



(The following interview with the Editor of the Observer was conducted by the Editor of the Observer. It roughly approximates many of the conversations he has had throughout the year regarding the "new look" the paper has had since the beginning of the school year.)

q. Your paper is disgusting. Ever since you became Editor I haven't been able to pick up an Observer on Friday without wanting to tear it to pieces. In fact, I do that most of the time before I even get past the front page. Why do you suppose this is?

a. Off-hand, I'd say you probably have a mental block. You're probably psychologically unprepared to read any material politically to the left of Time magazine, and when you see the front page you probably cannot help breaking out in screaming rage.

That's really too bad, because if you ever got past the front page of the paper you'd probably find most of the articles to be news-worthy, fairly written and maybe even relevant to your life. But of course, if you don't get past the front page, then you've got no grounds for criticizing our paper: cause you really haven't read it yet.

It's incredible that the students here seem to have such hang-ups about the paper. I get the feeling that people really don't read it before they make their judgments about it. They just look at the way it's laid out, with feature articles on the front page and all, and they go berserk. q. I think if you were more objective about things people wouldn't get so upset.

a. How are we not objective? I defy you to find misstatements of fact in our news stories.

q. It's mostly the feature stories that bug me. Like when you printed that front page which was titled "Movement for Change"—don't tell me that was objective. Or when you printed that diary thing, "Painted Black"—you expect us to read that kind of stuff?

a. I can go on naming other articles that you didn't like: 'CLR James on Black Liberation', for instance—that probably drove you crazy too. But yeah, we do expect you to read that kind of stuff. You're in a liberal arts college—you're not YET working for GM. That kind of stuff is relevant to your life, and its relevant to my life, because we are both students and because we both live in this country. Whether you like it or not, there is a Black Liberation movement afoot, and there are all sorts of changes taking place.

The thing we're not doing that you want us to do, is to ignore a lot of what is going on today on the campuses and all across the country. You want us to pretend that C.L.R. James didn't come to Oakland to speak about Black Liberation, and you want us to pretend that it wasn't im-

portant. Well he did come and it is important.

q. But isn't a good newspaper supposed to be objective? I can't tell fact from fiction in your scandal sheet.

a. Oh, now I see what you mean by "objective" you want us to feed the dull racist mind of the average American just like the commercial press does. Well grope with this: the Pontiac Press isn't "objective" either. Nor are any of the other papers you might read. Because every communications system, oral or written, is based on a whole set of ideological bases which determine what is "news", and what will be present as important. Everybody perceives things according to their values, and every medium communicates things according to their values. It's just that Americans have done such a good job of brainwashing themselves into believing that the dominant way of thinking in America is right, that they're able to pass off everything that's written with that point of view in mind as "objective".

Look at it this way: The commercial press is in it for the money, at least in good part. In order to sell something like the

interest. Nor is it in the interest of the "objective" study of things, because it is already assumed that the American System of corporate capitalism DESERVES to be supported.

It's the same kind of thing with newspapers. The reason most papers seem objective is because all the common presuppositions that you, the reader, and they, the writers, share.

q. Then you admit that you're not objective about things either? a. I admit that no one is. Let's get off the objective thing: we don't print lies. If you'll turn the front page and read the articles, you'll find that the vast majority of them are fair, well-written, and truthful. What more do you want from a small-college newspaper?

q. You could make the front page something that decent Americans can read.

a. Most decent Americans want the written medium dead. They don't want to see artistic layout or read material which doesn't assume their biases. Perhaps the hang-up here is that we assume we are writing to a college audience, and that a college audience is a little more interested in what's going on in

editorial from an analysis. Most students can't do that because they haven't been educated to do that. They've been educated to take their allotted place in this system. If nothing else, maybe after reading The Observer you'll be able to make distinctions as to what you really are reading when you pick up a newspaper. q. I still think it's a scandal sheet. Don't you have any sympathy for criticism of your crummy paper?

a. Yeah, I do, except that no one offers the criticism that I think is most valid: that we are NOT a scandal sheet. All we've done is jazz up our front page and print a few unpopular points of view. We haven't dug up ANY scandal. We haven't really analyzed our situation in the University, we haven't really exposed any inside information. THAT is a prime function of any newspaper worthy of the name. But most people don't realize that because the commercial press has all but given up on muckraking.

I have sympathy for that criticism, but I have yet to hear the paper criticised for not being a "scandal sheet".

q. Here's a criticism: you don't print the other side of things. You only print the side of the issue you're interested in.

a. That's not true. We devote as much space in our paper for letters as is necessary to print the letters we receive. We've never refused to print a letter that made the deadline (Tuesday, 1:00).

q. But that's not the same thing as printing a column or an editorial giving the other point of view.

a. Why isn't it? Do we have to sanction every point of view in the paper? Isn't it enough that we will print any point of view that anyone wants to write about? We welcome all the divergence of view points possible. Yet for all of the criticism we get, we still find very few people who are interested in putting out a good paper; and that makes it hard to find someone who's willing to state a cogent point of view for the "other side."

We WELCOME contradictions—we're just not willing to make a farce of the whole thing by writing opinions we don't believe in. The response to what we write has to be real: at least people have to bother to pick up a pen and write about how they feel on whatever issue happens to be bugging them.

q. I don't think you can possibly represent the needs of the average student. I grant you that some of the things you print might be interesting, but if you were really concerned with the needs of the average student, you would print more campus news and write about things that average students are involved in.

a. We're not trying to "represent" the students of the

"I can't pick up The Observer on Friday without wanting to tear it to pieces."

Detroit Free Press, for example, that paper has to have stuff in it that appeals to the way most people in Detroit think. So they print "Action Line" on the front page. What's "objective" about that? It's just the kind of thing the Free Press knows the readers want to hear, that's all. And take a look at the news stories carefully. If you were around when Muskie spoke on campus last semester you must have noticed how unreal and distorted most of the press coverage of the demonstration against him was. I thought we were much more "objective", (i.e., accurate, dispassionate), in covering that than was, say, the Detroit News.

This objectivity thing is a hoax. People think that the University is an objective institution, or let's put it another way, that it's apolitical. Well, it's not. Everyone says that providing for expertise to run the American system of Corporate Capitalism is in the "Public Interest", and therefore the University is somehow neutral. But it's not. It's supportive of the interests of the men who run the system of Corporate Capitalism, mainly. And that is hardly in the "public"

the world of the living than the average reader is.

q. But some of the things you put in the front page aren't news at all a. If we printed only what is considered "news" by most people, we'd really kill the paper as an important medium for thought. IDEAS are news too, you know? Everyone seems to assume that the function of the paper should be to confirm on Friday the few things that go on around here during the week, and leave it at that. If we did that, the paper would be six pages long instead of 12 pages; you'd most likely fall asleep reading it. Now you may violently react to it—but at least you have to react. That's because you are confronted with ideas that don't fit into your sanitary American mind. We think that's a good thing.

You said before that you can't tell fact from fiction in our "scandal sheet". Well, you know, that's probably for the same reason you aren't aware of the fact that the medium isn't objective in the first place: because you don't realize what you're reading. We assume that most students know how to differentiate a feature article from a straight news article, and an

State Senators Demand Investigation

Eighteen State Senators--16 Republicans and two Democrats--are demanding an investigation into "left-wing" student activities at all of Michigan's State Supported universities.

While Sen. James Fleming (Rep.-Jackson), who is the principle sponsor of the resolution, has stated that SDS activities at the University of Michigan were what he was most concerned about, the investigation would also look into campus "morals."

The Detroit Free Press reported that the investigation committee would attempt "to find out why students write dirty words in campus newspapers, take off their clothes in class and commit other acts that vex their elders."

State Senator Robert Huber (Rep.-Troy) was a co-sponsor of Fleming's resolution. Huber also took the opportunity to reiterate his charges about immorality at Oakland. In a six page letter sent to Chancellor Varner on Tuesday, Huber demanded that Varner "assure the citizens of this county and state that you do all you possibly can to see

that similar incidents will not occur (referring the Lee Elbinger's disrobing on Dec. 10).

This latest letter made the charge that this was not the first time that Elbinger had appeared nude in a classroom. Huber cited an article in the Jan. 9, issue of the Birmingham Eccentric in which an unnamed Oakland student claimed that Elbinger had read in the nude before a crowd of 200 seated on the floor of a room in the Science Building. This alleged incident was supposed to have taken place last year. It was not mentioned in the article that Elbinger was not on campus at all last year (he was traveling in the Orient) and that there is no room in the Science Building capable of seating 200 people on its floor. The Eccentric is now trying to check on the validity of its article.

Huber also claimed that Varner had misquoted him when Varner released his statement to the press on Dec. 30. Huber pointed out that at no time did he refer to Oakland as a "cesspool," that he was not

trying to "smear" the entire university and that "only a small percentage" of the student body was engaged in immoral behavior.

The committee that Huber, Fleming, and the 16 other State Senators want to establish would have the power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and examine books and records of those "involved in a matter properly before the committee."

New Health Center Now in Service

The new Health Center, north of Wilson Hall, is open to all full-time students. Residents may obtain treatment Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. from nurses only. A doctor will be available these same days 9:30 a.m.-11:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.-3:45 p.m. All students are requested to show their fee receipt for the Winter Semester to the new receptionist, Mrs. Gail Rankin. Temporarily, effective Monday, January 12, the Health Center will be closed during the lunch hour--noon to 1:00 p.m. The new extension is 3415.

The operation of the Health Center will be run similarly to the North Foundation Hall Health Center. There will be no surgical operations per-

Commission Extends Open House

At its meeting of January 8, the Commission on Student Life made permanent the option of two weekly open houses in addition to Sunday.

Results of a survey conducted by Inter-Hall Council showed that most students favored continuation of the open houses which are currently held in most dorms on Wednesday and Friday. Students also indicated that they felt improper behavior was at a minimum.

The Commission also began discussion of the open door policy. Present regulations require that room doors be open to traffic while a member of the opposite sex is visiting in the room. The Commission is considering the value of this policy and the purposes for which it was intended.

Since Linda Rosenberg, former Commission member, is now at Wayne, a committee is being formed to determine the selection of a new member. The Commission also voted to table further consideration of the non-discrimination policy brought up last semester.



formed. Service will be rendered for all cases ranging from cuts and abrasions to severe injuries. Presently, the infirmary houses twenty-two beds for persons with minor illnesses. Emergencies are handled through the switchboard or residence hall staff.

During the fall of 1968 over five thousand students visited the North Foundation Hall Health Center. Although the new center is not operating at full capacity it is hoped that the fall of 1969 will see its final completion.

Second Annual AWS Women's Week

SECOND ANNUAL WOMEN'S WEEK SPONSORED BY A.W.S.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Monday, January 20

1:30 p.m. Gold Room

Miss Sylvia Wayne--TV2 News Reporter will speak

7 p.m. Hamlin Lounge

COLLEGE BOWN--preliminary contests

Tuesday, January 21

7 p.m. Vandenberg Lounge

COLLEGE BOWL--Final contest--Mr. Gerulaitis, moderator

Wednesday, January 22

1 p.m. Gold Room

ARE YOU SAFE? An informative session concerning the location of ABM sites in Oakland county.

7 p.m. Bomb shelter

Songs and stories of J.R.R. Tolkien--a program of music and readings from Lord of the Rings. Free Refreshments!

Thursday, January 23

6:30 p.m. Vandenberg Lounge

"THE GOLD RUSH" SILENT MOVIE WITH CHARLIE CHAPLIN

commentary by John Tapp

8 p.m. South Cafeteria, O.C.

GAME THEATER--audience participation theater directed by Tom Aston

Friday, January 24

9 a.m.-1 p.m. Oakland Center Lounge

ART SHOW featuring paintings and sculptures by women students

9 p.m. Gold Room

DANCE FREE ADMISSION--LIVE BAND

Health Service? Some Students Say No

By Michael Hitchcock

The new Health Center is open but there is little indication that there will be a real improvement in service unless standards are drastically improved. Numerous students have complained of failure to diagnose serious ailments and improper treatment.

One female O.U. student began going to health service in October suffering from dizzy spells and swollen glands. For two weeks she was given the usual sulfa pills and told that she had nothing serious. After two weeks of the same symptoms and no cure she gave up and stopped going. For a while the symptoms abated but when they returned she went back at the end of October.

This time the doctor decided penicillin shots were the answer but after one shot he changed his mind. The girl then told the doctor that she thought she had some of the symptoms of mononucleosis but he informed her that it wasn't likely.

Finally she became fed up and in the middle of November she went to her own doctor who immediately discovered a middle ear infection. He stated that she had all the classic symptoms and was amazed that the Health Service doctor had not discovered it. Her doctor later con-

cluded that she had had strep throat for two months and had most likely been suffering from mono, but by this time the trace had almost gone. This untreated mono had degenerated into a form of hepatitis which is non-infectious but may linger on through the rest of her life, leaving permanent liver damage.

Other students have had similar experiences with the health service staff failing to diagnose and properly treat diseases. The consensus of those who have suffered is that you can get nearly all the medicine you want at Health Service but it is nearly impossible to get a proper examination. One girl's report of stomach problems was pursued no further by the doctor. He dispensed the normal medicine without checking to find out what the problem was or what was causing it. It later turned out to be an intestinal ulcer.

Numerous other cases have been reported in which the Health Service staff conducts no examinations beyond taking one's temperature. No effort is made to thoroughly examine the patient to determine the nature of the ailments, and Health Service continues to dispense its quota of sulfa pills.

"tear it to pieces," con't from p. 1

University. That's impossible, we can only represent ourselves. It's not our function to see that your name gets in the paper because you went to some dance in one of the dormitories, or because you're on the basketball team. We're not trying to make you feel good, we're trying to make the paper relevant to what's happening in America on college campuses. Are you going to tell me that what's really happening on Oakland's campus is a matter of basketball games and social activities?

q. That's what most of us are interested in.

a. Ugh. I guess you're right about that. But like I said, we're not trying to feed your ego. We're

certainly not willing to contribute to making Oakland anymore innocuous than it already is. q. All I can say is that I don't like MY newspaper being run by a bunch of SDS radicals. a. That's one of the stupidest things you've said yet. It only shows that you don't know anything about SDS. Your ignorance is appalling. If we were SDS radicals we'd be out making the revolution, not sitting here writing a newspaper.

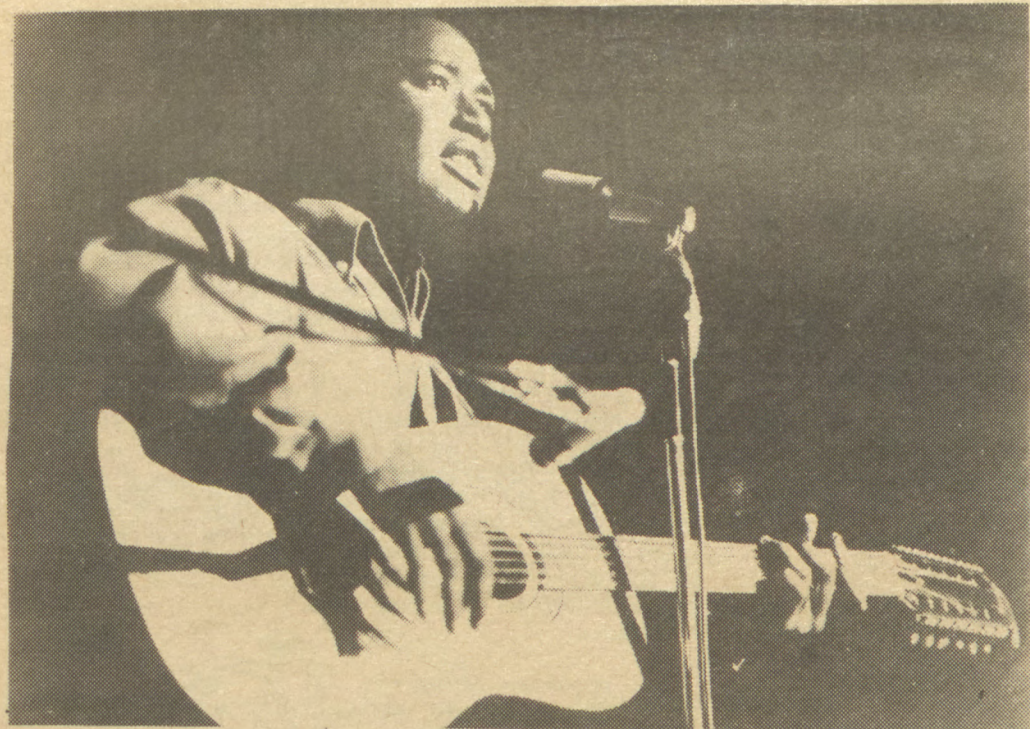
q. Well, then what are you trying to do? It seems to me that all you do is make fun of the normal people around here--or call them names, or deride their existence or try to make them uncomfortable.

a. We're not trying to deride your existence. In fact, I sympathize with you existence. I've never had to transcend the most common and basic insanities of the capitalist system; I never had any great faith in it to begin with. But I do come from a small town, and I realize the tremendous dissonance you must encounter in trying to attend a University while still holding on to the basic beliefs of an insane system.

q. Listen, I like the life I lead; I even like my parents. I'm satisfied with this system. I retract that; there is no system! This is just a great country. You can't convert me into thinking that it's not.

a. I don't know that we're TRYING to convert you. It seems

to us that all we're doing is stating the obvious. It seems obvious, for instance, that we are presently living in the most dangerous, insane nation on the face of the earth; that America is carrying out racist, imperialist policies against a good proportion of the world's peoples. If we state those facts, as we see them, are we really trying to convert you to believing that you are living in a society which promotes intolerable grievances against the common people of the world--or are we just stating the obvious? q. You know, I think what David Truman, the Vice President of Columbia University, recently said is true: the student press really IS a menace to the orderly functioning of a University. a. Why, thank-you.



Josh White Jr. will appear in an Off Campus cabaret Concert on the evening of January 18. He began his career 20 years ago, at age 4 when he performed a duet with his father at the famous cafe Society in downtown New York City. Since then, he has developed a style quite different from that of his father. In 1961, he discontinued doing duets and became a solo performer.

Josh White Jr. has performed at coffee houses and night clubs throughout the United States, Canada and Europe as

well as on college campuses throughout the United States. He has also appeared on American and European television in five dramatic roles on Broadway. His United Artists record is called "The Josh White Jr. Album."

Josh admits that concerts are his favorite communication medium. During concerts, performers have two hours which provides enough time to "get to know your audience and for them to be able to know you." Come and meet Josh White Jr. when the Off-

Campus presents him at 8 p.m. Saturday, January 18 in the Vandenberg Cafeteria. Ron Coden will also appear in the cabaret concert. Tickets can be purchased at the Activities Office or at the door for \$1.50 (students), \$2.00 (faculty and staff), and \$2.50 (general admission).

Film on Chicago Presented

Thursday, Jan. 23, 1969 the Metropolitan Detroit Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union will present a film, *The Seasons Change*, and a panel discussion on the events which occurred in Chicago during the Democratic Party Convention. *The Seasons Change* is a one-hour film in response to the City of Chicago and Mayor Daley's *What Trees Do They Plant?*, which was carried on many TV stations some months ago.

The Seasons Change was produced by an independent film producer, Documentary Interlock, Inc. at the request of three different organizations, The American Civil Liberties Union, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Youth International Party. The first 45 minutes of the film are presented by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Mobilization Committee in the interests of a more complete public understanding of events surrounding the Democratic National Convention.

Following the film there will be a panel discussion featuring Mark Ethridge, Jr., Editor Detroit Free Press; Rev. Hubert Locke, Director of Religious Affairs, Wayne State University; Carl Parsell, President Detroit Police Officers Association; and Johannes Spreen, commissioner, Detroit Police Department, as panelists.

The program will take place at the Detroit Institute of Arts main auditorium Thursday, Jan. 23 at 8 p.m. Admission is by donation of \$2.00. Student donation is \$1.00.

The Michigan Daily reports that prosecutions for violation of Selective Service laws have reached the highest levels since World War II. The figures, released by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark also show an increase in average length of sentence from 17 months in 1904 to 37.3 months last year.

It is estimated that the number of draft resisters is much higher than these figures indicate since a large number of warrants cannot be served since the alleged violators have left the country.

Report on Elbinger Case

By CINDY GROEGAN

The Lee Elbinger case is being prepared by Thomas B. Dutton, Dean of Students, at the request of the University Committee on Student Conduct. The regulation used in Elbinger's case is found on page 34 of the student Handbook: "As a guide to behavior, students and student organizations should conduct their activities in a manner compatible with the educational objectives and requirements of the University, customary limits and propriety and laws of the community." The specific charge is "disrobing in a classroom" according to Dean Dutton who knows of no university that has a rule directly prohibiting the action of disrobing in class.


Both the faculty members and a few of the students who were present the evening of Elbinger's presentation have been interviewed. It seems that the negative reaction of the outside community far surpasses that of the internal university community. Dean Dutton implied that this has necessitated a trial that might have been avoided if the incident had been kept within the University. He commented, though, that because of the nature of the incident, it probably could not have been contained.

Dean Dutton has attempted to inform Elbinger of the charges via a letter that will be forwarded to him by his mother. This case will not be tried before a definite response is received from Elbinger; Dutton feels that every student is entitled to the procedural due process outlined in the Handbook. The expected response would either be his personal appearance on campus or communication waiving his right of a hearing. Another alternative would be a letter from Elbinger appointing a spokesman to represent him during the trial.

As soon as a response is received, there exists many alternatives for the University Committee on Conduct to consider. There are the traditional penalties of warning, probation, suspension and dismissal. The Student Handbook includes the additional option of "Other:" "Adjudicatory bodies may administer other penalties that they judge to be appropriate in the light of the circumstances in each case." This category gives the committee a great deal of freedom as they deal with this extra-ordinary case where no explicit law has been violated. But even this fifth category cannot be realized until Elbinger responds to Dean Dutton's office.

Application blanks have now been sent out to all campus clubs and organizations for the Miss OU Pageant, to be held Friday, Feb. 14 and Saturday, Feb. 15. Those clubs who have not yet received these forms or groups desiring them, may pick them up at the Student Activities Office.

It is imperative that all applications be received by the Student Activities Office on or before Monday, Jan. 27. No application will be accepted after the dead-line date.



Ford Motor Company wants to talk with graduating engineers

January 20th and 21st

Publication to set interview date. Check your Placement Office for correct dated.

Become a part of the better idea company in the following fields:

<p>Design Engineering Design implementation—packaging—cost manufacturing feasibility—vendor consulting.</p> <p>Development Engineering Vehicle systems and component development—engineering evaluation.</p> <p>Test Engineering Program, facilities, and methods development—vehicle systems and component testing.</p> <p>Technical Computer Systems Engineering Hardware/software development—systems applications and programming—internal consulting.</p> <p>Research Engineering Applied engineering—human factors—vehicle, systems, and component concepts.</p>	<p>Manufacturing Engineering Process engineering—plant layout—tool design—material handling—industrial engineering.</p> <p>Plant Engineering Maintenance control and scheduling—equipment installation—structural changes—utility services.</p> <p>Quality Control In-process inspection and material testing—supplier quality control—machine capability—product testing.</p> <p>Production Control Production and procurement scheduling—parts and raw material procurement and control—operating supplies and production materials.</p> <p>Production Supervision</p>
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Positions for the following disciplines:
M.E., E.E., I.E., Ch.E., Met.E., Cer.E., Comp. Sci., Math, I.M., either B.S. or M.S.
Register with your placement office for a personal interview.
We are an equal opportunity employer.

SDS Plans Education-Action Week

The Oakland University Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society announced this week that a "Radical Education and Action Week" will be held on the Oakland campus from January 20 through the 27. On the same day, The Association of Black Students announced that they would be taking part in the week's activities in coordination with SDS.

The week is to begin with a "Counter-Inauguration Ball" on Monday night, and end with a week-end education project run by the Movement School, a traveling group of people from the Radical Education Project in Ann Arbor. The rest of the week will be taken up with lectures, films, and guerilla theatre.

JoJo Schkloven, a Senior at Oakland acted as spokesman for SDS, stating in an interview with the Observer that the week would be "an attempt to give Oakland students an idea of what the Movement is all about." He added that, "the education will be centered around the nature of: 1) the University 2) the Ruling Class that it serves, and 3) the racist ideology pervading American Society. The action will center around the recruiting on campus of Ford Motor Co. and North American Rockwell Aviation. It will provide both an opportunity for people to learn

about these two corporations, and also to put their bodies on the line."

The Association of Black Students explained that on Thursday, the whole day would be taken up with lectures and workshops run by A.B.S. Said Catha Horne, who acted as a spokesman for

A.B.S. in an interview with the Observer, "If any change is to come about in this society, the movement for that change will begin in the University students know the truth about their society. For that reason we have chosen to take part in Radical Education and Action Week in coordination with S.D.S."

PROGRAM

SDS and ABS announced the following program: Counter-Inaugural Ball, Monday night: bands, guerilla theater, and dancing.

Lectures: Tuesday night - Community Organizing Committee.

The National Organizing Committee is a group of movement people organizing in a white working-class neighborhood in Detroit. The project is in its earliest stages and is beginning to work in community colleges, high schools, and factories. The people involved in NOC have had experience in earlier projects including JOIN

Community Union in Chicago and the Hazard Project in Kentucky.

Wednesday night-Movies Wednesday afternoon--

Women's Liberation, Diana Oughton.

Diana Oughton, a regional organizer for SDS, will speak about the specific problems women face in this society. There will be a discussion of women's liberation and its role in the total struggle for freedom.

Thursday, all day--speakers and workshops sponsored by ABS. Included as speakers will be:

John Watson, editor of the South End
Mike Hamlin, from the South End

General Baker, Leader of Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement

Friday thru Sunday--

The Movement School is a project initiated by the Michigan Regional SDS office. The idea is to spend three days doing intensive work with movement people around a specific topic, in this case imperialism, in an attempt to clarify the topic and apply it to the work of organizers. The Movement School at Oakland is the first in a series of sessions at different campuses.

Other speakers (dates to be determined --

Dena Clamage, a Wayne State student who has recently visited Cuba, will

speak about the revolution and Cuban society. She will bring films and slides, and literature will be available.

Marc White, former Oakland student, will speak on "Who Rules Oakland". White will deal with research and development, corporate control, and the politics and activities of Oakland University.

George Rawick and Martin Glaberman will speak on the history of the American working class.



CAMPUS POLITICAL GROUPS REVEAL PLANS

Campus political organizations have planned a variety of activities for the winter semester.

The College Republicans hope to have Senator Huber on campus for a question and answer period. They plan to have several speakers and discussions, possibly including Governor William Milliken. Since there is no election coming up, with no real political activity, they plan instead to concentrate on how the Republican perspective results in an approach to the political issue of the day. The Huber question period is intended to bring this out.

The Young Dems have not planned anything for the coming semester. President Bill Loofman stated that most of the Young Dems who are interested in active political action are joining the Student Coal-

tion.

The Coalition plans to take an active role in the questions of ABM sites, the Department of Public Safety, hopefully persuading the department to purchase emergency equipment such as stretchers and resuscitators. The campus elections in the spring will provide Coalition members with ample opportunity for action. The Coalition will also follow the questions considered by the Commission on Student Life.

Students for a Democratic Society has several projects in the planning stage, involving internal education and further organization. The groups hope to do more high school organizing as well as some in the dorms. Main activities will center around the draft, war research, and the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution.

Mobe Plans Protest At Inauguration

WASHINGTON (CPS)--the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam is planning a peaceful protest against the inauguration of Richard Milhous Nixon.

Rennie Davis, MOBE coordinator, says federal and city officials sincerely want to avoid "another Chicago," and will allow the "counter-inauguration" to be held the weekend of the "real" one.

The protest's purpose is to "disrupt the inauguration's political message of national unity by exposing Nixon's paper-mache consensus," but not to physically interfere with the event itself, Davis said.

"Violence, which we do not want, would not serve the government's purposes either," said Davis. "I should think the last thing Nixon wants on the day he's inaugurated would be another Chicago."

Paul Potter, another MOBE leader, said the "gravity" of the Vietnam war has made it necessary to break the tradition of inaugurations as celebrations of national unity.

Davis expects the counter-inauguration to be the "most critical" anti-war demonstration yet but could give no estimate of the expected turnout. He said response from the campuses has been particularly good, and cited support from 150 peace organizations.

The Students for a Democratic Society, usually the most active and militant group in demonstrations, voted in its National Council meeting during Christmas vacation not to participate in the demonstration on a formal basis; but the MOBE expects many SDS students in Washington on an individual basis.

Activities will begin Saturday, Jan. 18 with conferences and workshops designed to activate people new to the antiwar movement. The meetings are scheduled to be held at Hawthorne School in Southwest Washington.

A brief rally is planned at the Ellipse near the White House the next day (Jan. 19), followed by a march led by G.I.'s along the inaugural route. Exact details of all events are subject to the approval of federal and D.C. officials.

Sunday night, a counter-inaugural ball with entertainment is planned. MOBE says Judy Collins, Phil Ochs and The Fugs will appear.

Monday, the day of the Inaugural Ceremony, intends to "totally dominate" the

parade route, according to Davis. Peace pennants will be available, and protesters have been encouraged to bring banners and signs. "We want to be sure Nixon knows there is an anti-war movement in this country," said Potter.

Potter considers the "real" inaugural, with its elite in fancy dress amid pomp and circumstance, is "hardly a cross-section of who this nation is." The counter inaugural on the other hand, will "point to the vitality of the protest movement" and will be a better indication of the nation," he said.

Daily Cardinal Punished

From the Michigan Daily

MADISON, Wis.--The University of Wisconsin board of regents yesterday took punitive action against the school newspaper, the Daily Cardinal, for the printing of alleged obscenities.

The regents voted 4-3 to charge the newspaper \$5,000 annually, beginning next fall, for the use of their previously rent-free facilities. The Cardinal editors had refused to appear before the regents to explain what standards the paper had established regarding the use of obscenity.

In an editorial "Blackmail," the editors said they would not attend the meeting, explaining that the publication's standards were an internal matter for them to decide.

The controversy began last fall when the Cardinal printed alleged obscenities in several issues. The matter the regents found objectionable included passages quoted from Wisconsin assigned course readings, such as D.H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

Editors of the Minnesota Daily and the Michigan State News were later disciplined for their use of alleged obscenities in their coverage of the Wisconsin controversy.

In their action, the Wisconsin regents passed a resolution saying the Cardinal should be allowed to publish on campus only as long as it meets the standards of the Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League and the Wisconsin Press Association. However, Rina Steinzor, Cardinal editorial page editor, said there would be no change in the paper's policies.

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on campus

January 17--BASKETBALL HOMECOMING--5:50 p.m.
(JV), Ferris State College-Here.
8 p.m., (V), Ferris State College-Here.
FILM--8 and 10 p.m., University Film Series,-
"Gambit," 156 NF.

SWIMMING--8 p.m., Wayne State-Det.
OFF CAMPUS--Oakland Center, 9 p.m.
January 18--CONCERT WITH JOSH WHITE JR.--8 p.m.,
Vandenbergh Cafe., Ron Codden will also be appearing.
SWIMMING--2 p.m., Ablion-There.
BASKETBALL--5:50 p.m., (JV), Hillsdale-There.
Varsity 8 p.m.
FILM--8 p.m., "Gambit," 156 NF.
January 19--FILM--8 p.m., "Gambit," 156 NF.

acts

CHESS MATE--Livernois at 6 Mile (862-1554) Chuck Mitchell will be doing his thing for the next two weeks, then on January 28, Tom Rush will be there. Admission is \$3. The Chess Mate features after-hours blues and jazz with The Fabulous Thunders till 4:30 a.m. and the admission lowers to \$2.

CROWS NEST EAST--31059 Harper (294-6670)
The Sir Winston and The Commons appear Friday night and on Saturday it's H.P. and The Grassroot Movement. Hours: 8 to midnight and the admission is \$2.

GRANDE BALLROOM--Grand River near Joy (834-9348) The new group, "Led Zeppelin," formed late last year by former Yardbird guitarist Jimmy Page will play a 3 day gig at the Grande. Playing with them will be Linn County for three days plus the Lawrence Blues Band, Friday; Target, Saturday and Wind, Sunday. The Sunday concert, as usual, will be a no-age-limit one. The admission is \$3.50.

HIDE OUT NO. 3-- 870 N. Main (358-4892) Mandella and the Shags will be playing Friday night and the admission is \$2.

SILVER BELL--4358 Bald Mountain (358-4892) A collection of bands this Saturday, including The Ruin, The Frost, and the 3rd Power. Admission is \$2.

concerts

THE CHOIRS OF WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH with Soloists, sign a program including the Mozart Solemn Vespers in C. under the direction of Mr. George Thomas, St. Pauls Cathedral, 4800 Woodward Ave., Sunday, Jan. 19th, 4 p.m.

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theatre

Two outstanding classics will be the first new productions to bow during the New Year at Wayne State University's Hilberry and Bonstelle Theatres. Moliere's "The Miser" opens Friday, January 17 at 8:30 and January 26 at 2:30. Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" officially joins the Hilberry repertory on Wednesday, January 22 at 8:30. Ticket and schedule information about both productions may be obtained by calling 577-2972.

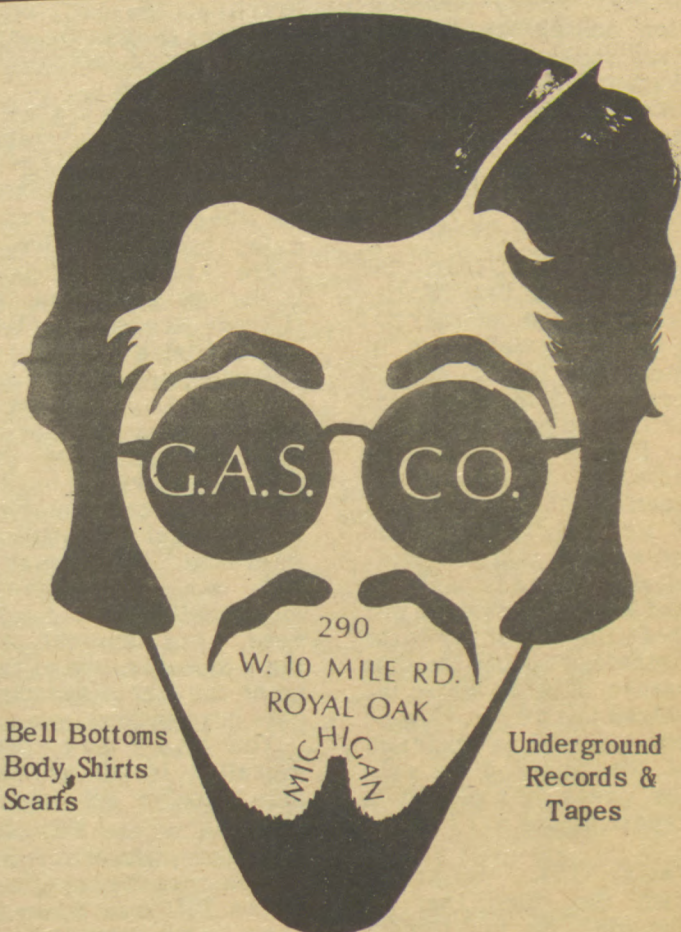
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SUMMIT--2001 A Space Odyssey
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OBSERVER INTERVIEWS WA

(John Sack writes for Esquire Magazine. He has covered the Vietnam war extensively in the last few years and has recently come out with a book entitled M (see review on this page). The following Observer interview with Mr. Sack was taped at the United States Student Press Association conference at Valparaiso University last August (1968). We feel the interview is still timely, as the war continues to decimate the land and people of Vietnam. - the editors)

OBSERVER: There has been a good deal of criticism of the commercial press vented here by members of the student press. The press has been criticized for not "telling it like it is," particularly when it comes to reporting about Vietnam. A lot of us in the student press feel that the established press is bankrupt and has supported the war by failing to convey to the American people the true nature of what we're involved in there. How do you respond to criticism of the war and the role the press has played in reporting the war?

SACK: O.K., you start with the thing that we shouldn't be in Vietnam

in any case. O.K., that's right, we shouldn't. North Vietnam is fighting South Vietnam in a Civil War. The United States has no right there. If the Communists in Indonesia are being killed, we have no right to intervene. This is the first thing. But, it is hard to convince anyone of this. You can't convince most liberals, and even a lot of radicals on this.

There is such a generosity in the American people, the same generosity that motivates the liberals and the radicals, that says, "Gee, if there are some people in the world starving, and if there are some children in Biafra with bloated tummies, and if there are children in Vietnamese villages who are having their fathers killed and themselves killed by the Viet Cong, then America has a moral obligation to intervene." And I can say, "No, we don't have a moral obligation to intervene," and they can call me a monster, and at that point the whole question gets bogged down.

You can't say that morality is all on one side. You've got to admit that if the V.C. are monsters, which to a certain degree they are, and if the V.C. are committing atrocities in the



This picture was released by LNS and printed in the Observer this summer as an example of "The obscenity of war." Though complaints were received about

the source of the photograph, John Sack verifies that such scenes are commonplace in Vietnam.

villages, and they are, and if they are killing village chiefs and school teachers in order to create such chaos that there's nobody there but V.C. to pick up the pieces, and they are; if they're doing all this, then there is certainly a great moral argument that Americans cannot stand by in our comfortable part of the world while such horrors go on somewhere else. This is the same argument that Americans cannot stand by while Jews are being killed. It is a moral argument, and it affects a lot of people. Now, you see a lot of people here who think they're radicals arguing from that basis.

Like, last night, somebody was asking, "If we find out that the V.C. really are committing atrocities, should we hide this fact, then there is a

reason for America to be doing what we're doing." Now there is a guy who is hung up on this moral idea. He thinks that if the V.C. are doing this, America has to go half-way around the world and correct the wrong in some other country, before it starts worrying about the wrongs in its own country.

So, you see, it is very hard to convince people, for such a strong moral argument can be made that we cannot sit over here, we have to go over there and do things. So, it comes down not to the question of should we do it, for you'll never get an answer there, but can we do it. Do we have the power to do it. It comes down to what President Kennedy said, that America has to remember that we're only 6% of the world's people, and

we can't impose our will and our idea of right and wrong on 94% of them. We're not omniscient, we're not omnipotent. Even President Johnson said that we've got to remember that there are things in this world that we cannot do.

When a reporter goes over to Vietnam, he is trying to find out whether we can do this. And you're saying that a reporter should be able to get to Vietnam, and by his sensitivity see, in the first place, that we are fighting an unpopular war, and because the Vietnamese people don't like us we'll never be able to accomplish this, and in the second place, as a matter of fact we're doing just the opposite. Instead of helping the Vietnamese we're killing them. You say a reporter should see this. And, I think almost all reporters there do see this. There are just a very few reporters; like, S.L.A. Marshal, Joseph Alsop, and John Steinbeck, who go over there and spend a year there and don't see this. But, I think you're wrong when you say a reporter should be able to see this immediately, or in a week. Imagine what it is like if you go over to Vietnam and what you would see there, and you'll see that it could very well take a guy half a year or a year to see the truth of the situation.

You get to Vietnam and you're overwhelmed by the hugeness of the American presence. You become awed by what science and technology have been able to do. You go to Vietnam and you get to an airport that is incredible, with planes standing on top of one another. You see the streets leading into Saigon packed with jeeps. You see Americans running all around. You see artillery shells arriving at every little camp and these shells are just fired into the night. Nobody even knows where they're shooting them, they just have to do many shells to get rid of. They tell the Vietnamese to stay in



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WAR CORRESPONDENT SACK

their villages, and then shoot at the crossroads and maybe they'll hit some V.C. They have \$300,000 to spend to kill one V.C. You're stunned by this and it's tremendously hard for an American to look at this vast display of treasure and genius and work and say this is not going to accomplish anything. You can't ask an American who hasn't watched this for months and months to begin to think this isn't working at all.

So then what happens? Let's say you go out with a company and discover that what they're doing isn't helping the war effort; it is accomplishing just the very opposite of what we want to accomplish. It is breaking up the Vietnamese people and the society and creating exactly the rootless proliferate the Communists thrive on. So you go out with a company and walk along for a month and nothing happens and maybe at the end of the month they burn a village and you write a story on this. But, what does that prove? It proves that one company walked around a month and burned a vil-

lage. You have to go then to another division and another division. And after about 4 months, you start asking yourself. "What is going on here. Every company I see just goes around and burns villages." You start seeing that what kills Americans is not enemy artillery, but our own ineptitude, and our own napalm. After seeing it for four or five months you start worrying about it, and it isn't really until after a year or so that you come to the conclusion that this is ridiculous.

I was in Vietnam half a year, and I realized that what happens to everyone what happened to people I knew is typical of what happens to everyone in Vietnam. It was after a year of this that I saw that, "My God, even the most radical things that I've read are true." It is a hard thing to believe. But it's really true. And if you're a good reporter, judging these things for yourself, it does take a year or so. You can't knock the press on not seeing this immediately.

In the John Wayne mov-

ie, Green Berets, they have what they think is a typical reporter. Of course, everything in that movie is false. It's false to the country. They don't have white birch trees, they don't have generals who look Chinese, they don't have beautiful slinky girls seducing officers, they don't have beautiful V.C. villas in the middle of the woods with lights on the chandeliers and the V.C. drinking champagne. But the main thing they don't have is a kind of reporter David Janson portrayed. He goes to Vietnam begins a "peacenik" not believing in the war and slowly comes around and by the end of it changes out of his Saigon suit the correspondents wear to G.I. fatigues. He is with the system and he believes in it. This is the very opposite of what happens to every reporter in Vietnam who comes there wanting to believe in it because it's his country and moves to the position that this isn't working; what do the people do wrong; how can this be made to work? - And then goes on to see that it can never be made to work, and therefore sees

the immorality of it. It is immoral under anybody's system of morality because the thing just is not going to work.

OBSERVER: It has been said that reporters do not report everything they see. Would you comment on this?

SACK: There is an old tradition of cynicism among reporters where a reporter will go out and write a story and then go back to the bars and will sit around with the other guys and laugh about it and say. "We all know they're crooks, but we won't print this." This is a tradition among reporters anywhere else in the world. I think you even get this among student editors. But you have a much higher caliber reporter working in Vietnam. They don't tell each other things they are not going to print.

Corruption is a hard story to find because by its very nature people want to keep it secret. But there have been some tremendous stories about corruption. There was a very good article about a month ago in the Saturday Evening Post. David Halberstam wrote a very good article in Harper's Magazine. And there have been similar articles in magazines. AP and UPI and on television about corruption. But how many stories can you write? You can write front page news about bombing every day, but you can only write a corruption story every couple of months. The difference is that the American newspaper system says that news on the front page has to be fresh. The bombing is different bombers bombing different targets, the corruption is the same people doing the same things. A lot of things don't get reported because they are common in Vietnam, like the Americans burning villages. This isn't "news", because it is done all the time. "News" is something different or unusual.

OBSERVER: This summer we ran a picture that

was sent through LNS, of a bunch of G.I.s sitting around holding what we assumed were Viet Cong heads. We got a lot of people reacting saying, "things like that don't really go on. Where did you get that picture? Verify that." We couldn't verify it, we could only say somebody took the picture in Vietnam and it was sent to and published in Vietnam GI. How much of that kind of thing is going on?

SACK: That certainly did happen, in fact years ago, in 1965 perhaps, there was a whole battalion given tomahawks by their commanding officer and he gave them some sort of reward for cutting the heads off the Viet Cong. There were a lot of pictures then taken of the guys holding the severed heads in their hands. It was on CBS about the guys cutting the ears of the V.C. They will cut holes in their stomachs and they will put their division patch in there. Or they will take the division patch and put in the mouth of the guy they killed. There are even stories of them cutting off the genitals and putting them in their mouths. Like you heard happening in the Spanish Civil War.

War debases people and they begin to do things they wouldn't have thought they could do. I know one guy in the Marines who cut the ears off a soldier

Cont. on Page 7

BOOK REVIEW: JOHN SACK'S 'M'

By RUTH LOUISELL

For those of you to whom the US Army and its Vietnam campaign seems no more than a nebulous source of distrust and fear, John Sack's new novel M will clarify your imagination's wanderings. Sack's style of writing is unique in the field of literature on Vietnam. Rather than attempt to discuss the entire campaign as other writers have attempted to do, he focuses on one company involved in the struggle. Sack has followed M from basic training through its tour of duty in Vietnam. His descriptions of M's early training is enough for the reader to foresee the uselessness and despair of Vietnam and US involvement there. These young men are pulled from backgrounds so diverse, with personalities so vastly differing, yet the Army attempts to shape them into one amorphous green glob.

One such complex private was Smith, a would-be minister who firmly believed that God had "called" him. When his drill sergeant screamed "What is the purpose of the bayonet?", Smith was unable to reply with any proper gusto, "To

kill," as was expected of him. He was later advised by his Chaplain that "Thou shall not kill," was a bad translation of God's will . . . for "Joshua killed. And Samson, and Saul hath slain his thousands and David his ten ten thousands." Smith later reformed.

M's young bewildered men would go to Vietnam, some willingly, other not so . . . yet nearly all of them would come to believe that Vietnicks and peaceniks betrayed them, not fought for them. "We've had Benedict Arnold and Tokyo Rose, And now we've got Vietnicks in ragged clothes. There is only one thought as I'm thinking afar, just who in the hell do they think they are?" wrote one private Bigalow.

Yet M's whole venture into the world of Vietnam consisted not in fighting for democracy, but in cleaning barracks and hunting for an unseen enemy. When they finally found one to kill, the victim proved to be a seven year old Vietnamese girl with a gaping hole in the back of her head caused by one of M's grenades (meant merely to destroy a civilian hut).

Sack's book clarifies Vietnam with frightening recreations of a frightening reality.



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A HISTORY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AT OAKLAND

David Black

"I feel my professional career is limited in scope at Oakland University because of a change of philosophy in the program, and the lack of funds necessary to develop an effective security program."

With these words, Tom Strong announced his intention to resign from his position as the Director of Oakland's Department of Public Safety.

Strong, in speaking of a "change of philosophy," raises a broad question:



just how have the University's policies on campus security evolved, and what is the "change of philosophy" which Strong feels forces him to quit?

EARLY HISTORY

The early history of police protection at Oakland is a simple story indeed: from 1959 to July of 1963 the University did not find it necessary to employ a security force. Robert Swanson, Oakland's Business Manager, reports that during this period University maintenance personnel were asked to be on the lookout for "irregularities," but that there was no institutionalized system of police protection.

THE RENT-A-COP ERA

As the University began to grow, a major policy decision was made--Oakland was to have at least a minimal security force. In July of 1963 the University contracted with Sanford Security: "Rent-a-cops" from the Sanford agency were to patrol the campus during hours of darkness only. Later, as more funds became available for campus security, a 24-hour patrol was initiated. The rent-a-cops patrolled the campus first in the regular rented University motor pool cars, and later in the Security Department's own (pink) jeep wagoner. Oakland was now paying \$26,000 annually for its security force.

"FIRE PROTECTION STARTED THE WHOLE THING OFF"

ROBERT SWANSON

There seemed to be little question that the University would continue to attempt insuring campus security through an extended rent-a-cop system. But in 1966 Pontiac Township released the findings of a study its planning consultants had prepared on the fire protection needs of the township and the University.

The study recommended the establishment of a new fire station within one mile of the campus at an initial cost of \$265,000 upkeep for the new stations would be \$150,000 annually. Pontiac Township, claiming that it couldn't afford to pay for the new fire station, hinted that the University should assume the bulk of the cost.

The OU administration felt that this plan was unrealistic, and the University decided that it wanted its own study of "Public Safety Protection at Oakland University." The Citizens Research Council of Michigan was paid \$1,500 to prepare such a study. The Council used Mr. Allen Andrews, the director of Public Safety of the City of Grosse Pointe Woods and formerly lieutenant in charge of the uniformed force at MSU, to act as its consultant in preparing the report.

THE REPORT: POLICE PROTECTION

The 38-page report was divided into two sections; the first dealt with police protection and the other with fire prevention and protection.

In the area of police protection the report concluded that the present rent-a-cop system was inadequate because: 1) "The nature and number of offenses being committed indicates the need for professional police protection, not just a watchman service," 2) the private guards had no legal authority to make arrests, and 3) the private guards were not well respected; "the lack of training and low wages of the guards result in a 'rent-a-cop' image that makes ineffective the best efforts of the guards to enforce order."

"In view of these problems and in order to provide adequate protection to the students, faculty and visitors and the property of the university," the report made nine basic recommendations: 1) "The university should create a professionally trained police force." 2) "The police personnel of the university should be vested with the (arrest) power of peace officers." 3) "The board of trustees should adopt ordinances . . . and under the authority of Act 80 of the Public Acts of 1905 the police personnel of the university should be authorized to enforce the regulations and ordinances of the university as misdemeanors." 4) "Enforcement of traffic and parking violations should be through the courts to simplify enforcement and to ensure that all violators receive equal treatment." 5) "The university should establish a department of public safety under a director of public safety appointed by and responsible to the Chancellor."

6) "Two patrolmen should be on duty on the campus at all times. This will require a total of nine officers (plus the director)." 7) "Additional switchboard operators should be employed to provide 24-hour coverage." 8) "The university should recruit as police officers college trained individuals (or those who wish to continue their education) and the rate of compensation should be established accordingly." 9) "The public safety officers should 'render a great many 'non-police' services' including being trained in the basics of first aid."

It should be noted that when Oakland's Public Safety Department was finally organized in late 1966 and early 1967, only recommendations 1, 2, 3, and 6 were immediately adopted as university policy. It wasn't until June of 1967 that recommendation 5 followed and the Safety Department was transferred from the Business Office to the Office of the Chancellor. The 24-hour switchboard recommendation didn't become a reality until later that same summer. Public Safety officers weren't given first-aid training (recommendation 9) until this past semester. Recommendations 4 (that the courts should handle parking violations) and 8 (that the department should recruit college trained personnel) have never been acted upon.

THE REPORT: FIRE PROTECTION

The Research Council Report pointed out that the university must rely on the Pontiac Township volunteer fire department for its fire protection. The report summarized the department's capabilities as follows: "The Pontiac Township fire department has a full-time chief and two full-time dispatchers. Its six pieces of apparatus located in three stations are manned by volunteers. The township's nearest fire station is 1.8 miles from the entrance to the campus and an average of 2.4 miles



to the major buildings. All but one of the township's pumpers have 500 gallons per minute pumps and are not appropriate to the buildings and water main system of the university. Also, the apparatus lacks most of the modern appliances and fittings necessary for effective fire fighting in large structures. The department is well organized and has a good response of volunteers, but it deals primarily with grass and auto fires and is not experienced or trained in fighting fires in large multiple story

buildings."

The report recommends that "in recognition of the real need for immediate response," the University should:

- 1) "have its own fire force capable of providing immediate first alarm fire fighting response, and
- 2) "acquire a pumper with 1,250 gallons per minute capacity and suitable equipment to meet present and future needs when more high rise structures are built."

To date the University still has not trained its own fire fighting force, nor has it purchased any fire fighting equipment. Oakland is still dependent on the Pontiac Township fire department as described above.

The report estimated that the establishment of an integrated fire and po-



lice department at Oakland would "require an initial non-recurring investment of about \$92,000, exclusive of building costs, and an annual operating expenditure of \$175,000."

IMPACT OF THE REPORT

The study of public safety at OU was completed in October of 1966. The University was quick to react: it immediately tried to hire Mr. Andrews, the consultant in charge of the report, as the Director of Public Safety Department at Oakland. According to Robert Swanson, Andrews was the logical choice, as he had both police and fire experience and had experience working on a university campus as MSU's "number two cop." But Andrews chose to remain in Grosse Pointe Woods.

In November of 1966, Tom Strong was hired as the Public Safety Department's Director. Strong, a graduate of MSU's police administration school, had been working for the past seven years as a special agent in the U.S. Secret Service. He was involved with the protection of the President and Vice-President, and had been in charge of security for Hubert Humphrey's visit to the Oakland Campus in the fall of 1966.

Strong immediately began to phase out the Sanford guard and attempted to build a professional police force; Strong and all his officers became Deputy Oakland County Sheriffs with full arrest powers.

TWO YEARS OF CONTROVERSY

From its very infancy, the Public Safety Department was engulfed in constant controversy.

Strong arrived at Oakland at a time when the administration was in the middle of "drug abuse" investigations and he was quickly involved in interrogating students. There were complaints that Strong and the University were violating the Constitutional rights of students and a group of concerned students arranged a meeting with Strong, key University administrators and Ernest Mazy of the American Civil Liberties Union. The Department of Public Safety adopted a "rights of the accused" statement.

Carl Vann, of the Dept. of Political Science as a direct result of this meeting obtained a copy of the Michigan Citizens Research Council Report and read a few of the seamier passages to the Commission on Student Life:

"The sex offender has arrived on the Oakland Campus."

"The use and abuse of drugs and narcotics had become a major college and university problem which is controllable only by constant and steady pressure from a competent police force. Such pressure is also effective in presenting major scandals concerning homosexual activity on campuses."

"The library has been experiencing theft and disorder problems which have been brought under control by use in the evening and night hours of a door guard who is a uniformed adult. Effect of the guard on theft is not known, but there has been some deterrent effect on deviates annoying female students, according to the librarian."

It was generally agreed by the Commission that such statements were an insult to an academic community and the entire report was entered into the minutes of the Commission meeting.

At this time, too, it was learned that Jerry St. Souver, Strong's assistant, was a trained narcotics agent. (St. Souver later quit the Department to become a special officer in charge of narcotic education for the Oakland County prosecutor). **Cont. on Page 11**

AMERICAN CINEMA: A MISUNDERSTOOD MEDIA

BY JODY SHAPIRO

For an art that is being increasingly recognized and has always been enormously popular, cinema is dismally misunderstood. In fact, the misconceptions about the art of the cinema are not only numerous, but appear to be multiplying, and at present they threaten to destroy the very essence and vitality of the medium.

The ironic thing is that these misconceptions come not from the average person, but from the

college student or graduate. For the most part they are the result of intellectuals examining the "artistic" value of the cinema without any love or understanding of it. This is tragic since cinema is, perhaps, the art form most easily relevant and enjoyable today.

What are these misconceptions? A chronicle of them could be endless, but there are perhaps two principle ones:

1. The ignoring of the American Cinema and glorification of European

"art" films.

Cinema was invented by an American, Thomas Edison. It was perfected as an art by an American, D.W. Griffith (in fact, the technical innovation of Griffith cannot be exaggerated. No truly important addition to cinema technique has been made since him). The Americans did not then exit from the scene, making only salable commodities for a capitalistic market and leaving the profundities of life to the Europeans. The American directors--John Ford, D.W. Griffith, Alfred Hitchcock, Howard Hawks, Anthony Mann, Fritz Lang (his American period 1936-56), Josef von Sternberg, Sam Fuller, Raoul Walsh, Nicolas Ray, Budd Boetticher, Douglas Sirk, et. al -- are equal to their European counterparts and among the important artists of the twentieth century.

The irony of this situation is compounded by the fact that those European directors championed by college film goers are, as a rule, inferior ones. Carl Theodore Dreyer is a great director, Ingmar Bergman an inferior imitation of him. Roberto Rossellini's neo-realism is valid, De Sica's mawkish and inauthentically sentimental. Jean Renoir, probably the greatest European director, is rarely mentioned, and his fine American films practically unknown. And irony of ironies, the new wave directors--Chabrol, Truffaut, Resnais, and Godard--have been adopted by college film goers, but the American directors whom these men cite as their ideals go unnoticed.

2. "A Movie has to say something"

The American films that do get noticed are films like Lumet's "The

Pawnbroker", ex-American Lester's "Petulia", or Kubrick's "2001--a space odyssey". For the most part, these films, although posing as achievements of originality, are unimaginative imitations of European film trends. I doubt if anyone claims to enjoy these movies. The basic claim is that they have some meaning in them. This is quite true; each of these films has meaning quite obviously (and sloppily) attached to it. Rather than evolving within the film a philosophical statement, each of these films makes it its *raison d'être*.

Probably the most common criticism of the American Cinema is that it doesn't "say" anything. This is NOT true. American Cinema says everything, but cinematically--without the aid of embryos floating in space, or Rod Steiger wondering if he can Still Feel. Anthony Mann's "Man of the West" says more about loss and emptiness than Antonioni's "Red Desert". Howard Hawks' "Red River" (on T.V. this Friday) authentically mystical than Bergman's "Virgin Spring". Alfred Hitchcock's "Vertigo" says much more about illusion and reality than Fellini's "8 1/2". Frank Borzage's "Man's Castle" says more about the common man than De Sica's "Bycycle Thief."

Why then, has this situation arisen? I think the answer is simple--intellectuals are afraid of the movies. If you attend a showing of an Anthony Mann or John Ford western, chances are--if it is a college audience--just because it's a western. College intellectuals attending American films are so busy looking down their noses that they fail to see beyond them. The western as handled by Hawks, Ford, Hathaway or Mann is, in my opin-

ion, an art form on a par with Greek tragedy.

However, college audiences scorn the very elements that make American Cinema great--its basic development of a hero, its audience involvement, its cathartic action, and violence, its almost religious conception of the power of a gesture, a movement, or a line.

The American Cinema must be understood on its own basis and within its own system of references. It is perhaps, closest to dreams and like all dreams holds within it the key to the psyche. Only in American Cinema it is the psyche of a nation, of our sense of heroism and past. The American Cinema is, in fact, the only modern mythology.

We must approach the American Cinema as the mythology of the nation, not scorning what looks like naivety, but looking deeper and enjoying it, as we should enjoy the great myths, as the essence of entertainment. If we look rationally and closely we will see the beauty of John Wayne's relationship with the darkness in Hawks' "Red River", the humanity of Farley Granger and Cathy O'Donnell, two people who "were never properly introduced to the world they lived in" in Nick Ray's, "They Live By Night", or Joel McCrea who "only wants to enter his house justified" in Sam Peckinpah's "The High Country."

This essay cannot be considered a defense of the American Cinema; the case has only been stated, not proved. To prove it would involve a long essay on the aesthetics of the cinema, detailed analysis of American directors and their films, and a willingness to discover a new art on the part of the reader.



The Politics of Experience

BY DAVIS CATTON

There is currently available in the O.U. Bookstore a little book, with a fashionably psychedelic cover, called *The Politics of Experience*, by R.D. Laing, a British psychiatrist and physician. In spite of the cover it is a book well worth having. It is a clear and passionate examination of sanity and madness in modern society--the peculiar society which calls people mad who only sit and stare at walls while in the absolute center of sanity, the Pentagon, the masters of reality are contemplating the Button. Without being overly bitter about it, Laing debunks our leaders' ideal--the Normal Man--remarks that "normal men have killed perhaps 100,000,000 of their fellow men in the last fifty years." Little known facts like this, set in a hard, epigrammatic style, serve Laing to jolt the reader out of a life-time of normal modes of thought.

All of which is not to say that Laing is the New Left's official shrink. He is a clear and unbiased observer: he sees no false romanticism in madness; he knows that to be insane in this society is often to be just as lost as society itself. He does, however, give clear warning to those of us who wonder why Vietnam must go on, why we must buy more and more automobiles, why our air must become even dirtier, that sooner or later we will become, by society's definition, insane. This "insanity" is not just dissent from the policies of the government of the moment; it is a much deeper dissent from the notion that other people are Them and They and dangerously different from Us; it is dissent from the notion that "Nature" is something outside of us, something to be conquered; and ultimately it is dissent from the cannon that there is only one right way for the human mind to work and that the right way is what mid-twentieth century industrial technocracy calls "sanity".

Using schizophrenia as an example, Laing demonstrates how society treats its madmen. First the unfortunate victim is stuck with the label "schizophrenic". It means that he is sick; there is something pathologically wrong with him. Society is right, he is wrong, and he can be "cured" of his wrongness. He is accordingly shut away, cut off from his friends, and forced to adapt his life to a clinical routine which insures that if he wasn't crazy enough already, he soon will be. The basis of the "treatment" is that his madness is thought of in clinical-pathological rather than human terms.

Laing believes that schizophrenic behavior should be viewed not as a sickness but as a desperate human response to an unlivable life-situation. He says, "to the best of my knowledge, no schizophrenic has been studied whose disturbed pattern of communication has not been shown to be a reflection of, and reaction to, the disturbed and disturbing pattern characterizing his or her family or origin."

The process of madness, moreover, is a natural one with which we should hesitate to interfere. Contact with external reality is lost and the madman begins an inward voyage in which he experiences himself and the world in new and strange ways. It is the madman's bane that all our "cures" and "treatments" are directed at forcing him back to external healing voyage of madness before it is properly begun.

RECORD REVIEW: Plastic Music

BY JEREMY ROSE


Lothar and the Hand People (Capital-ST2997)

Lothar is a forty-nine year old Theremin. For those who aren't acquainted with a Theremin, it is an electronic device which changes tone when the operator changes his proximity to a sensor. The Hand People are a group of five men who control Lothar as well as a MOOG Synthesizer (1st cousin to an IBM's computer, capable of reproducing almost perfectly any sound existing or imaginable) and an entire complement of other more conventional electronic musical instruments. Their music, ranging from very good. They seem to have the ability to use their instruments so that the individual sounds they produce are emphasized but not so much that it detracts from the total sound of the combined group. Their lyrics are excellent and remind one of early Frank Zappa. They are often amusing and sometimes very sarcastic. There is no difficulty understanding the words through the mus-

ic. The stereo quality of the recording is very good and complements the effect of Lothar and the MOOG synthesizer.

Lothar and the Hand People have come up with an unusually original re-

cording. This reviewer was pleasantly surprised by it and suggests that everyone interested in new rock music listen to it. The record is worth its price just for the first cut alone.



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EDITORIALS

"The opinions expressed in these columns are the opinions of the authors. They probably do not represent the attitude of the administration, faculty, or other students."

"Public Safety" at Oakland

The Public Safety Department at Oakland has been badly conceived at best, possibly disastrous to any kind of harmoniously functioning community at worst. From the beginning, its conceptualization and implementation have been repugnant to the expected ideals of a university community. From inception, it has failed to operate as an agency conducive to the safety of the people of Oakland University. It has, rather, operated as a police force, providing more harassment than service to the community.

Director of the Public Safety Department Tom Strong has been an almost ideal version of what sort of person should NOT run a department which is supposed to be providing safety for the public in a university community. He has been a major proponent of a policy calling for the police to be armed at all times; he has used questionable tactics in his handling of some past violations of the drug laws; he has continued to see his job from a police-beat perspective. His resignation may be significant, in that it may signal the coming of a more rational policy. For if Mr. Strong dislikes the "change of philosophy in the program" enough to resign, then perhaps some real changes are underway.

However, blame for the police department style of the Public Safety Department should not all be heaped on Mr. Strong. It was clear to many when the Department was first proposed that its possibilities for damaging the quality of life at Oakland were vast. For instance, when the Citizen's Research Council of Michigan prepared the recommendations for the Dept., it contained much obnoxious language and was marked by a repressive outlook. It called for shotguns in the trunks of the department's cars, and added a police-state touch to the image of the whole operation when it gave some hint as to what it meant by a "professional organization": "A professional organization which is to meet the legal requirements for interrogation of prisoners will need an interview room comfortably furnished and equipped with excellent sound recording facilities."

Despite some of the obvious implications of the report—one being that the student at Oakland really needed to be policed rather than protected—the Administration chose to implement the Department on the basis of the report making no attempt to set up some alternate conception of what a "Public Safety Department" should be. In implementing the report, the University Administration thus failed to produce a viable organization to promote "public safety."

It seems clear that merely replacing Strong will not solve the basic flaws in the department set-up. It will not be conducive to public safety until the orientation of the whole program is changed. Replacing Mr. Strong can only be a part of that reorientation. The following are some of the steps which could be taken to make the Department less of a police force and more of a "Public Safety" Department (reprinted from an editorial on the same subject which I wrote this summer; one point of the editorial, calling for the elimination of guns and gas carried on the members of the Department is excluded here, since that step has been taken—at least in part—by the Administration).

AN ALTERNATIVE PLAN

1.) The men of the department should be trained in the skills essential to their proper functioning as men who maintain the Public's Safety. This would entail training (extensive) in first-aid, techniques such as resuscitation, application of tourniquets, the proper treatment to relieve shock, injury, broken bones, fractures, etc., etc. They should also be able to retrieve endangered swimmers, know how to handle symptoms of special physical ailments such as epilepsy, asthma, allergies, etc. They should be trained to control or extinguish fires when they

themselves can do the job, or be able to pinpoint the nature of a fire so that if a fire truck is needed precious moments won't be lost by the fire marshal in determining where the locus of the fire is.

Being more than competent but in fact specialists of sorts at putting out or controlling fires and helping people who need medical attention, they should also have the proper equipment in the trunks of their cars to facilitate aid to people in such emergencies.

2.) The number of cops changed to "Public Safety" men would be reduced from 10 to 6, based on the assumption that two properly trained men can handle whatever havoc there may be on our campus at one time. These two men could be assisted by students, who would work both with the public safety men and as radio operators in the office of the public safety department, or wherever else someone should be posted. Two men plus a number of students doing part or full-time work (during vacations) would be more than adequate to take care of the needs of the campus population.

3.) Pay the public safety men a decent wage—say, \$8,500 a year, with the money saved from doing away with four of the present men. At the same time, give them the same privileges enjoyed by faculty and staff (and students): use of the S & R Building, access to the faculty subdivision, enrollment in classes if they wish. This would make them more a part of the community as well as offering them a very attractive job; a job where, rather than being looked upon as an enemy, a man could function as a normal human being.

4.) All of these points entail making the "cop," as we know him, into a new kind of Being: a "public safety" man. This entails more than training and a lucrative position. It means that his attitudes will have to be the kind which will not lend themselves to repressive or obnoxious behavior; it means that his whole outlook on life will not be that of the ordinary cop. The principles behind the job and the reason for the department should thus be carefully set out—and with emphasis.

5.) Since the function of these public safety men would be only partially that of "upholding the law," and since they would be relating to the campus community in terms that the community can understand, the relationship of the Department to the Oakland County Sheriff's Department should be re-examined. If our plan were implemented, they would be "public safety" officers and not Oakland County Cops.

6.) Finally, it should be recognized that no matter who you get to come take the glorious job of public safety officer, even a partial cop will act as cops occasionally do. Therefore, a student-faculty Review Board, with powers to hire and fire, approve proposals and budgets from the director of the department, and modify or eliminate policies and procedures, should be immediately instituted in order to insure that even well-paid image-makers will not abuse their position within the community.

I would now add a point 7: that a new rationale and a new plan be approved by the powers that be, aimed at really "protecting the people of the community" rather than policing them including plans for implementing some effective apparatus for fighting fires; that a replacement be found for Mr. Strong who can stand behind that plan with no compunctions, and implement it with joy in his heart rather than bitterness.

Women: time to stop and consider where you're at



BY MARY MATTIS

You've come a long way baby.....Or that's what they tell us anyway. The time, however, has come for women to stop and consider just where they're at. And what does a cigarette made especially for women have to do with it. So men aren't sending their wives to their room anymore for smoking in the gazebo. So what? The fact still remains that for centuries the position of women in this country hasn't changed very much at all. You're going to the University. So what? So statistics say you'll be married before you ever finish anyway. If you do decide to do the unusual, finish school and get a job, you can't hope to obtain the same position a man will with the same training. You won't earn the same amount of money either.

What does any of this mean to you, woman? It means that for some reason it is accepted in this society that you are half a human being, to be completed at some stage, preferably early, by the man of your dreams. He will open doors for you, teach you about sex, support you and protect you. In short, he will come between you and the world. That's a lot of responsibility that you don't have to deal with, a lot of conflict and hard work you can avoid. But something so easy can't be free. And you pay with your freedom.

If you are willing to give up your responsibility to someone else, they will assume that you have given up your right to make decisions too, and you are no longer independent. If someone else is paying your way they usually want something to say about where you're going, right?

The whole problem is that American society is built on perpetuating that kind of existence for women. Little girls play with dolls and they play house. In school you take home economics. It is a natural thing that you are channeled into curriculums like secretarial work or elementary education. How many women in this country are becoming engineers, doctors, lawyers; how many girls at this University are science majors? And does it matter to you? If you say no, then you are giving up your rights as a human being.

An that's what this column is all about, WOMEN'S LIBERATION. What I'm saying is that it is necessary that women become aware of the way they are exploited economically, and oppressed in any other way. In the University and in every phase of our lives it is necessary to expose and resist the ways in which this society subjugates and underestimates women. It can only be done through active resistance because everyone else likes things the way they are; unless we do something personally and together, nothing will every change.

I repeat, it is necessary to actively resist those things which you have probably always taken for granted as inevitable and unchangeable. For they assume that women are inherently inferior and to go along with them is to accept that as an image of yourself. Make 1969, the year of the LIBERATED WOMAN.

Harper Done Gone

The Observer would like to congratulate Norman Harper, the paper's former associate Editor for Arts, who, after five years of prolonged struggle, has finally graduated from Oakland. Harper was Editor-In-Chief of the Observer during the summers of 1966 and '68, Associate Editor for Arts last semester, and Editor and then Associate Editor of the now infamous and defunct Contuse (Kontuse?).

Norm had become something of a permanent institution at Oakland. We are encouraged by his exit from the University: it proves that it IS possible for de-institutionalization to take place without bloodshed.

Harper, who graduated with a B.A. in English, is currently self-employed, working as a pool-hustler on the East Coast

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A History of Public Safety at Oakland

But it was during the summer semester of 1967 that the controversy over the department reached its height. Following a minor scuffle in a university parking lot, a (white) public safety officer fired upon a fleeing car containing several employees of the university (all of whom were black). No one was injured and later all charges against the youths were dropped.

Opposition to the Department was stirred up among students by this incident--and other less serious ones -- and SDS picked up the issue by putting out a series of leaflets about the Public Safety Department. SDS charged that "Oakland was becoming a police state" and warned that "Your local police are armed and dangerous."

In response to these pressures, the Chancellor formed an Advisory Committee on Public Safety under the Chairman-

ship of Roger Marz.

Yet despite the presence of the "Marz Committee," the Public Safety Department continued to gain in unpopularity during the 1967-68 academic year. There were scores of instances where Public Safety Officers were alleged to have harassed individual students and even, in some cases, members of the faculty.

The summer of 1968 saw another incident of alleged racism on the part of a Safety Officer. Augustine Wright, who was then the secretary of Charter College, charged that an officer had made racist comments to her when he had stopped her for speeding. The case was "tried" before a special committee of the Chancellor and the officer was temporarily taken off campus duty.

This summer semester saw an increased amount of agitation against the Public Safety Department. OSCCR, Oakland

Student Committee on Community Relations, began to demand changes in police policy and practices. The Observer ran an editorial that outlined several recommendations that it felt would remake the present campus "police force" into a true "Public Safety Department" (see editorial page 10).

POLICY CHANGED

In the fall of 1968 the Chancellor decided that the time was ripe for more drastic action. He made what he considered to be "revolutionary changes" in the department: 1) The members of the campus security staff will no longer wear the traditional police uniforms but will wear blazers with the proper identification and slacks with normal civilian headgear. 2) Members of the Department of Public Safety on duty on campus will abandon the wearing of weapons during daylight hours and will

wear pistols during the hours of darkness in concealed shoulder holsters. The traditional weapons will be carried in campus security vehicles under lock, and will be removed from the vehicle during daylight only when in the judgement of the officers the use of such weapons is likely to be necessary. 3) Tear gas canisters will normally be carried neither on the person of the officer nor in their vehicles. 4) Auxiliary weapons, riot helmets, and handcuffs will be carried in the locked trunk on the campus security vehicles. 5) The De-

partment of Public Safety will minimize the perimeter road patrols in order to maximize their efforts on the campus proper.

It was this "change of philosophy" that proved unacceptable to Strong and eventually led to the announcement of his resignation.

With the appointment of Strong's successor still up in the air, it would seem that the Public Safety Department at OU is at a crossroads. The History of the Department is sketched above; the question remains: where do we go from here?

HUAC To Investigate SDS

The prime target of the House-Un-American Activities Committee this year will be Students for Democratic Society. The new chairman of the committee, Rep. Richard Ichord (D-M.), has stated that SDS would be looked at "in view of the information that has been made public of the increasingly militant nature of the SDS -- its conducting of classes in sabotage, how to make molotov cock tails

and its teaching violent guerilla tactics."

Ichord also said he would try to have new laws passed to "maintain the proper atmosphere of a hearing." Hostile witnesses and demonstrations have often made the meetings of the committee tumultuous. Ichord has also introduced a bill to change the name of the committee to the House Committee on Internal Security.

Sack Interview, can't from page 7

and then had a Kodachrome taken of him holding the ears. He sent the picture home to his girlfriend, to show her that he was a man. She sent a letter back saying, "WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO YOU?" Suddenly for the first time he began to think of what he was doing from the standpoint of what it would look like to the people back home. He was recalled for a few moments to what he was before he came to Vietnam.

There is almost a total unanimity among the GI's as to how they feel about the war. There is a story hear all over Vietnam where a GI says, "I'll tell you how we should win this war, we should take all the children under the age of twelve and we should put them on barges in the China Sea. We should then form a line across the Delta and we should march north and we should kill absolutely everybody that we come to until we get up to China border. And then we sink the barges." This is what they feel.

OBSERVER: And they're not being sarcastic?

SACK: They are not being sarcastic. Some good guys will say, "no we should feed them on the barges, and resettle the country with them, after the radiation clears," and some very nice guys will say, "we should round them all up and put them in concentration camps and then clean up the country." I would say that is certainly the attitude of 95% or more of them.

OBSERVER: The atrocity stories and so forth don't get printed in the American press. That picture through the LNS, as far as I know, never appeared in the commercial press. Are they afraid to print those kind of things?

SACK: Why don't those pictures get published? First of all, there aren't that many of those pictures. Second, there is always a great danger of being sued for libel.

I know one magazine that did want to print that LNS picture but didn't simply because of a fear of libel. Now you call those things atrocities. I don't know what your definition of atrocity is. Can you commit an atrocity on a dead body? A real atrocity is killing innocent children to increase the body count or killing civilians that are wounded simply because you don't want to call in an helicopter because it takes too long. These atrocities are not going to be committed while there is a reporter around.

OBSERVER: But there are such cases as these

that you know about?

SACK: Oh yes, hundreds of them. You can see that in M, which is the story of one company as it goes through training and goes to Vietnam into combat. The story ends after their first trial by fire. In the course of that they did kill one eight year old girl; it was an accident but it was stupid. At the end of the book they are starting to act atrociously, they start to burn villages down for the fun of it. The last words of the lead character are, "I would like to burn the whole country down and start again with Americans."

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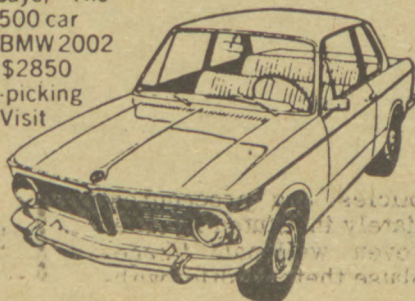


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Cagers Split in Uneven Week

By STEVE GAYNOR

Sometimes writing this column is a joy, as it was after the OU Varsity Basketball team beat a tough Aquinas Club, 83-78. Other times I dread looking at the foreboding typewriter after such a game like the one played at Adrian Saturday when they swamped us, 77-64.

There was strictly no resemblance between the OU teams on these nights. Except for a brief interlude at the start of the second half, OU played very well against Aquinas. Aquinas, the team Spencer Haywood smothered 106-40, had won six in a row before coming to Oakland. They were impressive victories, coming against Ferris, Wayne and Adrian plus others.

The two teams fought to a virtual standstill in the first half with Greg Ranney putting us ahead at half 40-39, when he sunk a layup with two seconds to go. Ranney, who has a good move up the middle, made it count as he finished with 20 points.

The Aquinas coach

must have roused something in his players as they came out and jumped to 54-43 lead. OU Coach Gene Boldon called a time - out and instilled some spirit, obviously, as OU evened the game with ten minutes to go 61-61.

The main cause of this and the first half enlightenment was John Eley. His 26 points Friday were only exceeded by his tough rebounding.

With two minutes left Oakland led 80-74 and the rest was downhill.

Tom Allan gave OU a late lift as he kept hitting his jump shots, three in a row to wrap it up. His 23 points coupled with Ranney and Eley's achievements show that together these three form an unstoppable front when they come to play

We went to Adrian with high expectations. Adrian was a bad 0-9. They would have been 0-10 except for a few things. First was the inability of Oakland to shoot the ball. Second was the poor quality of officiation that seemed to

favor Adrian in the second half. Third was the inspired play of the Adrian.

The only OU player who played a semblance of a good game was Ranney. He was getting points and rebounds until two poor fouls were charged to him and he was in foul trouble. Eley and Eddie Holloman showed flashes of brilliance, but only flashes.

OU should have won this game by fifty points. It was their third game in a week and this is not a plus factor.

Tonight Ferris is here and this promised to be a topnotch game.

SPORT SHORTS

IM basketball play started this week with twenty-three teams in two leagues. Format for the playoffs will be the same as last year as the top eight teams will meet in a single elimination.

Lots of credit must be given to the O.U. cheerleaders, led by Barb Tru-

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deau, and the pep band, led by Gerry Woloson. These two groups have added color to our sporting events.

Anyone interested in coming out for inter-collegiate baseball is asked to attend a meeting in the gym Tuesday, Jan. 21 at 3:00.

Friends (Quaker) Meeting: 1269 Pierce, Birmingham. Contact Profs. Tucker or Engeman (Lunch served).

Happy Birthday, Michael Love, Carolyn

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