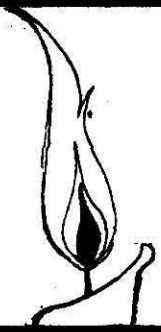


HAPPY UNIVERSARY TO US !! (!!!!!!!)



the mamas and

THE PAPER

FINAL
EDITION
'til January

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10c.

Vol. II No. 10

East Lansing, Michigan, December 8, 1966

15 cents outside east Lansing area

THE UNDERGROUND PRESS LIVES

One year ago, in the first issue of THE PAPER, I discussed the loyalty I felt I had to the traditional ideals of journalism, which ideals were not being met by the State News from which I had just resigned. I gave that loyalty as the main reason for starting THE PAPER. It's been a big year.

I'm not sure what I would state as my main reason for starting THE PAPER now if I were just doing so, having somehow else learned in the past year everything I have learned from publishing newspapers. I'm not sure I would so confidently capsulize everything down to a loyalty to journalistic ideals or to anything else; on the other hand, I'd have a lot more to say about those problems whose solutions can only come about by use of media such as THE PAPER, and about the frame of mind and the approach to life represented by this mysterious energy we have tapped.

In the year since we began publishing, a very significant evolution has taken place in and around the American press. It has been the year of the Underground, and THE PAPER has both consciously and unconsciously played a significant role in its occurrence. The underground press is an idea whose time has come; one interpretation would have it that that is why the administration never managed to squelch us last year, even though we weren't so underground then.

We did look underground enough then, however, to earn an invitation to help in the haphazard formation of the Underground Press Syndicate, a mutual - self - help something-or-other which from the first has captured everyone's imagination. For those who don't know, UPS is a loose alliance of, at first, five (and now fifteen or so) weekly, biweekly or monthly anti-establishment, media-mix, left-hippie newspapers all over the country and even out of it. By everyone's imagination, I don't mean those of us around the various offices of underground newsthings; I mean, rather, everyone. The publicity and attention--and impact--have been far out of proportion to the measurable accomplishments.

Almost needless to say, the UPS is not very well organized. Mainly, it is a mixed bag of publications none of whose respective bags is very easy to figure out. It was first proposed by the East Village Other, a rapidly growing, mainly hippie, biweekly based in the new center of New York's underground (distinct from beat) culture, and aiming at international im-

portance as the spokesman of the acid art generation. The other members are no less strange, and attempts to summarize them either generally or individually have mostly sounded pretty silly. Probably the excerpts included somewhere in this issue (I think the centerfold) can provide a much fairer idea of what the underground press stands for, or is, or something--given the usual problem of interpretation, which means even the excerpts have had to be filtered through someone's consciousness before you get to see them, and are laden down with the usual double meanings and spurious objectivity.

Lacking thus the compulsion to come up with a capsule definition of each publication, I will say some other things about the phenomenon. (The East Village Other ran a back page last spring comprising a large drawing of a pussycat-Ballou type winking and holding a gun, shooting at mastheads clipped from the five founding papers of UPS--EVO, the Los Angeles Free Press, the Berkeley Barb, the Fifth Estate (Detroit), and THE PAPER--all under the headline "An American Phenomenon." I think that was a pretty sharp thing to think of calling it; EVO knew enough then to do so, which put them ahead of us at the time. It's been a long year.)



denis trover

I have a lot more to say about the way the underground works and about how THE PAPER fits into it, but first, let us say right here that if you think you can get through this article without having to read about Marshall McLuhan's ideas on communications media in the overtechnologized society, then you just haven't tapped the eternal source of knowledge. It is almost inevitable that explanations of the underground press assign a great deal of importance to McLuhan; I could cite half a dozen or so examples if I was in the mood. What I will do instead is explain a little McLuhan.

Marshall McLuhan is a sociologist at the University of Toronto who has studied the impact of communications media on man and culture, and from his research has developed strikingly original theses concerning the way men's minds are shaped by the media (here he means more than mass communications media; he means everything that expresses anything about man) of a culture. The most important shaping done in Western history was by the printing press and the mechanized, educated, mass-produced, eventually automated, overabundant, straight-line, mechanically-oriented society which followed from it. McLuhan's writing is not much simpler than mine, so don't be bothered by my structures. We're both transitional writers at the end of a straight-line-thinking era, and we both get messed up trying to put personalities as well as words on paper.

What's happening now is that the printing press society (McLuhan's current popular book is called "Un-continued on page 2

The Truth "beep" Is On Page..

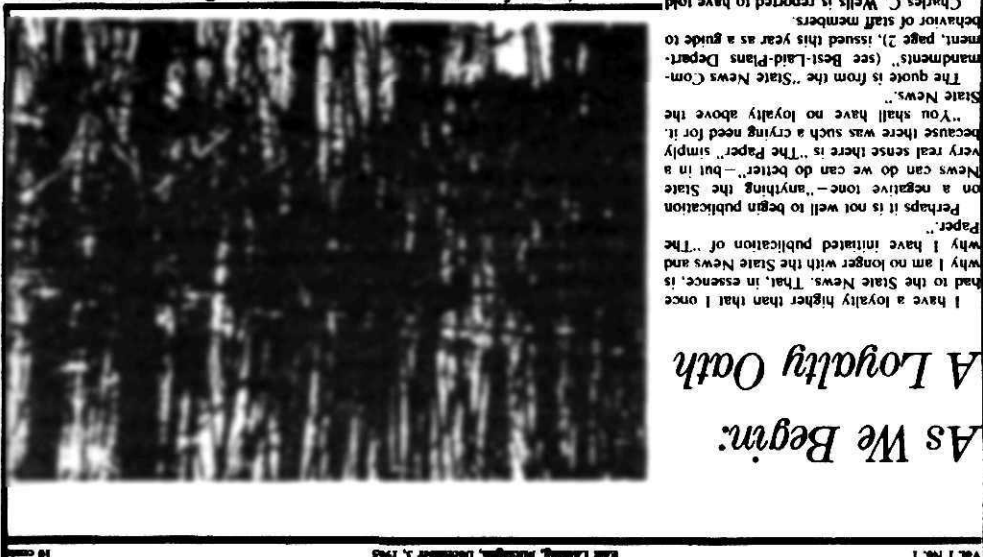
by Carol Neiman

Yeah, babes, you've finally hit the bigtime rah rah scooby dooroo beat the hell outa SMU these are the best few years of your life so learn to think for your self make your place in society be a phi beta kappa sigma chi omega doo wah. Hello??

I dunno about you but that really turns me off. So what can you do? Of course the logical, sensible thing to do is to try getting turned on to something else that makes sense.

But woe and alas! Most people seem to remain turned off, unplugged, and militantly apathetic members of the soggy green masses. Why, oh, why this dusty fate for so many once-eager scholars?? Why do they retreat behind stacks of textbooks and class notes, venturing

CONTINUED on page 10



A Loyalty Oath
As We Begin.

THE PAPER

Neville-Neville Land

Frontier Thesis

Editor's note: reprinted below are excerpts from a singularly radical speech given by Provost Howard R. Neville before the Academic Senate on November 30. An interpretation of this totally unexpected deviation from land-grant rhetoric will be forthcoming--as soon as Char Jolles decides whether she should approach it psycho-financially, socio-cosmologically, or.....

....I have been urged by your steering committee and other representatives to speak to you today about some of our most pressing problems and to share with you some of the alternatives as I see them.

It may seem trite to begin by saying that Michigan State University has changed very rapidly and very recently from an agricultural college to a major state university, but it is the RATE and NATURE of this change which is background for everything I have to say today. (emphases Mr. Neville's)

The obvious signs of change are all around us:

(1) Our enrollment has more than doubled in the past 15 years from 15,000 to 38,000 this fall;

(2) Our faculty which numbered 900 in 1950 numbers about 1,900 today;

(3) Our extensive building program since 1950 has shifted the center of our campus from Beaumont to south of the river;

(4) Our offerings, now spread over 13 colleges instead of the seven in 1950, have been expanded to accommodate 7,500 graduate students as opposed to the 2,000 in 1950.

There have been other changes, perhaps not so obvious, but nevertheless significant. Most important perhaps is our growing stature in the eyes of others--other universities, other scholars, and the public--

Although the rating of our graduate programs by Allan Carter for the American Council on Education was not as high as we WANT it to be, or as high as that of some long-established universities, we made no mean showing for a graduate program as new as ours. Fourteen of our departments in the arts, sciences, and engineering (the only narrow groupings included in Carter's study) were rated as being "strong" or "good"...

Another less obvious but significant change is the gradual shift in the role and purpose of Michigan State University as an educational institution. Twenty years ago the land grant institution was committed to offer many of the opportunities now available to high school graduates in trade and technical schools, in community colleges, and in regional universities. The land grant slogan was "to perform every educational service of value to citizens qualified to profit from that service." Today with all the emerging post high school training programs, we can and must reassess claims on our services.

The great problems of our society--civil rights, foreign policy, economic production and distribution of goods, sufficient food and fiber for a growing population, urbanization, changing value patterns, more leisure time, breakdown of the family and of institutional religion, and others require the very best thought if we are to survive. The application

of steady intelligence to the problems of war and diplomacy, to race questions, and to questions of value is a requirement for the endurance of the society we know. If that is not to take place in the university, where is it to take place.

.....When the tidal wave of students hit the colleges and universities, this institution responded by sustaining tremendous growth in numbers of student, and rapid expansion of programs. The question now arises: Might we now best serve our "land and time" by channeling our resources to develop those levels of education which the emerging institutions are less able to supply; by giving special attention to our graduate training and research, by upgrading and managing the development of our professional programs, by strengthening our undergraduates program--in a word, BY DEVELOPING AND EMPHASIZING QUALITY IN EVERY BRANCH OF OUR UNDERTAKING.....

No longer should we be, nor can we be, all things to all men....

Over the past few months, President Hannah and I have had many discussions concerning the future of this university, and he and I agree that our ability to fulfill the obligations of this institution depends on major policy decisions in at least three areas.

1. The first policy decision relates to THE SIZE OF THE UNIVERSITY.We cannot live with constantly increasing size without commensurate resources to support the kind of education we ought to be offering. There has been almost no increase in dollars per student in recent years. In 1960, the state appropriation amounted to about \$25 per student credit hour. And today--five years later it is only \$26. Dollars added annually to our appropriation make good headlines, but they have barely covered our additional students. We have been able--barely able--to keep up. We never catch up. We have sustained our

growth--as no one knows better than you--by increased faculty loads in terms of student credit hours, by restricted budgets for library, supplies and services, labor, equipment and all-university research funds...

2. The second policy decision relates to THE SCOPE OF THE PROGRAMS THIS UNIVERSITY SHOULD OFFER.....

With the addition of the College of Human Medicine, already under way with its first class, and the proposal for the addition of a Law School, now under consideration by the State Board of Education, it is my feeling that the circle of programs should be considered essentially complete.. We do no service to the student, the state, or the nation or to ourselves by offering programs we cannot adequately support.

3. The third policy decision relates to the MATTER OF INTERNAL PROPORTIONS, TO THE PLACEMENT OF EMPHASIS....Our present population data, our present admissions policy, and the continuing growth of the community colleges and other colleges in Michigan lead to the conclusion that MSU probably will not again have so large a freshman class as we had LAST year. We probably shall not again have so large a freshman--sophomore enrollment as we have THIS year. The junior-senior enrollment no doubt will edge upward for some time, especially if we take our fair share of the qualified community college transfers--which we should. If we are to turn our attention to offering the kind and quality of program we are best equipped to offer, enrollments at the junior-senior level, today almost 13,000, should be stabilized by 1970 at about 14-15,000.

The demand for graduate work will continue to increase all around the country, and we should provide for around 10,000 graduate students by 1970, and if our resources continue to be limited, we shall have to be somewhat more selective and restrictive at this level than we are now.



Should my enrollment predictions prove accurate and my proposals for control be acceptable, the total enrollment of the University would be stabilized at between 40-42,000 by 1970. This means a considerable change in student mix. In 1960, the mix was approximately 50 per cent freshmen-sophomores, 33 per cent junior-seniors, and 17 per cent graduates. By 1970, it would be 40 per cent freshman-sophomores, 35 per cent junior-seniors, and 25 per cent graduates.....

These predictions say other things to me.

First, THE GRADUATE PROGRAM: Upper level and graduate training is expensive, and some choice will have to be made among those programs which are most deserving of support and for which the greatest need can be shown...We very much need planning in the development of our graduate and research programs.

While there are advantages in decentralizing control of the graduate school, there also is value in coordination. As a university we should ask whether our standards are adequate. On the university level we should set more than what Berelson calls "paper standards"--such as language requirements and residence requirements. We must set some "real goals, vigorously and well defined."

We also should know more about why many of our graduate students do not complete the degree program which they begin. Is this the fault of our admissions standards? Are we unduly prolonging degree work? Are we exploiting graduate students for our own purposes? Are we giving graduate students adequate guidance? Are we providing adequate research and financial support? Should we channel some of those who are now attempting a research degree into the programs leading to a Diploma for Advanced Graduate Study, perhaps with a new title?.....

Second, THE UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM: In spite of the expected growth in our graduate program, 75 per cent of the MSU enrollment in 1970 still will be undergraduate. We must not neglect undergraduate education. We cannot ignore the fact that MSU IS GOING TO BE PREDOMINANTLY AN UNDERGRADUATE INSTITUTION FOR A GOOD MANY YEARS TO COME.

In recent years, we have given too little attention to the undergraduate curriculum and the entire undergraduate experience. Our energies instead have been channeled in devising ways to accommodate greater numbers with the resources at hand. If we are at or approaching a peak in undergraduate enrollment we should find it possible to undertake some much needed evaluation of what we are doing which should revitalize our programs and stimulate not only the students but the faculty themselves.

I do not want to leave the impression that I think nothing has been done for the undergraduate. We can point with pride to any number of significant developments such as:

(1) The new radial majors in Arts and Letters.....

(2) The interdisciplinary programs.....

(3) The living-learning experiment which hopefully has given students

continued on page 8



Almost Good

By JOHN KNOWLES



I was disappointed in David Renner's piano recital on the 29th; not that it wasn't quite good, but I had expected more from him. With the exception of the Symphonic Etudes of Schumann, in the whole program he simply did not produce any really superb playing. His program was nevertheless pretty good, consisting of Bach's Italian Concerto, Beethoven's Sonata #32, the Symphonic Etudes, and one clinker--a sonata by Aaron Copland.

The Italian Concerto is one of the few pieces by Bach which contain some gradations in dynamics other than simple loud - soft contrast. Renner brought out the dynamics very well, keeping the basic feeling of mass contrast appropriate to the Baroque, but still producing a variety of volume levels as are idiomatic on the piano. His general style was about as authentic as one can afford to be when playing Bach on the piano, especially in the emphasis of different voices and the strength of his rhythmic foundation. Unfortunately, the whole piece seemed just a little mechanical.

The Beethoven seemed better, but that may be because I especially like it. Renner successfully got across much of the feeling of this work, which is romantic in the extreme. The first movement is a fantasia in sonata form with frequent radical changes in tempo, which he handled quite well. The second movement is a set of complicated variations including one of an essentially jazzy cast, all of which came off very nicely. At this point it looked as though the recital was really picking up.

In the Copland, the quality plummeted. Instead of criticising Renner's performance, which was superb under the circumstances, I'll just say that I didn't like the piece, and, from the way he played it, I don't think Renner did either. The third movement seemed better to me than the first two, but by that time I had given up all hope and was analyzing a Beethoven symphony, so I can't be too sure.

The Symphonic Etudes at least partially made up for the Copland. They are a really romantic set of variations with a finale based on an entirely unrelated theme. I had heard them previously only as performed by Firkusny, and frankly I was not impressed. I am now. There was not a dull spot in the piece, which I think is a credit to the performance rather than the music. If Renner had done this well on all the pieces, I could have had nothing but praise for him. I hope there are more people at his next recital, for he really merits a large audience, regardless of the small criticisms I may have made here. I am certainly looking forward to his next performance with eager anticipation.

On December 2, the Beaumont String Quartet gave its inaugural performance of the year. Like the symphony, they had a very good program; Opus 18 No. 2 of Beethoven, Opus 11 by Samuel Barber, and the Ravel quartet.

The Beethoven was certainly the weak spot in the program. Frankly, it sounded like they hadn't practiced very much. Aside from being gene-

rally uninspired, there were very definite intonation problems in the first movement. The opening movement, however, was quite jolly and rhythmically sound and precise, and I think fared best of the four. In passing, I'd like to request that the Quartet do a middle or late Beethoven quartet sometime in the near future; in three years I can remember only Opus 18 (although I have not been to all of their concerts.)

The Beethoven also had an additional performer--one who also put in a very prominent appearance at the Quartet's concert in Kresge last spring. For the information of those poor unfortunates who were not there and so missed him, I am referring to the photographer from THE PAPER's principal competitor, the State News. It is terribly distracting to hear a click, audible throughout the entire auditorium, just at a peak of tension or the end of a quiet phrase. If the State News feels compelled to take pictures, it would be nice if they could at the very least get a camera with a quiet shutter; they seriously impaired the concert last spring and the Beethoven in this one (since the photographer left before the second number that was all), and I'd like to see them NOT do it again.

Second in the program came the Barber quartet. In this they sounded really fine. The first movement was very nice, and exhibited highly refined tuning which had been absent in the Beethoven. This tuning and blend appeared to even better advantage in the second movement, the "adagio for strings," where the Quartet sounded almost organ-like. I thought this movement was exquisite. It was deeply expressive, but at the same time carefully controlled -- much like Herbert von Karajan's best work. The opening strains of the finale seemed almost like an intrusion, but not for long. This movement rounded the work out quite beautifully and completed the best performance of the evening.

The Ravel quartet stands along with the Barber among my favorites and for me, the Beaumont's performance of it was more than satisfactory; however, it seemed to lack an overall unity. In the second movement, this lack was paralleled by the haziness of the transitions. Overall, the playing was excellent, and this work closed off an evening enjoyably spent.

Coming up this week are two of the really traditional musical events at MSU (unfortunately rather few)--the Christmas concerts of the Women's



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Glee Club and the University Chorus. The Women's Glee Club is directed by Ethel Armeling, who has made it into one of the finest performing groups of its type. As I recall them from past performances, they have an especially clear tone and sing with a great deal of precision. This term they will be assisted by The Brass Choir who will play a Chorale Prelude of Bach and a piece by Nelhybel. The choir will begin with several old carols, followed by a short cantata by Weiland. The central work of the evening will be the "Missa Brevis in D" by Britten. This mass is incomplete, not having a Credo, but what is present makes a wonderful piece of music. After violin solo, the choir will conclude with a number of contemporary carols and songs. The Glee Club will perform at 7 and 8:30 Friday December 9 in the Alumni Memorial Chapel. For the hour's investment of time you can not get much more in return.

On Sunday the 11th, the University Chorus will perform in the University Auditorium. This year, instead of doing one larger work as usual,

they will be singing Bach's "Magnificat" and the "Midnight Mass" of Charpentier. The form of the "Magnificat" is that of a cantata, much like Vivaldi's "Gloria" or Bach's own B minor Mass, which, although not a true cantata, has the sectionalization characteristic of one. The "Magnificat" divides the twelve lines of the Canticum among chorus and five soloists. The Charpentier also has a large complement of soloists--six--who combine with the chorus in a charming work. It is not a typical mass, being based on traditional airs and intended specifically for the Festival of the Nativity at midnight on Christmas Eve. The chorus has put in some good performances in the past--especially the Mozart Requiem last Spring--and with two works like they have programmed this could be another one.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Week of December 8-14

WKAR FM 90.5 mc

THURSDAY December 8

- 6:30 a.m.--"The Morning Program," classical music, news and weather highlights with Mike Wise. (Monday through Friday)
- 8:00 a.m.--News, with Lowell Newton. (Monday through Friday)
- 8:15 a.m.--"Scrapbook" music and features with Steve Meuche. (Monday through Friday)
- 1:00 p.m.--Musical, "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."
- 2:00 p.m.--Beethoven's Symphony No. 4, presented in back-to-back performances conducted by Arturo Toscanini and Eugene Ormandy.
- 5:00 p.m.--"News 60," a full hour news report prepared by the WKAR news staff. (Monday through Friday)
- 7:00 p.m.--The Detroit Symphony Orchestra in Concert. Music includes: Wagner's Overture to "Tannhauser"; Mozart's Concerto for Flute, Harp and Orchestra; Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 in f minor. The conductor is Paul Paray and the soloists are Elyze Yockey, harp; and Albert Tipton, flute.
- 9:00 p.m.--"Jazz Horizons," til midnight, hosted by Bud Spangler.

FRIDAY December 9

- 1:00 p.m.--Musical, "Fiddler on the Roof."
- 2:00 p.m.--Beethoven's Symphony No. 5: two performances, conducted by Toscanini and Ormandy.
- 7:25 p.m.--Hockey, MSU vs. Michigan

SATURDAY December 10

- 11:45 p.m.--"Recent Acquisitions," a program that features Gilbert Hansen and Ken Beachler listening to and talking about new recordings.
- 2:00 p.m.--The Metropolitan Opera, Richard Strauss' "Electra," broadcast live from New York.
- 7:55 p.m.--Basketball, MSU vs. WICHITA. After the game, til 1 a.m., classics by request on "Listener's Choice."

SUNDAY December 11

- 2:00 p.m.--The Cleveland Orchestra in Concert. Today's concert conducted by Robert Shaw, includes Mozart's Mass in C minor and Stravinsky's Symphony of Psalms.
- 8:00 p.m.--"The Toscanini Era," hosted by Gary Barton. Tonight, Beethoven's Concerto No. 1 in C Major; Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor and other compositions by Rossini, Berlioz, Catalani and Mendelssohn.

MONDAY December 12

- 1:00 p.m.--Musical, "Kiss Me Kate."
- 2:00 p.m.--Beethoven's Symphony No. 6, the first performance conducted by Toscanini; the second by Eugene Ormandy.
- 8:00 p.m.--"Opera from Radio Italiana," Bellini's "Il Pirata"
- 10:30 p.m.--"Music of Today," with Gary Barton and Hans Nathan. This evening, a program of compositions written and performed by Serge Prokofiev.

TUESDAY December 13

- 1:00 p.m.--Musical, "Destry Rides Again."
- 2:00 p.m.--Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, again two performances, the first conducted by Toscanini; the second by Ormandy.
- 8:30 p.m.--The Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Concert. Tonight, Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" Prelude; Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D; Ravel's "Bolero" and "Daphnis and Chloe," Lukas Foss conducts, with violin soloist, Henryk Szeryng.

WEDNESDAY December 14

- 1:00 p.m.--Musical, "Pal Joey."
- 2:00 p.m.--Beethoven's Symphony No. 8; two performances, conducted by Toscanini and Ormandy.
- 11:00 p.m.--"New Jazz in Review," Ron English and Bud Spangler listen to and talk about, "Archie Shepp in San Francisco."

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the Woolies



The collage features a central group of five people (three women and two men) in mid-20th-century attire. To their left is a large, stylized flower with many petals. Below the flower is a circular clock face. At the bottom, there are four separate black and white portraits of women's faces. The entire composition is overlaid with various text elements, including dates, ticket prices, and event titles, all in different fonts and orientations.

ART KUNKIN

DAILY NEWSPAPERS DISTORT MEANING OF YOUTH PROTEST AGAINST POLICE ACTS

It now appears that events on the Sunset Strip have reached a stage where there will be weekly and perhaps daily confrontations of the police by organized groups of young demonstrators unless the authorities can come to an agreement with the youth.

What is needed now is that the community be provided with a chronology of last weekend's events that is as accurate as possible as well as an examination of the issues that brought the demonstrations about.

Unfortunately, the major newspapers in Los Angeles have been reporting the events in such a one-sided, biased manner that it is difficult to see how the authorities or the general public will get the facts to adequately assess the situation or come to a real solution.

While it is understandable that individual reporters in the excitement of a street demonstration could make minor errors of omission or fact, it is entirely inexcusable that the major newspapers in the city have been reporting grossly misleading and false headlines such as the Examiner's "Long Hair Mare, Juvenile Violence on Sunset Strip."

And if the headlines are inexcusable, even stronger words of criticism must be found for the Los Angeles Times editorial Tuesday, November 15, where the general conclusion is reached that "there were no deep-rooted sociological or economic causes for the weekend rioting. Irresponsibility was simply fanned into complete disregard for all rules and standards."

To the editorial writers of the Times, sitting in their balm of majesty on First Street, entirely isolated from the events, unable to properly evaluate or analyze them, it is only possible to say: You are stupid old men who make reckless and irresponsible statements that can only make a bad situation worse. You are obviously ignorant of the growing of sociological research into the causes and nature of the present youth revolution throughout the nation. Your call for additional police force to restrain the young people of our city and your obvious approval of proposals for the prosecution of parents and the non-renewal of permits for teen-age clubs would only lead to an immediate increase in the number of youthful demonstrators.

There might well be a wave of violence going far beyond the few hundred dollars of property damage that unfortunately occurred last Saturday night. Your editorial, far from displaying the wisdom that one could expect from a publication that calls itself one

of the world's best, only shows intellectual panic at events that are beyond your understanding.



Quiet antiwar nonreligious bachelor 30 with good job seeks female companionship & whatever develops. Interests: foreign films, gourmet food, theater, books, New Left politics, new places, children, folk & folk rock. Correspondence confidential, treat with utmost respect. W., Box 1175, Venice. Take a chance!

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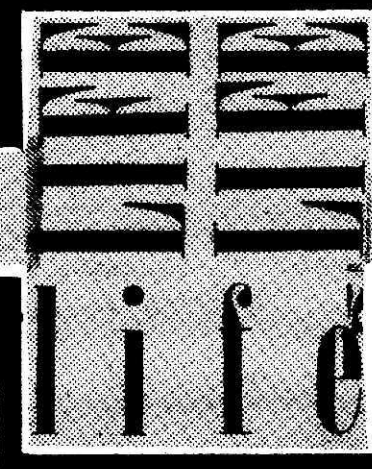
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The Life of the

It is this concentration of power which makes it necessary for the Pentagon and big industry to continue the arms race for its own sake. The sub-contracts they award to smaller industries and war contractors involve every American city and, thus, affect the jobs of millions of people. Four million work for the Defense Department. Its payroll is twelve billion dollars, twice that of the U.S. auto industry. A further four million work in related industries. In many cities military production is as much as 80 per cent of all industrial production. Over 50 per cent of the national income of the United States is devoted to the arms race.

THE RADICAL UNDERGROUND IN FILM



IT GROWS WILD. There is nothing in human nature or the requirements of human social organization which intrinsically requires that a culture be contradictory, repressive, and productive of violent and frustrated personalities. Recent findings in anthropology and psychology make this more and more evident. One can prove it for himself by taking a good look at his own nature through meditation. Once a person has this much faith and insight, he must be led by a deep concern with the need for radical social change through a variety of hopefully non-violent means.

LET US US (20¢ outside of Los Angeles)

GO THIS WEEK-SEE PAGES 8, 13, &

Youth Provoked Police - All Over

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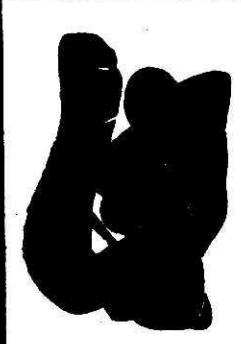
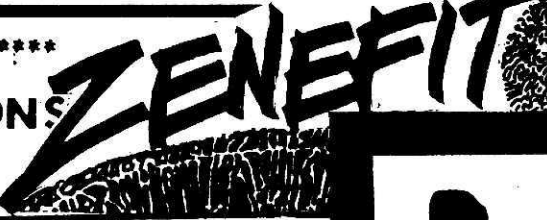


DRAFT AGE MEN!

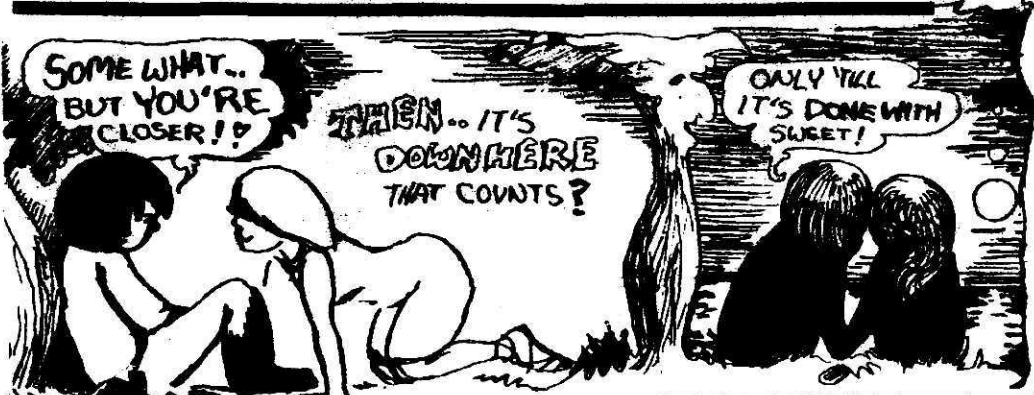
Have you, at times, wondered if there might not be better ways to serve your country, ways more in keeping with the religious principles of love and service? You should know. The Selective Service Law makes provisions for conscientious objectors. If you seek to fulfill his pathways consistent with his principles. Instead of being a draftee, he will be asked to

perform socially useful work with a conscientious organization. Your draft board can give you the necessary information, and you can also write to the Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 20 St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

Friends Meeting of Austin 3014 Washington Square Austin, Texas



SIDEREAL TIME cometh the present progressing towards the future cutting deeply into the sensitive areas of the brain a fresh definition of mind bending a swirling nebula around the body and eye Nothing new but new wass are being found SIDEREAL TIME is a new way as light comes constantly from the sun we will bring forth fresh ideas for pleasure in an unending parade of color designs flowing dripping solid ethereal Mas Feminine Androgenous It is space stretched twisted it hangs & clings dropped & h soft & ruff silken & stiff Textured & smooth and crystalline traditional & avant garde extravagant & practical earthly herword is an environmental function a concept a style a way of life or an occasion a game of skill elegance and uniqueness played by individuals living care and peaceful intentions it is above for you and your pleasure it is Christmas with SIDEREAL TIME cometh presently to L



The Rag A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Austin, Texas
2504 Nueces - 68

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FREE SPEECH FOR BU
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Four 3" buttons
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The Illustrated Paper
Mendocino, California

The East Village Other
New York, N.Y.

The Berkeley Barb
Berkeley, California

Los Angeles Free Press
Los Angeles, California

underground press

NOTES FROM UNDERGROUND FANTASTIC POT POSTERS OBJECTS DART MOVIE BIGGIE PRINTS

WHAT SORT
OF MAN
SHOPS AT
THE

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FOR
BOOKS

VIVID VIEWS OF THE ACTUAL SCENE

Flight Plan: Establish a general flight plan with lift-off time and estimated arrival time. Give careful thought as to flight location. Your flight plan is a crucial factor in a successful orbit. Pick a flight location which is uncluttered and not subject to meteor showers or unexpected cosmic storms. Your flight plan may or may not include other astronauts. If it does, be sure that you know each other well enough beforehand so as not to get on each other's nerves during the flight. The time of your flight will vary, lasting from a billion or more light years of inner space to 10 or 12 hours of external time.

WE NEVER KNOW whether in the next moment he will dazzle us with inspiration or freeze us with sarcasm

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11x17 LSD Poster \$1.00 ea.
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Free Press:
Although we do not necessarily agree with your conclusions as to the cause and effect of the recent Sunset Strip disturbances, we do however, want you to know that we consider your reportage in the finest journalistic tradition. all the local press, radio and television, we found your coverage the most comprehensive. We, too, were eyewitnesses and did not rely on secondhand information. Keep up your state of good reporting and we will certainly be the community at large will become increasingly aware of your most unique publication.

Fred Rosenberg,
Chairman
Shelly Davis,
Public Relations Dir.
Sunset Strip Association
Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor,
You are RIGHT!!!
The police should have, "... (kept) the crowds on the sidewalks from the very beginning... in conformance with... regulations... and... (prevented) the incidents."

Karl F. Berger
Sidney I. Plotnick

If you are involved in, or see POLICE BRUTALITY OR HARASSMENT call CITIZEN'S ALERT - 776-9669 - for 24 hour assistance

ALF ALF ALF RAP PEN ING

"Turn on Tune in Drop Out" from a folk saying

Thousan
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There was it all. A accompanying a Blake yin and yan swirls and from shade people, tan holding hands miles.

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The ALF opportunity for Hunter's Po nations of would be ap

ng psychedelic about angel on harmonica Michael McClure sing-long haired and robed in large hoops and graceful flowing Round people, tall white, grey people roles of moving

tried to break eman ticketing 'il-s, the tow truck yseyle's' Kesey bus, children, and the three sides of the sts Liberation Front. There were enough remind you that o drive those black morning and night and probably thk ething that was of Rights.' nsor another op le to be happy coming weekend d joy, even mor d.

Don Hutton

Leary rec ob-vious hypocrisy of our modern scribes and pharisees in demonstrating the need for a new religion now. He pointed resignedly to his own impressive arrest record as the expected persecution that all prophets and new spiritual movements encounter. And he attributed his own persecution not just to LSD can the user nificant claim th to our its need that it scriptio us out jungle ages, k

Don't Bye
MARIJUANA

And that is all ye need to know.

AREA MERCHANTS
SHAFT STUDENTS

LOS ANGELES FREE PRESS

MEETING IN HAWAII THIS WEEK



NEVILLE

continued from page 3

a better sense of identity, a feeling of community;

(4) The new residential college which hopes to deepen the significance of the undergraduate experience by its smallness, its focus on a central theme, and the common interests of the students who choose it;

(5) The new advisement centers in some of the colleges which are attempting to counteract some of the criticisms of the student advising system; and

(6) The Honors College.

But all of these, with the possible exception of the new residential college, depend on existing course offerings and traditional patterns of teaching and evaluation, and operate within the existing organization of the colleges. Undergraduate education is NOT GOING TO BE IMPROVED greatly until we are willing to undertake more basic reforms.

We need to ask ourselves some very basic questions about what we should attempt to accomplish in the undergraduate years--whether a degree of unity can be restored to this four-year experience....

Maybe SOME of you are right in thinking that early specialization at the undergraduate level is appropriate and justified, that the two years now spent prior to specialization only delay and frustrate students who are highly motivated to pursue their career goals. At least we ought to ask ourselves openly and candidly whether this is so, rather than merely ignore the question and thus gradually slip into a pattern of narrow specialization designed primarily for the potential graduate or professional student.

But if we should decide that those who advocate intensive specialization at this level are right, and that this is the desired pattern of undergraduate school, what do we do about the large number of our students who want a four-year undergraduate experience which includes both breadth and depth, who have no immediate plans for graduate work, who will not be researchers or scientists or college professors, but who will be the backbone of our communities--businessmen, managers, housewives

and voters? And members of Boards of Trustees?

Certainly there is a need for them in society, and the state university was created to educate them. Is it possible for us to accommodate these students in a large university organized, as at least some believe, around departments dominated by faculty interested primarily in research and graduate teaching? Should we put all of them into small residential colleges organized as Justin Morrill, around some central theme? If so, how many such colleges should there be? And how different from each other should they be? And how do we relate the faculties of such colleges to our total enterprise?

Or should we assume that the majority of these students prefer the life of the large university to that of the small residential college, and so undertake a thorough reexamination of our undergraduate program which would affect our offerings, our requirements, and our teaching?

A superior undergraduate program is so important to the future of this University that I am today asking Dr. Hannah to appoint from our faculty a Committee on Undergraduate Education which will proceed immediately with a study which will lead in the near future to a set of recommendations for your consideration. I hope that the Committee will fully utilize the talents of this faculty and consult freely with students and those who daily get an overview of student academic problems. I hope the Committee will recommend whatever reorganization of subject matter, colleges, faculty, administration, or educational practices that may be necessary to guarantee a vital program. We are not looking for gimmicks, we do not expect utopia. What we need is a variety of patterns in undergraduate work designed for our many disciplines but also designed with a cohesiveness to permit each college and each student to do the best job possible. Among other things I hope that the Committee will consider what may be a more vital role for our Honors College.

We are faced at this moment with a number of concerns of great consequence to undergraduate education. One of these is the explosion of knowledge. For the most part we have dealt with it by proliferation of course and programs and by earlier and earlier specialization. We too seldom

really come to grips with the question of WHAT IS WORTH TEACHING, or the question of how one deals with knowledge so that what is taught today is relevant--relevant to the lives of students today and tomorrow.

Another matter of consequence is the evidence we have from research that what we are teaching under the label of liberal and general education is not having much impact on the lives of students. Are we really providing a liberal education for our students. Where should this responsibility be placed?....

Students today are more interested than in the recent past in society, in matters of state, in the world's problems. To neglect liberal-general education in its broadest definition is to miss one of the great opportunities of education.

Third, THE STUDENTS: Student unrest which in part reflects the changing mood of society and the uncertainties of our time also stems from some of our failures to make education at the undergraduate level relevant and meaningful to them. It also stems from some very bad teaching which we seem to tolerate. Students deserve better than they

are getting in some of our classrooms.

Students want to be heard on matters of policy affecting them, and they should be heard. Some departments have already instituted practices of consultation with students especially at the graduate level and with reciprocal benefits. It is vitally important that we hear the responsible students as well as the irresponsible--the deeply concerned as well as the angry. The decision must soon be reached about whether we invite students to attend our Academic Council and to attend meetings of our standing committees of the faculty, and if so, how those who serve should be chosen. Even closer to the student interest are department and college groups such as curriculum committees and advisory committees. Students want to be heard and probably should be heard here, too....

We must ask ourselves: Are we staying alive in a world which students say is passing us by--especially those of us who are more than 30 years old?

What I have been trying to say is that we must get at the task of developing and emphasizing quality in all that we do.....

The Gallant Man By THOMAS DE BAGGIO

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UPS)--Another primary mystery of the American psyche has been made manifest.

Why are the people of a nation willing to pay for the most openly sentimentalized propaganda when previously it could be had most accessibly for free?

There will probably never be one concrete answer to this. Certainly the most obvious answer at the moment would seem to be that after having the bilge shoved down their throats with such delicious frequency they have begun to believe it not only nourishing to the soul, and healthy to the spirit, but true.

There are probably over a hundred other answers that could be given in quick succession and with assured rapidity. All of them raise another question. If given the truth would a nation, thus inundated with this tenacious tripe, be able to recognize the truth?

These two mysteries along with attendant enigma are very ably illustrated by the recent record release of Everett McKinley Dirksen, U.S. Senator from Illinois.

The disc is called "Gallant Men," an LP thing put out by Capitol Records.

"Gallant Men" not only has the democratic distinction of being purveyed by a company called Capitol Records, is not only performed by a senior U.S. Senator, but it is also a one man show. How much closer can one come to truth without stating it bluntly? Need one also mention that besides the poem "Gallant Men," a decidedly lesser piece of American poetica, there are also recitations of the Mayflower Compact, the Star-Spangled Banner, the Gettysburg Address, and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Critically the record is probably the worst finest record to be heard recently. It is a wonder that it could be made in 1966, hearkening as it does to the long begone popular style of Ted Lewis, though it does have a certain weepy, camp appeal.

As far as Dirksen is concerned, the Mother's of Invention, The Fugs, Jefferson Airplane, are still the Great Unborn. His style is untouched by the Revolution. It is clean, if not rinsed well, and soapy.

In case you haven't had the chance to audiate this piece of financial purgassus, I quote here from "Gallant Men:"

"Down through the years there have been men
Gallant Men who have died
that others might be free
And even now they do it still...."

From a reading of it one cannot grasp the reality of the Dirksen style. The "poem" itself is so bad that it is difficult to determine whether it is serious or simply a parody of itself and all other such biliary ooze. As Dirksen says it, there is no doubt about the meaning. It is all on the surface. There is no negotiating with the hard and mean realities of gallantry; none of the questioning. The Dirksen ham keeps it simple and superficial.

George Lardner Jr. in the Washington Post quoted the Senator as saying, "A great part of me has gone into that record. I think I would die unhappy unless I made some contribution to putting America, particularly young America, back into the stream of tradition."

This was proclaimed at a promo party premiere in the Senate Conference Room. It tells perhaps more about what the Senator is made of than he would want us to know.

It was also promulgated, in the parlance of the trade, that the Dirksen had a hot hit. Capitol Records announced that it had orders for 200,000 of the things. "We knew we could sell it," they are quoted as saying.

The Senator says he has turned down offers to record "Winnie the Pooh" and "Peter Rabbit."

This all seems to indicate that American history is, in certain quarters, a rather static and stale affair. Even before Jefferson, that sad and tattered historical artifact, American commercial ingenuity was at work. Back when the Mayflower Compact and other assorted renegades of European inferiority were negotiating with the Indians to "buy" the country for the outright bilk of beads and trinkets, this genius was made manifest on Their soil. Who else could have conceived of this chicanery than the forefathers of the Republic? Who else could have conceived a record like this other than their truly begotten?

Above all there is no question of sacrilege involved here. To paraphrase from another sacred text, the bilge here we hold to be self-evident.

NEO-CLASSIFIED

The Fables are coming! Available next week at better bookstores everywhere and at MSU in the Union. Discover for yourself America's newest literary development, a Lawless fable. Everyone has heard OF them, some have heard them from the master. Now everyone can own his own. Decide for yourself! Is MSU too good for Lawless or is Lawless too good for MSU? A special ZEITGEIST supplement, Ken Lawless, THE FABLES, Vol. 1, Book 1, \$1.

SOUTHEAST COMPLEX: Trying to organize ride service for Southeast Complex residents to attend South Campus Free University. If interested in rides, able to drive or donate car, or interested in information sheet and/or application for SCFU, contact 613 or 614 E. Holmes, 37682 or 37683.

CINCINNATI next Wednesday is where I want a ride to. Also to New York from East Lansing on December 26. Also from New York to East Lansing in time for registration. I'm assuming it won't do me any good to ask for a ride from Cincinnati to East Lansing next Friday. Call Brian at 351-7580 after 8 a.m. I'll pay reasonably.

WANTED: One male roommate to share four-bedroom house with three others. Close to campus. Own bedroom. \$50 plus utilities. Call 351-9332 or 489-3469.

Co-op type situation winter or winter and spring. Unsupervised housing. 334 Charles St. (332-5358) will run \$45-50 per month rent. Have been averaging \$6 per week board. Place for up to two men. Wesley Scholars House.

A Nova Express Up Until Daybreak: Further understanding saves minds very sorry from the caught-off-base.

WILLIAM S. BURROUGHS

December 5, 1966

Son of FSM**Berkeley Report**

By MIKE PRICE

This article was sent from Berkeley by former East Lansing inside agitator Mike Price, who has been observing recent under-reported activities on the University of California campus. This article was current at the end of last week. He will be sending further dispatches. At last report, early this week, the strike by students and teaching assistants was still on and was successful in some indeterminate degree. -- The Editors

All fall the pressure has been building up at Berkeley. Mario Savio returned from London with wife and Savio Jr. in tow only to be denied readmission. He stuck around through working nights at a nearby rock bar.

In October a dispute arose over holding a Black Power rally on the Sproul Hall steps. The administration was uptight over the planned appearance of Stokely Carmichael, especially prior to the upcoming Brown-Reagan election scene. For a while the spectre of '64 hung over the campus but it was soon banished as the administration showed their cool and graciously offered the Greek Theater. The rally was held, Reagan won, and the liberals gritted their teeth in preparation for his promised investigation of the campus. Moral--a black power rally is better than another FSM.

I arrived in mid-November to catch the second crisis. Since last spring the administration had been rumbling about moving the daily noon rallies off the Sproul Hall steps to a more "appropriate location." You see--the right to hold these rallies was one of the most visible symbols of the FSM victory. Held, as they are, at the main entrance to the campus, they attract large crowds confronting any passerby in a manner impossible to ignore. The message gets through: Here is Berkeley.

It was only natural for the administration to have different plans. It seemed that a sudden shortage of classroom space would necessitate making Sproul Hall, presently the administration building, into classrooms. Obviously loud rallies are incompatible with classrooms, they might interfere with the NORMAL functions of the university. Where to move the rallies? Where else but to "The Pit," a concrete excavation behind the Union building that more than lives up to its name.

Chancellor Heyns (remember, he was the "cool dean" who was hired away from U-M to come out and handle the troublesome Berkeley students) issued a two-week moratorium at the end of which the rallies would be moved. His challenge was met by the Council of Campus Organizations (CCO), a united front group representing the whole spectrum, left to right. Also there reappeared a cast of Mario Savio, Bettina Aptheker, Jerry Weinberg, Jerry Rubin and



Buried on the back page of Tuesday's Daily "Cal," was a short article announcing Friday's rally. It was to be an anniversary commemoration of the famous Sproul Hall sit-in and promised speeches, songs and caroling. Wednesday history began to repeat itself in front of my and Paul Schiff's unbelieving eyes.

A university regulation states that tables can be manned on campus only by students. On Wednesday morning the Navy was allowed to set up a recruiting table on the lower floor of the Union. SDS and the local CO committee set up a counter-table and picket. Enter campus cops who remove counter-table. Enter more students with Mario Savio, who says he is on the way to his son's first birthday party. Enter Chancellor Boyd who orders the gathering to disperse. Group becomes a demonstration and sing happy birthday to Savio's year-old son. More cops are called. More students arrive. Cops finally stomp their way through the crowd to arrest pre-selected non-students. Fights break out, billies are used, etc. Savio is allowed to go upstairs to address a large crowd that has gathered in the main lobby, he is allowed to speak, then is steered outside and arrested out of sight of the crowd. Riot then ensues on Telegraph Avenue as crowds of students try to stop the paddy buses. More stomping; the cops win, and carry off the prisoners.

By the time I arrived on campus, about 9 p.m., the demonstration had become a mass meeting inside the Union lobby. People were stacked around the doorways trying to hear with the assistance of a very erratic sound system. It was all very con-

fusing and typical New Left, but you didn't really have to hear to know something big was in the works. Meanwhile, cool Chancellor Heyns was out east somewhere on vacation.

At 10, the meeting moved upstairs to the Pauley Ballroom. By 11 it was packed and the crowd overflowed out the doorways and onto the outside balcony.

Chancellor Cheit spoke for the administration. After first admitting that he was the one who called the cops he carried on about the university's long relationship with the State Department, the Peace Corps and the armed services. He explained how the non-students would not have been arrested in the Union if they had dispersed when ordered to. In response to the question, "What about Mario?" (Savio was arrested outside), Cheit re-explained his statement. "That's not what I said," he said, and went on to point out that he had stated that those who had dispersed to outside the Union were not arrested "IN THE UNION." Get it? I won't bother to fill in the audience reaction. Suffice it to say they

didn't kill him on the spot. He continued. "Yes, non-students can man a table IF they are members of the State Department, the Peace Corps, etc." Finally, Cheit said that permission for the Navy table was granted by the student government. (ASUC). It didn't work; ASUC vice-president Fred Best denied that any permission had been given and further stated that they had strongly recommended against it. That about did it; the administration's doom was sealed.

Hal Draper (former mentor to the FSM) spoke next and argued for a strike. "Speaking historically from experience." He was followed by a faculty member who urged the students to wait. "Give us 24 hours to negotiate," he pleaded. At last Savio arrived, fresh from jail. Putting aside his usual rhetoric, he argued carefully point by point for a strike.

At 1 a.m. the motion to strike was read. From my vantage point on the balcony all I could see were raised hands as TV floodlights went on and off and flashbulbs popped. The whole room got up and cheered. The strike was on.

Further reports will follow. -- Ed.



other legendary characters. A couple of weeks of agitation created the desired effect as the chancellor, dripping cool, postponed his decision, and underlined a basic lesson once again: Whenever the administration was confronted with organized power they had to back down.

Peace and Politics in '68

By DOUGLAS LACKEY

In April 1965, 25,000 demonstrators ringed the White House and demanded an end to the war in Vietnam. That November, 100,000 persons in 100 cities marched and protested the growing conflict. A year later, the war grows more bloody, the nation more corrupt, but the protests have generally come to a halt. The common view of public and protestors alike is that the demonstrations failed. I am more inclined to say that they were successful, and that, having succeeded, they became superfluous.

Much of the protestor's disappointment comes, I think, from mistaken views about what the demonstrations could accomplish. They thought that they could end the war, as if the military-industrial complex, worth \$50 billion a year, would crumble before a few sign-carriers in the streets. They thought they could appeal to the conscience of America, as if America actually were possessed of a conscience. They thought they could demonstrate from the facts that the war was not even in the pragmatic political interests of the nation, as if the public did on occasion take cognizance of the facts. But all wars once started command the gracious assent of those who stand to profit by them. As for the conscience of America, the protestors WERE that conscience--there was no one else at which to launch a moral appeal. And as for the facts, the protestors slowly learn-

even if they found these two troublesome to be examined. Johnson began with the willing consent of the governed, then regressed to consensus, and now the consensus is faltering. The normal enthusiasm for war has been replaced by puzzlement, and the possibility for a politically significant sentiment for peace (of the "peace with honor" variety) has been created. Such a sentiment will coincide in some of its ends with those of the demonstrators, although its reasons and outlook will differ from them. It will differ from them, too, in that it will not be powerless. Having created the grounds for this sentiment, the peace movement should assist it with diversified forms of agitation designed to increase public confusion (occasional mass demonstrations need not be counted out), while maintaining its integrity on hard-core issues such as the draft.

Given the increase in Liberation Front forces in South Vietnam (admitted by McNamara himself), the almost untapped reserves of the North Vietnamese army, and the present high moral of North Vietnam, there is little reason to believe the war situation will improve by 1968. Johnson's position will have deteriorated

enough by that time that he will be in difficult straits both at the convention and at the polls.

If the Republican Party remains controlled by the right-wing clique that engineered the fiasco of 1964, it will nominate a conservative ticket that may or may not support that war (e.g. Nixon-Reagan). But aside from another blackjack job like the one that gave Goldwater the '64 nomination, it is unlikely the party will nominate a right-wing candidate, especially when they can exploit a "normalcy-reflex" against Johnson by putting up candidates standing somewhere in the middle of the road (e.g. Romney-Percy). On the Democratic side the party is by tradition bound to renominate the incumbent--but tradition may go by the board if the incumbent has obviously lost public favor. The alternative is especially attractive -- a Kennedy ticket, perhaps Kennedy-Fulbright, if the heir apparent is willing to make his bid early. Assuming the war stays the same or worsens: if Nixon runs against Johnson, Johnson wins; if Johnson runs against Romney, Romney wins; if Romney runs against Kennedy, Kennedy will win. Nixon has been too much out of the public spotlight to combat a Chief Executive; he is a bad campaigner, and no resurgence on the right can overcome the weakness of the conservative faction demonstrated in 1964. Romney, on the other hand, will provide welcome relief for all those aching to dump Johnson, and his promise of "sound" leadership will appeal to all those who at all costs want no changes made. Both Republicans have the option of running on a peace or on a war platform (moderate in Romney's case), but the war situation will ease with a Republican victory, whatever the platform. If the Republicans seek to end the war, they can work hand in glove with the Democrats who will continue to control the Senate. If they prosecute the war, then all those liberal Democratic Senators who would now oppose the

Now, for my Southern California friends . . .



war save that it is waged by an administration of their own party, will revolt at last. The revolt may count as much as thirty seats, and I doubt if the Republicans could continue and expand the war with the active opposition of one third of the Senate.

The Kennedy-Romney race is the most interesting. On Vietnam, Romney would like to exploit peace sentiment, but is backed by the party with all the hawks. Kennedy, if one can believe his statements, would like the war ended, but this would involve repudiation of a major policy of his own party. Both will probably offer peace proposals, but I think Kennedy will be the only one hip enough to develop one that might work. On Democratic policy, Romney will offer a promise of good government, a sane, if shallow, stand on civil rights, and a competent approach to questions in areas like transportation, air pollution, etc. Kennedy, if present statements are to be believed, will offer a more unpalatable, but more profound approach to the serious social problems of the country, and if the measures fail in Congress, at least the youth, and perhaps the country, will get moving again. On foreign policy, Romney must retain the struc-

tures of the Cold War, and will slide towards an inexorable confrontation with Red China--something to be avoided at all costs. In this area Kennedy seems to have post-Cold War reflexes, more interest in defeating world poverty than defeating "world Communism." He may be existential and acute enough in his responses to avoid the Asian confrontation, and face rationally the Latin American chaos which will erupt at that time, or sometime.

The country is indulging itself in a swing towards reaction, and under normal circumstances, Romney's assuring image and the normalcy-reflex would make him undefeatable. But I think it likely that Kennedy will win, if not on his own appeal, by the grace of his martyred brother in Heaven. (I have seen printed prayers addressed to JFK; and magazine articles entitled "How Jackie Talks to Jack"). With that strong, noble face looking down from the clouds, a vote against Bobby would be a betrayal and a sin. Who wants to hurt the feelings of One who may intercede for us? People who vote Republican will expect to be hit by lightning bolts before they leave the booth.

BLOODFINGER



ed that the simplistic mentality of the Cold War, a projection of the sports arena into the field of international relations, formed a mold in which no facts could jell--to say nothing of the blaring competition of the Official Lie.

The protestors could not sow truth, and those who acted with this intent, and who, for this reason alone, supported the wretchedly unsuccessful peace campaigns, like Cook's in Connecticut or Frost's in New Jersey, were doomed to disappointment. But what the demonstrators could and did spread was confusion about the war, about its necessity, about the credibility and competence of the President. Although the nation did not believe them, it was at least disturbed by them, by their adult supporters, by their allies in Congress, and by the tone of truth in their arguments,

bleep*the presidents U. continued from p.1

forth only occasionally to wave an unobtrusive banner for some worthy SAFE cause?

Five hundred faces staring through Mr. Whosisface up there processing in 1862 great advances were made in the fields of *beeeep* regurgitating true or false. Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.

The University should *whirrr* get you better job, more money, better wife, two car garage, a home in the suburbs.... summer camp *beep* wait a minute! the truth... *click* shall make you a useful member of society, with all the comforts, just like everybody wants, and every-

Page 10

body has a chance to get *buzz* but...*beep* everybody...

Nonsense. The University is a place where you meet people of different backgrounds, and where there is an open marketplace of ideas... where we *bleep* kick those queer minded social misfit off campus before they pervert the younger students who... *bleep* are on your own now, a young adult, who *buzz* perhaps not mature enough to judge.. *crackle* how to live in our modern day world

This University is what you make of it. You the students can mould it into *bleep* the President's University. Now, for your own good, you should take six hours of *blip* but I really don't think I want to *bing* argue with you sir, after all I guess that with your greater knowledge and experience you know the best route for me to take...

So go away and don't bug me. I'm just an average guy. All I

want is a good job, a good mate, just to be comfortable, that's all I mean, that's all anybody wants... *bleep*

Free University: A New Start

Dear Michael Kindman,

I am sending you a catalogue of the South Campus Free University.

The main purpose behind the South Campus Free University is to provide an opportunity for a group of students interested in a specific subject to meet and discuss about it with an interested informed faculty member. As I hardly need to tell you, one rarely gets the opportunity to know personally anyone above the rank of Graduate Assistant in the large lecture classes that predominate the curriculum here; while one can pick up a lot of knowledge at the lectures, by themselves the large classes do not promote an intellectual or academic atmosphere. This is all the more regrettable since many, perhaps a majority, of the professors want to teach more courses to interested students in a more personal way. For the Free University, I had time to set up classes in only a few subjects. However, this is mitigated to a certain extent by the flexibility of the literature course—any work of modern fiction and probably any nonfictional book may be discussed with a professor by a group of students who have read it—and by my offer to any group of students interested in seriously studying a topic to help them set up a course.

Another purpose of the Free University is to provide subjects in which students are interested but which are not in the regular university's catalogue. Two classes—Art for non-Arts majors and the very interdisciplinary class about the background of current events—have this goal especially in mind.

Possibly the most important problem that faced last year's off-campus Free university, from what I've heard, is that many of the students who came to the first class session showed up for only a few weeks thereafter and did nearly no work outside of the actual class period. I think that attending a free-university-type class can be an extremely worthwhile experience for a curious individual working in close, personal contact and dialog with an excellent professor and other students. However, such a course will not be very profitable to the student if he does not do any reading out of class—not to mention the loss of the professor's time involved in teaching an apathetic class without pay. Therefore I stress in the South Campus Free University catalogue that students signing up for a course must expect to, for example, read magazine articles related to their subject. (This is more-or-less what I meant when I gave you over the phone a garbled account of the "responsibility" of the Free University).

Any MSU student may join a course; catalogues and sign-up sheets may be obtained by writing to me at 141 East Wilson Hall. People may sign up for a class at any time until the classes begin in about the second week of winter term. However, if a student is sure that he has both the interest and time, to take a course, I urge him—I beg him is a better phrase—to send in an application as soon as possible, so that I can estimate the interest in each subject before Christmas Vacation.

A final catch-all paragraph. Since Mr. Lawless will be teaching another course in the Free University, and also since he has written more prose, than poetry, he may be replaced in the "Creative Writing--Poetry" class by a member of the English Department The South Campus Free University is technically a project of the East Wilson Scholastic-Cultural Committee. (In this way the

Start



trouble is saved of registering it as a separate student organization.) Once it gets going in winter term, it will hopefully be run by a number of groups of students crazy enough to take courses without getting official credit for them, and professors crazy enough to give classes without pay.... I am most grateful to all the faculty who have volunteered to teach in the Free University—they have little time to spare, and our sub-shoestring budget cannot afford to reward them.... Two university people who have been exceptionally helpful are Maurice Crane, who has not only made the amazing offer to prepare

a discussion on any work of modern fiction, but has also given me encouragement and help in setting up the Free University in its initial stages, and Thomas Kishler, who has cut literally miles of red tape by printing the Free University's catalog using the facilities of the University College office in Wonders Hall on one day's notice and free of charge.

If you want to quote part or most of this letter in THE PAPER, I give you my thanks as well as permission.

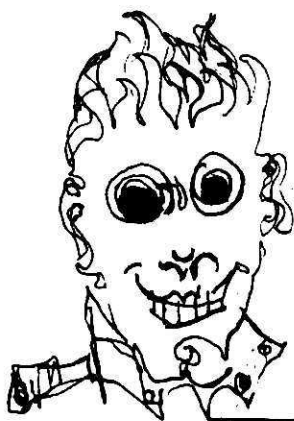
Sincerely,
Michael Lopez



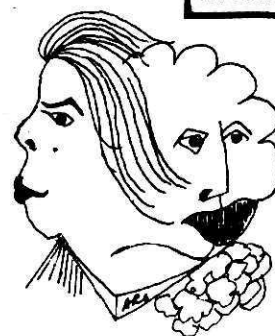
Paraffin and ice make
Intestinal looking candles
Marly and hollow.
Rotten pecans and
Long blonde hairs in brownies good,
Lurking smiles in ennui.

And then the blowing of the eggs.

It makes your jaws hurt
to do, or watch.



Uncle Alex sober,
April comic in brandy-December,
Joyfully gave to his wife,
Futile Auntie Francis,
Veteran of sixty-six Christmas trees,
Egg blowing zealot
Of past renown,
A hard-boiled egg.
Roused to the task,
No weak-spiriter she
Merrily blew an hour for the company.



After the purging of the white
Through a properly microscopic pin-hole,
She on dying verge
Convinced assembled relatives,
"The yoke is the hardest,"
And died.

Christmas comes but once a year.

A Christmas Coronary

MICHAEL F. JONES

East Lansing Notes

Dear PAPER Reader:

So on Sunday Julia Child's television show was subpoenaed for cooking with liquor in East Lansing. Oh, and Mattel has another of those real-life toys for tots called "Ovi-Barbie." It's one of those talking dolls—the big rage on the kids' scene lately. If you don't put a pill in its mouth every day it just whispers, "It's not safe!" Then there's the Gyne-Ken doll. So you teach the kiddies to be nice grown-ups, even though they're three years old.

We seem to have news of cleaners from last week's plea. If you don't mind high prices (ho-ho) but if extra-good service knocks you out, it is recommended that you go to Crest Cleaners (620 Michigan, near Brody). However, word has come in that the lower-priced cleaner which deserves the plug is DeWar Cleaners (122 Stoddard). Hopefully they won't be upset if business picks up.

A note also recently arrived with some advice about Al Mikulich Pon-

DANCE OF DEATH



tiac. "Don't go," says the correspondent. He cites an example of a \$130 estimate he received on auto repairs. The same work was done for half the price at Andy's Garage (615 E. Kalamazoo). "He knows his business and was quite fair with his price for the work he did," the letter states.

Meanwhile, it is of interest to every reader to know that THE PAPER is in the process of what Diehl considers to be another example of high prices. No joke, the first anniversary dance on Dec. 9 is going to cost THE PAPER an incredible amount just to produce. For a very fair admission cost you should all take a trip to the Union, at the Union, and around the Union on that night. What better way to relax before exams? Please be there. Michael Kindman will do his special "Under-

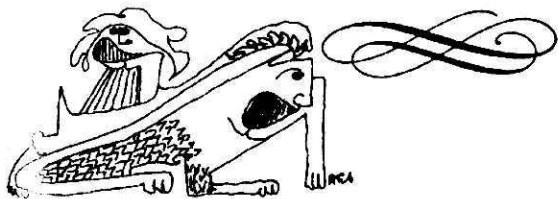
ground Press" dance, and Dale Walker will do his special "stuffed Turkey" dance, and Frodo will do his special "Lettering" dance, and Diehl will do his special "Boycott" dance, and Char Jolles will recite her "Selected quotes from Palindrome speeches," and Larry Tate will do his special laugh, and Gregg Hill will give his special talk on the disadvantages of smoking. It'll be fun.

Furthermore, the 1966 award to the East Lansing businessman who has probably the friendliest, most trusting attitude toward students goes to Bill Campbell. Seriously, this man provides an example which should be followed by many of the people on the other side of Grand River Ave. Thanks, Bill.

Finally, if you know of any good guys, bad guys, etc., please write to Diehl, Box 68, E.L., or call 351-7373. And have a nice vacation and remember—"Christmas is cheaper at Yankee Stores."

DIEHL

Orange Power and the White Liberal



By BRADFORD A. LANG

Most of the younger vigilantes at Bessey Hall were slightly shocked to learn that the people they thought were their enemies were not all fascists. In fact, Strandness, Herman, Huff, Hannah, and Company then came on sounding pretty radical. Curious it was, until the neophyte protestors learned a lesson in how to deal with the American power structure; they found themselves face to face with the American Liberal.

William F. Buckley Jr., as far as I know, began the practice of capitalizing the word Liberal when referring to a man who called himself that in 20th century America. Buckley did it in order to differentiate between the modern Liberal and the 18th century liberal (who, today, would be called a New Conservative). I do it in order to point out that a man who calls himself a liberal today is not really liberal; he is A Liberal, a term which is by no means synonymous with liberal according to its strict dictionary definition.

Clear enough?

Okay: the guys on the ATL advisory committee are Liberals, and me and the boys in United Students are radicals, and there is very little love lost between us. Our differences may be illustrated by a brief discussion of what I believe is the single most important issue raised by the Orange Power controversy, an issue neglected by every commentator except Bob Baldori—who only hinted at it—and that is the question of the role of the university in the Great Society.

If it is true, as Baldori so accurately points out, that the technological encumbrances of modern society destroy man's humanity by "impersonalizing, computerizing, mechanizing, normalizing," what, then, should the community of scholars do about it?

Baldori—and most of the faculty, as well—seems to believe that the proper role of the university involves an attempt to soften the blows of the technocracy to the human spirit by working within the structure of society, by suggesting minor changes in policy that "would meet the approval of all concerned." (Baldori's phrase). Thus humane learning and inhumane technology work hand-in-hand WITHIN the established structure. In order to do so, however, a tight ship must be maintained; a few obnoxious radicals who do not fit in cannot be allowed to muck about upsetting the delicate machinery of Liberal politics. That is the Liberal position, and it follows inevitably that Groat, Lawless, and Fogarty had to go.

The conflict between the Liberal position and that of the radical student movement centers around the "necessity" for working within the system. The radical believes that the system is too powerful, too inhuman, and too totalitarian to be significantly effected by simple policy changes. The Great Society cannot be manipulated, as the Liberal believes; it must be replaced by an entirely different structure. The radical student is a non-violent revolutionary. He does not want to become a functionary in the system, as the

"The most dangerous enemy of truth and freedom amongst us is the compact majority--yes, the damned, compact Liberal majority --that is it! Now you know!"

Henrik Ibsen
AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE



Liberal would have him become; he is too sickened by the present order of things to give even his tacit approval.

As Hal Draper puts it (in his book, "Berkeley: The New Student Revolt"—which I recommend highly), the difference "consists of a choice between two alternate modes of operation: permeation or left opposition. The former seeks to adapt to the ruling powers and infiltrate their centers of influence with the aim of (some day) getting to the very levers of decision-making—becoming a part of the Establishment in order to manipulate the reins to the left. The latter wish to stand outside the Establishment as an open opposition, achieving even short-term changes by the pressure of a bold alternative, while seeking roads to fundamental transformations."

There is also a question of morality involved. The Liberal position is Machiavellian, while the radical believes that it is immoral not to exhibit open opposition to a dehumanizing system. The radical does not want to win by intrigue, manipulation, compromise, and diplomacy; he wishes to establish his position by means of good, honest protest and confrontation.

one need only listen to student radicals in moments when they let their guard down. It is obvious that the members of United Students are the opposite of nihilistic; they are, in fact, optimistic almost to a fault. It is the Liberal who is nihilistic, for his position includes indirectly the assumption that the system will lumber along regardless of what we do, and that the best we can hope for is to effect minor changes. The radical rejects this position outright.

Finally, Baldori makes a point at the end of his series of articles which I do not believe he understands fully. Referring to his hope that United Students will "hammer out" a platform proposing changes in "the two areas of student involvement and tenure procedures," he says: "If the enthusiasm that has been exhibited in Bessey Hall can be maintained and channeled toward accomplishing these ends, an important step will have been taken in humanizing the technocracy in which we are all inextricably engulfed."

First of all, I hope Baldori realizes that the enthusiasm generated at Bessey Hall was a radical enthusiasm (which cannot, by the way, be "channeled" and still be maintained). Radical enthusiasm will not be content with simply "humanizing the technocracy," and it certainly does not assume that our engulfment in it is one which could be characterized as "inextricable."

I also hope that Baldori understands what the platform of United Students might be, once it is "hammered out." It will not necessarily call for mere changes in tenure procedures or more power for the Student Board. The platform of United Students, ultimately, might involve basic changes in the university, including perhaps, the complete abolition of the grade-credit-course system, the establishment of a completely independent student government, the lifting of all restrictions on the form and content of speech within the university, the abolition of the dormitory system as we now know it and the establishment of a completely free and Constitutional form of student housing which does not involve women's hours, open houses, unbreakable contracts, separation of the sexes, compulsory dues and cafeteria services, or figure-head dorm governments, and the establishment of a faculty-student board which could overrule decisions of the Board of Trustees by a 2/3 vote (a plan recently proposed at U-M). Specifically, watch for US to come up with an alternative to the Williams Committee report, a campaign against women's hours, and a program of independent seminars on student rights.

The US platform, I believe, will represent a fundamental, radical opposition to the whole land-grant, in loco parentis philosophy which has made MSU one of the nation's outstanding centers of mediocre mass education and Great Society indoctrination. The Liberals among us will be particularly upset, for such a platform would not at all be "acceptable to all concerned," for its intent will be to make MSU a powerful force for "humanizing the technocracy" in the only way possible--by proposing radical alternatives to the Great Society and its "damned, compact Liberal majority."

The radical attitude, claims Baldori, is not rational. He characterizes the radical position thusly: "...it is a losing fight unless we turn the whole scene upside down, because we cannot hope to win rationally." It is not difficult to see where Baldori gets his definition of "rational"; it arises from the Liberal fear of outright opposition. The rational man, says the Liberal, will not protest too strongly. He will hang around and play with the system and see what he can get out of it. The radical attitude, however, arises from a rational appraisal of the workability and the morality of the permeationist approach, and the latter is found to be irrational itself! The only rational AND humane course of action for one to take in the face of the Great Society is to oppose it almost in its entirety.

Baldori also characterizes the radical approach as nihilistic. "Answers aren't answers," he says. "Nihil bonum est" (Billy Groat, Zeitgeist, among others). Now, Mr. Groat may very well be a nihilist, and most of us try to sound tough and cynical most of the time, but