

THE PAPER

unexpurgated

'Utterly
in Bad Taste'

--FRANK B. SENGER

Vol. I No. 16

East Lansing, Michigan, May 19, 1966

10 cents

another agonized
EDITORIAL

HERE WE GO AGAIN !!

As of Wednesday morning, THE PAPER has not been banned from the campus.

Whether it will be, we don't know. Whether the Board of Student Publications intended it to be when it revoked our authorization last Friday, we can only guess. Our guess is that it intended EXACTLY that.

That's the major reason we've been so upset.

There are plenty of minor reasons. For example, a prominent university official has privately characterized the current controversy as a battle between those who want "decency" and those who want "filth."

Guess where WE wound up. Our press clippings are getting really impressive. The State News this morning referred to our printing of "flagrant vulgar and inappropriate language," "condemned our "sensationalized and lewd material," and wound up calling either THE PAPER or some unspecified part of our last issue "trash."

On the same page was a letter from Mrs. Anne Garrison, a member of the pub board, calling us "prurient" and apparently accusing us of a "violation of a deep human need for social decency."

The abuse heaped upon us probably reached some sort of comic climax when a little old lady (nobody noticed if she was wearing sneakers) walked past one of our salesmen, stared at him, and simply hissed.

What can we say? We are frankly astonished by the uproar. At our staff meeting Sunday night, someone suggested we treat the whole affair as an in-joke between us and the pub board.

Black humor, you know. Before we take up the question of, God help us, "obscenity," we should tell you a little more about the pub board's procedures, which even the State News managed to find "inexcusable."

Everybody knows that we had no warning, no opportunity to defend ourselves. What everybody doesn't know is that Frank Senger, chairman of the pub board, told us to stay away from the meeting because it was almost certain no action would be taken. He said that President Hannah personally agreed that hasty action was inadvisable.

What everybody doesn't know is that the pub board's requirements for authorization deal only with non-editorial (i.e., business and personnel) standards of procedure, and that many members of the pub board, including the chairman, have frequently said that the board was not concerned with the content of the publication.

Their less than two pages of vague rules indicate no guidelines for or interest in content, so that an authorized publication is vulnerable literally to the whims of the individual members, who are protected in their opinions by an elastic clause in the rules dealing with conduct "prejudicial to the best interests" of MSU.

The ASMSU Resolution

The following resolution was passed by a 10-2 vote of the Student Board of ASMSU Tuesday night, after a discussion and debate on the question of THE PAPER'S loss of authorization.

Whereas, the Student Board of ASMSU feels that the Board of Student Publications' withdrawal of THE PAPER's authorization was not considered in depth; and

Whereas, the Student Board feels that THE PAPER can be a definite asset to the student body and the academic community;

Therefore, be it resolved that ASMSU recommend:

- 1) that the authorization of THE PAPER be reconsidered, with any charges made public to the editor of THE PAPER, and the editor of THE PAPER be given an opportunity to discuss the situation with the Board of Student Publications;
- 2) furthermore, that the Board of Student Publications codify and publicize:
 - A) the ramifications of authorization, the rights and responsibilities of the publication, and the legal liability of the university;
 - B) the relationship of the Board of Student Publications to the content of any authorized publication; and
 - C) grounds, if any, for de-authorization of an authorized student publication; and
- 3) finally, that withdrawal of the authorization of any publication should not affect that publication's right to distribute or sell on campus.

This resolution, upon passage, shall be sent to President Hannah, all members of the Board of Student Publications, the editor of the State News, and the editor of THE PAPER.

What everybody ought to remember is that, when the pub board is displeased with other authorized publications (e.g., the State News) it calls in the individuals accused of offending the readership and counsels or disciplines them; it does not hastily drop the whole publication.

When we were authorized, the pub board emphasized the need for a means of insuring THE PAPER's permanence and stability after the current staff had left the university. In short, it clearly differentiated THE PAPER as a university institution from its temporal staff. The question is: if, by some hideous aberration, the State News had published the articles in question, would ITS authorization have been summarily withdrawn? The answer should be obvious.

We find it insulting that the entire value of THE PAPER as a voice in the community was judged on the basis of two articles. If we judged all publications on a similar basis, very few (and certainly not the State News) would survive the test.

Apparently as an afterthought (nobody ever tells us anything around here), the pub board justified its action on the grounds of our "shaky financial condition." Suffice it to say that we are if anything in less shaky financial condition than we have been in for quite a while, have worked harmoniously with the University Business Office, have heretofore received nothing resembling a complaint about our finances.

Yes, there's more, much more--for example, Mr. Senger's odd failure to explain in his one-sentence letter to us why the board had acted or what the consequences to us would

be--but there's no need to bore anyone with it; the small insults and injuries are our own problem.

There are, heaven knows, a few BIG questions around: "sensationalized and lewd material" and THE PAPER's right to distribute on campus, for two.

Dick Ogar introduced Paul Krassner on stage May 7 as "MSU's next crisis." Little did he know...

He was only half right, though; the excerpts from Krassner's talk provided half our present troubles, but his own article on nudity rounded out the situation to a rich, full-blown crisis.

First, what about Dick's article? We liked it, personally, but people have told us they found it "dry" or "dull" or too "scientific," and we can at least understand their feelings. We CANNOT understand the feelings of those whose "prurient interest" (as the phrase goes) was, it seems, dangerously aroused by it.

It did not advocate the violent overthrow of clothing and included none of the words often considered "unprintable"; it was a psychological, sociological and philosophical discussion of the topic, and since it was all that, no wonder a few people found it dry.

Even supposing that parts of it could be found in poor taste (which we DON'T suppose), we can't understand how anyone who bothered to read it could miss its "redeeming social importance," as the other phrase goes.

The quotes from Krassner included the words "f**k" and "f**t." We suppose we could have run them last week with asterisks, too, although a discussion of the difficulty of finding euphemisms for "f**k" and "f**t" (rather than their originals) might have looked a little strange on the page.

We expected, we suppose, that our readers would be mature enough not to be offended by mere combinations of letters when the contexts in which they were used were totally inof-

fensive. We knew, of course, that some people who chanced to see the one issue might be mildly offended, but we can't write for the benefit of the WCTU, the Boy Scouts of America, or even (Anne Garrison notwithstanding) the class of 1916.

If THE PAPER is not published for people with a certain degree of maturity, it might as well not be published at all. If our readers find something we publish offensive, we would like to be told directly, so that we can either state our defense or admit our mistake.

In this case, as it happens, we have a defense. Paul Krassner is a libertarian, a (Webster:) "person who advocates full civil liberties." He has shown in his writing and showed in his talk at MSU a deep moral concern about the violations of individual freedom--freedom, that is, from irrational and immoral restraints on speech or conduct. (Granted, a more complete sampling of his remarks would have made this clearer; but we thought our readers might reasonably expect a preponderance of humor.)

One of Krassner's concerns is hypocrisy, the irrational prohibitions of certain words in certain situations, words that happen to be the only accurate words available--like f**k and f**t. We believe his remarks on the subject were funny and valid.

In any case, we ran THE WORD only to provide a point of reference for a remark on American foreign policy, in which he was explaining why on a poster he had applied THE WORD to Communism. We can only agree with Krassner that "any policeman who says that this appeals to his prurient interest has a severe psychological problem."

If anything else in the article offended anyone, nobody has told us. We think everything in it can be defended, but anyone who feels otherwise is welcome to present cogent arguments to that effect. It is, we guess, within the realm of possibility that we are wrong.

We do not consider anything the pub board has said to fall within the category of cogent arguments. Mr. Senger has called both articles "utterly in bad taste." In what way? WHOSE idea of bad taste? If we were offensive, whom did we offend and what good reasons did they have for being offended? A gut reaction is not an argument.

Mr. Senger has called the reasons for the pub board's action "self-evident." Not to us, not to many

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Did he think that some observers might say that the board's rapid action constituted a violation of The Paper's rights of due process?

"I suppose," Senger said.
--from the State News, May 16.

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THERAPEUTIC RAPE or, Happiness Is Just Around the Corner

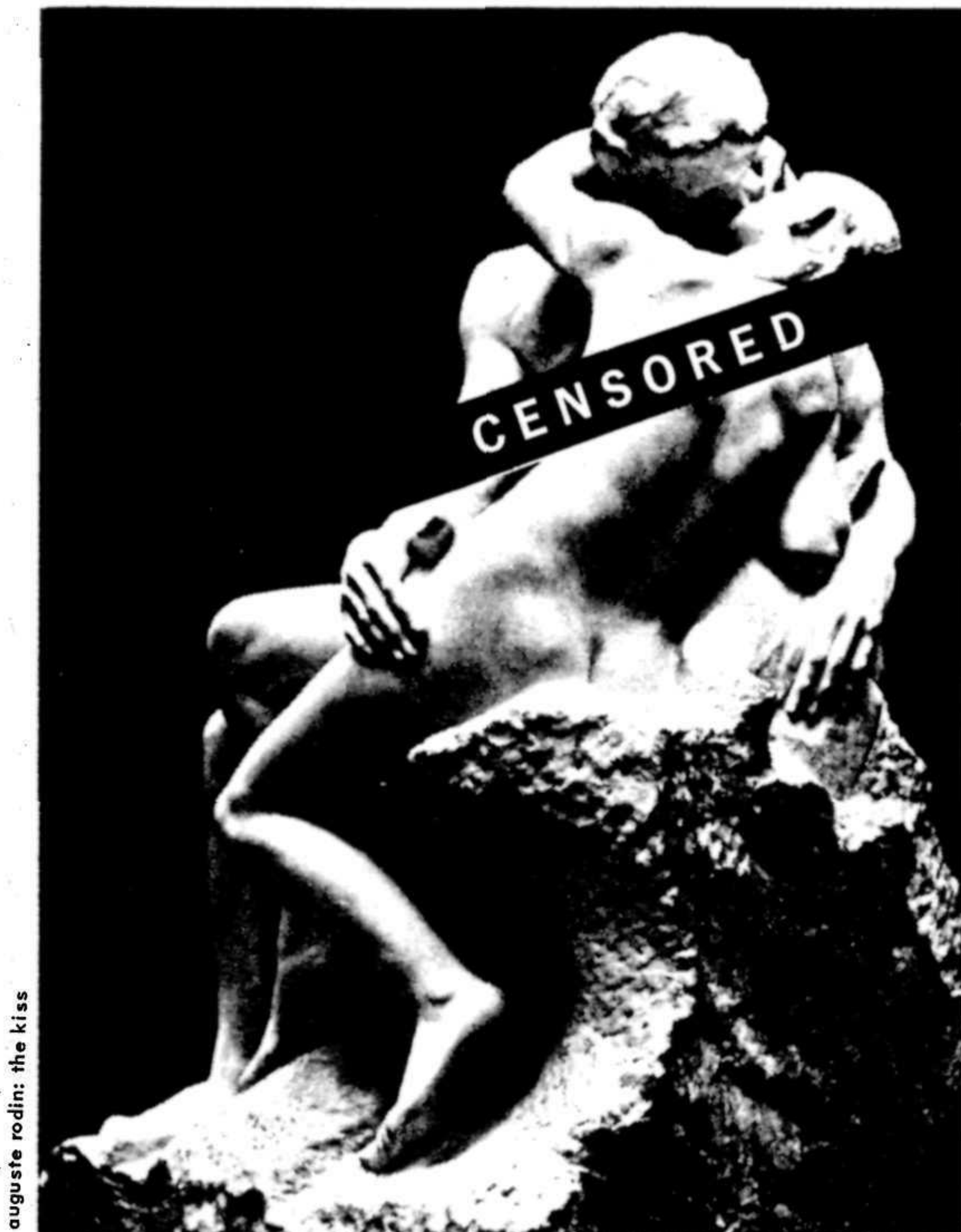
By RICHARD A. OGAR

Whenever I have nothing to do, or --as is far more frequently the case --whenever I don't feel like doing anything that has to be done, I amuse myself with a little game which I call, suggestively enough, "imaginative coupling." The object of the game is very simple: run through the morning paper and try to find two separate articles which would have been combined if the editors had possessed (or so the assumption goes) as much imagination as yourself.

As an example, let's take two pieces which appeared on page two of last Friday's State News. The first, by Jim Spaniolo, purports to "answer" an amorphous group which Spaniolo chooses to call the "negativists" (never suspecting that every negative implies its own positive). These negativists, he says, have an annoying habit of pointing out various flaws in the structure of the University, apparently unaware of the fact that these self-same flaws exist in the world OUTSIDE the university. Having straightened them out on THAT point, Spaniolo goes on to urge the negativists to stop complaining and be thankful that the problems DO exist, since they provide an excellent training ground for life on the outside; should the flaws be eliminated, he suggests, the artificial atmosphere thus created would be extremely detrimental to psychic health, as it would produce extremely naive students whose subsequent entrance into society would be accompanied by a form of delayed birth trauma which he calls "acute culture (sic) shock."

Now ALSO on page two is a letter from Harry LaBelle suggesting that, in order to keep our young ladies' sexual defenses up, the State News ought to publish "brief notes" on every rape which occurs on campus. The Editors, always ready to espouse a safe cause, express their apologies for the "lack of such stories," but offer in their defense the startling statistic that, aside from two abortive attempts (each duly reported, they anxiously add), there has only been one successful rape on campus in the past five years.

Taking my cue from the fact that one rape per five years in a community the size of MSU falls far below the national average, I reached



Auguste Rodin: the kiss

the inevitable conclusion: MSU was failing to adequately prepare its coeds for life in the real world. My mind filled with images of little MSU alumnae wandering about the streets of the Big City at night wholly unaware of the hideous fate they were tempting. SOMETHING, I felt, had to be done to correct this gross educational oversight, and I began imagining to myself a scene which might take place sometime in the near future...

Scene: The headquarters of the Campus Police. A young

lady, her clothes somewhat rumpled, approaches the Sergeant behind the desk.

COED: Sir?
 SERGEANT: Yes, ma'am, what can I do for you?
 COED: I've been raped.
 SERGEANT: Are you absolutely certain? That's a serious complaint, you know.
 COED: Well, I can't be ABSOLUTELY certain--I mean this is the first time, and all--but from everything I've heard, I would have to consider it a rape.
 SERGEANT (reaching for the complaint book): All right, then. Where did this alleged rape occur?
 COED: Under a tree.
 SERGEANT (writing): "Under a tree." Did this tree have any distinguishing marks or characteristics?
 COED: No, none that I can think of.

It did have a sign, though. "Quercus" something or other.
 SERGEANT: "Quercus . . ." And at what time was this?
 COED: 8:37
 SERGEANT: EXACTLY 8:37? You're certain of that?
 COED: Yes, you see my watch stopped at the moment of . . .
 SERGEANT: "Watch stopped . . ." Could you give me a description of the alleged attacker?
 COED: Well, he was tall, heavy set, about thirty, I guess.
 SERGEANT: Hair?
 COED: Yes, Black. And wavy. He had a moustache too.
 SERGEANT: Black?
 COED: Yes.
 SERGEANT: A THIN black moustache?
 COED: Well, fairly thin.
 SERGEANT: Green eyes--a little beady?
 COED: Yes.
 SERGEANT: And a U-shaped scar on his left cheek?
 COED: Yes, but how . . .? Do you know who it is?
 SERGEANT: Yes, ma'am, I do.
 COED: Then you'll have him arrested right away?
 SERGEANT: No, ma'am. I'm afraid we couldn't do that.
 COED: No! But why not?
 SERGEANT: Well, you see, you were raped by Officer Williams.
 COED: You mean he's a COP?
 SERGEANT: Yes, he's a police officer.
 COED: But cops can't do THAT, can they?
 SERGEANT: Not normally, no. But this happens to be his assignment.
 COED: You mean he's supposed to go around RAPING everybody?
 SERGEANT: No, ma'am. Just the women.
 COED: But why?
 SERGEANT: We feel it's a necessary part of a woman's education. The university environment, you see, tends to be a little too sheltered from reality, and we feel that this excessive safety on campus tends to build up a false sense of security. You see, people leaving the university tend to take a lot of unnecessary chances once they get outside; so we've taken steps to simulate as closely as possible the dangers that lurk out there so that students get a chance to cope with such things before they leave. It's a way of preventing acute culture shock.
 COED: You mean that if I get raped after I graduate, I'll be better able to handle it now?
 SERGEANT: That's our hope, ma'am.

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Screw U.

By JIM DE FOREST

During the recent financial difficulties in which the State Legislature reduced the amount of funds allotted to MSU, one side of the picture has not been presented. This is the Administration of good planning and management that has caused the lawmakers to cut State's budget. Unfortunately, we, the students, are the ones who suffer. In reference, note the following:

On the front page of the April 6 edition of the State Journal (upper left-hand side) is an article relating the fact that before legislators, President Hannah and other high-ranking officials admitted that the University was constructing, unauthorized, a \$5 1/2 million classroom building. Our Administrators were embarrassed but promised such a thing would not occur again.

Until recently, several acres of paved, lighted parking lot existed south of Wilson Hall. This lot was in operation no more than two years when, a few months ago, it was destroyed. Holden Hall is now being built on the spot. What is interesting is the fact that across Chestnut Road to the east of Wilson Hall is a very large open, unused field. This field could have been utilized as the site of Holden Hall, and the expensive but short-lived parking lot could have

been saved. Also note that Holden would not have taken up the entire field, leaving adequate recreating space available to the South Campus Complex residents.

Year after year three or four thousand more freshmen enter MSU than the year before. As a state institution we are supposed to take all qualified in-state applicants, but must we? If the Administration insists on cramming more and more students into our already stretched resources, the only result will be a lowering of the quality of education and of general comforts for all. Why not draw the line and concentrate on quality. Quantity is no virtue.

While on the subject of cramming: why do students who are placed three in a two-man dorm room required to pay the same fees as two students living in a two man room? The inconvenience is worth financial redress.

The MSU-CIA affair influences the legislature, but much has been said about this without need for further discussion here.

Perhaps the State Legislature is right, but, as mentioned above, why must we students be the ones who suffer. We're innocent! Or are we?

THE PAPER

THE PAPER is published weekly during regular school terms by students of Michigan State University. Its purpose is to provide a channel for expression and communication of those ideas, events and creative 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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The Land-Grant Farmer Meets The City-Slicker Editor

Text and Photos

By ELLIOT BORIN

Stretching his allotted ten minutes to forty-five, John Hannah Monday presented the Higher Education Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee with a capsule history of the world since 1945.

Prefacing each paragraph with the words "if I had the time I would say," Hannah traced the growth of the "land grant philosophy" of service, the spread of Communism in Europe, the history of Indo-China and the history of the university's overseas programs.

Turning to Vietnam, Hannah stated that the university had started its programs there reluctantly. He claimed that four staff members sent to study the situation were "unimpressed" and that only the repeated urgings of the Diem government and the State Department persuaded MSU to enter into the contracts.

Hannah admitted that it was understood at the time that the program would involve training a replacement force for the French civil police.

In defending the results of the program Hannah cited the more than 200 publications about the project.

He also stated that we had learned two things from the experience. The first is to limit ourselves to projects involving education and the second to allow the individual academic departments involved to decide whether they wanted to attempt a given project.

Hannah chided those who make criticisms based on "today's knowledge."

"I don't defend American policy in Vietnam, I don't exactly understand it," Hannah said, adding that at the time the university's decision seemed a wise one.

Under questioning from the seven-member committee, Hannah, Arthur Brandstatter, chairman of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, and Ralph Smuckler, acting dean of International Programs, put on a veritable Punch and Judy show.

A sample disagreement was over hiring staff for the counter-insurgency program. Hannah claimed they were recruited openly, while Brandstatter implied he had used personal contacts in Army intelligence to get them.

Asked whether the first person so hired was released from the program



WESLEY FISHEL
'Stripped-Down Plymouth'

early, Hannah replied that he did not know. Brandstatter said there was "no question" about the man's record and that he was not released until his contract expired. Smuckler volunteered that the man had left five or six months early.

As in his press conference April 22, Hannah denied ever having any contract with the CIA.

When asked whether he would expect staff members who suspected certain individuals of being CIA operatives to bring their suspicions to him he replied:

"Yes and no, it's a big university."



JOHN A. HANNAH
'A Big University'

Project staff members said certain individuals "looked like and talked like intelligence people."

Proudly proclaiming that he had found a copy of the gun inventory sheet printed in Ramparts (presumably he read the location in No. 13 of "The Paper"), Hannah tried to explain it away as an appendix to a "work-plan" designed to show what was needed to train and equip a police force.

"It is true our people helped identify what was needed and they might have helped in seeing that these were distributed," he said.

In answer to committee chairman Jack Faxon's query as to whether this made MSU part of the purchasing procedure Hannah replied, "That's an interpretation you could make."

After discussing the "phase-out" of the "spy" program in 1959 ("we knew we didn't want 30 people in Police") Smuckler admitted that it may not have been proper for the university administration to get involved in a program concerning counter-insurgency.

Despite this admission by the Dean, Hannah later stated that he would make no apologies for the overseas program.

"When the objective history is written in 30 or 300 years, we will come out well indeed and Mr. Hinckle's saying I'm a liar and my denying it will make no difference," he said.

The second witness before the committee was Stanley K. Sheinbaum, former campus coordinator of the Vietnam project and now coordinator at the Institute for Democratic Studies, a congressional candidate in California and author of the introduction to the Ramparts article.

In his statement, Sheinbaum attributed the controversy stirred up by the article to the general public's growing anxiety over the implementation of the government's Vietnam policy.

Somewhat unexpectedly, Sheinbaum did not condemn the entire MSU project. He praised the individual members of the staff and the work of such MSU creations as the National Institute of Administration in Saigon. He admitted to sharing the guilt of the other academicians who did not speak out about the alleged CIA infiltration of the program and the repressive measures of the Diem regime.

"We were innocents. Those of us, including myself, who knew of the connection (with the CIA) went along with it."

Sheinbaum claimed that it was Smuckler who first informed him of this connection. He alleged that the number of men in the CIA unit was raised from two to five in 1957.

According to Sheinbaum, Smuckler ordered him not to bother investi-

Or, what it was like at the ramparts of the state legislature



WARREN HINCKLE III
'Who made decisions?'

gating the job applications of the three new men because they were nominated directly by the CIA.

Sheinbaum charged that these agents acted in complete secrecy, that no one was allowed in their offices and that they reported directly to the embassy.

Sheinbaum insists that he spoke to Hannah about the alleged agents at least once.

In Sheinbaum's opinion the Vietnam project produced nothing of value academically and succeeded in removing several good professors from campus for years at a stretch. More seriously he feels that the program compromised the spirit of academic and intellectual freedom that is necessary for the proper functioning of an institution of higher learning. He believes that faculty members cannot and will not function in a "clandestine," restricted atmosphere.

Sheinbaum said, "It is not coincidental that MSU which 10 years ago had one of the best political science departments in the country is this spring witnessing the departure of the last but two or three of this group."

Sheinbaum believes that in subverting the interest of academic honesty to those of the government we are being guilty of the same sins we always accuse the Russians of.

He says, "There is a far cry from being a service to the community to being extensions of the state."

Warren Hinckle, editor of Ramparts Magazine, was the next witness to testify. Citing statements by former CIA head Lyman Kirkpatrick, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall and members of the program alleging MSU involvement with the CIA, Hinckle accused Hannah of either dishonesty or ignorance in denying these charges:

"If in fact Hannah did not know of the existence of the CIA in the period of 1955-57 . . . who was making the decisions at MSU at that time."

"Was it Hannah, or was it assistant professor of political science Wesley Fishel?"

Hinckle also alleged that Hannah "lied" when he stated that the suspected CIA agents put in a full day's work on the project.

In documenting this charge, Hinckle referred to the book, "Technical Assistance in Vietnam: The Michigan State University Experience," by Professors Robert Scigliano and Guy Fox, both former project members.

According to Hinckle, the authors complain that the alleged agents reported directly to the embassy and worked on secret activities impossibly to evaluate in terms of the program.

In answer to questioning, Hinckle defined the "university on the make" as one which is so concerned with its

relations with the government that it loses control of its overseas programs and weakens its traditional academic independence at home.

Hinckle said he did not oppose all overseas projects by universities but that what disturbed him most about MSU's experience was that the professors did not speak out about the fact that they were supporting a dictatorship in the name of democracy.

After Hinckle, the next to appear was the much-maligned Wesley Fishel, a long-time friend of Vietnamese dictator Ngo Dinh Diem, who started contradicting Hannah almost immediately after he began testifying.

Claiming that people in the field had a "different perspective" from administrators in East Lansing he admitted knowing from the day he "inherited" the program, in 1956, that certain members were CIA agents.

Fishel replied to Ramparts' claims that he was responsible for MSU's accepting the project by stating that he merely acted as a go-between for the Diem regime and the Foreign Operations Administration of the State Department, with the FOA handling the negotiations with the university. "I had nothing to do with university acceptance," he said.

Fishel seems to believe that the same "sightseeing group" that Hannah described as "unimpressed" were most influential in persuading the university to undertake the assignment.

In response to Ramparts' charges that he was "the Biggest Operator of them all," Fishel described his personal life while in Saigon. Even though his salary was adjusted for a twelve-month work year (as was that of the



STANLEY SHEINBAUM
The Man With The Golden Connections

other personnel), Fishel estimated it cost him \$5,000 of his own savings to live in Vietnam. In addition, he said that he has more rooms in his home in Okemos than he had in the "opulent villa" Ramparts claims he inhabited in Vietnam. Fishel also contends that what Ramparts calls his "chauffered limousine" was really a "stripped-down Plymouth."

The last person to appear before the committee was Adrian Jaffe, Professor of English. Jaffe, not a member of the MSU project, taught at the University of Saigon on a fellowship, 1957-58.

Jaffe told the committee that the Vietnamese people could not distinguish between the policies of the Diem regime, the university "advisors," and the State Department because all three were involved with detention camps, the secret police and other accoutrements of the police state.

In addition, he accused the university of getting into a position detrimental to campus projects and unacceptable to "95 to 98 per cent" of the faculty.

Jaffe found it hard to believe that

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Films And Camp

By DOUGLAS LACKEY

Last year Andrew Sarris, film critic for the Village Voice, wrote a negative notice on William Wyler's "Best Years of Our Lives" in which he commented "there are no such things as classics of cinema." Sarris contended in his review that this film had once been great, but that now it had decayed and was an "obsolete masterpiece." He further implied that this would be the case with all film "classics," due to the nature of the medium itself.

These views raise some interesting problems in esthetics; they raise especially pressing problems for me, since I direct a film society that makes its living by showing old movies. Can a work of art be a true masterpiece at one time, and not at a later? If not, why then do so many old films, hailed in their own time, today appear clumsy, ludicrous, "campy"? Why, for example, will people watch 1930 fashions in "The Group" without blinking an eye, and yet burst into titters at the first sight of wide lapels in some film made IN the 1930's?

It must be noted that this problem is not a practical one concerning the preservation of old film negatives, like those faced by the makers of newspaper collages. Many great films of the early period, and even modern films that depend heavily on evocative photography (e.g. "Jules et Jim") have suffered from physical deterioration, but Sarris's view is that, even if they were perfectly preserved, they still would lose much of their artistic value. Neither is Sarris contending that the film artist deliberately creates ephemeral objects, like the contemporary musical compositions that are designed to come out differently at every performance, or like "happenings" that by definition exist but for the moment. The serious film director intends his film to last, but the nature of the medium, thinks Sarris, prevents him from succeeding.

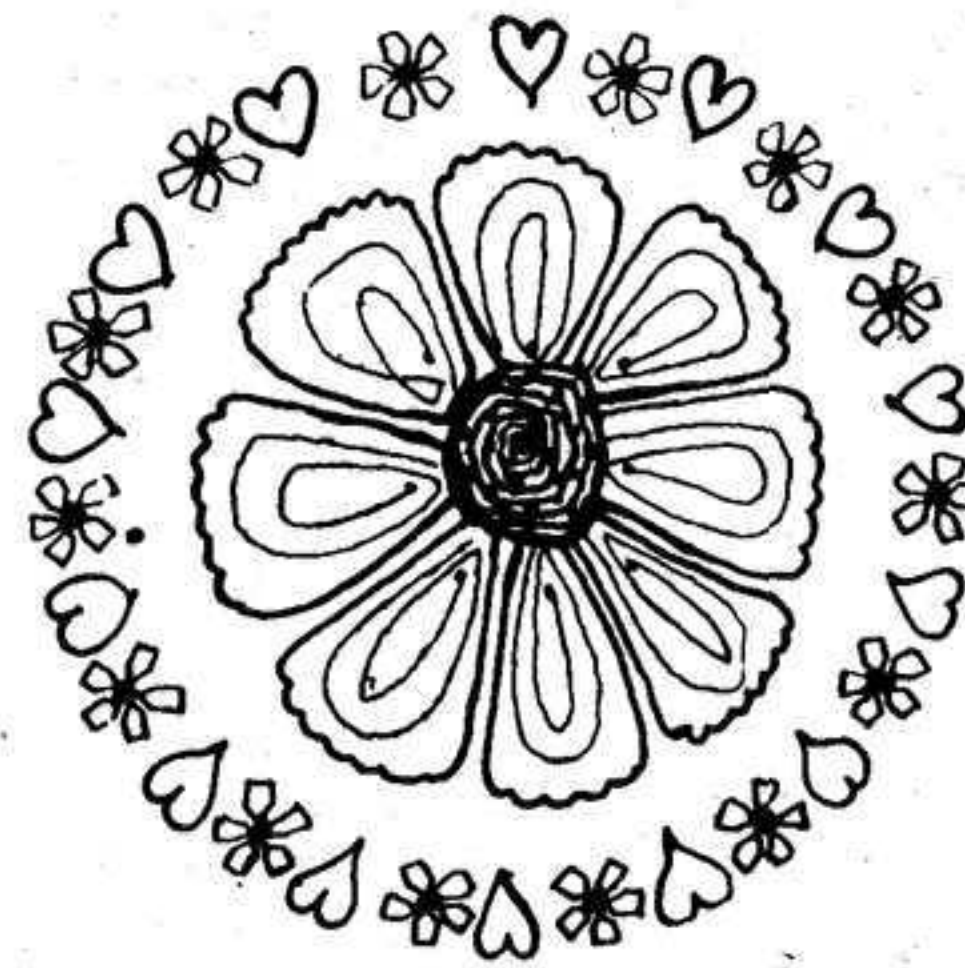
Sarris offered no theoretical arguments to support his views; I can think, however, of three. The first is that cinema is not a plastic or visual art form, like sculpture or painting, but is more closely related to drama and music. New painting and sculpture seem to preserve their

effects fairly undiminished through time, while music and drama can be continually brought alive through fresh, contemporary performances. Cinema gets the worst of both worlds; it lacks the stability of sculpture, and yet cannot be revived through new "performances." The second argument is that film presents overwhelming technical difficulties for the artist, so that he never fully gets control of his work, unlike the painter, who applies each stroke like a monarch. The parts of the movie that are out of control, then, are those that will decay with time and ruin the whole film. A third contention is that the strong sense of realism imparted by the film image (more strong, perhaps, than in any other medium) ties the film down to its own time. Thus we can tell that "The Group" was made in 1966 and that a film in the 1930's was made back then, because "The Group" cannot shake off all the conventions and appearances of the year in which it was produced. This argument lends support to the second, since this "automatic realism" ties down the artist; he cannot choose to be a realist—he must be one.

The second argument is plainly false; every medium imposes its necessities; I do not think the cinema unusual in this respect. The film director is able to exert near total control over the screen's succession of images—witness any recent film of Antonioni. If it is true that the film director rarely exerts full control, that is a mere matter of fact, not a theoretical problem.

The third argument I find rather curious. We do not downgrade, a priori, realistic paintings of past ages (eg. Ribera's works), and claim that they will inevitably decay with time. And I do not think the film director is forced into realism; film may provide a greater opportunity for realism than any other form, but it does not do so "automatically;" realism is an effect that must be achieved, worked for, just as in any other form. (A cube shot from the side appears a square; to present a cube the camera must be deliberately placed, and the more detailed the realism, the more work is required.)

The first argument is overly vague and based on untestable premises;



there is no reason to accept is unless nothing else whatsoever offers itself as an explanation.

Let us look more closely at "obsolete" masterpieces. Sarris believes that these films have grown bad with age, but is it not simpler to say that they were bad in the first place? Can we not say that these films were unduly praised upon their appearance, perhaps because they used technical innovations ("intolerance"), or had sentimental appeal ("Casablanca"), but that now a more considered judgment shows them to lack the control and depth of feeling that produces lasting art? From the bad judgments of past critics one cannot argue to the bankruptcy of the whole form; some "masterpieces" go sour, but all need not.

Even more telling than these theoretical arguments against Sarris's view is my belief that there really are masterpieces that have not at all declined with age. I need not precede showings of Eisenstein's "Potemkin" or Vigo's "Zero for Conduct" or

Dreyer's "Passion of Joan of Arc" with the tiresome excuses that Griffith's films require ("You must recognize that in those days . . .") These films, after 30 years, have lost none of their powerful and immediate appeal. All that is required are a few explanations of devices they employ that are not now in use; once these are given, full rapport is possible.

I will concede that the film medium imposes great problems upon the artist. This is why genuine masterpieces are so rare. Films are usually expensive; they must be subsidized by a large audience, and there is continuous pressure to bend to their taste. They are also extremely lucrative, and the director is constantly victim to a host of vultures—like Guido Anselmi in "8 $\frac{1}{2}$." Technically the difficulties are immense; the film is a combination of different media—photography, music, drama—and it is difficult for the director to subordinate them all beneath a controlling purpose. But these are problems that are all soluble, and indicate nothing that would permanently preclude the making of masterworks. We should stop, therefore, either making excuses for old films or downgrading them all indiscriminately, and apply to them the same standards we would in any other form. The many masterpieces now obsolete were never masterpieces at all, and there is no reason to believe that today's true masterpieces (like "L'Avventura" and "Hiroshima Mon Amour") will soon decay into the camp of tomorrow.

WKAR FM

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS WEEK OF MAY 20-26

FRIDAY, MAY 20

- 6:30 a.m. "The Morning Program," classical and modern music, plus news and weather summaries, hosted by Mike Wise. (Every Monday through Friday, 6:30 - 8 a.m.)
- 8:00 a.m. News with Lowell Newton (Every Monday through Friday)
- 8:15 a.m. "The Scrapbook," music and features with Steve Meuche. (Every Monday through Friday)
- 1:00 p.m. Musical, "Oh What a Lovely War!"
- 7:00 p.m. (Special) "Coda on 39th Street: End of an Era," a tour through the Metropolitan Opera House on its last day of opera.
- 8:00 p.m. Opera, Puccini's "La Boheme" starring Renata Scotta, Gianni Poggi and Tito Gobbi.
- 10:30 p.m. Mahler's Symphony No. 7 ("Song of the Night") performed by the Utah Symphony Orchestra.

- 8:00 p.m. tenor Franco Corelli is the program's subject.
- "The Toscanini Era," hosted by Gary Barton. Tonight's compositions include: Beethoven's Symphony No. 6 in F; Kodaly's "Hary Janos Suite"; Tchaikovsky's Romeo and Juliet Fantasia-Overture; and highlights from Puccini's "La Boheme."
- 10:00 p.m. "Richard Heffner Interviews" . . . Dr. Allan Fromme, clinical psychologist and therapist.

MONDAY, MAY 23

- 1:00 p.m. Musical, "Camelot."
- 8:00 p.m. "Opera from Radio Italiana," Domenico Cimarosa's "The Impresario in Trouble."
- 10:00 p.m. "Music of Today," the compositions of John Cage.

TUESDAY, MAY 24

- 1:00 p.m. Musical, "The King and I".
- 8:20 p.m. Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1, performed by pianist Rudolf Serkin and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 9:00 p.m. Mahler's Symphony No. 8 ("Symphony of a Thousand") performed by the Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25

- 1:00 p.m. Musical, "First Impressions."
- 4:00 p.m. "Musicians Off Stage," an interview with tenor George Shirley.
- 8:00 p.m. "FM Theater," Anne Jackson, Eli Wallach and Alan Arkin in the contemporary Broadway comedy, "Luv."

THURSDAY, MAY 26

- 1:00 p.m. Musical, "Babes in Arms."
- 4:00 p.m. Anna Russell lectures on "How to Write Your Own Gilbert and Sullivan Opera."
- 9:00 p.m. "Jazz Horizons" until midnight, with Bud Spangler.

SATURDAY, MAY 21

- 1:00 p.m. "Recent Acquisitions," new recordings played and discussed by Gilbert Hansen and Ken Beachler.
- 2:00 p.m. "Album Jazz," uninterrupted music hosted by Bud Spangler. Live from Interlochen, a concert by the Michigan Honors Orchestra.
- 7:30 p.m. The day's second concert from Interlochen, this time by the Michigan Honors Band. (Live)
- 10:00 p.m. "Listener's Choice," classics by request until 1 a.m. Phone 355-6540 during the program.

SUNDAY, MAY 22

- 2:00 p.m. The New York Philharmonic in Concert.
- 5:30 p.m. "Musicians Off-Stage," harpsichordist Sylvia Marlowe is interviewed.
- 7:30 p.m. "Panorama of Italian Opera,"

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FRIDAY, MAY 20 8:30 P.M.

Red Cedar Review #4

A MAGAZINE OF THE ARTS

On Sale Friday

Union International Center
Grand River at Spiro's

Next Week:
Berkey and Bessey

I Believe In The Fighting Man. . .

Jim Thomas is a former MSU student who dropped out of school to join the Marine Corps in Vietnam. He has been stationed "near Danang" since the beginning of April. This is the first of a promised series of essays on the life of an American fighting man.--The Editors.

By JIM THOMAS

The guilt of my laxity in not sending you something for publication has built itself to proportions I can't manage, so this exploded onto paper. Now, for a while, I can live with myself.

If the subject is shopworn, it may have the merits of its defects--according to a store-owner of my acquaintance, the way to sell an old article is simply to keep putting it on display, perhaps with rewrapping.

If this is lacking in philosophic overtones, there are several reasons why. Reading the article will make one apparent--my job of combatting Vietnam and the Viet Cong exhausts both the capacity and the desire to "conceptualize" those very battles. Then, too, this is kindergarten, what everyone in my position knows, but what you can't know. And no amount of philosophizing will ever bring you closer to the basics. I hope I have done so. That instruction, as I've told you, is what I want your readers to get; for I believe in the fighting man and what he goes through--not what he does nor what he has done to him. After kindergarten, more exposition and expostulation--all right?

HOW WE LIVE

near Danang
May 7, 1966

Once or twice a month, any serviceman in Vietnam can draw a sure laugh by reading aloud part of his mail, the type that goes, "We've been reading about the Orient. Do you have much chance for liberty in Saigon?" Or another, "We want you to tell us everything that happens, now." Or, "Joe, we've been so worried. Can we send something for your cold?"

To all of us, civilian workers, infantrymen, pilots, even sailors in their offshore mansions, come the same sorts of heartfelt message. We have our particular discomforts, impossible of description to homebodies, and the folks' ineffectual comfortings and curiosities bring the same laughter. It is not that we deride their efforts, only that the gulf between two worlds is so maddeningly, so laughably wide.

We, the combat infantrymen, live in holes sometimes, under fire scabbled from an Earth hostile to our survival, sometimes, in leisure, almost lovingly scooped out.

EDITORIAL

students and professors we have talked to, not to the Student Board. What is "self-evident" to Mr. Senger is "insanity" to many others.

In ANY case, the university can have no right to prohibit our distribution on campus. As the State News suggests, "it's time for student publications to publish and distribute freely on campus"; those who find THE PAPER "trash" simply will not buy it. Fine. We accept those terms.

But THE PAPER won the right to distribute legally on campus ONLY after pub board authorization was granted us. We bothered to get authorization only because not getting it would have meant effectively banning us from the campus.

When authorization was withdrawn, we assumed the board intended once again to ban us. And one of its most prominent members, James Denison, (we quote the State News) "said Monday afternoon that if THE PAPER's permission to distribute were

We make our holes comfortable as possible while we occupy them, whether that process involves complicated improvements like sandbagged walls and ramparts, shelves, a special place to sleep, even a roof of ponchos, or something as simple as removing rocks that dig into us. The holes cannot, however, be made pest-proof, watertight, or both shady and breezy. Nor can they provide cooking and sanitary facilities.

Ants of several sizes, mosquitos of all kinds, sand-fleas, lice, beetles to four inches long, centipedes, spiders, mites, wasps, true bugs and the larvae of all that have larvae wriggle, buzz, prickle and just plain crawl over us. Snake holes we learn to tolerate, for their occupants often become quite pet-like, controlling toads, frogs, mice, and some insects. The poisonous snakes we recognize die quickly; giant rats live on.

When it rains, our holes seep full, and during endless nights of guard watch we almost feel our feet rotting. When the sun strikes skin like the blast from a hot oven, we rig our roofs, debating afresh whether sun or trapped, superheated air is hotter. We rig ponchos high so the wind can circulate inside, and spend the day striving to stay within a tiny square of shade. After a rain, no breeze blows, so we take down the shade, hoping the hole will dry before nightfall and the next rainfall. We walk a few yards behind our homes, dig smaller holes, and attend to our personal needs. When, during the dry seasons, there is enough water, we bathe in helmets. The smart ones stay clean-shaven because of heat, sand, and insects.

When there is time, we heat our rations on a stove made from an empty can, using the patent paraffin tablets so thoughtfully made the slightest bit too small to heat an entire meal. Hot food brings on an honest, clean sweat, opposed to commonplace sweat. We eat C-rations, which come in a case of twelve little boxes, each a meal; the same dozen meals, without variation, to a case. They quickly become "little green cans of misery," but methods of modifying and disguising their taste multiply, a new one seeming to spring from every experience with an unadulterated ration. Often we go hungry a day or so, until approaching starvation drives us again to search for the miniature can opener.

From the PX, that wonderland beyond our feeble reach, sometimes come candy, cigarettes, soap; from the mess halls light-years away, oranges, fresh eggs and raw potatoes. These are helicoptered in; far

continued from page 1

not withdrawn, the pub board's power to withdraw authorization would serve no purpose."

Are we to assume that the board meant to take a purposeless action? And Mrs. Garrison refers to "the latest (perhaps the last) issue of THE PAPER." SHE clearly assumes that removal of authorization implies drastic consequences.

The consequences (except for the abuse and the manifold inconveniences we have suffered) have not yet been visited upon us. University Secretary Jack Breslin must now decide. We are waiting; we are hoping. We are NOT resigned.

SINO-AMERICAN "CULTURE-FEST"

Films: Peking Opera--"Young Swallows (Spread Their Wings)"--Chinese acrobatics, Thursday, May 19, 8:30 p.m., Room 32 Union. Donation 50 cents. All welcome.

Though our complex holes seem quite settled, we possess America's traditional urge for moving. At frequent but irregular intervals, we leave home on operations pursuing the Viet Cong. Projected two-day walks through the boon-docks become week-long familiar luxuries are packed to us by villagers; rotten ice, writing paper, an occasional soda, perhaps poisoned. These luxuries, however small, materialize like miracles when we spend a few nights in one spot.

long, month-long. During operations we live in shallow holes bare of atmosphere. We seldom unpack to heat rations, never change clothes, shave or wash. We drink water from the paddies, rivers or Vietnamese houses, spicing it with soapy, antiseptic halazone.

At each halt, we begin to dig and to improve. At some time between rock-removal and sandbagging, the new hole becomes home.

The Traditional Rose

When whippoorwills were whirling
Against the moon, above the fields
Of home, crying their rain-crow notes,
I was told of mottled eggs laid close
Under logs, while naturalists
Bemoaned the lack of a nest.

Poets go down archives into the years,
Scrabbling pens preserved to feed
A few reflections, to fill
Professors' spacious cogitation.
But oh, the traditional rose,
Pressed to retain its memory,
Evokes remembrance of romance--

And poetry may infuse paper
With delicacy precious
As a butterfly wing, inviting
The touch which would smear vein and color,
Tracery of letters and visions.
The trick is to capture the breathing thing,
Not accidental immortality,
Thought it meet the needs of a species.

JIM THOMAS

The Farmer Meets . . .

continued from page 3

the administration would have kept supporting Diem if it had realized the burden this put on the shoulders of any American professor legitimately trying to work abroad.

"The only thing a professor has is his intellectual honesty," Jaffe stated. "If he gives this up he runs a risk of harming himself and his profession."

"There are many activities which are legitimate in themselves that are not legitimate for a university."

Thus ended the "great investigation." After the hearing, committee chairman Faxon stated that he thought the university had bought guns, though maybe not in the literal sense of the

Radio Commercial of the Week (from a commercial for the Farm Bureau Store): "May is a good month to fertilize."

THE PAPER's special prize for the editorial most perfectly answering the old tuneful question--"What are the real things in life to cling to?"--goes this week to (we assume) Jim Spaniolo of the State News for the following: ". . . the biggest event of the year--Water Carnival."

The Words of the Prophets Award, Number III goes to the homesick literary scholar who reached into his prenatal past and came up with the following for the walls of a Union John: "Momism is groovy."

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word. He added that it seemed evident that there were intelligence operatives active in the program but that they could just as easily have been from the FBI or Army intelligence as the CIA.

The committee report will be issued after replies are received to queries sent Dean Rusk, Lyman Kirkpatrick, Leverett Saltonstall and others involved on the periphery of MSU's Vietnamese tragi-comedy.

The report will contain a statement of what the committee believes to be the facts and, most likely, recommendations for the future conduct of international programs.

The hearing did make one thing clear, namely that the university had been caught with its pants down in Vietnam. Someone, perhaps better unnamed, decided he could apply the theories of land grant agriculture to "land - grant imperialism." Thank heaven he was wrong.

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What Makes Hannah Fudge?

By JOHN P. DELLERA

Michigan State has probably survived the obnoxious pothole of Ramparts, and in a way, we should all be happy: happy that our degrees will still have economic value in spite of the institution's name on the face, and happy that poor Dwight Eisenhower

may ask our proud president one more day to run for the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Hannah's explanation has most likely been eagerly lapped up by most taxpayers, and probably the legislators will be more than eager to plunge in May 16. It is well for all, we might note, that though the soliloquy is to be performed in the spanking new Appeals Courtroom in Lansing's Prudden Building, there will be no sanction to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Mr. Hannah is to reassure the legislators that everything is all right and they needn't worry so long as the annual appropriation is large enough; in such things as this, it must be said, our president has ample experience.

And so it seems that quietude will soon return to what Russell Kirk calls "the happy campus," and we may all soon resume our roles of being pacifically happy.

While the impending exercise in futility will probably mark the end of most public noise, however, there should be little doubt but that Michigan State has indeed suffered considerable damage in the aftermath. The true measure of the loss may never be free of its distinguished cloud cover, in part because it was just this aftermath--the official university statement to "set the record straight"--which has wrought the damage rather than the relatively trifling profiteering of magazine publishers.

It might be helpful for present purposes to contrast the accounts of the "M.S.U. Affair"--just one more time, if even this is palatable--by recounting the views of project leader Professor Robert Scigliano and University President John Hannah. These two gentlemen probably know What There Is To Know, but they seem to disagree on some popular issues. The former said on campus that Stanley Sheinbaum told him CIA men were working in the Vietnam project though such information should not be publicized. His view is corroborated by former CIA Director Lyman Kirkpatrick who, when interviewed at Brown University, said that the CIA had contracted with MSU.

Hannah said in a news conference that CIA personnel were not operating under cover provided by the university, and his view is also corroborated by Kirkpatrick who later said that he could have been misinformed. Pressed by questions, Hannah added a slightly different color to his prepared statement by saying "suspicions" were abroad within the team that the CIA had infiltrated the project without the university's knowledge, though he didn't have any such suspicions himself; there was no question in his mind one way or the other, in other words.

As to the purchase of weaponry, Hannah caught hold of a good thing and declared a little dramatically that MSU had never bought guns. In a panel discussion, Wesley Fishel also took too much advantage of Ramparts' indiscretion, for it seems well established that no weapons or police gear was, in fact, purchased by the university. But Scigliano adds a new dimension to the question by saying that while technically, no such purchases were made, in effect they were. The MSU personnel were the only advisors to the procurement of police equipment, and apparently, whatever they recommended was, in fact, requisitioned for the Vietnamese.

In view of differences in chosen emphases, there is probably nothing which President Hannah said with regard to these questions that Professor Scigliano could disagree with. Interpreting the statements narrowly, technically, and superficially, it is probably true that the university never "provided" cover for CIA agents. "Provided" is an active verb, as opposed to passive, and, presumably,

for the university to do something of this sort, official action would have been required.

Unofficial, informal arrangements such as understandings between individuals might be a little different. Suspicion that such arrangements might have been made is increased by Hannah's statement that the famous call he received from Washington was not from Eisenhower, Nixon or John Foster Dulles, but was from "someone very high up." One "someone very high up" not excluded by Hannah is Allen Dulles, and the president's refusal to identify his called might possibly have been an exercise of "discretion as the better part of valor." At least Mr. Hannah's handling of the issue somehow prods the imagination.

On the other hand, maybe Hannah never did know that the CIA intended to use MSU. Maybe he meant to say, "The university never knowingly provided cover . . ." It is at least conceivable that he never suspected CIA agents were busily working at their own end of the building, driving their own cars, etc., etc., as Scigliano said. Maybe MSU was, indeed, "on the make" in those days, and university officials sought to avoid unpleasantness in their quest for the all-round "happy campus."

President Hannah's "rudging" on the matter of guns is more obvious, and, with CIA influence, it brings us to the point of present concern: why the ambiguity? Why, if Professor Scigliano could state authoritatively that "we called them CIA" did President Hannah seek to leave the impression that such knowledge was only a "suspicion" among "some"? Why has so much been left to the imagination of the observer reading the university's denials? Why didn't Hannah say, after all, "Yes, eleven

years ago we accepted too much governmental influence in the project because we mistakenly believed the overall experience would be helpful to Michigan State University?"

We are all equally capable of answering the questions "why?"--and certainly protection of MSU's other overseas projects and even protection of the university and its personnel from the embarrassment of old mistakes are the most obvious possibilities. But it is difficult to conceive of any real excuse for a deliberate attempt to distort or hide the full and complete truth.

The university is supposed to be the mainstay of free inquiry, integrity of ideas, and abhorrence of political proselytism or the selfish use of knowledge. In truth, the academy's entry into politics is an ever more prevalent phenomenon around the world which has made this rather idealistic role more difficult, but while any 1955 collaboration with the CIA or any misconception of a project may have seemed proper enough in the face of the difficulties of being virtuous, it was nevertheless a violation of what should be this academic trust, and anything less than a candid avowal now can only increase the severity of the misbegotten act.

I wonder through it all whether the administrator-politician can fill the role of running a university: a role which seems rightfully to belong to the scholar. Mr. Hannah has on more than one occasion demonstrated the mutual exclusion of the two roles, and once again there is unfortunately no question as to his identity. This fact has all kinds of ideological significance consistent with "the science of idiocy" whether it be left or right, but we will do well to confine our concern to MSU and its hierarchy.

CLASSIFIEDS

are clean

Coming Events

NELSON ALGREN will be in East Lansing Thursday, May 19, at 9 p.m. in Spiro's back room, to give a reading and discussion of his works. Called by Ernest Hemingway the greatest living American writer, Mr. Algren's books include "A Walk on the Wild Side," "The Neon Wilderness," and "The Man with the Golden Arm." Copies of his books will be available. \$1.

Poet, folksinger, guitar player Frederick Eckman will give a reading and discussion of his works Wednesday, May 25, at 9 p.m. in Spiro's back room. Mr. Eckman, poet-in-residence at Bowling Green University, is the fifth and final poet coming to East Lansing this year in the Profiles Series sponsored by Zeitgeist. \$1.

MAY 20, 685. Battle of Nechtansmere. King Brude led the Picts into battle and defeated the invading Northumbrians, whose king was slain. This victory destroyed Northumbria's military power. Celebrate this great day. UFCP note--motion for the annual celebration tabled indefinitely. M20M.

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Personal

Need time to think things over. Quaker worship is based on silence. East Lansing Friends Meeting. Discussion, 10; Meeting for Worship, 11; Sundays. Visitors welcome. Corner of Trowbridge Road and Arbor Drive (Capitol Grange). For information, call ED 2-1998. Transportation, 351-5217.

Atheists, agnostics, humanists, and confused believers: if you're around here this summer, stop by the Alumni Memorial Chapel on Sundays and catch the "Celebration of Life" series sponsored by the Student Religious Liberals and the Unitarian-Universalist Church.

ATTENTION EGOTISTS! Work to help someone else this summer. Work-camp volunteers needed: half to three months in U.S. or Canada. Physical labor or social work. Seven U.S. camps definite; three others waiting volunteers. Free room, board. Pay your own travel. Write now: International Voluntary Service, 1116 East 54th Place, Chicago.

SPECIAL!!!

"The Paper" is beginning a special "Pornography" section of its classifieds column, now that it is free to print anything it wants, uncensored. Get in on the ground floor! Run your very own pornographic ads (ex.: "Sleep Communism! Just \$2. Call 974-6850") FOR THESE OR ANY CLASSIFIEDS, call 351-5679 or 351-6516, or leave your ad prepaid at Paramount News, 211 Evergreen.

LETTERS

You Might Have Known Or, It Only Hurts When You Laugh

Well, you should have seen it coming. You were going to get slapped down sooner or later. After all, revealing Hannah to be a palindrome wasn't too bad but the "john" story and that PORNOGRAPHY by Richard A. Ogar (not to be confused with Richard J. Ogar, award-winning and upstanding vet student, as the State News pointed out so ably) demanded action. All this, not to mention attacks on the State News, fine piece of journalistic endeavor that it is, and the fraternities--how much is the university community supposed to take?

Thank God the State News is ADVISED so the students don't have to worry about the quality coming from there--we know what it's going to be like. (Anyhow Charles C. Wells would never write the things you do and I'm sure he wouldn't bring his Communist, radical, filthy speech friends here to corrupt us.)

Besides, you guys aren't so hot--you didn't get mentioned in this month's Harper's like the State News and The Michigan Daily did. (The Daily was mentioned as an example of the best in college newspapers and our own S.N. was mentioned in connection with the Schiff case censorship and editor resignation--more fame for good old MSU). This article, by Jeff Greenfield, a former editor of the Wisconsin paper, spouts numerous scurrilous ideas--like, "a free student press, even if it is often immature, emotional, and disrespectful (like "The Paper") might be worthwhile to a college." Well now, just think how many alumni, legislators, and administrators you would offend, not to mention (horrors!), perhaps even disturbing some students and taking their little minds

off the important things in the university like Water Carnival, TG's, and sports!

But have no fear, your president is here. He will see to it that the passive, apathetic student body will be provided with a publication and people to run it that will do nothing to disturb them. And also, that free, independent papers by the students, for the students will soon perish from this university, so help us Hannah! Daniel Drew

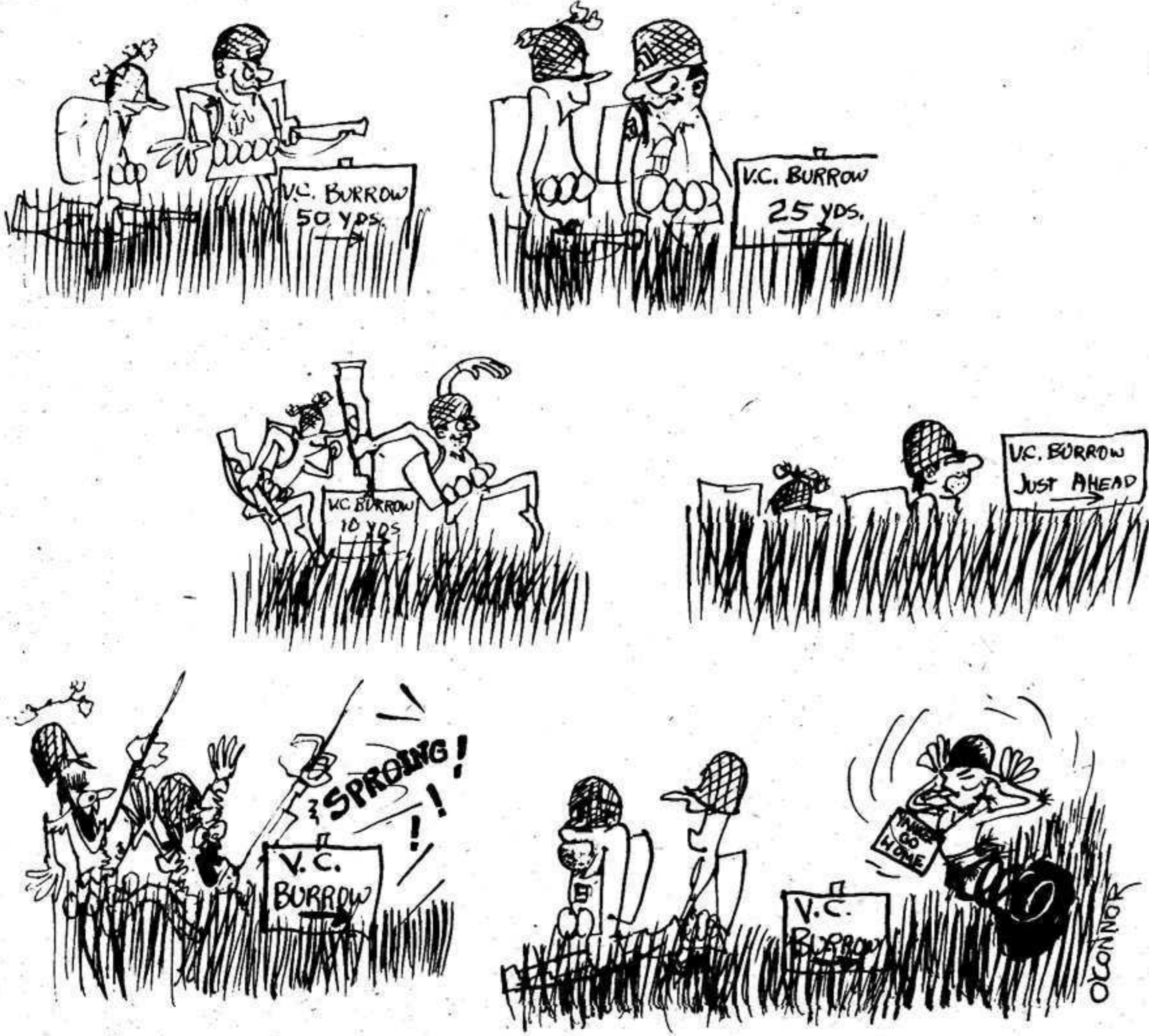
Inconsistency?

I quote you, somewhat inaccurately perhaps: "Hence, modesty--the fear of nakedness--is a manifestation of distrust, a fear of the truth . . . But because modesty is merely a symptom is no reason for refusing to attack it . . ." And slightly later in a related context: "There seems to be no justification for leaving the doors off. This might possibly be justified if it did any good . . ."

Under the presupposition that "The Paper" makes no claim to purport a unified and consistent view of things, neither of the articles referred to proposes any action less absurd than the other, and nay criticism thus derived would be a begging of the question.

On the other hand, if such a claim is made or alluded to, one can only imagine whether any of the paper's writers is shouting "Go Naked" from the midst of a giggling (and maybe shivering) crowd, or is busy behind a closed door--or perhaps better, both--in which case the sound is deadened a bit.

Ryan Overbeek, sr.



"Ya gotta admit: them fellas have got a swell sense a humor."

One Man's Rationale Upon Leaving MSU

MEMO
 FROM: Charles R. Adrian
 TO: Graduate Students
 (copies to faculty)
 SUBJECT: My resignation

You probably know by now that I have decided to resign my position here in order to accept a similar position at the University of California, Riverside. Because Professor Meyer has also resigned, in order to accept a position at the University of Michigan, I thought I should indicate to you my confidence in the continuing soundness of this department and university, even though I would not wish to pretend that a number of resignations in recent years have not been harmful to the department.

At the present time, experienced teachers and researchers are in scarce supply everywhere and some invasion of the staff of every established department is to be expected now and in the coming decade

or so. On the other hand, established departments including this one, will be able to attract outstanding young faculty members. We have done this in recent years and we have an outstanding group of new members coming next fall, all of them from fine graduate schools.

The loss of Mr. Meyer is more serious than is my own. The courses I have taught can be taught as well or better by Messrs. Press, Ziblatt, and Karan. To replace Mr. Meyer, I have urged the Dean and Provost to permit the recruitment of an established scholar at the Associate Professor or Professor level, and I believe that such permission will be granted. The chairmanship itself is important, of course, to the welfare of students and faculty. I see no reason why an individual who can do a better job than I cannot be named to the position. Virtually every man, according to the law of large numbers, is expendable. Change may be upsetting in that it creates uncertainties, but it is likely to mean a movement toward desired goals.

In deciding to move, I am accepting a higher salary in a part of an outstanding university system, but I do so by taking some risks. The undergraduate body at UC, Riverside is equal or superior to that of MSU, but the department has only recently begun a doctoral program. Its chances for success at the graduate level are good, of course, because of the great demand today for admission to graduate schools. UC, Riverside, was formerly a small, liberal-arts college within the university system. A few years ago, the Regents decided to make it a "general" campus, which means there will be a number of colleges and schools and an eventual enrollment of 25,000 students. As a result of the change, some faculty (who preferred strongly the earlier plan) have left, and a new Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Dean of Letters and Science, and department chairman have been installed or named. I see an opportunity to share in the development of a growing new institution which already has an established reputation and fine students. But I am not accepting a "sure thing." The prospects for future academic growth of MSU are also attractive.

Finally, I should say that I am not leaving because of a loss of confidence in MSU, even though I do have some feelings of dissatisfaction with our top administration. (I am not so naive as to believe that other institutions are perfect.) The recent unfavorable publicity resulting from the childish Ramparts article or the inadequate response of top administration to it has nothing to do with my decision to accept the California offer. This university, I believe as I have always believed, has a future among the finest universities of this country. Next year, once again, our department will have a superior group of undergraduate and graduate students and a superior faculty. We may not stand five standard deviations from the norm among departments of political science--few of us can hope ever to be associated with that small handful--but we are much closer to three than to two standard deviations. I hope that none of you will take Mr. Meyer's resignation or mine as a note of no-confidence in this department, college, or university. I leave with many misgivings, for I have enjoyed my association with the university, my colleagues, and you.

.....
 "A university is what a college becomes when the faculty loses interest in students." -- John Ciardi (Saturday Review, May 21, 1966)

Are Student Protests Misdirected?

By CHARLES HOLLEN

Every once in a while, you come across a particularly pathetic, small voice crying out against "the system." In a recent letter to the editor of the State News, two young ladies protested the closing of the Gilchrist dining hall. They seemed to realize the futility of their plea--"We are aware of the University's position and are resigned to our fate." They only asked for a small concession--"We now have no study facilities except our dining room which may only be used after 7 o'clock. And we have no typing rooms except for a single table in the basement, where it is so hot I am sure we must be sitting on top of the boiler. If our dining room must be eliminated . . . please let us have a little peace and quiet and a nice study area."

From things like this one gets the picture of a small, helpless individual crying out "Help! Stop! Wait!" for a brief moment, before being buried under the inexorable "progress" of the system." It's sad. All they seem to want is a decent chance to study and learn.

Student protests this year, at MSU and elsewhere, seem to have been directed increasingly toward national and international political issues, such as civil rights and the Vietnam war. This is fine. It shows that today's students (some of them) are becoming aware of more significant concerns than panty-raids or beer-chugging contests. But lest we forget, there is another, highly vital issue confronting us--the university itself.

Paul Goodman has suggested that one of the student's most important

concerns should be THE QUALITY OF THE EDUCATION his university offers. There are other people, outside the university, who will (at least some of the time) carry on the dialogue about "off-campus" issues. But if the student fails to notice or concern himself with the quality of the university, no one else exists to do it for him.

Why do today's student protests seem to lack a focus on the quality of the education they are getting? Is it because today's students feel that they are helpless--that the university as a "system" is unassailable? Or perhaps because they don't know any better--they take the multiversity for granted because they have never experienced any alternative?

No doubt it is SAFER to protest about relatively far-away situations like Vietnam than ones closer to home. The chance of retribution in such cases is relatively slight. Is that the reason, for some people?

The Schiff controversy was certainly a local issue. But it seemed really more of a "civil rights" case, rather than a "quality of education" issue. It focused on procedural matters (the right to distribute literature, the right of due process). Important? Certainly, but now what about some things that are going on in the educational process itself?

I am not suggesting that we students should abandon the dialogue about Vietnam or civil rights. On the contrary.

But in addition, I hope that we ALSO will develop an intelligent and reasoned dialogue about questions like the following:

1. How many courses do you have in which you write papers instead of merely taking multiple-choice exams? What difference, if any, do you think this makes?
2. How many courses do you have which are small enough to carry on a real DISCUSSION, and how many are lectures? Do you think this makes a difference?
3. How many professors are there in your department whom you have never seen, because they are away on overseas projects?
4. Are the best, most learned professors in your department teaching any undergraduate courses? How many?
5. Are your dormitory living arrangements conducive to studying and

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THERAPEUTIC RAPE . . . continued from page 2

COED: Golly! And all my life I've thought cops were bad guys.
 SERGEANT: We try very hard to break that image, ma'm.
 COED: Well, you've certainly converted me.
 SERGEANT: The boys on the force will be very glad to hear that.
 COED (after a pause): Since you've really so nice, could I ask a favor of you?
 SERGEANT: Certainly.
 COED: Would you give Officer Williams a message for me?
 SERGEANT: Yes, ma'm.
 COED: Well, tell him that I have a class in Berkeley every Tuesday and Thursday from seven to eight-thirty and that I walk back . . .
 SERGEANT: I'm afraid I can't do that, ma'm.
 COED: No?
 SERGEANT: No, I'm afraid not.
 COED: I mean, I don't want to be selfish or anything, but--well, I'm really a very timid sort of person, you see, and now that I know about the dangers of acute culture shock and all that--well, I just didn't want to be half safe.
 SERGEANT: I can understand your concern, and I really wish we could help you, but you must realize that there are thousands of girls on this campus, and we just can't get enough men to handle the job.
 COED: You can't? I should think it would be rather easy.
 SERGEANT: Yes, it would seem that way, but the job does have its draw-

backs.
 COED: Oh? What sort of drawbacks?
 SERGEANT: Well, the men on the rape squad have all been sterilized. We can't take a chance with pregnancy, you see.
 COED: But don't girls sometimes get pregnant? In the REAL rape, I mean?
 SERGEANT: Yes ma'm.
 COED: Well, then, haven't you spoiled the whole thing, then? I mean, how can I learn to cope with the fear of being pregnant if I can't get pregnant?
 SERGEANT: That's, unfortunately, one of the concessions we've had to make to University policy: if you were to get pregnant, you see, you'd have to leave school.
 COED: Of course. I'd forgotten. Gee, you guys think of everything!
 SERGEANT: We do our best. (Looking up at the clock). Will you be going back to the dorm now?
 COED: Yes, I suppose so. Why?
 SERGEANT: Well, if you promise not to tell anyone I told you, I'll let you in on a little secret.
 COED: Oh, I'd never tell!
 SERGEANT (whispering): If you hurry, you might still be able to catch Officer Jackson over by the Library. He's out on purse-snatching tonight.
 COED: Oh, thank you. (She kisses him impulsively). I'll get going right away. (Turning back at the door) And to think, I used to believe I was nothing but an IBM card here. (She exits on a dead run).

Political Science Resignations

Unhappy Men At 'The Happy University'

By CHAR JOLLES

The Political Science Department, despite public declaration to the contrary, has disintegrated for a while. The department has disintegrated before, namely in 1963, but with admirable resilience has replenished its supply of men good enough to catch the eyes of other schools.

Bypassing the pep talks one undoubtedly hears from deans and chairmen, one can make some revealing discoveries about the kinds of conditions that breed resignations, and thus, the conditions that seem to exist in our Department of Political Science.

The resignations of department chairman Charles Adrian, and full professors Alfred G. Meyer and Robert C. Scigliano were prompted by what can be safely called a coincidence of several factors; broadly speaking, these were the nature of the academic market, the nature of MSU, and chance. To hear the men talk, one would conclude that the nature of MSU wasn't a factor at all:

"The men who resigned . . . deny that their departures are anything more than routine departures for greener pastures.

"They praised their department and their colleagues. Research funds were adequate

"They denied that the Vietnam controversy sparked by an article in the April issue of Ramparts magazine

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triggered their resignations." (State News, 5-13)

In other words, MSU is so okey-dokey that three of its VIP's and the up-and-coming Joseph Roberts, assistant professor, have resigned, and one full professor and two associate professors will be "gone" for a year on research, perhaps (and maybe probably) as a prelude to resigning. Upon closer scrutiny of the past history of the Political Science Department and of the various statements made by the men who resigned, one can begin to smell deep-rooted dissatisfaction with the nature of Michigan State. This factor, then, is not one to be dismissed in our analysis.

One, of course, cannot discount the influence of chance, although one shouldn't over-estimate it either. While it's a dramatic coincidence that Meyer, Scigliano, Adrian and Roberts received offers about the same time from the University of Michigan, State University of New York at Buffalo, University of California at Riverside and University of Saskatchewan, respectively, still it is significant that they all accepted. It becomes even more significant when we notice that Scigliano had already turned down Buffalo, but reconsidered, interestingly enough, after Meyer resigned, and after the publication of the Ramparts article on MSU's involvement in Vietnam. Adrian's resignation was also, it seems, unexpected, and noticeably timely.

In addition to chance, one can understand the resignations in terms of the nature of the academic market. When Meyer referred to the "nomadic nature of my profession" (State News, 4-21), he could well have been referring to the nearly mad market for professors of political science; the demand is so great that eastern universities are bidding as high as \$30,000 for senior men in the field. The faculty turnover in political science departments throughout the nation is high; the Political Science Department at Northwestern, which has been considered one of the best in the country, re-



cently collapsed. The turnover rate at Buffalo, where Scigliano will go, has also been high. MSU's department has the highest personnel turnover in the College of Social Science.

MSU's Political Science Department is particularly vulnerable; because its men are good, they get the offers. It was once suggested (by Adrian, they say), that MSU should try to stabilize its Political Science Department by avoiding hiring men from the Ivy League (i.e., generally good men), because they leave too fast; he was, I've heard, shouted down.

The question arises, then, of what keeps scholars where they are. Are professors really no more than academic whores, looking hungrily for more money and prestige, no matter where? Meyer implied he believes in the distinction between academic prostitution and scholarly challenge:

"If I had stayed here after I received the offer from the University of Michigan, I would have felt I'm in a rut

"It would have been financially more advantageous to me to stay at MSU, but then I would have felt that I'd sold out." (SN, 5-13)

While all of the men insist they've been "very happy" here, with "adequate" research funds, "reasonable" teaching loads, and "pay comparable" to that of other major universities, in the same breath they imply that they all understand the meaning of academic prostitution. The market may be furiously mobile, and senior political scientists may be getting greener offers, but the senior men in MSU's Department of Political Science are not leaving solely for the greenery.

This point brings us to the third factor in the drama, the factor that has been most often dismissed, that is, Michigan State as an institution of higher education; in other words, how "very happy" with the institution as a whole were these men who resigned? For a perspective on what one might call the sensitivity of MSU's political scientists to their university, we might conveniently turn to 1963, the year a flurry of resignations similar to our own occurred. According to lists of department personnel in MSU catalogues from 1963-65, in 1963-64 the department lost its chairman, Joseph LaPalombara; two professors, Lewis Edinger and Lloyd Musolf; two associate professors, Samuel Krislov and Sidney Ulmer; and assistant professor Daniel Goldrich.

Granted that individual motives are varied, complex and sometimes even subconscious, I would nevertheless submit on the basis of past State News articles and conversations with

various members of the Political Science Department that the men who resigned in March, 1963, were dissatisfied with the decision-making habits of the administration and the future of MSU as outlined in the reports of the Educational Development Program, known at that time as Project X.

Project X, or EDP, is a division of the provost's office which coordinates and facilitates projects designed to cope with increased enrollment and limited faculty and financial resources. EDP, in the last three years, has been the name behind all those innovations that are oiling the academic machinery of MSU: an increased use of technology, programmed learning, more credit hours in relation to contact hours (five credit courses that meet three times a week), standardized multiple-choice exams administered in common to all sections of the "mass" courses (basic college and introductory courses)

LaPalombara, the department chairman who resigned in 1963, called alleged faculty unrest over EDP "an obvious fact." (SN, 3-28-63) Meyer, in one of his rare on-the-record moments, said, "The so-called Project X and the policies and decision-making processes of Provost Neville's predecessor have probably done more to cause resignations."

Provost Neville's predecessor was Clifford E. Erickson, who died after a heart attack about the same time the Political Science Department lost a hunk of its senior members. Erickson, it seems, tended to be somewhat authoritarian in his decision-making processes in an effort to speed up the "democratic" procedure, which, in a large, complex institution like the university, can only be sluggish and, to some, disconcerting. The faculty apparently felt like proverbial rubber stamps for decisions made in the name of efficiency and public relations. While authoritarianism higher up is understandable, it nevertheless makes for bad morale.

One gets the feeling, especially by reading between the lines, that the men who resigned in May, 1966, are not so "very happy" with hunky-dory MSU after all.

For example, while Adrian denied that the Vietnam controversy influenced his decision, in the same breath he called the university's handling of the CIA-MSU project "abysmal," indicating it had actually disturbed him. In addition, he noted that the University of California at Riverside was part of a statewide plan for higher education which cuts off its enrollment at 25,000; he also pointed out that "at California the student-faculty ratio will be a known quantity. Here you never know if in-

creased enrollment means increased faculty or not." He called the National Merit Scholarship program "a fine gimmick which was ruined by the unabashed hucksterism with which it was promoted." (SN, 5-13) It seems to me that Adrian's resignation is more than routine.

Scigliano, too, noted that "the increase in enrollment at Buffalo will be slower and planned on a statewide basis." Meyer has been more vocal with his dissatisfaction than have the others; besides, he has admitted publicly that he thinks he is going to a better university.

One might argue, then, that the nature of MSU is indeed a factor in the resignations, and that one of the dissatisfactions, however subtle, is with the general intellectual atmosphere of our administration.

It has also been suggested to me that the department itself lacks a certain internal cohesion. Scholars, it was noted, can teach and write books anywhere; MSU's Department of Political Science has no exciting projects that have grown out of individual interests and that reflect some intellectual activity. Instead, the department gets involved in various kinds of service activities, and the university as a whole leaps into one service project after another, devoting less and less time and money to the promotion of intellectual activity and quality programs. There are no common intellectual pursuits, no ongoing professional activities that will keep many scholars interested in MSU. This lack of social cohesion, it was suggested to me, could be a factor in the susceptibility of the Political Science Department to rapid personnel turnover.

It should be noted that the administration gave the College of Social Science \$200,000 at the end of April for new programs and positions.

In the light of the arguments presented, we can see the resignations of three senior members of the Political Science Department as the result of chance, of the nature of the academic market, AND of deeply rooted discontent based on the personality of this university.

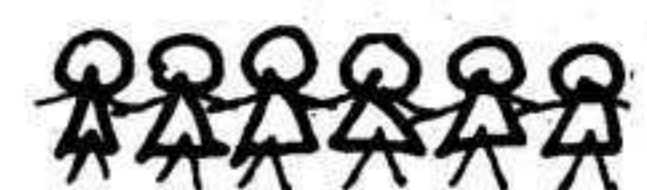
Protests . . .

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learning? If not, how could they be improved? (See example above)

6. What kind of luck have you had recently in getting a book you wanted to read from the library?

There are many more questions such as these which we should be considering. What I am pleading for here is not a blind, unreasoning "lashing out" at the "oppressors", but rather an intelligent, reasoned dialogue leading to some specific protests and requests for changes. Professor Lewis B. Mayhew of Stanford has stated, "During the Forties and Fifties, secondary education was put on the pan, and I think rightly so. My prediction is that higher education during the last part of the Sixties and Seventies will be subject to the same kind of serious scrutiny." Much of this scrutiny must come from us, the students. We are the ones who should be concerned. We and our successors are the ones who stand to benefit from it.



"A man lives by believing in something, not by debating and arguing about many things--worship at YOUR church this week."--a National Council of Churches spot advertisement.