of coming events, for sounding off, for all the usual things (apartments, employment, etc.).

Just \$1 an item for any of these, up to 50 words.

Call 351-5679 or 351-6516 almost anytime, or sent to 1730 Haslett Road, East Lansing.

The deadline is midnight, the Monday before publication. Unless you're us, "The Paper's" classifieds get results.



"Mr. Moyers, would you elucidate on your statement that 'The President is constantly endeavoring to keep his image within the current dictates of the public ideal?'"

(*) (*) (*) (*)

J. Alfred Prufrock, Student

In our academic show
Teachers come and teachers go,
Talking visions and revisions
Before they get around to you and me.

Do we dare disturb their universe
By smiling at the bald spots in their
hair?
We know them all, know them all
Know their tired voices dying in a
dying fall.

And when they think they have us
Pinned and wriggling on the wall,
We have fixed them with some for-
mulated phrase
By which we settle, once for all,
Their days and ways.

We should have been,
Not students etherized,
But ragged claws
Menacing their jowled jaws.

It is no joke.
We, like they, hear the foolish Foot-
man snicker--
And are afraid.
We, like they, look with longing long
at liquor--
And settle for a coke.

Would it really, then, be worth it
After all, after all,
To squeeze them into one great ball
And roll them at the overwhelming
question?

Their answers would, we know, be
smiling,
Free of gall.
But answers? No, not answers--
Not at all, not at all.

We, like they, are Hamlets,
Who query, query, and grow old,
Trousers flat or trousers rolled,
and not a little weary of it all.

We, like they, no longer hear the
mermaids sing;
They sing no more for such as we,
Or if they do, they sing off key.

If tweedledum we cannot rhyme,
We settle then for tweedledee--
No lyric bursts from J.A.P.

BEN STRANDNESS

Ads

ADS

ads

Ads

ads

ADS

are available

Call 351-5679 or 351-6516

"The Paper" is the best thing to hit MSU since the
MSU Film Society.

douglas lackey, director,
msu film society

Music On Campus Cincinnati Symphony

By ELLEN HERSCHER

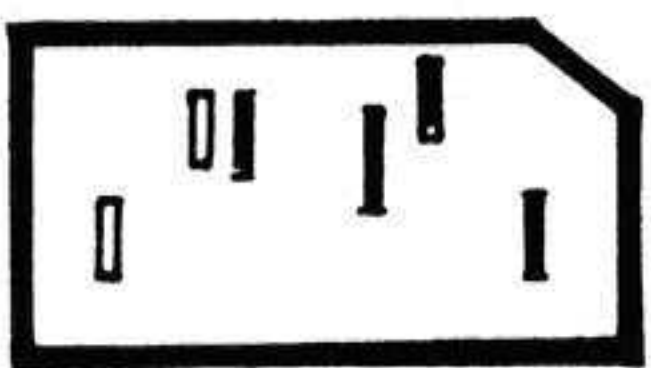
Comment on the Cincinnati Symphony seems called for, if only to prevent the impression that they might have been ignored. On the contrary, it would be impossible for anyone who heard their concert to ignore them or deny them a place among the truly first-rate orchestras of this country.

Their technique was consistent and nearly flawless; their selections were tasteful, balanced and varied; their interpretation never allowed the orchestra to obtrude upon the individual qualities of the music itself.

In addition, Max Rudolf was magnificent, in absolute control of the slightest nuance, at every moment. He "played" the orchestra, to an extent rarely seen.

Thus, it was not the orchestra which was disappointing, but the students' reception. It is certainly to our disgrace that people lined up before dawn to see Montovani, but one could still get main floor seats for this orchestra on the day of the concert.

Besides the emptiness, there was the usual rudeness, but more pronounced than usual, as people rushed for the exits as early as Rudolf's first bow. As for the boos who left noisily during the encore, I am surprised they would attend a symphony at all. At least the empty seats were less annoying.



An Award

I'd like to propose a "Bouquet of Thistles Award" this week to go to the Administration for their splendid Farmer's Week planning. Now, while 200 freezing students trudge across the windswept tundra to the Veterinary Clinic where their class has been relocated, our friends from the farm, well equipped with cars to survive our arctic weather, can drive to the Horticulture Building (where they no doubt will have difficulty finding a parking place) to meet in the lecture room they've pre-empted.

So a tip of the hat to the University's fine planners. In this age of uncertainty, we can ALWAYS depend on them--to go right in and botch things up. Congratulations, boys, you haven't let us down!

Susan Mulchahey

THEATRE

Everybody Loves . . .

By LAURENCE TATE

A while back, someone was gently chiding me for my review of "Hamlet," arguing that I had been too hard on a bunch of poor amateurs. "Well, I have certain standards . . ." I began. "Yes," he said, "but are they capable of meeting your standards?" Without hesitation I said yes, they were. End of conversation.

Within a week, the Arena production of "The Lovers" arrived to back up my assertion. It was not a perfect evening of theatre, but it was a very good one, and I left it feeling exhilarated.

Basically, the play is a comic character study of considerable subtlety. It depends on the conceit that Fulgenzio and Eugenia, two young lovers with no serious obstacle to their love, are jealous, suspicious, volatile and silly enough to create the obstacles that almost separate them forever.

The only real subplot, and it isn't much of one, involves Eugenia's uncle and his efforts to enhance his social position and arrange a good marriage for his niece.

In the delightful first act, exposition is smoothly presented, and the characters are introduced. Preparations for a crucial dinner party are instigated, and the act reaches a comic climax in the first lovers' quarrel.

The flatter second act is fuzzy in my mind, but it ends at the beginning of the dinner party, and includes a lot of the uncle's machinations and another long lovers' quarrel.

The third act gets off badly with the dinner party offstage, progresses to another quarrel and a long self-analysis by Eugenia, and ends well with still another quarrel and the final reconciliation.

Including intermissions, the performance ran a little over two hours,

which is a good half-hour too long. Too little material is stretched too far, and at certain points in the second and third acts, the sense of déjà vu set in with a vengeance.

The author, Carlo Goldoni, says explicitly that he wants us to see ourselves in these lovers, but by dragging the situation out, he at moments turns recognition into exasperation and blunts his point.

Beyond that, the play is a gem. Each character is brightly and accurately observed; the universal emerges directly out of the particular. The "love, vanity, fear and suspicion" of Eugenia and Fulgenzio are hardly limited to eighteenth century Italy or to Latin temperaments.

Eberle Thomas translated the play and directed it. The translation effectively combines certain faintly archaic, faintly parodied lines ("Oh, heaven, I foresee a new disaster!") with, for example, the constant, very modern-sounding use of "damn." As director, Thomas drew consistently good performances from the actors and (I assume) collaborated with them in the continually lively (and never vulgar) use of stage business.

A repeated device (apparently growing out of the translation) was the sudden, hilarious deflating of something flowery by a not-at-all-flowery comic thrust. ("Eugenia can never be mine." "Why CAN'T she be yours?") The performance was no museum piece; there may have been little sense of eighteenth-century Italy, but there was a real sense of living people. The actors, in the first place, managed to cope with dialogue well out of the modern realistic range and not sound affected. Much of their characterization was broad, but there remained an intelli-

gence and delicacy to almost every portrayal that kept the players INSIDE their roles, not (as is too often the case) outside declaiming frantically to get in.

Dale Gelvan made the role of Eugenia for the most part palatable--no small accomplishment, since it is the role most susceptible to tedium. I wish she had a greater variety of expressions, and had not been QUITE so kittenish, but she did a solid job in a very hard part.

Anthony Heald, her romantic opposite, was excellent. His delivery, at one point, of the single word "Why?" was a highlight in itself. He has not yet had the role to challenge him to his very best; I hope he gets it soon.

J. Michael Bloom again displayed his comic resourcefulness. He played the uncle daringly, pulling all stops out from the beginning; I did not expect his performance to wear well, but as the evening progressed he sustained and deepened it.

It was pleasant to see Chilton Cunningham finally living up to her potential. She is a perfect second-lead Eve-Arden type, and in this case supplemented her comic gifts with a warmth and fullness of characterization she had previously lacked.

A couple of minor players did not work out nearly as well as the principals, but they got by.

The costumes were appropriate, and did not look, for once, as if they had just come freshly minted and pressed from the wardrobe room. The set, however, included two bookcases and a fireplace that looked distractingly twentieth-century.

Altogether, I'm happy. This production made the argument that a performance can be good "for amateurs" look as threadbare as it is.

A Love Song

As snow-tipped flames of ocean
ebb far

And lost
To some secret sea,
I am that I may love thee.

The flower--last among its own--closes
At the night's clear call: (waits
for the dust morning,
the grey moon morning
to sound it back, and back again)

All

Doves gather
At this sun-dead hour, watching for thee,
Watching for thee.

ELAINE CAHILL

To Protect the Innocent: The windows on the first floor of East McDonel (the girls' side) have been welded shut.

PARAMOUNT News Center

foreign publications

american "camp"

paperbacks

controversial mags

7 a.m. - 11 p.m. ED 2-5119

Red Cedar Review

could be a good literary magazine.

WE HAVE all the facilities--35,000 students, money, interested staff, freedom to function in our own way.

WE DON'T HAVE: enough manuscripts of quality, or enough interest from the informed portion of this community.

WE DON'T WANT to publish for the sake of publishing.

Submit poetry, fiction, essays, photographs, etc.

201 Morrill Hall
Deadline, March 7

OTHER THINGS AT

THE QUESTING BEAST

211 ABBOTT ROAD

Tue.-Sat.: 10:30 to 5:30
Wed: 10 to 8

BOOKS — BIBLES — REFERENCE — SPECIAL ORDERS

SPARTAN BOOK STORE

A SUPER MARKET FOR EDUCATION

223 - 225 Ann Street

East Lansing, Michigan

BOOKS — CHILDRENS—PAPERBOUNDS—M.S.U. TEXT BOOKS

A Response To Douglas Lackey's "Hollow Crown"

By JOHN P. DELLERA

Douglas Lackey's "Johnson: The Hollow Crown" appeared in Vol. I No. 3--The Editors.

Douglas Lackey would have us believe that all kinds of awful, generally unforeseen consequences shall issue from the American involvement in Vietnam. The "first line of defense of democratic freedoms" is seriously challenged by Mr. Johnson's "illegal" use of force, he says, and we stand in danger of "authoritarian government" caused by Johnson's "lack of respect" for the principle that "public officials, including the

President, are subservient to the law." Moreover, "the actions of the Johnson Administration... have completely emasculated (the U.N.): flouted its charter, neglected its authority, defied its principles"; Johnson's continuation of the Truman-Eisenhower-Kennedy Vietnam policy has tarnished "American honor" and even contributed to a "deep-seated loss of ideals at home."

Mr. Lackey apparently believes these things because his reading of sundry articles in the United Nations Charter leads him to these conclusions. Basically, however, his case is drawn upon a selective reading of the Articles and a selective choice of fact and fancy.

The analysis centers on Article 2(4) of the U.N. Charter, providing for members' restraint from "the threat or use of force... inconsistent with the Purposes of the U.N.," and what Mr. Lackey describes as the "two exceptions" to this rule: Article 51, providing for "individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations," and Article 53, providing for the Security Council's utilization of "regional arrangements or agencies" to keep the peace.

It is not immediately clear why, indeed, either of these two articles should apply to justify American intervention in Vietnam. Mr. Lackey attacks the use of Article 51 from the wrong side--i.e., U.S. "self-defense" is at issue--and ignores the rather obvious point of fact that South Vietnam, not being a member of the U.N., cannot ask the United States to engage in "collective self-defense" and thereby exempt the latter from prohibitions against "the threat or use of force" related in Article 2(4).

If this article were the basis of the U.S. case, then certainly the policy could not be justified under the terms of the Charter. Article 53 has nothing to do with the whole affair, and I don't know of anyone who has ever said that it did.

Mr. Lackey's reading of "only two exceptions" to Article 2(4) appears to be the source of his failure to find an acceptable case for the legality of U.S. actions. Article 52(1) provides:

Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

It is clear that U.S. assistance to South Vietnam is both within the letter and the spirit of Article 52(1) to the extent that our direct military actions are taken through the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Mr. Lackey asserts, however, that SEATO is not within the purview of the U.N.'s "regional arrangements" provision because the "sprawl" of its protective zone, presumably, does not define "logically coherent geographical regions." If the protective zone of SEATO included the territories of all parties to the treaty, Mr. Lackey's point would be well taken. But the treaty specifically refers only to the "treaty area" which is defined by Article 8:

As used in this Treaty, the "treaty area" is the general area of Southeast Asia, including also the entire territories of the Asian parties, and the general area of the Southwest Pacific not including the Pacific area north of 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude...

The justification of activity taken in Vietnam can be seen in Article 4(1) of the same treaty:

Each party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area against any of the parties or against any State or territory which the parties by

unanimous agreement may hereafter designate would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes...

Also, Article 4(2) states:

If, in the opinion of any of the parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any party in the treaty area or of any other State or territory to which the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defense.

South Vietnam was designated a "protected zone" within the meaning of Article 4(1), and since its territory has been under direct attack from the North at least since 1962, American military aid is completely legitimized both by the terms of the SEATO treaty and by the U.N. Charter.

Mr. Lackey might object to this analysis on the dubious grounds that "South Vietnam is not a legal state" and so, therefore, could not enter into any international agreement such as SEATO. What constitutes a "legal state" is a highly tentative question at best, and a cursory look around the world today reveals the complexity of the matter which has caused much difference of opinion.

The "People's Republic of China" is not a "legal state" in the view of the United States, but it is so in London or Paris. The Government of South Vietnam calls itself "sovereign" over all of the country "from the point of Ca-Mau to the gate of Nam-Quan," and the United States, with the exchange of ambassadors, recognized the legitimacy of at least the southern jurisdiction.

But secondly, Mr. Lackey might dispute the application of SEATO defensive measures on the grounds that "no vote on the question has been taken by SEATO." This argument applies only to action under Article 4(2)--with qualification--not 4(1) which requires only that reaction to aggression be consistent with each party's own constitutional processes. Considering the former, however, it is a matter of the public record that the members of SEATO have met on the Vietnam question, with the result that Australia, New Zealand and Thailand have troops in South Vietnam, the Philippines has promised aid, Britain and Pakistan stand with varying degrees of aloofness, and only France has indicated clear opposition.

Mr. Lackey waxes reckless in his

last charge, or series of charges, on the assertion of President Johnson that the United States is defending a long-standing "pledge" to South Vietnam. He says, first, "Eisenhower himself pledged no military support to South Vietnam." Such may be true in so many words, but there was never much question as to just what Eisenhower did promise.

A 1954 letter from the President to Diem stated the rationale for aid to South Vietnam:

The purpose of this offer is to assist the Government of Vietnam in developing and maintaining a strong, viable state, capable of resisting attempted subversion or aggression through military means.

There followed military aid which amounted to \$724 million between 1954 and the massive buildup in 1962, all of which merely followed U.S. contributions to the French of \$2.5 billion between 1950 and 1954 when the Communist pattern of aggression was recognized.

Mr. Lackey reiterates the empty charge that "South Vietnam is not a legal state" and then falls upon what is one of the most tiresome clichés of the war: "The Saigon government is... a U.S. puppet." A brief reading of an objective history reveals that while Diem and his successors do not represent a paean to democracy, they do have some basis in legitimacy; Diem's election in 1955 was a little more credible than the 1961 vote in New Guinea which no one ever complains about, and both President Diem and his many successors have entertained views which seriously differ with the U.S. If they all be "puppets," then they are very volatile puppets which come and go almost chaotically with an amazing degree of independence.

The reference to Article 103, which holds that obligations to the U.N. Charter have precedence over "obligations under any other international agreement" in case of conflict between the two, would be relevant only if the American military reaction to Communist aggression were not within the purview of the SEATO treaty and if American forces had attacked North Vietnam without the North's initial attacks. The "pledge" President Johnson refers to is merely one to provide aid to the South Vietnamese and, until recently, "military advisors," neither of which activities is prohibited in the U.N. Charter.

Direct military involvement by the armed forces of the United States has only been introduced as a reply to the

continued on page 7

CLASSIFIEDS

get results

Coming Events

HEAR FELIX GREENE interview Chou En-Lai, premier of Red China, on question of Sino-American relations, China and U.S.S.R., the U.N., the Indian border and internal problems. Thursday, Feb. 3, 8:30 p.m., in 32 Union, 50 cents donation. SINO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY.

CARL DREYER'S "VAMPIRE" (Danish, 1931). Friday, Feb. 4, 8 p.m., in Anthony auditorium. MSU Film Society, members and guests only. (Memberships available.)

"SALT OF THE EARTH." Only 13 U.S. theatres dared play it. A drama of the struggle of the Mexican-American zinc miners and their wives for equality. Winner of France's International Grand Prize for best film of 1955. At Lansing's Unitarian-Universalist Church, 1229 Prospect St., Feb. 12, at 8 p.m. All admissions \$1. A presentation of the EXPLORING CINEMA SOCIETY.

Wanted

WANTED! Wealthy female to subsidize male genius. Must be neat! Phone 351-5529.

WANTED--Good-looking Scorpio or Aquarius coed, to date superstitious Sagittarius. Call 355-8750, after 5. Ask for Jim.

WANTED: One or two male roommates for new three-bedroom duplex. \$50-55/month. Call 351-6516. 1730 Haslett Road. (If anybody cares, this is where the editors live.)

Service

PAULA ANN HAUGHEY, Typist. IBM Selective and Executive. Multilith Offset printing. Professional theses typing. Near campus. 337-1527.

USED ROCK AND ROLL band. Priced to play. BRAND X. For bookings: Ronnie Esak, IV 9-6221.

PHOTO PORTRAITS by Justin Kestenbaum. Call 332-5325.

SPACIOUS FURNISHED room to let with double bed, \$60 a month plus half utilities. Philatelists, come peruse over topical collection, full mint sets. Join Student Peace Union chapter now being formed. Peace buttons of all sizes and colors, carrying various political mottoes. Contact John O'Malley Burns, 351-7672, after 5 p.m.

Personal

IF YOU OPPOSE bombing North Vietnam, or want negotiations, peace or withdrawal, then 15 senators need your support now. Send a 99¢ "political opinion" telegram to Morse, Gruening, Nelson, Church, Bobby Kennedy, Aiken, McGovern, Fulbright or the "peace senator" of your choice, urging that he step up the fight for peace.

CLASSIFIEDS

Call 351-5679 or
351-6516

Abortion...

continued from page 3

otherwise he cannot direct the full force of his moral vindictiveness against her and her ignominious bastard (moralists have rather a strange notion of heredity). Thus we have a law against abortion, despite the fact that it benefits no one at all, in the material sense, and despite the fact that it creates and sustains an open market for quacks and profiteers who perform thousands of unofficial executions every year.

The moralist, of course, disclaims any responsibility for this butchery: if a woman dies on the abortionist's table, it is her fault, and no one else's. And, if a bastard child is made to suffer for his illegitimacy, the moralist is only doing what must be done; the blame must rest with the mother who was forced to give

birth to him.

Thus abortion is nothing more than a tool of sexual repression wielded by those who feel that those who, unlike themselves, love life and all its pleasures ought to suffer for their heresy. But if sexuality were regarded as an appetite no worse than that for food, if contraceptives were no more opprobrious than aspirin, and if the state--which can spend billions for death, but counts its pennies when it comes to preserving life--were to provide for the care of what few illegitimate children might arise, abortion would have no reason to exist.

Unfortunately, it does not seem that this will happen any time in the foreseeable future; more likely, we shall go on debating symptoms and ignoring the disease, while the moralists themselves continue persecuting thousands of people each year for the sin of being human.

A Proposal To Safeguard Academic Freedom

The letter reprinted below, and the document accompanying it, were sent to Frederick Williams, associate professor of history, and the members of the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, of which he is chairman. This committee is currently undertaking a re-evaluation of student rights and regulations concerning student behavior. The Council on Academic Freedom, which drafted the document below, is an independent student-faculty group organized to provide ideas and

information for groups concerning themselves with the rights of both students and faculty.--The Editors.

Dear Professor Williams,

I have enclosed a Proposed Declaration Concerning Academic Freedom. This statement has been developed and discussed by the Council on Academic Freedom, and it repre-

A Response. . .

continued from page 6

attack on South Vietnam by Northern troops in recent years. This reply is not based solely on the understanding between the U.S. and South Vietnam, as Mr. Lackey suggests, but, as I have iterated, on Article 4(1) of the SEATO agreement.

All of the foregoing violates, perhaps, an important rule of casual debate that the argument should be within a framework acceptable to both parties. In my own view, a more basic question than the one raised by Mr. Lackey is whether we should, in fact, care what the U.N. Charter says. Mr. Lackey refers to the Charter as the basis of international law to which, he wrongly assumes, the U.S. does or should wholeheartedly subscribe; because of the eccentricities of a few justices, the Charter is all of a sudden "the Supreme Law of the Land," binding the nation absolutely.

I know of no nation which has subjugated itself to the U.N. to the extent Mr. Lackey evidently desires, and inasmuch as the Charter has been violated and, in the advanced stages of decay, ignored so many times, the time-honored principles of international law which free parties from obedience to a broken treaty do, indeed, make such strict obedience a moot question. Thus, even if American intervention in Vietnam were in violation of the U.N. Charter, it wouldn't make any difference.

The U.S. naively assumes the official posture that the U.N. is our "best hope for peace." The dedication is run to dangerous lengths at times, just to be consistent with the Articles we futilely tell others to obey, knowing very well that they won't. Senator Taft blamed the U.N. for the difficult conclusion of the Korean War which cost many American lives spent for no reason other than an insistence to prop up the U.N.

And perhaps our desire to conform to the provisions of the U.N. Charter contributed to the hesitation throughout many years in Southeast Asia which has helped lead us into another serious war; the use of "advisors" instead of troops between 1956 and 1962 might have made a legal difference, but it remains to be seen how minimal was the tactical loss. Hopefully, we will learn from experience and avoid again pulling the U.N.'s meaningless articles on "peace" as a stone around our neck--even if such a course does give Mr. Douglas Lackey and friends an issue.

LACKEY: Rejoinder

To The Rejoinder

1. Deller writes, "Article 53 has nothing to do with the whole affair, and I don't know of anyone who has ever said that it did." The Memorandum of Law, prepared by the Lawyer's Committee on American Policy in Vietnam and endorsed by over 700 members of the legal profession, centers careful attention on Article 53--for good reasons, since this is

the only article that sanctions the use of military force by regional agencies.

Article 52 indeed allows for regional security agencies, but only provided that their activities be "consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations" i.e. to eschew the threat or use of force against any nations (Art. 11) except where the Security Council (by Article 39 the only agency authorized to initiate or permit the use of force) specifically grants them to power to do so (via Article 53).

In other words, Art. 52 is relevant to the war in Vietnam only if Art. 53 is--which it isn't, since the Security Council has given no mandate to SEATO under this article. U.S. actions are, therefore, in violation of the U.N. charter.

Now, since Art. 103 of the U.N. charter (and Art. 1 of the SEATO treaty) provide that if there is a clash between SEATO's purposes and the U.N.'s, those of the U.N. shall prevail. No justification for U.S. actions can be wrung from the SEATO treaty.

2. All of Deller's arguments about SEATO then, are not relevant to the issue. One point might be noted in passing, however. Deller invokes Art. 4(1) of the SEATO treaty, which allows reaction to aggression if in accordance with the constitutional processes of the affected nation. Since Congress has yet to make any declaration of war, the war in Vietnam cannot be described as being in accordance with U.S. constitutional processes.

3. I will not contest Deller's argument that "puppet" was perhaps the wrong word to apply to the Saigon government, for his very argument reveals some interesting facts about these regimes: (1) they are undemocratic, (2) they are unstable and chaotic. I take these two points as proof that they represent neither the interests nor the will of the Vietnamese people.

4. Deller writes, "Because of the eccentricities of a few justices, the U.N. charter is all of a sudden the Supreme Law of the land." I do not understand this at all; the U.N. charter was ratified by a two thirds vote in the Senate and was signed by the President. By Art. 6(2) of the U.S. constitution, such treaties, together with the Constitution and the laws made pursuant thereto, constitute "the Supreme Law of the Land."

5. Deller's views on the U.N.'s "meaningless articles on peace" speak pretty much for themselves. I am willing to admit that the U.N. doesn't function very well, but I do not at all see this as a proof that the U.N., or some similar organization, is unnecessary. The old balances of power, spheres of influence, etc. as Roosevelt said, have always been tried, and have always failed.

With the advent of nuclear weapons, the concept of "sphere of influence" becomes meaningless, and that of "balance of power" unworkable, and, in a deeper sense, immoral. But to debate morality with Deller is beyond the context of a public political argument.

LETTERS

sents the general consensus of this group.

The purpose of the statement is to serve as a definition of academic freedom that might be submitted to the Academic Council and thence to the Board of Trustees for adoption. We hope, therefore, that the Student Affairs Committee will give it serious consideration.

Since the next meeting of the Academic Council is fairly close at hand, I have taken the liberty of distributing copies of this declaration to all members of your committee. For similar reasons, we expect to release the statement to the press within a few days, so that at least some public discussion of the issues involved can take place before action is taken.

I am at your committee's disposal for any explanations or amplification you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

Frank A. Pinner

Professor of Political Science

"Proposed Declaration Concerning Academic Freedom," submitted to the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs by the Council on Academic Freedom for action and transmittal to the Board of Trustees, Michigan State University.

"The Board of Trustees of Michigan State University,

"cognizant of the university's special task in society as a course of improvement and innovation,

"considering that creative research, study, and teaching require maximum freedom from interference,

"recognizing that the university can discharge its creative function only under conditions of the greatest freedom of communication,

"believing that it is a basic task of the university to strengthen the intellectual independence of students and equip them to deal with the many problems of modern life,

"and mindful of the long tradition of this university, which has always linked teaching and research with active involvement in the affairs of the community, the nation, and the world,

"reaffirms the principle of academic freedom and declares that this principle applies to all members of the academic community, whether they be students, members of the faculty, or members of the university's technical and scientific staff.

"In order to ensure the fullest application of this principle, the Board of Trustees hereby adopts the follow-

ing general directives:

"(1) University rules directly or indirectly affecting communication of ideas and freedom of association among members of the academic community shall be made jointly by representatives of administration, faculty and students. A standard procedure for adopting new rules shall be followed in all instances. This procedure shall provide for due public notice of intended change and public hearings.

"(2) The administration shall publish, and ensure accessibility to, specific rules governing breaches of university ordinances and regulations and maximum sanctions for violations. Rules governing proceedings against members of the academic community shall include adequate guarantees of due process for the protection of academic freedom.

"(3) All members of the academic community shall be free to join in campus organizations to further common interests or promote common ideas. A campus organization is one whose membership consists predominantly of members of the academic community and whose purposes are not commercial.

"(4) All campus organizations shall have the fullest opportunity, consistent with university resources and the principles of this declaration, to hold meetings, prepare, reproduce, display, and distribute or sell literature or products of artistic activity, to raise funds, and to do all other things needed for the dissemination of ideas or for informing the academic community of planned meetings, lectures, discussions, exhibits, and performances. University facilities and services, insofar as they can be made available, shall be accessible to campus organizations on a non-discriminatory basis.

"(5) There shall be no censorship of any kind. Nor shall action be taken against any member of the academic community because of his opinions or affiliations or because of the content of any publication, speech, or artistic product or representation.

"(6) No one relinquishes his constitutional rights and obligations as a citizen upon joining the university community. Any action contrary to law shall be subject to proceedings in the civil courts only.

"(7) No sanction shall be applied to any member of the academic community because of anything he may have said or done in promoting or defending his beliefs. The administration shall take all appropriate steps to defend the right of free expression of members of the academic community against outside interference or pressure."

An Experiment In Theatre

I have paused at the moment of truth and taken pen in hand after reading Mr. Edward Abry's letter concerning Mr. Laurence Tate in the January 27 issue of "The Paper." I pause without reading Mr. Tate's reply. The following is an experiment. Will we agree, Mr. Tate and I?

As a literature major who once majored in acting, directing, blocking, vocal patterns, set design (and painting and sizing), costume sewing and trap cleaning, i.e. (B.A. Drama) the real living theatre!--I can but add that a worthless play cannot be worthily done and if the vehicle is deficient so also the wheels, no matter how well oiled, turn with irrelevant grace and/or power.

The fact that the center spot was too high or too low ("extensive knowledge of . . . lighting"--Abry) on a

production of "The Crucible" is a little too much to expect "The Crucible" to bear. It won't even hold an examination of characterization and interpretation, much less a discussion of why X. should have been center left rather than downstage right ("an extensive knowledge of . . . blocking"--Abry) in Act II, scene I.

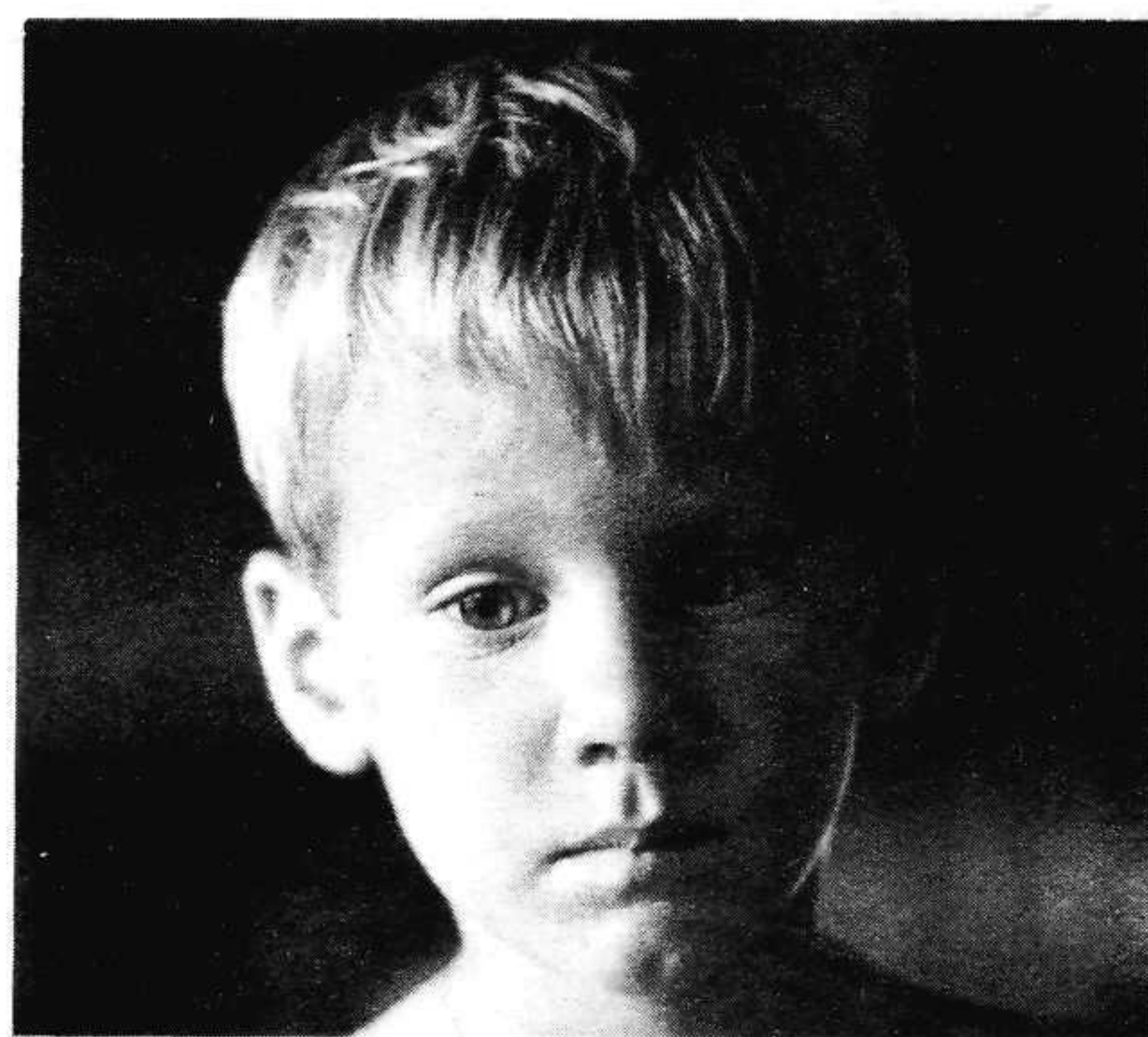
The major problem, often, with theatre majors is that they are tied into balls of technique and any attempt to unravel them into considerations of what and why they tech. themselves over is doomed to curtailed failure.

I have just paused and read Mr. Tate's reply. This letter is rather superfluous, but I'll send it anyway for his edification and glib uplift.

Lawrence O. Baril



faces
by



k
e
s
t
e
n
b
a
u
m

