

THE RITES RIGHTS OF SPRING

By MICHAEL KINDMAN

Even before the first spring term class lists had clicked out of the 3600 computer last week, the new season had been welcomed at MSU; the first full-scale demonstration of the year was under way at Cowles House, home of President John A. Hannah. It was one of several indications that the protesters and reformers on and off campus would be busy this term.

As registration began, four of the five opponents of the Vietnam war who had been arrested in October for "trespassing" and blocking traffic in the Union Building faced their appeal trial in Ingham County Circuit Court. The trial lasted two days, the personality of defense attorney Conrad

Lynn dominating. By the end of the second day, the previous conviction in Lansing Township Justice Court had been upheld, the penalties stiffened from fines to jail sentences and the right to appeal effectively denied by the prohibition of bail bond.

Judge Marvin Salmon was an unpopular man in East Lansing the night of Tuesday, March 29. At midnight, half a dozen friends of the jailed war protesters sat down on the sidewalk in front of Hannah's home, calling for intervention by him to win appeal for the four. The intervention never came, even though the vigil grew larger and attracted statewide publicity for more than two days. The right to appeal did come, thanks to a higher court's decision Thursday reversing Salmon's interpretation of appeal laws.

But before the four protesters were released on bail Friday morning, their sympathizers had set the pace for a week of heightened political consciousness such as MSU has rarely seen.

As the Cowles House vigil lingered on for about 60 hours, a trial came up in East Lansing Municipal Court intended to decide the legitimacy of a civil rights demonstration which caused the arrest of 59 persons, mostly students, for sitting down in Abbott Road last May 25-26.

Marlene Deutsch, one of the leaders of last spring's open occupancy campaign, had come back to town to stand trial, the first of more than 50 destined to do so. (Several have pleaded guilty.)

Miss Deutsch and her suave lawyer, Stuart Dunning, recalled the memory of another spring, a politically hot one in its own right, but the tension that had surrounded the open occupancy campaign was missing from the trial. After more than a day of matter-of-fact testimony, marked by technical discussion of trespass laws and the timing of the demonstration, Miss Deutsch was found guilty and hit with a flexible and confusing set of alternative penalties--fines, short jail terms or service projects.

The tension of last spring was off at the trial, but the tension of this spring was on elsewhere.

The Free University of East Lansing, allied in spirit with the Free University of New York, California, Detroit and other communities, opened its doors in a pre-registration party that enrolled about 80 people in ten seminar courses. It claimed it represented a new kind of education, with subjects designed to lead to social consciousness and esthetic appreciation, taught by both students and faculty of MSU.

Within days, however, some of its participants were wondering whether they didn't prefer the old kind, or at least a different form of the new, and there were indications several might pull out.

The first to do so, Father Robert Gardner of the All-Saints Episcopal Church, announced his resignation at a panel discussion on free universities that made up part of the week-end-long conference, "Encounter: A dialogue between church-affiliated groups and the 'new left'."

The conference was the big event
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elliott borin

Louise Holmes, "notorious" daughter of the state Selection Service commander, and Conrad Lynn, New York civil liberties attorney who defended the four war protesters, at the Cowles House vigil last week.

THE just-plain PAPER

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Encounter :

The 'New Church' Meets The 'New Left'

By CAROL HURLBUTT
and BILL KUNITZ

A middle-aged church leader from Baltimore with horn-rimmed glasses came, admittedly "hung-up on Thou shalt not kill," and challenged the clergymen to justify their liberal stand on killing. The local leftists came, some area ministers who have been actively engaged in civil rights came, and Carroll Hawkins, associate professor of political science and our eternal conscience, came.

Students from church fellowships were there, several ladies of assorted ages and about one hundred others were there to encounter and understand the positions of church-affiliated groups and the New Left on critical issues. As in most conferences, balance was hard to achieve. Encounter was primarily a rally for the leftists. The church-affiliated groups, probably more liberal than they normally would be due to the milieu of the conference, did not come on very strong for God or the church.

Dave Dellinger, editor of Liberation magazine, gave the keynote address. His comment that President Johnson had the idealism of Jesus Christ and the political "realism" of Machiavelli drew response from Rev. Paul Light of the Ecumenical Center, Ann Arbor, and Truman Morrison of the Edgewood United Church. Rev. Light described Johnson as either a shrewd politician who keeps liberals happy with domestic policy and holds onto right wingers with a tough line abroad, or as an autocrat at heart basically paranoid about himself and the world he lives in.

Morrison called Johnson a "living embodiment of the American delusion of omnipotence and innocence." He said we assume maturity and innocence and go and rearrange things on the four corners of the earth. From the historical experience of relatively few frustrations in international affairs we have built up an illusion of omnipotence that makes us think we are morally right.

The discussion period was enlivened -- and lengthened -- by Carroll Hawkins. He challenged Dellinger and Brian Keleher to discuss rights in Cuba or Red China, referring specifically to violation of personal rights in Cuba. Dellinger replied, "One has to suppress some freedom in order to hold onto some freedom and keep the experiment going." To Keleher we are in transition, not moving in a smooth calm fashion. As each revolution takes place, the blood, sweat and tears lessen.

Dellinger drew the analogy that childbirth used to be considered a terrible, painful thing. "Now that we understand natural childbirth, it doesn't have to be such a terrible thing. Revolution has the same conception, that it has to be filled with hate and bloodletting. We are now at the point where we should approach revolution with different concepts."

It's unfortunate an artist wasn't at the Saturday afternoon panel discussion on war and peace to catch the atmosphere. Ronald Young, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, sat to the right of the group on the edge of his chair staring at the tiles on the floor, an impassioned, almost brooding pacifist. Next to him, Ed Lemansky of the Progressive Labor

party, slouched back in his chair, his sport coat off and tie undone. On the other side of the moderator sat Jeff Gordon, of Free Student magazine, with his elbows propped on the table and face in hands, listening critically.

Dellinger, on the end, was back in his chair making a point with arched hands. He served as a buffer between the audience and the younger members of the panel. Being older, he has had time to put his experience in perspective. He was in Madrid during the Spanish civil war, spent three years in a U.S. prison for not registering for the draft, has lived in the Harlem ghetto, has made two trips to Cuba since the revolution and worked with the Congress of Unrepresented Peoples last summer.

Ron Young started off the afternoon panel talking about conscientious objectors. He urged students to make a decision now about conscientious objection or to give up their 2-S status

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elliott borin

'Encounter' discussion: 'War and Peace' -- (l. to r.) Dave Dellinger, editor, Liberation magazine; Jeff Gordon, Free Student magazine; Les Younker, moderator; Ed Lemansky, Progressive Labor Party; Ronald Young, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

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or,
HOW
WE
LEARNED
TO
STOP
WORRYING
AND
KEEP
OUR
COOL

By MICHAEL KINDMAN

The editors of Zeitgeist, of course, didn't even have to MENTION "The Paper" in their third-issue editorial, "Poetry and Truth . . ." They could have made their point without us. Since we are still licking our artificial wounds incurred in their second editorial, we of "The Paper" consider this proof of their progress. The difference is that the petulance has subsided a bit, the intellectual sniping has been toned down (with some exceptions, such as ourselves) to simple criticisms and mild abuse, and what is left is an interesting analysis and a few even more interesting anecdotes and proposals regarding the literary-artistic scene at MSU. Zeitgeist finds--not surprisingly, considering the tone of its previous editorials--that there is little interest in real creativity or spontaneous but informed appreciation of the arts, either at MSU or anywhere else (maybe it's only a little worse here). Examples of cultural barrenness are numerous and dear to the hearts of the editors of Zeitgeist: the ATL Department, East Lansing, the State News, most of all the English Department. "The Paper" is included among those who don't know real art and culture when it comes hawking itself at registration. We were included more or less accidentally, we are told by a high-ranking authority on the Zeitgeist staff. But accidentally or otherwise, we dislike being grouped with some of the other obviously myopic elements Zeitgeist so justly deplores, for reasons which I will explain. First, if it is worthwhile to take up the substance of the editorial. Those who have been watching will know that Zeitgeist is in the habit either of taking itself too seriously or of taking itself as lightly as it takes everything else and thus of parodying itself, whichever one prefers to believe. This time, however, the editors seem to mean pretty much what they say in the editorial, and they look quite concerned about the fate of participatory culture in the declining democracy. They are worried that nobody digs anybody anymore, and that it is the fault of the stultifying academicians. Moreover, they contend (with more than a little evidence to back them up) that the universities are the major perpetrators of the crime of American anti-culturalism. The answer to this dilemma, according to Zeitgeist, is to publish rather than perish, to encourage by consistent recognition the spontaneous growth of art, and to nurture it by steady exposure to its practitioners, with or without PhD's. It is a good idea, straight out of Summerhill, and one it would be nice and valuable to try for a change--some of the more boring and pointless liberal arts curricula.

There. Someone from "The Paper" has agreed publicly with something from Zeitgeist. That that can happen now an established fact, let me take up what I think is wrong with Zeitgeist's approach.

I begin with the question I've posed to some of the magazine's staff members, to my utter frustration: Isn't anybody else EVER right?

The answer, naturally is yes. Each in its own way, Zeitgeist, CSR, the campus anarchists, the Kewpeities, "The Paper," the Free University, even the State News, ASMSU, and the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs have all realized that something is wrong with the intellectual atmosphere.

Zeitgeist's mistake is in thinking, or at least in pretending to think, that only IT understands. This is a distinct error in a campus community in which, Lord knows, the only salvation is through a sense of common experience. MSU is developing, probably against its will, into a reasonably active and almost interesting campus of the '60's.

The cultural mentor of Zeitgeist, we might as well admit, is anything but a '60's radical, cultural or otherwise. Gary Groat (contest hint: William G.), advisor to Zeitgeist, seems to be nostalgic about the good old days of the '50's when rebels were hip. There is nothing wrong with this, of course, and nothing wrong with his publishing magazines. But it lends an odd perspective to his evaluations of the campus crowd, which are made even funnier when his editors try to express his ideas in their words. Zeitgeist is trying to do and say too much and is getting hung up on its own conceit in the process. (This may be, as editor Mike Williams likes to hint, all for a joke, but I'll choose to disregard that possibility.) What results is a pompous denial of any connection to those people who really ARE affecting the campus, on the part of those who WISH they were affecting it.

In all modesty, may I submit that "The Paper," like certain other groups, has done more to liven up conversations, thinking and writing around here than has Zeitgeist, even giving credit for Zeitgeist's healthy encouragement of experimental creative writing.

We may, as Zeitgeist so pointedly notes, have made mistakes in our coverage both of news and culture in the past few months. Certainly we've faced enough other problems to excuse almost anything, as has Zeitgeist, but the point is well-taken--"The Paper" is only beginning to do the things it set out to do.

But Zeitgeist seems to believe "The Paper" was formed to horn in on Zeitgeist's territory and rob its poetry. We haven't had to do that; we have a few poets of our own, damned good ones, who wouldn't go near Zeitgeist. THEY have a few who wouldn't come near us. But we're doing more than publishing poetry.

We're trying to shake up a lot of ideas and opinions and minds, on a lot of subjects. We've also tried to do it all legally, just to prove it can and should be done that way if at all possible; that we've finally succeeded in being legal (i.e., authorized) where Zeitgeist hasn't in no way means we've sold out, although that's what The Zeitgeist editorial hints.

We're still just trying to make minds around here livelier, in a number of specific ways. One of these ways happens to overlap with the goal of Zeitgeist--to publish and encourage the writing of works of poetry, fiction, essays. Our goals overlap but are not identical: our personalities clash. But the issue at stake--the forcible creation of a decent atmosphere for learning in East Lansing--should be bigger than the personal feuds of one '50's-style anarchist.

Post Mortem

Scene: A Roman Catholic Church. A young woman enters a confessional and presents herself before the priest as a penitent.

Penitent: Father, forgive me, for I have sinned.

Priest: I'm sorry to hear that, my child, but I'm afraid I can't help you.

Penitent: But you must, you must.

Priest: I'd like to--you must believe that--but it's impossible.

Penitent: Impossible? What do you mean impossible? Is . . . is my sin THAT great?

Priest: I have no knowledge of what your sin may be, so I cannot in good faith answer that.

Penitent: Then what? You've always

helped me before. Ever since you taught me the nature of sin I've been coming to you for absolution every week. Why can't you help me now, when I need it so desperately?

Priest: There are . . . extenuating circumstances.

Penitent: What sort of . . . extenuating circumstances?

Priest: God is dead.

Penitent: You're joking.

Priest: This is no laughing matter, my child.

Penitent: But DEAD? Him?

Priest: Yes, him. With a small "h".

The Holy Fathers in Rome voted just yesterday to decapitalize him.

Penitent: Oh, it's too horrid. I can't bear it.

Priest: We have no choice.

Penitent: But do you mean I can never be pure again?

Priest: Never. Your sins are your own property now, and you must learn to handle them on your own. You must learn to shoulder whatever burdens life may heap upon your back, without hope of seeing them lifted by any but human hands. It will be difficult, but it must be done.

Penitent: It's certain, then? There's no mistake.

Priest: None. The death certificate was delivered to Father O'Rafferty in a vision six years ago. The Ecclesiastical lawyers have examined it thoroughly, and judged it sound. There's no chance of error.

Penitent: Six years ago? But why have you waited so long . . . ?

Priest: This was no time for haste, my child. We must remember it took nearly two thousand years to exonerate the Jews; that a case like this should require a mere six years is a miracle of our computerized era.

Penitent: But what more was there to be done?

Priest: We had to be absolutely certain, my dear. Father O'Rafferty's vision had to be certified before anyone was free to act upon its contents. One cannot take such things on faith: when a decision involves such grave consequences as these, it must rest upon an unassailable foundation of fact.

Penitent: Of course; the Church has always seen fit to keep its children out of the paths of error. And I appreciate it, Father, I really do. But you must answer a question for me--you're still able . . . I mean, you can still give advice, can't you?

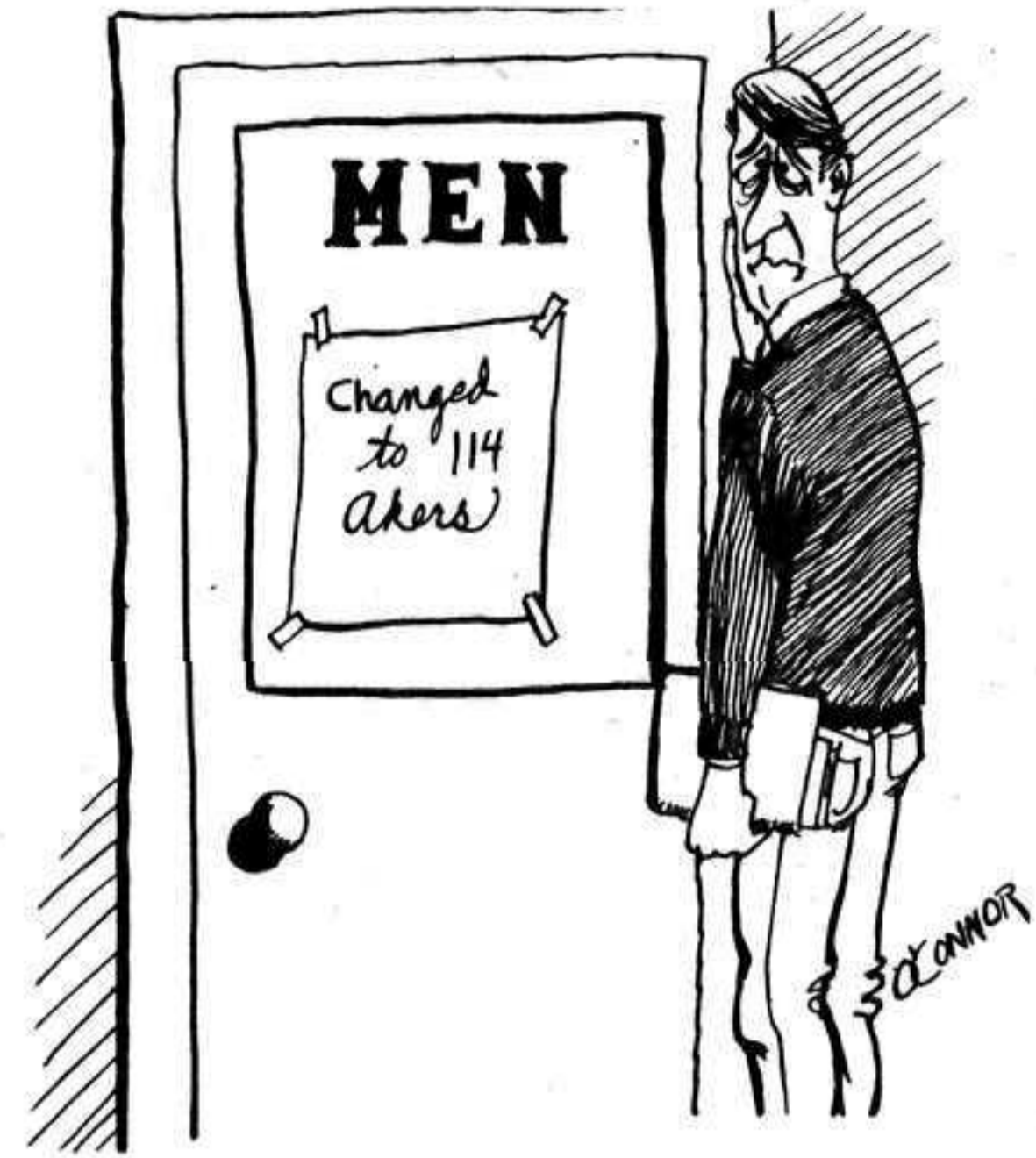
Priest: Of course, my child, although I must remind you that whatever I might say has not the force of divine authority. I may speak to you only as a man.

Penitent: I understand that, Father, and I don't hold it against you. But you must tell me one thing, if you can.

Priest: Yes?

Penitent: Is it too late to send a card?

R.A.O.



LETTER

According to a newsletter of the MSU Students for a Democratic Society, "SDS in Ann Arbor envies MSU SDS. They can't get their University Administrators to do anything wrong."

By campaigns such as the "Free Speech Movement," these students have won the right to protest, to sit in, to demonstrate. Perhaps they will now claim that it is a violation of student rights for a university administration to do what SDS wants, since the right to protest is meaningless unless there is something to protest against.

Michael Saxton

A Do-As-I-Say-Not-As-I-Do Award to John L. Cote, acting city attorney for East Lansing in the prosecution of Marlene Deutsch, for the object lesson in human weakness contained in these quotes from last Saturday's State Journal--which, unfortunately, were not so paired in that distinguished publication:

Willing Spirit: "In his summation Friday, Cote warned the jury to 'keep your eye on the ball and don't be swayed by emotional arguments'."

Weak Flesh: "Is it that type of anarchy (i.e., obstructing traffic by sitting in the street) that our soldiers are fighting for in South Viet Nam?" he said."

THE PAPER

"The Paper" is published weekly during school terms by students of Michigan State University. Its purpose is to provide a channel for expression and communication of those ideas, events and artistic impulses which make of the university community a fertile ground for the growth of human learning. It is toward fulfillment of the highest ideals of learning and free inquiry that "The Paper" hopes to help the university strive, by reporting and commenting on the university experience and encouraging others to do so.

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Editor Michael Kindman

THE 'EROS' CASE: Nine Judges In Search Of A Law

By RICHARD A. OGAR

In 1933, the United States, acting under Section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930, brought a civil suit against Random House for having published James Joyce's "Ulysses," "on the grounds that the book is obscene within the meaning of that section, and, hence, is not importable into the United States, but is subject to seizure, forfeiture and confiscation and destruction." In 1959, the Post Office notified Grove Press that D.H. Lawrence's novel, "Lady Chatterley's Lover," was "obscene and non-mailable pursuant to 18 U.S. Code #1461." Neither publisher was ever threatened with imprisonment or fines.

But in 1962 the Post Office, in a curious change of tactics, brought a CRIMINAL indictment against Ralph Ginzburg for having sent three allegedly obscene publications through the mail; a verdict of guilty would mean, then, not simply that Ginzburg could no longer publish the books in question, nor only that he could not use the mails for distribution, but that he could be subjected to as many as 280 years in prison and as much as \$280,000 in fines.

Since losing censorship cases has become almost a way of life with the Post Office in recent years, it seems likely that the Eros case was a last-ditch, all-out effort to pin something on somebody. Ginzburg was arrested--not sued--under the terms of a law instituted in 1873 at the insistence of Anthony Comstock, a lobbyist for the New York Y.M.C.A.'s Committee to Suppress Vice, who publicly outraged (although perhaps privately delighted) Congressmen by foisting on them his private collection of pornographic horrors.

The Comstock Act made it a felony "knowingly to mail or receive lewd, obscene, or immoral literature or objects." The use of such a law, the postal authorities felt, ought to be enough to pin Ginzburg to the wall, but, just in case it wasn't, they gave yet another turn to the screw: Ginzburg was tried not in New York, but in Philadelphia--a change of venues made possible, says Ginzburg, "by the use of a recent amendment to the Comstock Act which enabled the Post Office to try a publisher in a city other than the one in which he published." (Fact, Vol 2, no. 3)

Why Philadelphia? Well, for one thing, the moral fiber is generally of a tighter weave in Philadelphia than it is in New York; and, for another, Philadelphia was at the time seized with a paroxysm of righteous indignation over the increasing amount of smut which seemed to cover the city

like soot in Pittsburgh or smog in Los Angeles. The Post Office was only too familiar with prior obscenity decisions and knew how subjective were their criteria; to insure a conviction, then, one need only locate the trial in a city whose subjective base was as narrow as possible. Philadelphia was the choice, and it came through with a conviction.

Last Of A Two-Part Series

Guilt or innocence ought not to depend upon the area in which the trial is held, nor would anyone, I think, argue that they should. Someone MIGHT object, however, that this happens in other legal situations--say, in cases of murder involving whites and Negroes in the South--And is therefore no reason to object to the law itself; the defect, one might say, is in the process of administration. Normally this is so: murder is murder no matter where the trial is held. But is what's obscene in Ovid, Michigan, also obscene in Berkeley, California?

In cases of obscenity, the law, as well as the defendant, is on trial: a judge or jury must decide not whether the defendant has published pornography, but whether or not what was published is pornographic. To return to the case of murder, it would be as though the jury were asked not to decide whether A killed B, but whether or not B were actually dead.

The courts have not been unaware of this problem, but neither have they been able to do anything about correcting it. Judge Woolsey, who cleared "Ulysses" of government charges, realized that it was contingent upon him to formulate an "objective" criterion for obscenity. In order to rule a book obscene, he said, "it must first be determined, whether the intent with which it was written was what is called . . . pornographic, --that is, written for the purpose of exploiting obscenity."

Even if it were not circular (an obscene book is a book intended to be obscene), such an argument could scarcely be satisfactory, for if one cannot with accuracy determine the obscenity of the book, a physical artifact, how can one ever hope to establish the motives which brought it into being? Moreover, few writers, as any literary critic knows, ever fulfill their intentions: if a man who intends to write a great novel can write hack fiction, why cannot a man who intends to write pornography fail as well, and write a great novel?

Judge Woolsey, however, realized the inadequacy of such a test, and sought "to apply a more objective

standard to (Joyce's) books in order to determine its effect in the result, irrespective of the intent with which it was written." Unfortunately, Judge Woolsey failed to fine one; defining "obscene" as "tending to stir the sex impulses or to lead to sexually impure and lustful thoughts," Woolsey argued that obscenity could be judged only "by the court's opinion as to its effects on a person with average sex instincts."

Woolsey, seeking to be fair, asked two of his friends--whom he felt sure were average fellows--to read the book and give him their opinions. Now, aside from the fact that a sample of two scarcely makes for statistical reliability, Judge Woolsey's criteria are wholly subjective: how does one "objectify" such concepts as "tendency," "impulse," "impure" or "lustful" except by the operation of a personal prejudice?

How can one judge the quality of an impulse or a thought when it is impossible even to prove that such even exists? ("Did you think any impure thoughts while reading this novel?" "No, sir." "Thank you. Next witness.")

Taking a consensus of opinion is of no help: no number of subjective impressions ever adds up to an objective conclusion. Moreover, as Sartre points out in "Existentialism is a Humanism," "if you seek counsel --from a priest, for example--you have selected that priest; and at bottom you already know, more or less, what he would advise." Neither Judge Woolsey nor his friends felt that "Ulysses" was obscene, but another judge with other friends might well have.

In 1957, the Supreme Court, weary of the growing number of obscenity appeals on the docket, decided to clear up the issue by drafting a test which, according to the New York Times (March 27), would accomplish two things: first, "Present an objective standard that could be applied by trial judges without constant appeals to the Supreme Court," and, second, "Safeguard free expression by shielding non-obscene matter from over-

zealous censorship."

The case under consideration involved Samuel Roth, who had been convicted of publishing obscene "nude" magazines, and had lost his first appeal, despite the objections of Judge Jerome Frank, who "doubted the constitutionality of the Comstock Act, adding that dissemination of obscenity was a ridiculously vague crime, and that punishing people for doing nothing more than selling books or pictures that tend to 'evoke thoughts' was carrying governmental suppression too far" (Eros, Vol. 1, no. 3). The Supreme Court rules against Roth, 5-4, holding that obscenity was not protected by the First Amendment.

Justice Brennan, writing the majority opinion, offered a three-part test for obscenity:

In order that a book be ruled obscene, the court said, it must be determined "whether of the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest," whether it goes "substantially beyond customary limits of candor," and whether it is "utterly without redeeming social importance." Ginzburg remarks in Fact (Vol. 2, No. 3) that "while the first two parts of this definition were not especially clear--as even the Supreme Court itself later admitted--the third part was, and publishers hailed it as a major breakthrough in the battle for intellectual freedom."

Whether this were true or not, it is clear that the Roth decision, which until recently formed the basis for obscenity hearings, was no more objective than those which had preceded it: still around were terms like "average," "community standards," "prurient interest" and "social importance," which have no meaning beyond individual bias.

The Roth decision proved little help to Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan in deciding the case of "Lady Chatterley's Lover." He realized, for example, that "The contemporary standards of the community, and the

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THINK, anyone?

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ASMSU Candidates

By LINDA BOYLE and GREGG HILL

**Junior
Member-At-Large****LOU BENSON**

Lou Benson blamed the shortcomings of this year's government on unfamiliarity with the new system and said his own experience is his best qualification. "They were too tense," he said.

To him student government is essentially "a learning experience." It must yet prove to the administration that it is responsible. Benson called for a permanent voice for student opinion on the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs.

Concerning student apathy and lack of communication with the government, Benson proposed a reincarnation of the recently deceased Freshman Forum. A similar program should be opened to transfer students and upperclassmen. Also he felt the State News should do less editorializing and more straight reporting of government activities.

On women's hours, Benson believed there should be no restrictions on women living in dorms who are 21 or over. He also called for improvement on football ticket policy, the library and bus system. Speaking against discrimination in cabinet appointments, he felt such appointments should depend on experience rather than personal contacts.

Student government is in the hands of the student. Its responsibility is to serve them. Benson is a member of SAE fraternity. He is Mr. MSU.

**The Race Is On, And Here Comes
Pride In The Backstretch****GEORGE HUBKA**

One thing George Hubka is sure of is that "mistakes have been made in the past." There's something lacking, Hubka stated.

When interviewed, the night before campaigning began, Hubka had not yet completed his platform. In general he wants more services for less money, and he opposes a salary for Student Board members.

Hubka has been social chairman in a precinct in Shaw and is a past secretary of the Agricultural Education Club.

BILL LUKENS

"Not trying to be master of the people," the closed system of student government should be opened up to include as many people as possible. Bill Lukens calls for a "committee on committees" to eliminate friend-to-friend discrimination in appointments. A six-man representative board could be created. They could send out and review general applications for appointed positions. Three-fold benefits would result: Bringing in new people, checking on committee members, and increasing effectiveness on the whole.

"The present government is too streamlined," Lukens says.

Lukens opposes monetary compensation and believes in "academic compensation" whereby members are given academic credit in social science for their work in student government.

Since students tend to identify with dormitory complex affairs, he feels there should be more power on the complex level.

Supporting cultural activities, Lukens asks for more research surveys to discover students' cultural feelings. And for better communication, he desires better information at freshman orientation and possibly Student Forums every other week.

Lukens sees next year as a "key year in ASMSU life."

BOB NIEMI

Bob Niemi believes in an issue-oriented student government, a government that studies and makes resolutions on questions of concern to students today.

"ASMSU is virtually powerless to run this campus. The administration runs it," he said. "Therefore ASMSU should spend its time on larger issues."

I would like to see what the Student Board thinks of the civil rights problem in East Lansing. I would like to see the president of ASMSU think of the same problems as the President of the United States.

"I would like to see the members of ASMSU start thinking and stop Student Services. "But I would like to know," he adds emphatically.

"I should like to find out just what powers ASMSU has," he said. "Does it have any? Is it really the governing body of the students?"

"I have a sense of curiosity and I want to find out just how much hypocrisy or honesty exists on this campus as well as anywhere else."

"I'd like to find out what happens to the \$15,000 we pay each term. I think they must be having a little trouble spending it because they are considering taking salaries for themselves."

Niemi is concerned with rules inhibiting the development of responsibility in students. "As long as there are rules governing his every motion, the individual does not have the opportunity to gain in responsibility."

Niemi does not expect changes overnight, however.

He suggests for consideration at least that several classrooms be open 24 hours a day for study, and that the library go on an around-the-clock schedule two weeks before final exams.

"I have had absolutely no experience in any organizations at all, including rightist, leftist and general mugwumps."

OWEN H. ORNDORFF

Owen H. Orndorff gives a three-point definition of student government:

1. It should smooth the relations between the administration and the student body;

2. It should have the ability to sponsor events that the lower governing groups can't handle;

3. It should try to coordinate students so that they feel more a part of the university. He cited Freshman Orientation as a means of bringing this about.

Orndorff has had experience in dormitory government plus many all-university posts including Water Carnival. He is especially happy to have been a Brody Board representative.

"We made it from a discussion group to a really active organization," he said.

Many of his proposals for action in Student Board relate to his experience in complex and dormitory government.

(1) He would like to see the compensation problem straightened out either through compromise or through dispensing with it.

(2) He wants to have all-university events coordinated at the hall level so that students know what's going on.

(3) More participation is needed by freshmen and sophomores, especially important in student-landlord problems.

(5) He favors an open forum on key issues with plenty of advanced publicity.

(6) He suggests that student government publish each term an open financial statement in the State News.

In his opinion, women's hours are very reasonable. "In two years I have not seen any real grass roots demand for change," he says.

JOHN PLODINEC

"I think ASMSU has done a great job of performing circuses and it is my hope to goad somebody into some real accomplishments," said John Plodinec.

Plodinec differs from the other candidates in his emphasis on the role Student Board can play in improving the quality of education at MSU.

"Admittedly, ASMSU has no power to make policy, but it does have the ability to speak out," he declared. "Nor does the administration have to listen to it." But close cooperation with the faculty may help effectively to influence the administration, Plodinec said.

With little experience in student government, Plodinec shows a surprisingly good grasp of what ASMSU is capable of. He is also well aware of the problems of student government and of the growing university.

"The university isn't making adequate provision for the projected student population of 100,000 in 1984,"

continued on page 5

**Third Annual
WINDS OF CHANGE**

Seminar

**THE STUDENT AND THE UNIVERSITY
WORLD AFFAIRS**

April 15-16-17, in Erickson Kiva (unless otherwise noted)

Friday, April 15

8 p.m. -- Keynote Address -- "The Role of the University in a World of Crisis" -- Harry Gideonse, former president, Brooklyn College

Saturday, April 16

9 a.m. -- Symposiums: "The Student Movement"

A Student's View -- Paul Schiff, graduate student, MSU
The Educator's Perspective -- Aaron Levenstein, City College of New York
A Reporter's Observations -- Sidney Harris, Chicago Daily News
Political Analysis -- Sheldon Wolin, University of California at Berkeley
Overseas Reaction -- William Mazzocco, Far East Bureau, Agency for International Development

2 p.m. -- Discussion Groups: "The Role of the Student"

Citizenship Participation -- Joseph Roberts, associate professor, MSU
Student Government; -- Fact and Fiction -- Gregory Delan, NSA
Faculty and the University -- E.C. Coleman, Southern Illinois University
The Role of the Greeks on the University Campus -- Tom Gooddale, MSU
Latin America -- Kenneth Bode, instructor, MSU
The Arab World -- Paul English, professor, MSU
Subsaharan Africa -- James R. Hooker, professor, MSU
Southern Asia -- Baljit Singh, associate professor, MSU
The Far East -- Hideya Kumata, professor, MSU; Seigen Miyasato, visiting prof.
Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union -- Frank Pinner, professor, MSU
Western Europe -- Frederick Kaplan, associate professor, MSU

(ALL IN ROOMS OF ERICKSON HALL)

7 p.m. -- Banquet (in Big Ten Room, Kellogg Center) -- \$3.50 admission

8:30 p.m. -- "The Role of the Faculty in the Protest Movement"

Speakers:

Irving Horowitz, Washington University, St. Louis
Michael Locker, National Office, Student for a Democratic Society
Lewis Feuer, University of California at Berkeley
Chris Dunleavy, Yale University undergraduate, former chairman,
Ad Hoc Committee to Support the American Commitment in Vietnam

Sunday, April 17

9 - 11:30 a.m. -- Student Coffee Hour (in Student Services Lounge) Representatives of National Student Association, International Relations Club, MSU People-to-People Association, International Volunteer Service

2 p.m. -- Closing Speech: "The Student as a World Citizen" --

Robert Ingler, Queens College (formerly of Sarah Lawrence College),
author of "The Politics of Oil" and articles on the student movement

All sessions free except Saturday night banquet
Schedule Registration -- 1-5 p.m., April 11-14, in the Union,
International Center and 314 Student Services

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he says. "I would like to see some real planning done on how we are going to cope with this."

He says that when he graduates the student population will be exceeding 47,000 students. "It's a little difficult to imagine that the quality of education is going to be as high as when we entered," he says.

Plodinec cites television classes and the library as specific academic problem areas.

"How are you going to ask questions in a TV class?" he asks. "More likely than not if you're not asking questions you're not reacting to what's being taught."

Commenting on the structure of ASMSU, Plodinec suggested we wait before changing it.

"It's by no means perfect, but at this time it would not be good to change it," he says. "To change it again so soon now would destroy what little confidence the students have in it."

ART TUNG

In accordance with his campaign slogan, "Keep ASMSU Rolling," Art Tung supports an extension of all present programs under Student Board. Young committees such as the handbook and bookstore committees should receive special attention. Tung particularly emphasized the immediate need for a student handbook to state clearly policies, student rights, and governing structures of a non-academic nature.

Concerning the question of salaries for board members, he stated that any compensation must have the support of the students. This leads to more responsible student leadership and makes students better critics of the policies. Paramount is "the idea of civic action" which distinguishes mere student leaders from genuine public leaders.

"The main purpose of student government is to present a unified student opinion." This "group articulation" with "positive participation under experienced leadership" is vital to effective student government. ASMSU is an "absolute necessity to MSU student Society." Demonstrating his faith in the present system, Tung called for more student government power in the areas of rights and responsibilities, records, academic freedom and general policy.

Senior Member-At-Large

JIM CARBINE

Jim Carbine says he has gained wide support in student government in his drive for the senior seat in Student Board.

He has the support of John Mongeon, Webb Martin, Jim Graham, John McQuitty, Howard Wilchins, Greg Owen, Louis Bender and Gary Parrish.

Carbine's main concern is with increasing communication between

"The Paper" is not in the habit of examining closely the dealings of student government people, mostly because the issues with which they deal do not usually have much to do with the real world anyway. Our judiciary experience last term proved this to us, but it does not need to be the case. In

order that we might learn how likely it is to be the case again next year, we interviewed the candidates running in the April 13 elections for four at-large seats on the Student Board and for senior class officers.--The Editors.

students and Student Board. As of now there is a four-step process from student to Board. He suggests the creation of a complex forum composed of precinct representatives and any other interested students. Whatever is passed at each forum would go directly to Student Board for consideration.

"Legal aid is one of the best services of Student Government, but the students don't know about it," Carbine said. There should be a legal aid representative in each living unit, he recommends. He would be ready with information when students are referred to him by the resident advisor.

He suggests freshmen and sophomores be actively recruited to petition for ASMSU offices.

In the area of women's hours, he said: "I, personally, would just as soon not see any hours. I don't believe the girls will fall into moral corruption without them."

Although his ideas appeared progressive, Carbine did not seem in any hurry to carry them out. He believes we will be able to achieve more if we "build slowly and concretely."

"You can't take on ambitious projects without good people in every department," he said.

TOM HARMON

Tom Harmon has ideas on how to make student government more democratic and more integrated with the student body.

He is especially concerned with the improvement of local level government. On the precinct level he sees too many decisions handed down from the higher echelons and too few discussions of issues being considered by Student Board. He believes that Student Board should work with dormitory governments to develop a more democratic atmosphere, where opinion goes from bottom to top rather than top to bottom.

The use of questionnaires to determine student opinions is an important plank in Harmon's platform.

Another way of bringing Student Board closer to the student body, Harmon says, is to take it out of petty concerns like turtle races and into a decision-making character.

He emphasized that Student Board should play an important role in any rule changing.

He says he has had limited experience in MSU student government but did serve actively on the East Shaw General Council.

He is against pay for student government members. "If it is passed, I'll refuse to accept it," he said. "Participating in student government should be something you want to do for the campus."

BOB MUSMANNO

Bob Musmanno, Phi Kappa Psi, begs for a constitutional amendment which would provide "a more equitable apportionment of representation" to the Student Board. This means a "representative from each of the five complexes--to act as voting representatives of the on-campus students." (Representatives acting as representatives.)

Since the process of obtaining higher offices is too long, Musmanno proposes a program to get underclassmen into the program. However, his chief concern is channeling more money and influence into academic and cultural interests such as pop entertainment.

Improving on the inadequate student research bureau, Musmanno would like to see the creation of a new cabinet fact-finding and research bureau for the Student Board. Finally he asks for a booklet of student rules and regulations and a detailed study of ticket distribution policy for the Lecture-Concert Series.

Red Cedar Report

CSR almost blunders "The Paper's" bid for authorization. What are they doing, competing with As-Moo?

In days of old, a king had court fools. Today they're called presidential advisors.

In reference to the "Cat on Pot" caption contest ("The Secret Life of Jim De Forest"): how else do you think I get inspiration for this column?

Even though finals have been over for some time now, we know of some people who are just getting their ears back in shape.

Spring term may be the only time you have any fun around here, but remember, it's the same situation for the Campus Police.

I used to think that joining the Marines took a lot of courage, but that's nothing compared to running for an office in ASMSU.

THE QUESTING BEAST

211 Abbott Road
(next to State Theatre)

"... a dealer in beat and bohemian jewelry and artifacts ..."

STATE NEWS

(we'd been wondering what we were)

JIM SINK

"Bread and circuses student government" has failed to find out what MSU students REALLY want. Jim Sink pleads for a "revolution in student government responsibility." Students of the university would must throw down their pencils and arise to overthrow the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs.

The students must be reached through an extensive information and communication program. This includes a "Meet the Press format" where representatives from all types of groups can assemble for discussion.

Sink says "The people who like to play clowns" and the committees they work for should be delegated to a non-ASMSU organization such as Union Board. This allows student government to concentrate on matters close to the student such as pop entertainment. Replace "The Supremes for Al Hirt, Dylan for Womenfolk." Sink proposes an all-university movie production, campus art exhibition, and outdoor concerts.

Of the existing programs he supports legal aid student loan, human relations, and the student rights committee. Concerning other programs Sink commented, "I hate specific questions."


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Encounter . . .

continued from page 1

and force the decision upon themselves.

Ed Lemansky talked with pride about the New York transit strike and other large strikes in the past two years, and drew the conclusion that the strikes were a covert reaction by the workers not only against the way the country is being run but also against their own union leaders. "We must develop a movement with power to take away factories from people so they can't order employees to make bombs, take the government away so it can't order bombs. If we want to make changes, we have to have power."

Gordon began his comments with the notice that he had just gotten drafted, and if the army really wanted him, he was going in and was going to organize the soldiers against the war. He felt the American people had been sold out by Johnson and the press in the case of Vietnam.

Dellinger, following the three young speakers, reflected on his prison experience. Comparing bank robbers in prison to bankers living off the people in the slums, he said, "The banker is no more moral than the robber; the robber is no more anti-social than the banker."

Hawkins was there again and sparked a rapid interchange between Dellinger, Lemansky and himself, on the issue of freedom in Cuba and Red China. They were interrupted by a man in the audience who stood up and

asked, "What does God have to do with all this?" Gordon, the intellectual atheist, replied: "Do you mean God or the Church?" Lemansky answered that if God's workers wanted to carry out communism, that was fine, but communism did not need them.

The Sunday afternoon panel concerned The Movements: Civil Rights, and its members were more diverse. Dave Scott, from the Ecumenical Institute in Chicago talked about the civil rights movement in Innercity in Chicago, the area of the city where the Negro slums are and where the action is needed. The movement has to be future-oriented, different tactics must be used in the North than the South; the movement has to be intentional, with a hard core of disciplined people to rally others; it has to be comprehensive, community-wide and left that way after the civil rights workers move out.

Conrad Lynn pointed with feeling to the black ghettos in the North, Harlem in particular. Harlem has become a virtual police state, with hundreds of police concentrated there.

Jack Kittredge, of the National Student Christian Federation and Students for a Democratic Society, reflected the New Left emphasis on community organization--attempting to reach the people at the bottom psychologically and economically by organizing them to fight slum housing and poor or segregated schools, restructuring the welfare system and ending the city machine.

Then Clarence Say got up. Here was a man who, in his clean worn work pants and emaciated frame, personified what the others in their suits had tried to say. He was working with JOIN (Jobs Or Income Now) in Uptown, Chicago. Uptown is the roosting place of Southern people who come to find jobs and end up on welfare.

Although it was not formally defined, the careful, uninitiated listener at the conference could arrive at an understanding of the New Left. Truman Morrison said of dissent, "In dealing with a man like Johnson it is logical to move to the left and find leverage to deal with the rank hypocrisy we are facing today." Lemansky said "If we want to make changes, we have to have power." And Gordon said, "I'm an organizer. It's up to the draft board whether I organize on campus or in the army."

The New Left seeks social change, and knows the best way to effect that change is organized dissent, whether it is students protesting the war, strikes at vital industries or organizing the poor in JOIN.

By the close of the conference we were not too sure where God and the church were standing but we knew where the New Left was going. According to Jack Kittredge, it was heading toward "a whole society, a new society where Negroes don't have to rebel and students don't have to reject their parents' lives to find a meaningful way of living."

The Rites of Spring . . .

continued from page 1

of the year for liberals and leftists. Speakers and participants covered the entire spectrum from the middle to the extreme left, even including several churchmen.

Some members of the group most likely to appreciate a "new left" conference were too busy to appreciate this one. The four Vietnam protest defendants and their friends from the vigil spent the weekend organizing the Michigan Free Speech

Defense Committee, an ad hoc group to handle fund-raising and planning for the next trial in the Michigan Court of Appeals.

Before an appeal can be filed, the record of the Circuit Court trial must be transcribed and printed, which is expected to cost the defendants \$1,500. John O'Malley Burns, who led the vigil, is chairman of the group, which claims it must have the money within two to three weeks.



War protesters on their way out of jail: (l. to r.) Albert Halprin, Howard Harrison, Fred Janvrin, James Dukarm.

FUEL: The Torch Is Passed

first of a series

One of the most important manifestations of the rise of the so-called New Left in America today is the appearance of the free university. Free universities--rather ill-defined collections of professors and students united to study subjects which are not taught or are taught badly at regular universities--have sprung up at Columbia, Berkeley, Stanford, and the University of Florida, in Detroit, Chicago, New York City, and elsewhere. Now there is one at Michigan State: The Free University of East Lansing.

According to a leaflet distributed by the founders by FUEL--a miscellaneous potpourri of students, teachers, and citizens--the free university "is an attempt to return to the traditional concept of the community of scholars, the concept on which great universities have been built in the past. It is a group of people sharing their ideas on topics of importance and excitement to them. It is an alternative to the drab, automated education of course outlines, credits, multiple-choice exams and IBM cards. The free university is learning, free from the pressures of finals, research dollars, and 'image'."

FUEL has no deans, provosts, grades, credits, exams, classroom buildings, tuition, clock towers, sidewalks, football teams, cafeterias, fraternities, cyclotrons, buses or ducks.

No mass movements have arisen to protest its existence. It has only teachers, students and ideas, all brought together in private apartments or other makeshift classrooms. It has only a small fraction of the number of students enrolled at MSU--fewer than one hundred at the present time. Its teachers include various members of the academic community, students as well as professors. FUEL possesses only the basic tools necessary for the educational process--some would say the ONLY necessary tools. So far it has "trained" and "produced" no great artists, scientists, or hotel managers. And it probably never will.

Nevertheless, and in spite of all these defects, people still sign up for the evening courses. As the founders of FUEL have observed, many students seem to have a particularly strange desire to understand "problems crucial to modern society and the individuals it embraces--whether or not such understanding is marketable or valuable for three or four credits."

Among the juicy pieces of unmarketable knowledge available at the university in the form of seminars and/or discussion groups (scheduled as of April 5) are: The Exploitation of Color, by Professors James R. Hooker, Joseph Roberts, and Daniel Walden; American Imperialism, by graduate students Roger Howard, Brian Keleher, and Paul Schiff; Anguish, by Martha Aldenbrand and Melvin Bucholtz, graduate assistants; Christian Thought in the Post-Christian World, by Professor Milton Powell; Modern Cinema, by Douglas Lackey, director of the MSU Film Society; Awareness and Art, by Bob Weil, sculptor; and Mass Culture; from Ben Franklin to James Bond, by Professor Heyward Ehrlich. Information concerning times and places of meeting, as well as additional subjects, can be obtained by calling 351-5529 or 351-5679.

There is still time to take part in the Great Experiment; no penalties are assessed for late registration.

BRAD LANG

NEXT: The People and Ideas behind the Free University of East Lansing.

CLASSIFIEDS

Coming Events

ENRICO'S "Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge"--Friday, April 8, in Anthony Hall. Private, subscriptions at door. MSU FILM SOCIETY.

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Personal

CALLING DR. FISHEL: This MAY be my last term at MSU (after 20 years). So, once again, I challenge colleague Wesley Fishel, Southeast Asia specialist, to debate Carroll Hawkins, political philosopher. Subject: "Expertise and Vietnam." Any place, any mutually convenient time. /s/Carroll Hawkins, PAP (Permanent and/or Peaceful) Associate Professor.

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"Neither Snow, Nor Rain, ...Nor Gloom Of Night..."

By ERIC OTTINGER

Thursday night at some time after 11, I joined the group in front of Cowles house, hoping to learn how much of a fuss there was and of what nature. The campsite was located across the street from Landon dormitory, about a block away from the Union. In some ways it was a rather pleasant, parklike place to be. On the other hand, of course, you must be careful to stay off the grass.

Along the sidewalk there was an accumulation of material that might have been "what there was when the tent blew away," except that there had never been a tent. There were sleeping bags, blankets, umbrellas, thermos bottles, a carton of Coke bottles, and several sheets of clear plastic covering which were never quite sufficient to cover anything.

The scene was lighted by porch lights, street lights and the lighted dining room of the dorm across the road. In the dark the MSU campus can be a beautiful display of shapes, lights and shadows. It can be, if you are not entirely distracted by the weather and the wind.

Eleven of the group were in their sleeping bags sitting or trying to sleep. Six or seven more were on their feet, talking and pacing about.

I started interviewing, taking each awake-looking person in the line, from left to right. When I reached the third, someone's transistor radio came through with a little gem called, "The Ballad of the Yellow Beret." At about the same time two people started throwing eggs. Since they threw very quickly to expedite their getaway, they did not throw very well. Most of the eggs missed.

The second barrage of eggs fell just as I was completing my interviews. In this case the attackers displayed a certain amount of tactical sophistication. One group threw from across the street. Another threw from the direction of Cowles house. Protesters were splattered across their jackets, pants and faces.

The protesters were not martyr types. They wanted the police. One of them volunteered to make the trip, offering to take me along on his motorcycle.

At the police station we were directed into a well-lighted room decorated with the American flag and wanted posters. After taking our names, addresses, and phone numbers, and asking a few questions; the police put my companion down as having made the complaint. I went down as a witness. The police were courteous enough; I went back to the scene in a police car. However, they were being given a rather impossible task. How could they hope to sift, out of several thousand possible suspects, the fellows who had thrown the eggs.

Back at the scene I listened while the police were given descriptions picked up on the run, finished interviewing Bill, and paid my respects to a relic--an egg that hadn't broken.

All of the protesters were quite sure about their purpose. As they saw it due process of the law had been violated and somebody had to do something about it, preferably President Hannah. Leslie Heimstadt believed that bail should be granted immediately in all cases. John Dennis said the Supreme Court had established that the denial of bail should not be used to prevent an appeal. Apparently, the Michigan Court of Appeals agreed, since on Thursday it set bail for the four prisoners.

I asked why they were there. Why not somebody else? "You don't shove your responsibility off on somebody else," said Dennis. Louise Holmes felt that there was no real choice.

Action follows inevitably from choices already made. Steve Hickson agreed, saying "ideas truly held lead a person into participation." Bill Bruzy was rather blunt. In relation to me and all other people, he said, "I am that someone else." Also, he felt that he would lose the opportunity to have a mind of his own if he didn't use it. As Dennis said it, "You only have the rights that you exercise."

When asked if they thought some were likely to identify them with the Vietnam protest movement, if not with the Viet Cong themselves, they agreed that this was likely to happen. However, as Bruzy put it, they expected to convince "enlightened people with maturity." You get "pests, screamers and intelligent people," Dennis said. Miss Heimstadt explained they had been careful to avoid unnecessary involvements, empha-

continued on page 8

A BRIEF LESSON CONCERNING THE VARIOUS DEGREES OF LIBERALISM POSSESSED BY METROPOLITAN AS OPPOSED TO STUDENT NEWSPAPERS.

Detroit Free Press

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
JOHN E. SWIFT, PRESIDENT AND EDITOR
LEE HULL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
JOHN E. OLSON, GENERAL MANAGER
Published every morning by Detroit Free Press, Inc., 211 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Michigan 48201

4A SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1966



STATE NEWS

Charles C. Wells, editor-in-chief
Arthur Langer, advertising manager
Kyle Kerbow, managing editor
Published every class day throughout fall, winter, and spring terms and twice weekly summer term by the students of Michigan State University and authorized by the Board of Student Publications.

Page 2 Monday, April 4, 1966

Should the university have had the anti-war demonstrators arrested in the first place?

If the university was right in arresting the demonstrators, President Hannah's silence about their being forced to serve jail terms before their appeal could be heard was certainly wrong. He was given an opportunity by this newspaper to take a stand and he specifically declined. Yet he is chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

The four youths may or may not be guilty of trespass and the public may or may not sympathize either with them or the hunger strikers. But much of the public, of whatever view, will find the roles played in this controversy by Hannah, the prosecutor and the lower court less than inspiring.

His original decision that the four men were guilty seems just. Clearly the four men were guilty of trespassing and disturbing the normal flow of traffic in the Union Building.

It is difficult to evaluate the effect of the hunger strikers and other protesters who sat for more than two days in front of Cowles House. Certainly they had a right to be there and to express their protest, but why they chose President Hannah as the person destined to intervene for them in getting bail set for the jailed men is unknown.

More knowledge of the judicial process and less emotionalism on the part of the demonstrators could have alleviated much of the difficulty created by this whole case.

Stop The War--We Want To Get Off

By DOUGLAS LACKEY

The war in Vietnam has caused in many people a strange inversion of values; protest has become ordinary; quiescence extraordinary. The war's senseless horror is a fact of life, lived with, dealt with nowadays with a surprising absence of any emotion save the numbed realization that these cruel things, seen nightly on CBS, splayed daily across the front pages of newspapers, are still happening, after two years of reasoned argument and mass protest, two years in which the United States converted no Vietnamese, killed many by accident, and more on purpose, and gained the deserved opprobrium of the entire world.

So it was that when MSU-SDS, Lenin House and Howard Harrison left March 26 for the Detroit segment of the International Days of Protest, the conversation on the trip down drifted to other topics--the multiversity, the question of thought vs. action, of the nature of philosophy, of the commitment to one's profession vs. the commitment to one's politics; no talk of Vietnam, for here the decisions have already been made, and all that remains is this incessant pounding against a brick wall.

On the trip, too, we made acquaintance with the youngest representatives of the New Left, Shem and Seth, 2½ and 3½ years old, two bright round wonderchildren, mysteriously attached to a Berkeleyite mother named Sue, who both drank bottles on the way down, chanted "Stop the War"

and sang "Mr. Tambourine Man" on the way back. Seth inquired between drags on the bottle, "Why do we demonstrate every day?" He received no answer and went to sleep.

We arrived an hour early; the weather was freezing and the wind was up; the only sign of the coming demonstration was five motorized police tricycles clustered around a White Tower stand.

The radicalization of the peace movements in the past year was strikingly in evidence in the inscriptions on the signs; last year, the average sign dithered on about negotiations; now the signs read "End the War in Vietnam, NOW," "Stop the Killing," "Support the NLF's Liberation Struggle." One sign bore the portrait of a napalm-scarred child and asked, "Why are we killing, burning, torturing the Vietnamese?", answering--"To prevent free elections." The Afro-Asians carry their signs flat against their bodies, without sticks; "Ho Chi Minh Never Called Me a Nigger."

At 4:30, the half-frozen mob shuffled forward onto Woodward Avenue, some 2,000 strong, guided by parade marshals and guarded by mounted police. Except for angered motorists, who will submit peacefully to parades in uniform but honked in chorus when confronted by the motley obstruction of a peace parade, there was an ominous absence of counter-demonstrators.

Passers-by gazed blankly from the sidewalks; a girl asked her date whether we were all communists; a middle-aged dowager heaved herself across the line muttering, "Scum, scum." Five blocks down the march, a grey-haired, tall and heavy-set man ran along the sidewalk, waving his arms like a demented man and bellowing, "CREEPS, CREEPS, you're all creeps! Do you hear me? Your day will come!" "That's right," a marcher shouted back, but the parade marshal pleaded that hecklers be paid no heed and a mounted policeman put his horse between the man and the parade--his shined shoes were visible beneath the horse and he could still be heard swearing, "Even the cops are on the side of these commie bastards."

Seth, riding atop Rein Mohr's shoulders in the parade, later remarked confidently, "I'm not a creep." And the apolitical pacifists in the parade began perhaps to wonder that if Communism meant being on such a march, then there might be

something in it after all.

The parade paused at the Campus Martius triangle for a puppet morality play on the war--atrocious, but no one minded, and there were a few good hits, especially in a conversation between a general and the woman called Vietnam:

"Pardon me ma'am, but could you show me the way to get to Veetnam?"

"Why?"

"Gotta stop aggression."

"How will you stop it?"

"Well, we have bombs and things . . ."

As the play went on, a large counter-demonstration developed behind the triangle--headed by four black banners reading, "This is a Commie Parade." Insults were hurled in both directions, and only the interposition of several mounted police prevented a pitched battle from taking place. Even the peace marchers after two years of frustration were in a mood for action and attack.

Swinging out on Woodward again, the march jogged right towards Cobo Hall, past the Pontchartrain Hotel and its state room--inside the people drew back the curtains, and we could see the candles burning on the tables and the hard sequins on women's dresses as they peered in amused clusters out at the marchers with all the suffocating arrogance of affluence.

Cobo Hall that night was host to a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, which the politicians of Michigan consummate by the wearing of green cardboard hats on which appears the legend "Jefferson-Jackson." Those that wore them shrunk into the building at our approach; "Don't want to get contaminated," one man said. The marchers filled the sidewalk the length of the building, picked up step and chanted, "LBJ LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" and "Give LBJ a green beret and send HIM to Vietnam." Inside the Jefferson Day ceremonies went on unconcerned, uncontaminated indeed by the ideas outside: "One Man, One Vote, Selma, Saigon."

Next day we learned that nationwide it had been the largest peace demonstration in history. Few counter-demonstrations or pro-war parades are planned--the strategy of the right is not to counter but to sit tight. For it is not a democracy that wages this war, but an Administration--a government, not its people, and a government's army, against a people.



William Ratner, freshman Army ROTC student, holds his sign at the free speech rally Thursday afternoon. He was later required to leave and disciplined by his commander.

Civil Rights Conviction

MEANWHILE, BACK AT THE OTHER TRIAL

By LOUISE BONO

A part of the war on inequality came home to East Lansing last week.

Marlene Deutsch, a former MSU student and one of 59 protestors arrested in a sitdown demonstration on Abbott Road last May 26, was found guilty Friday of blocking traffic.

The demonstration protested lack of city action on alleged housing discrimination in East Lansing. Those arrested were campaigning for an "open - housing" ordinance which would penalize landlords found guilty of discrimination in renting.

Last spring's campaign began when several students were refused housing on the basis of race. The first action was a picket of the home of a woman who had refused to rent to a Negro student.

After the Committee for Student Rights, the NAACP and the Friends of SNCC endorsed the campaign, enthusiasm built through a series of "confrontations" with city officials and discussions of the housing situation. On May 17 students staged a sit-in outside a City Council meeting where their ordinance proposal had been referred to the city's Human Relations Commission, a group considered ineffectual by the protestors.

The sit-ins were carried out of City Hall and deposited on the back lawn.

Later the same week, Mayor Gordon L. Thomas, a professor of speech at MSU, told leaders of the protest that a statement on the legality of an open housing ordinance would be made public at his talk before the campus NAACP.

The Mayor had no such statement at the May 25 meeting, and denied he had ever promised one.

In an effort to dramatize their feeling that students and their demands on open occupancy were being put off, 59 demonstrators sat down across Abbott Road in front of City Hall, just after 11 p.m. that night.

They were arrested and taken to Ingham County Jail in Mason, some transported in a university-owned bus.

Mayor Thomas said last week that the demonstrators did not have a reasonable complaint when they staged their protest. "To impetuous youth who don't like to slow down, we probably looked like we were stalling," he said. But he went on to say that the long-time residents of the city probably felt they were making progress on the open housing question, "if not rapidly, then efficiently."

While the mayor says he definitely encourages student participation in community affairs, he thinks that the protests should be made within the law. He feels that methods such as civil disobedience are too great a shock for a community like East Lansing to absorb.

But Miss Deutsch said that simple protest is often not enough. Sometimes it is necessary to shock a community, to shake it a little. "Civil disobedience," she said, "is a last resort. We did not use it indiscriminately."

She said that civil disobedience is an old civil rights tactic and that its purpose is to bring an issue into the spotlight. But it is a serious thing and must only be used when nothing else will work. The students, she feels, had exhausted all other methods of communicating with city officials to no avail before they sat down in the street.

Miss Deutsch remarked that most people do not realize the seriousness of purpose of civil disobedience. She cited as evidence the 60 or 70 people who had to be dismissed from the



Marlene Deutsch is booked at the East Lansing Police Station after the Abbott Road sit-in last May 25-26.

jury in her trial because "they were opposed to demonstrations in general."

To break a law and to chance being sent to jail is a great risk. A jail sentence mars one's record, Miss Deutsch said, but the demonstrators hoped their risk would awaken the community to the seriousness of the problem.

Mayor Thomas believes it did this, at least to some extent. He said the city has progressed in the open housing question. He would like to believe the city would have made progress even without student protest, he said, but he recognizes it as a "definitely important factor."

Still, Miss Deutsch rather doubted that the demonstration last spring did much good. She agreed that the community was aware of the situa-

Eros Case. . .

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limits of its tolerance cannot be measured or ascertained accurately." Denying the Postmaster General any special competence in judging cases of obscenity, Judge Bryan pointed to the role of personal opinion in such matters: "Plainly 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' is offensive to the Postmaster General," he wrote, "and I respect his personal views. As a matter of opinion I disagree with him for I do not personally find the book offensive." If he had, one must presume, it would have been.

"Critics of the old (i.e. Roth) standard," reports the State Journal (March 22), "had claimed it was so unclear that books would rise or fall on varying interpretations of 'prurient interest' or 'community standards'." So the Court waded in once again, and, following history, ended by making matters all the worse. "Justice Brennan," reports The New Republic (April 3), "writing for the majority of five, allowed that he could not be quite sure that Ginzburg's wares were really obscene. . . . So he helped himself to his conclusion by finding that Ginzburg's advertising, even if, perhaps, not his material, 'stimulated the reader to accept (the material) as prurient; he looks for titillation, not for saving intellectual content.' That is a passage to be pondered."

The question of advertising is not, of course, new to obscenity cases. Samuel Roth was at one time prosecuted for FALSE advertising: "Roth, as he did more often than not, had published some tame stuff, advertising that it heaved with passion. The Post Office felt that he should have kept his word, even if it was a dirty word," (Eros, Vol. 1, no. 3). And Judge Bryan, although he pointed out that "No one is naive enough to think that Grove Press did not expect to profit from ('Lady Chatterley's Lover')," nonetheless saw "nothing of the 'leer of the sensualist' in the pro-

tion, but she doubted that very much had been done about it.

Many people attribute almost directly to the demonstration the Human Relations Commission's recent six-month study of the open housing problem in East Lansing. The commission was scheduled to make public a proposal to the City Council on the matter this week (too late to be discussed here).

The university, Miss Deutsch said, makes East Lansing a rather cosmopolitan community, much moreso than most towns its size. She does not think it right that students should be refused housing because of prejudice, especially when there is so large and diverse a student body.

Moreover, MSU's President John A. Hannah is the chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Miss Deutsch (and she is apparently not alone) thinks President Hannah has been lacking in his action on civil rights here.

"As far as I'm concerned, John Hannah just hasn't taken the interest he should take. He can go down to Mississippi and make sweeping reforms--and they need them--but he's done terribly little in his own backyard."

Miss Deutsch is going to appeal her case. Although she said that her lawyer, Stuart Dunning, was "brilliant" and Judge William Harmon was "quite fair and impartial," she did not feel that she had received a fair trial.

motion or methods of distribution of this book."

But if it was ruled in Roth's case that, if the advertising is obscene, the book ought to be, and in the case of "Lady Chatterley" that, if the advertising is obscene, the book may be, the Court decided in Ginzburg's case that, if the advertising is obscene, the book MUST be. Such a ruling could bring about some rather bizarre consequences, if uniformly applied.

A man named John B. Wise was convicted in 1895 for sending in mail a book composed of the racier sections of the Bible, thus proving that the Divine word out of context is Divine smut.

Under the "Eros" ruling, however, I could get the ENTIRE Bible condemned as obscene simply by advertising it obscenely; if it could be proved that I had "tried to 'titillate' (sic) the public's sexual interest in marketing (my) product, then the courts may take (my) advertising 'at its face value' and declare the book obscene" (N.Y. Times, March 27). Or suppose I advertise Dr. Eustace Chesser's book "Love Without Fear" (or any other marriage manual) in an extremely salacious fashion according to the courts, I am selling an obscene book, but does it mean that Dr. Chesser WROTE a dirty book? If I then advertised it quite innocently, would it no longer be obscene? What if I quite perversely advertised it in the Evergreen Review as a dirty book, and in Good Housekeeping as a chaste one; is it then dirty half the time and clean the other half?

Since books may now be judged in terms of their advertising, why not other products? Paul Montgomery writes in the New York Times (March 27) that "Dr. Ernest Dichter, considered one of the founders of modern advertising, noted that the Court had accepted a long-standing claim of advertising men, that the image of a product produced by advertising and promotion is part of the product itself."

Her case is planned as a test of the courts' sympathies on the demonstration. The remaining 50 - odd demonstrators (several pleaded guilty immediately after the sit-in and others since then) will be tried in groups or singly when Miss Deutsch's adjudication is completed.

Vigil. . .

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sizing to reporters that the issue was due process--not Viet Nam.

The method for protesting had been decided upon at a meeting late Tuesday night. Bruzy felt that it was the best way to stay within the law and still do something. Miss Holmes thought it was better than going to jail, cheaper and more effective. Hickson analyzed the alternatives in terms of people, their physical presence, and time; all of these things work in favor of a protest action.

When I returned the next morning, things were very much neater. The egg fragments had been largely cleaned away, as was a carp that wasn't quite dead when it had been thrown during the night.

Later Friday morning, when the prisoners had been released on bail and the vigil was broken, there was nothing left but some egg fragments and a couple of cigarette butts. The grounds department is very efficient.

Bosley Crowther notes in the same issue of the Times that the Eros decision "contains a sharp warning and a moral for the people in the movie industry who have been letting the advertising for some of their pictures be more suggestive and offensive than the Pictures themselves."

And what about automobiles, perfumes, hair creams and cigarettes, all of which are sold through more or less overt sexual appeals?

For those who might object that only a weirdo would be turned on by a recessed filter, I must point out that the Supreme Court, ruling on the case of Edward Mishkin, a publisher of sado-masochistic books, pointed out that material may be judged obscene even if "it leaves the 'average person' cold but appeals to the prurient interest of only perverted people." What are we to make of Lady Clairol ("Does she or doesn't she?"), Perma-Life bras ("When a chic woman undresses what do you see?") or Bonnie Fluff Fabric Softener ("How to make a hard man a softie")?

In short, the recent Supreme Court decisions demonstrate once again the futility of deriving an objective standard of obscenity. Obscenity is, after all, a state of mind, and, as Gore Vidal points out in the New York Review of Books, "Since what arouses X repels Y, no two people are apt to respond in quite the same way to the same stimulus. One man's meat, as they say, is another man's poison. . . ."

It seems about time that the Supreme Court realized this and ceased setting themselves up as arbiters of decency.

The New Republic reports that "Justice Stewart admitted a couple of years ago that he could not quite define (hard-core pornography), although he knew it when he saw it."

To convict a man of a crime which was first defined during the course of his trial is far too much like shooting first and asking questions later.