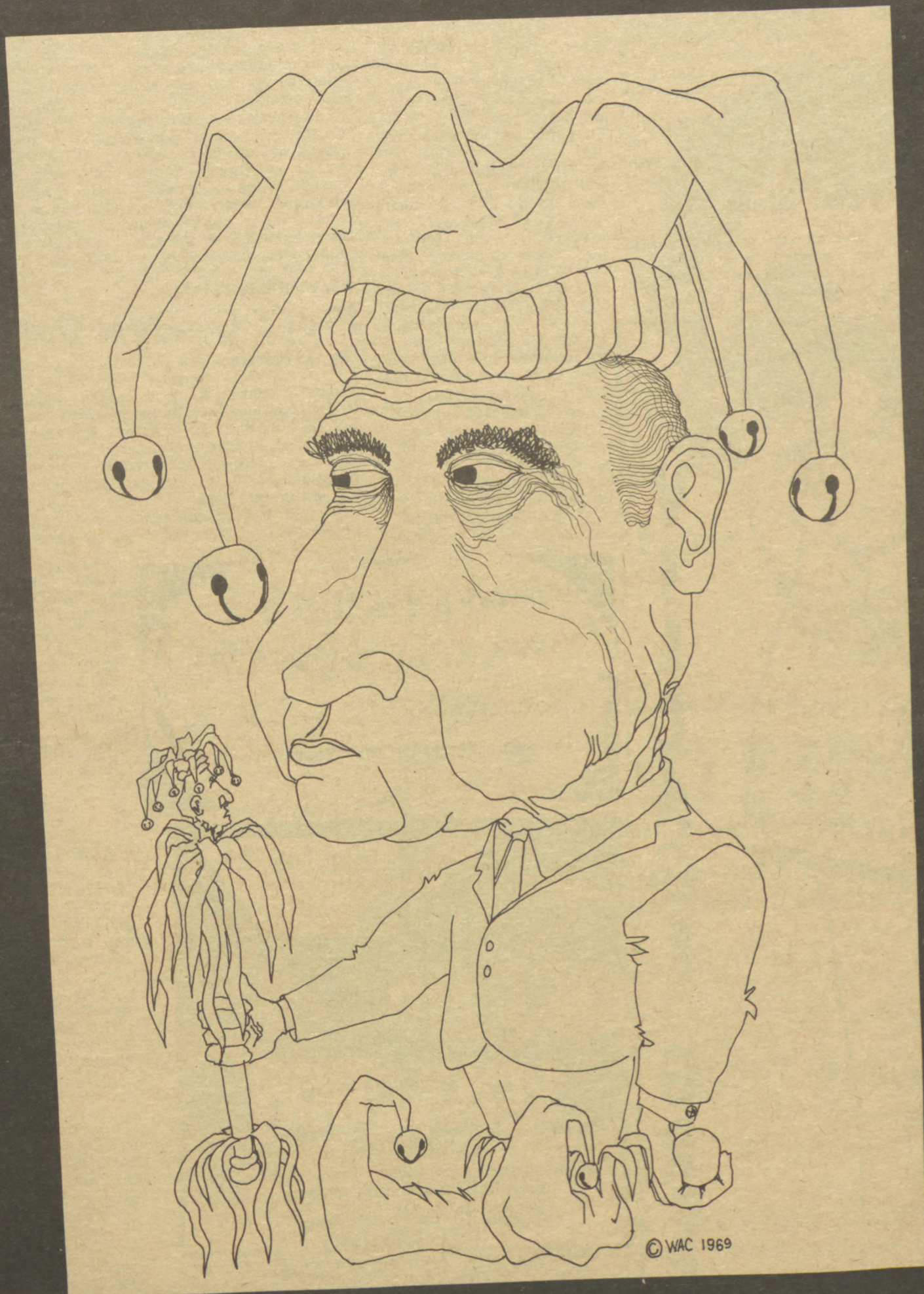


INAUGURATION 1969

The Nixon Ascendancy



The Oakland Observer

Oakland University Rochester, Michigan

FRIDAY JANUARY 24, 1969

VOL. 10 NO. 1

Story Behind Rash of Resignations from SAB

By Ingo Dutzman

Since the beginning of the 1968 fall semester, a total of eight members of the Student Activities Board have resigned for reasons ranging from conflicts with other members of the Board to transferring to another school. Especially in the last two weeks there has been wide-spread speculation that the only reasons for their resignations have been personality clashes.

In talking with the former members however, one finds that the main reason for resigning from the Student Activities Board (SAB) was an academic one, namely; that the work of the SAB took too much time away from class attendance and studies.

Perhaps the most drastic example of this is Jack Benson, the former treasurer of the University

Activities Planning Committee (UAPC), who was forced to leave the university because of his poor academic record. Certainly the large amount of work Jack had to do on the UAPC was a contributing factor in his leaving.

Another who felt the academic pressure was Dick Nichols, a former member of the Executive Board of the SAB. Besides the fact that he had many outside commitments to which he gave his time Dick also felt the need to keep his grades up and consequently didn't devote enough time to the SAB. Because of this feeling that he was not doing his job justice, he resigned to give someone who had enough time a chance to serve as an Executive Board member.

Meryl Friedman, the former chairman of the UAPC, resigned primarily because of her full-time

commitment to student teaching this semester. Regarding her position on the UAPC as very important but realizing that she couldn't find enough time to do the job well, she found resignation to be the remedy to her dissonance.

For Chris Swartout, former Films Committee Chairman of the UAPC, the main reason for resignation was a personality conflict with the then chairman of the UAPC and the feeling that his expectations had been deceived with regard to exactly what his job entailed. Finding that the conflict would not be resolved and that his job was not what he had thought it would be, he felt it only fair to make way for someone who didn't perceive the problems as he did. He is quick to add that time was also an important factor in his decision; he simply couldn't afford enough time to do the job well.

Marcia Yaroch who stepped into Chris Swartout's role as chairman of the Films Committee of the UAPC, discovered much to her dismay that she also couldn't devote enough time to the job and thus, was in the position of having studies and position on the UAPC, and not being able to do justice to either.

Perhaps the most necessary resignation was that of Gary Lincoln, who decided sometime between his election to the Allocations Committee and the 1968 fall semester that he'd rather attend the University of Michigan—so he did.

With Dave Mandy's resignation went his personal hope that specific changes would be made within the present framework of the Allocations Committee. His resignation was due to his belief that there were too many dorm students on the Allocations Committee and that another commuter was a must. He was also convinced that not enough points of view were expounded by the members of the committee; he felt that only the general student body and the black students were adequately represented and his hope was that his replacement would be someone who would fairly represent another point of view. Again though, there was an academic motivation, namely; medical school, which Dave has his hopes

set on, and which he has to work hard for to be admitted.

Peggy Russell resigned primarily because, as she says; "I felt there was no direction in the Executive Board and I just didn't feel it worthwhile to try to remake it." Peggy further adds that her conceptions of what the Executive Board was to be were quite different from the majority of the members on the board. Her second reason for resigning was that she was having a rough time keeping up with her homework and the work of the Executive Board simultaneously—so she gave one up.

Naturally so many resignations in such a relatively short time place a great deal of additional work on the remaining members of the SAB. This additional work had been greatly diminished by the efforts of the Executive Board to find new members.

Inter-hall Council Elected

Kathy Gibson has been elected the new Inter-Hall Council President. She was selected in an at large election among the dorm students. Steve Rubin was selected Vice-President by the Council.



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Investigation

Prof's Conduct Questioned

By Joe Davidson

The conduct of a University professor has been called into question by the Oakland Association of Black Students (ABS). This action was triggered by an exchange of written statements in the professor's classroom between a black student and the instructor. Discussions between ABS and school administrators followed the exchange.

A fact finding committee has been appointed to determine if formal proceedings against the

professor should be instituted. The committee was appointed by the chairmen of nine of the 12 committees of the University Senate. The chairmen originally set up the fact-finding group with no student representation. ABS objected to this and consequently, two students have been appointed to the committee along with six faculty members.

If the fact-finding committee determines that formal proceedings should be begun, a hearing committee will be selected to decide if action—including possible removal—should be taken against the professor. If the fact-finding committee recommends that formal proceedings not take place, Chancellor Varner can initiate the hearing committee stage.

The procedures used in dismissal proceedings have been established by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). The main purpose of AAUP is to preserve academic freedom, according to James McKay, past president of the local AAUP chapter. He said that the AAUP is designed to protect faculty members from being dismissed without due process. The procedures it established are result of pressure like those in the McCarthy era put on universities to fire professors. He indicated that the AAUP can also be a "valuable ally in student issues." It has endorsed a student rights statement that calls for due process in removal of students as well as faculty members.

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Elbinger Graduation Voted Down

The University Senate voted 26 to 4 against a motion to insert the name of Lee Elbinger into the January list of graduation seniors. The motion, proposed by student senator David Black and seconded by Leo Gerulaitis of the History Department, failed after lengthy discussion.

Elbinger's name had been taken from the list of graduating seniors by the Office of Registrar upon the request of the Dean of Students Office. The charge against Elbinger, according to Dean Dutton, is "disrobing in a classroom." There is no apparent regulation or rule which directly prohibits such an action; rather, the specific charge is based upon a general statement 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."

Senator Black stated in the Senate meeting, held Thursday, that the basis of the charge was not adequate for suspending a student's degree, and that the Senate should therefore put Elbinger's name back into the list of graduation seniors. "Who inserted that phrase in the Student Handbook?" said Black. "We are allowing Lee's suspension on the basis of a statement which no one seems to know who wrote, and which was sanctioned by only one man, (The Chancellor) and not by any representative group."

Assistant Provost William Sturner remarked that it really didn't matter, since the statement in question was based on legal statute. (Later in the meeting a question was raised as to whether there was a statute which corresponded to the statement in the Handbook; no one seemed to know if such a statute existed).

Another member of the Senate stated that the question of Elbinger's graduation had to be decided in the Conduct Committee. Senator Donald Hildum, of the Psychology Department, said that the question was if a University regulation had been broken as such, the case should be decided before the Conduct Committee, not the Senate.

Black had asserted that the matter could be decided by the Senate. In claiming that the charges against Elbinger were not supported by anything but the Student

Handbook, which it was admitted only one person (The Chancellor) had approved, it was apparent that Black was requesting the Senate to override the actions of the Administration and the Sterling Committee of the Senate (Chaired by Provost O'Dowd).

Said Black, "There are two reasons Lee should graduate as a matter of course. One is that he is being suspended on a technicality which goes against the whole basis for having a University. The reason this University attracted Lee Elbinger and other good students like him is that it claims in all its literature to be a place where creativity and free expression are fostered and rewarded. In this case the University is not living up to the expectations of its students as creative freedoms are not even being tolerated."

The second reason is that the Assembly of the College of Arts and Sciences already voted to graduate Lee, with the honors due him, after the incident in the Barn Theatre. If a public uproar hadn't been raised, he

would have graduated in due course. The only reason he is not graduating is because the University is yielding to the pressure of an outside influence which we academically don't respect.

In the minds of most senators, the matter of established procedure seemed to hold sway. According to Provost O'Dowd, withholding the name of a student from the list of graduating seniors was a common occurrence. The most common reason for withholding names, he stated, was because of failure to pay money owed to the University, or because of failing to fulfill administrative technicalities. Some, in cases of "Misconduct, however, had caused similar actions to be taken against students."

Of the student senators at the meeting in attendance, Dave Yennior and Dave Black voted for inserting Elbinger's name into the graduation list. Cindy Attwood voted with the majority. Also voting with Black and Yennior were Leo Gerulaitis and Marc Briod (Education Department).

Draft Counseling Session

Group Draft Counseling Sessions will be conducted in the Gold Room of Oakland Center Sunday night, January 26th, at 7:30. The program will begin with the film "Alternatives" produced by the American Friends Service Committee. Four panel members will then give brief presentations on different aspects of the draft system, followed by a questioning period. The panel members are Rev. Robert Morrison of St. Joseph's Episcopal Church in Detroit; James Lafferty, a draft lawyer; Richard P. Tucker, Assistant Professor of History at OU; and Joseph Hertzberg, Director of POEAT at OU. All are invited.

WHAT IT MEANS TO LOVE

What Does It Mean to Love?" will be the topic of a series of lectures which will be presented by noted theologian, Dr. Gwyn Walters, on the Oakland campus, next Wednesday through Friday, Jan. 29-31.

Dr. Walters is an ordained Presbyterian minister who received his doctorate in theology and ethics at the University of Edinburgh (Scotland) and is presently a professor at Gordon Divinity School in Boston.

Dr. Walters will speak twice on Wednesday the 29th, at 2 p.m. in the Gold Room and at 8 p.m. in a coffee house atmosphere in the Sunset Room. Thursday's lecture will be at 11 a.m. in 190 Science and Friday Dr. Walters will speak at 1 p.m. in 156 North Foundation.

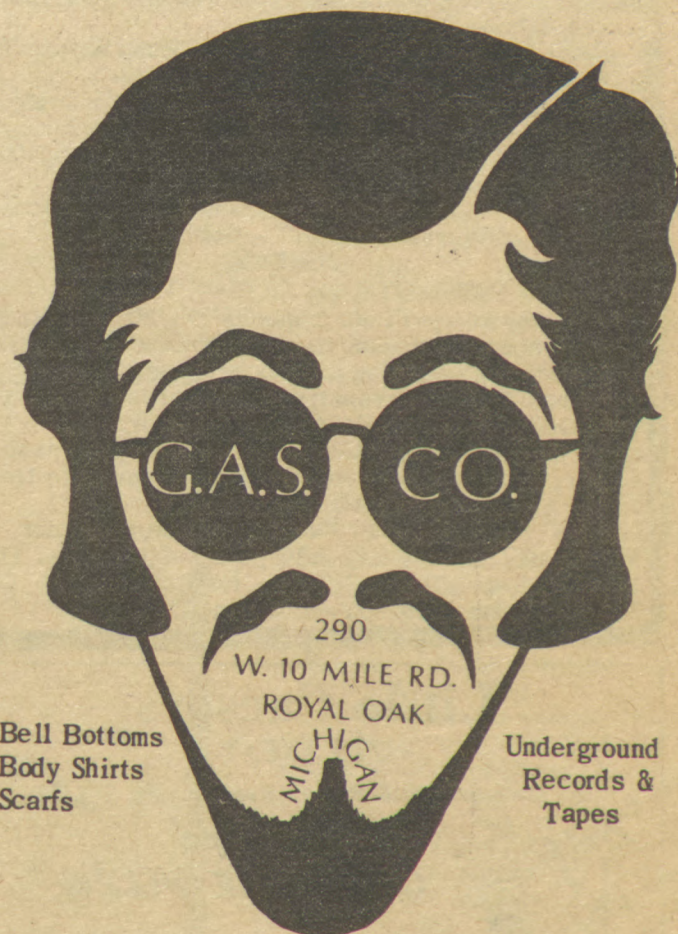
Varsity Club Begins Tutorial

The Varsity Club is initiating a tutorial program starting Monday, January 27. This program is designed to help all university students. Anyone needing a tutor in any subject, should contact the Varsity Club in room 440 Hamlin Hall, between 1-3 Monday through Friday and 8-10 Monday through Thursday.

ABM Meeting to be Held

Oakland students, faculty, and staff interested in learning about the proposed Sentinel anti-ballistic missile sites near Rochester are urged to attend a meeting Thursday evening, January 30th at 8 p.m. in the Gold Room. The meeting is sponsored by Women Opposed to Missiles and Nuclear-Warheads, Rochester organizations. Representatives of all concerned groups have been sent invitations to attend. Mayors of all communities in the Detroit metropolitan area have been invited to represent the views of their communities. Most have agreed to attend, including Mayor Rewold of Rochester. Senators Hart and Griffin and Representative Broomfield have been invited, as has been a representative of the Army. Physicists A.M. Saperstein of Wayne State and R.M. Williamson of Oakland will answer questions about the technical aspects of the Sentinel ABM system.

One of the following three sites being surveyed by the Army may become the base for anti-ballistic missiles with hydrogen bomb warheads: Avon and Rochester Roads; Squirrel and Featherstone Roads; Seventeen Mile and I-75. The nearness of these sites emphasizes the importance of problems of nuclear defense for people of this area.



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In conjunction with his lectures there will also be a panel Thursday at 3 p.m. in the Sunset Room dealing with the topic, "Religious Questions Raised by the Academic Mind." On the panel with Dr. Walters will be John Blair of the English Department, History professor Leonard Gerulaitis, and Donald Hildum of the Psychology.



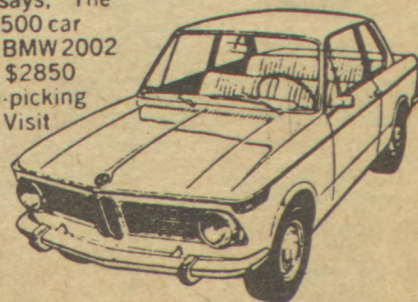
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PHANTASORIA

By Nancy Knight

ON CAMPUS

January 24--LECTURE--Professor Witold Tulasiewicz of Cambridge University, England, who has specialized in the area of modern German literature, will give a lecture at Oakland University on contemporary German Drama with special emphasis on the importance of the Swiss author Max Frisch. We cordially invite everyone to hear this lecture on Friday, at 1 p.m. in Gold Rm. C, Oakland Center. BASKETBALL--5:50 p.m.-(JV)-Detroit Institute of Technology-Here. 8 p.m.-(V)-Lake Superior State College-Here.

SWIMMING--7:30 p.m.-Kalamazoo and Loyola University-Here.

FILM--8 and 10 p.m.--"Fahrenheit 451"-University Film Series-156 NFH.

Dance--A new and upcoming rock group, GRADEW, will play at 9 p.m. at the A.W.S. Dance.

January 25--SWIMMING--2 p.m.-Western Ontario Univ. and Illinois State-Here.

BASKETBALL--5:50 p.m.-(JV)-Grand Valley-There. 8 p.m.-(V)-Grand Valley-There.

FILM--8 p.m.--"Fahrenheit 451"-156 NFH. OFF CAMPUS--Oakland Center.

January 26--FILM--8 p.m.--"Fahrenheit 451"-156 NFH.

January 27--3 p.m.-Oakland Center Film Board Series--"Warsaw Ghetto"-Gold Room

MUSEUMS

DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS--

Contemporary Photographers IV. 30 photographers from recent additions to the permanent collection of George Eastman House, Rochester, N.Y. The show explores varied contemporary approaches to photographic expression. Education Corridor.

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Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra-Guest Pianist, Joann Freeman. January 24, 8:30 p.m., auditorium. Tickets (\$2.50 thru \$5) at the Art Institute Ticket Office, Hudson ticket services and Grinnell's.

ann arbor creative arts festival

January 25--Aretha Franklin in concert at 8:30 p.m.

January 26--Clive Barnes a drama-dance critic for the New York Times will lecture in the Union Ballroom at 2 p.m.

--Less Levine's Environment-"Electric Shock"-Grand Opening, 6:30 p.m., 3C Union.

--"Dionysus in '69"-8:30 p.m., Union Ballroom.

January 27--"Dionysus in '69"-Off-Broadway participatory environmental theatre, second only to "Hair" 8:30 p.m., Union Ballroom.

--Kurt Vonnegut-"Writer in Residence" lectures on "Life Engineering."

January 28--Chryssa--"New Dimension in Light: Art in Neon"-7 p.m., Union Assembly Room.

Jon Slade-appearing with "The East Bound Mound," Union Ballroom, 9 p.m., a synthesis of music and drama.

--Vonnegut--lecture on the "Accidental Hero."

January 29-Black Poets Festival-League Snack Bar, 8 p.m.

--Vonnegut-lectures on "Mass Mediocrity."

January 30--Robin Kenyatta and the African Percussion Ensemble in the Michigan Union, 7:30 p.m.

--Lord Chamberlin Players-Angel Hall Foyer.

radical theatre

The first environmental experience event since the Living Theatre; comes to Detroit, as the Performance Group directed by Richard Scheckner, reproduces for a contemporary audience Euripedes' The Bacchaeas Dionysus In '69. The presentation will take place Saturday, January 25, at 8 p.m. at the former "See," 3129 Woodward near Seldon. There will only be one performance before the troupe heads back to New York. For ticket information call 831-1251.

lecture

"CHINA--TROUBLED ASIAN GIANT" is the subject of a lecture forum series presented by the Detroit Area Council on World Affairs. The series will be held in Lower DeRoy Auditorium at Wayne State University on Tuesday evenings from 7:30 to 10 p.m. beginning January 28. The cost for the series is \$12, with special group rates for students. For additional information, please call 961-4435.

theatre

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT THEATRE presents "By George," a collection of writings by George Bernard Shaw dramatized by Max Adrian. 8:30 p.m. in the U. of D. Student Union Ballroom. Tickets \$1 at the Performing Arts Box Office in the Student Union. For ticket information call 342-1000, ext. 339.

the draft

Up tight with the Draft? Frank Ford, a Detroit area draft counselor, will be available for draft counseling every Tuesday from 2-4 p.m. in Room 126 O.C.



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THE NIXON ASCENDANCY

AND THE STATE OF THE AMERICAN STATE

The State of the American State, Part I: Vietnam

By Mike Honey

In May of 1968, Undersecretary of Commerce Howard J. Samuels spoke to an audience in Hot Springs, La.: "We spend as much for chewing gum as for model cities. We spend as much on hair dye as for grants to urban mass transit. We spend as much on pet food as on food stamps for the poor. We spend more on tobacco than government at all levels spends on higher education. We spend \$300 million for costume jewelry and quarrel over \$10 million for the Teachers Corps."

What was he trying to tell us? America is insane.

"I raise my voice because the war is an atrocity. Napalm jelly gasoline is being used against whole villages without warning. Chemical warfare is employed for the purpose of destroying crops and livestock and to starve the population...The American government has suppressed the truth about the conduct of the war...that it is being conducted in a manner reminiscent of the Germans..." —Bertrand Russell New York Times, April, 1962

Why are we in Vietnam? Americans have seemingly been asking themselves that question every day for the last five years. It has come as a shock to many to witness the blood and material poured into a war 10,000 miles away from home for reasons of "national security", in a nation the size of Florida. For many, the original reasons set forth for fighting a gruesome war of genocide in which it is estimated over one million civilians have already been slaughtered were enough. It was accepted that we are doing what Dean Rusk and Lyndon Johnson stated in the beginning: defending our "national honor" against the "aggression of China," upholding our commitments to the Vietnamese, maintaining "freedom" in S. Vietnam. For others, it became apparent as the war escalated that no sane reason could be given for the butchering of American young men and Vietnamese people, neither of whom had ever seen each other before, much less committed "aggression" against each other; that our "national honor" was not being upheld by napalming Asian peasants, that our commitments indicated that if anything, we should stay OUT of Vietnamese affairs; that the Vietnamese are not now, nor have they ever been, "free".

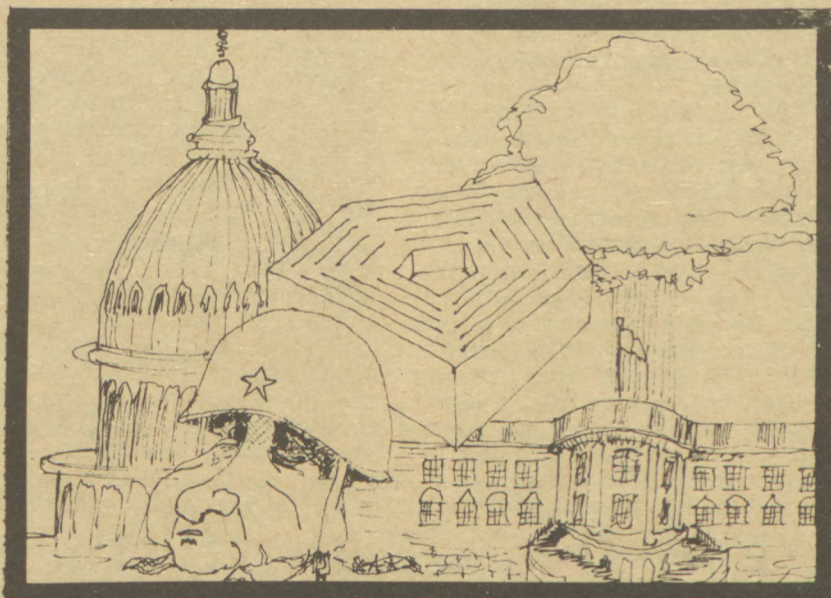
More facts of the matter came to light: it was revealed that the U.S. State Department had offered the French colonialists two atom bombs for use in Vietnam to "contain" Vietnamese revolutionaries; American money had financed close to 80% of the French effort to maintain colonialism; the American intervention after the French defeat was found to have led to the direct violation of the Geneva Accords; to top it all off, the American puppet dictator Nguyen Cao Ky stated to the London Sunday Times in 1965 that, "I have only one (hero)—Hitler. We need four or five Hitlers in Vietnam." The self-confidence of liberal Americans was shaken: the rhetoric the U.S. Government put forth did not coincide with the reality of its actions. The key question thus became, 'why are we REALLY

in Vietnam?'. The key answer came with the McCarthy campaign: we have "made a mistake."

That we have simply made a drastic mistake in Vietnam seems to be a theory held by most Americans in 1969—even by Richard M. Nixon.

"One of the world's richest areas is open to the winner in Indo-China...tin, rubber, key strategic raw materials are what the war is really about." —U.S. News & World Report, May 16, 1954.

If the United States has made a "mistake" in Vietnam, it is not, in other words, the blundering attempt of a beneficent nation to do good for the world. Perhaps we might better call it a "miscalculation"—an at-



tempt to do something which did not succeed. Americans have been loathe to label this attempt with its traditional name; they should not be. For the makers of American Foreign Policy are quite willing to state the REAL reason we are in Vietnam in blunt language—we have simply been listening to the rhetoric and not the substance of their rationale for "taking a stand" in Vietnam.

In a pamphlet titled, "the outlook for freedom", issued by the State Department in November, 1966, Dean Rusk tells us where American Foreign Policy is really at. He begins by stating, "Unlike the Communists, we do not try to impose our system on others. We don't even ask other nations to copy either our political or our economic institutions. But we have, nevertheless, some basic convictions about these matters, convictions rooted in experience."

Part II: The System: Corporate Capitalism *Cont. on Page 5*

"We can properly understand the struggle in Vietnam only if we recognize it for what it is—part of a vast and continuing struggle in which we have been engaged for more than two decades."

—George Ball, Under Secretary of State. The Issue in Vietnam, March, 1966

"...the whole world should adopt the American system. —President Harry S. Truman Speech at Baylor University, March 6, 1947.

Ever since Americans reached the West Coast of the North American Continent, they have been stretching out to grasp the resources of the world beyond the country's borders. Themselves the result of European expansion, the Americans seemed

"We believe in a government with the 'consent of the governed', in Jefferson's phrase. We believe that democracy, with its capacity for great variety of forms and institutions, is the type of government most consistent with the dignity of the individual and the rights of man, (here comes the punch line).

"And we believe in economic institutions based on private enterprise."

Right from the start of his pamphlet, Rusk raises some questions in our mind as to just what "democracy" means; is it the same thing as "private enterprise"? He goes on to answer that question in a section entitled, "Foreign Policy and the U.S. Economy":

"We in the State Department are deeply and constantly aware of the vital stake our foreign

policy has in the success of the American economy. Our economic strength is the backbone of our international position. Without a strong economy, we could not sustain the efforts which are necessary to preserve the security and to build the strength of the free world—our necessary Military Establishment, our relatively modest foreign aid programs, our overseas information program, our diplomacy. And, beyond that, the ability of the American system to provide an ever better living for all our people is a very important asset in the contest between freedom and regimentation."

"PROMOTION OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES IS ONE OF THE OLDEST OBJECTIVES OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY." (my emphasis)

In this case, "private enterprise becomes the economic system of the United States pit-

ted against the competition of the rest of the world. He goes on to finish outlining the objectives of American Foreign Policy, stating, "Among the constant objectives of our foreign policy are: ACCESS TO GOODS FROM ABROAD WHICH OUR ECONOMY NEEDS AND ENLARGEMENT OF FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS." (my emphasis)

That, in a nutshell, is a classic definition of economic imperialism. As if to clinch that definition, he states under a section entitled, "Working With The Business Community":

"In the Department of State we have been moving ahead with a number of new or intensified activities of particular interest to American business."

"1. For several years I have emphasized to all our ambassadors overseas the importance of maintaining friendly and helpful relations with the American business to expand our exports."

"2. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED AN OPEN DOOR FOR BUSINESSMEN WITH OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES. More and more businessmen are coming into the Department with their problems. We are delighted by this." (my emphasis added)

The American government has itself claimed that Vietnam is a crucial area of the world in which we must take a stand if the "American way of life" is to survive. According to past Undersecretary of State George Ball, "Our engagement in Vietnam is but one aspect of the world role we are playing. . . the issue being decided profoundly affects our fortunes and our future. . ." (The Issue In Viet-Nam, issued by the State Department, March, 1966). According to the definitions just offered by Dean Rusk, it would seem that "our fortunes and our future" are intimately tied up with the expansion of what he sees as a basic pillar of the "American way", American private enterprise. If we look at Vietnam in the light of the State Department's profound bluntness, we can see that it was not "mistake": according to their own statements, it was a calculated attempt to maintain the hegemony of American free enterprise over a vital center of raw materials, Southeast Asia.

Vietnam is the crucible of American Capitalism.

to be driven by the desire to exploit natural resources and expand their domain. Inconquering North America, they succeeded in raping the land to such an extent that, by 1920, only one-fifth of the country's natural forests remained uncut; (1) they succeeded in all but exterminating much of the wild life inhabiting the country; in destroying much of its resources, leaving "dust bowls" and eroded soil behind them, in committing genocide against the American Indian, the only American who could really claim to the land. Their apparently insatiable lust for greater material gain led to incredible feats of commercialism, and by 1909 1% of all business firms produced 44% of all the nation's business and owned 47%

of the national property. (2) By 1890, the value of the manufactured goods of the fledgling nation almost equalled the nation almost equalled the combined production of the United Kingdom, France and Germany, between the Civil War and World War I American manufacturing productivity multiplied twelve times over. (3) In this frenzied era of exploitation and growth, the Corporation was born.

By the 1890's, American could no longer be said to have a "free" enterprise system by any sensible use of the word. The economy was dominated by such giants as U.S. Steel, Standard Oil and American Telephone and Telegraph; more often than not, the economy was RUN by those interests. Not surprisingly,

The State of the State, Part II, Con't: Corporate Capitalism

America had begun to develop a consistent "foreign policy" towards the end of the 19th century. That policy was shaped by and for what had already become a Corporate Economy.

"We want our own markets for our manufactured and agricultural products; we want a foreign market for our surplus products, and in turn that will open our markets for those products which they produce and which we do not." —William McKinley, 1895.

By the beginning of the Twentieth Century, the desire for expansion of American commercial interests had become an era of mania of both the corporation and the governments. Having long ago passed thru the phase of cultural xenophobia known as the Manifest Destiny, the spirit of that phobia was revived by the American Government's pronouncement of the "Open Door Notes"—the history of which American historian, W.A. Williams has characterized as the "history of American foreign relations from 1900 to 1958".

Skirmishes and wars aimed at gaining commercial hegemony were subsequently engaged in Mexico, Cuba, Central America, Hawaii, China, Japan and Latin America. The flag was wrapped in the language of religious revivalism and the myth of White Anglo-Saxon superiority, with visions and grand rhetoric accompanying the government's settling of dispute upon dispute thru force of arms. It was not long before economic imperialism was looked upon in official government statements as the cornerstone of the American System, the dynamic upon which the health of the capitalist system rested. Witness Woodrow Wilson, in 1912: "If America is not to have free enterprise, then she can have freedom of no sort whatever."

The American "system" was well on the way to the high point it has presently reached in America by the beginning of the century. The "system" in essence, was the collusion of the government and the corporation

in attempting to further the growth of the American economy by furthering the expansion of "free enterprise" to other parts of the world. This collusion involved on one hand the regulation and rationalization of the public economy around what had become the central institution of the economy: the private corporation. On the other hand, it involved the support of the government for the corporation in its attempts to expand its influence abroad. The key factor in this "system" was the assumed unity of interests between the government and the corporation. That unity was assumed, however, for it appeared to the leaders of the country that the only way to keep the economy thriving was by the expansion of American commercial interest abroad.

This system meant that the government, in fact, was the servant of the corporation. This role was not objected to. Said Calvin Coolidge, "The business of America is business"; The

federal government justified its existence to him "only as it served business" (5). For the role of the corporation in the economy had become dominant, and the role of the government in underwriting the activities of American "free enterprise" a matter of historical fact. With the dynamic of American capitalism becoming economic imperialism, it was not surprising for Calvin Coolidge to state in 1928, "Our investments and trade relations are such that it is almost impossible to conceive of ANY CONFLICT ANYWHERE ON EARTH WHICH WOULD NOT EFFECT US INJURIOUSLY" (my emphasis). Pax Americana had begun.

Historically, Vietnam makes sense. We should "recognize it for what it is"; not a struggle involving decades, but a struggle which represents the economic process of the whole of the Twentieth Century, and the outcome of which may signify the victory or failure of the American system in the closing years of the century.

Part III: Development of the Military-Industrial Alliance

"Unless substantial economic offsets are provided to prevent this nation from being wholly dependent upon the war expenditures we will sooner or later come to the dilemma which requires either war or depression." —John L. Lewis, C.I.O., 1940

(7)

"It was the civilians who defined the world in military terms, not the military who usurped civilian powers." —William A. Williams, *The Tragedy of Am. Diplomacy*.

"In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist." —D.D. Eisenhower, Jan. 17, 1961.

The imperialist dynamic in the American State prior to World War II was a dynamic fostered and carried out by the corporation; if there was any tidy way to permanently cement that dynamic to the "public interest" it was by wedding the interests of the corporation to the interests of the military and the purpose of national "defense". And if there was ever an appropriate time to make such a wedding, it was World War II. Before the war, with the stock market crash and the depression, the status of the American economy, and thus of the corporation, was up for grabs. While Franklin Roosevelt was a thoroughgoing capitalist, it was apparent that even with his reforms, the American economy was in a state of flux and unhealth as the 1930's progressed, and it was in no way apparent that drastic changes in the economic structure could be avoided. An ideal means of avoiding such changes appeared on the horizon: World War II.

With the advent of America's entry into the war, the question of the New Deal was shoved aside; internal bickering between corporate interests and the government interest (which had for once been seen as not inseparable) ceased; war production, and the development of a war economy, began. The government was practically inundated with the leaders of the giant corporations, the "dollar-a-year men," who kept the economy and the war going. The patriotism of these men was seen by the American public as all-encompassing; and not surprisingly, the war became a profitable enterprise for the largest of the corporations.

Smaller businesses were ultimately driven of the market, and by mid-1941, 56 corporations held three-fourths of the total value of awarded government war contracts (8).

The exercise provided by World War II proved that a permanent war economy could solve the nation's economic woes. Despite New Deal reforms, the economy had floundered prior to putting the war economy in high gear. Plagued with instability, it had also not been able to take care of unemployment; as late as 1939, 17.2% of the labor force had been unemployed (9). It was not until war production had become a way of life that unemployment dropped to almost nothing and the economy took on its

pre-depression vigor. We have not had a real depression since.

The partnership between the interests of the military and the interests of the corporate elite was cemented in world war; the rationalization for continuing that alliance was found in the post-war era: anticommunism. With out that call to imminent danger, the continuance of a war economy after the war could never have been justified as anything less than crassly profit-motivated and not in the "national interest." The hysteria of the post-war years over communism, the incredibly aggressive militancy toward the Soviet Union, the Loyalty Act, the Smith Act, the McCarthy era, the for-

eign policy of "containment", then "brinkmanship" and the policy of "massive retaliation"—all have marked the rise of the Military-Industrial ascendance following the war. The extent to which the pre-war tradition of imperialism and the Open Door view of the world has been wedded to the rising tide of military influence in Americans. It is also perhaps not realized how well big Business has wielded the ideology of anti-communism for the sake of its own profit: the Military-Industrial Complex is here. The neo-fascist thinking of a military elite and an imperialist corporate elite has become the deciding factor in the inner circles of national power.

Part IV: Insanity (I)—The Warfare State

"Come you Masters of War, you that build the big guns;

"You that build the death planes, you that build all the bombs;

"You that hide behind walls, you that hide behind desks;

"I just want you to know I can see through your masks." —Bob Dylan, *Masters of War*

The Pentagon is the seat of the most powerful and influential military power in the world. In a book called *The Warfare State* (Collier Books, 1962), Fred Cook gives us some indication of just how powerful and far-reaching the might of the American "Defense" establishment is:

"Property owned by the Defense Department was valued in the Cordier Report several years ago at \$160 billion, by any yardstick of measurement the world's largest organization. Though Secretary McNamara has initiated a program of closing down some outmoded bases, the Pentagon still owns literally millions of acres of land. Its peak holdings COVERED MORE THAN 32 MILLION ACRES in the United States and 216 MILLION ACRES in foreign countries. This is an area larger than the combined states of Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont and New Hampshire. THE CROWNING SYMBOL OF MILITARY POWER IS THE VAST PENTAGON BUILDING, SO HUGE THAT THE CAPITOL, THE SEAT OF THE NATION'S GOVERNMENT, COULD BE SWALLOWED UP EASILY IN ANY ONE OF ITS FIVE PRINCIPLE SEGMENTS" (my emphasis added).

The vision of the Pentagon building literally swallowing up

the nation's Capitol is well-founded. Cook goes on to outline the mammoth amount of spending for "defense" purposes in the Kennedy budget—which, by today's military budget, is paltry (\$52.7 billion). Cook, using a chart taken from the New York Times, states that 77 CENTS OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR in the budget was spent for "past wars, the cold war and the preparations for wars of the future" (emphasis added). This, remember, was before the Vietnam war had hardly begun.

We can only gasp at some of the other statistics Cook points out:

"Military assets are THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS THE COMBINED ASSETS of United States Steel, American Telephone & Telegraph, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, General Motors and Standard Oil of New Jersey. THE PAID PERSONNEL OF DEFENSE IS TRIPLE THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF ALL THESE GREAT CORPORATIONS" (my emphasis).

"The two tremendous power complexes of our Warfare State—the military and Big Business—join in an inevitable meeting of minds over billions of dollars in contracts the one has to award and the other fulfill. Of the total military budget for the fiscal year, some \$21 billion was spent for the procurement of military goods and hardware (this is, remember, before Vietnam blossomed). One hundred top corporations carved up three-quarters of this enormous pie.

86.4 per cent of the \$21 billion in contracts was awarded WITHOUT COMPETITIVE BIDDING (my emphasis).

"The Hebart investigating committee of the House of Representatives found that more

than 1,400 retired officers from the rank of major up were employed by the top hundred corporations that feasted on three-quarters of the \$21 billion spent for procurement."

Military-Industrial Complex, anyone? There is more:

"The Defense Department alone employs 3.5 million persons. Its annual payroll is \$12 billion, more than twice that of the automobile industry. In addition, an estimated 4 million persons are employed directly in defense industries. THIS MEANS THAT A TOTAL OF SOME 7.5 MILLION AMERICANS DEPEND FOR THEIR JOBS DIRECTLY UPON THE MILITARY—ALMOST PRECISELY ONE-TENTH OF THE NATION'S ENTIRE LABOR FORCE (my emphasis).

"In some areas of especially heavy war plant employment, the percentage is far higher and percentage is far higher and dependence upon military spending is almost total. The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency... has revealed some startling figures. I found that in 1959 aircraft-missile production ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 82 PER CENT OF ALL MANUFACTURING JOBS in San Diego, 72 PER CENT in Wichita, 53 PER CENT in Seattle. Defense contracts alone accounted for from 20-30 per cent of all manufacturing employment in the states of Kansas, Washington, New Mexico, California and Connecticut. Alaska, Hawaii, Virginia and the District of Columbia got from 10-26 per cent of their income directly from Defense Department payrolls (my emphasis).

"Defense industries pour some \$5 billion annually into the state of California alone, and in Los Angeles, it has been estimated that FULLY HALF OF ALL

Part V: Insanity (II)--The Ruling Class, Power Elite



"I suggest we will perceive: that overriding both the common purposes and cross-purposes of business and government, there is a broader pattern—a 'consensus' if you will, where public and private interest come together, cooperate, interact and become the national interest."
—Fred J. Borch, President of General Electric speaking to the New York Economic Club, Nov. 1, 1964 (10)

PART 4 (CON'T)

jobs depend, either directly or indirectly, on the continuance of arms spending.

"IN THE NATION AS A WHOLE, AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE THAT BETWEEN ONE-QUARTER AND ONE-THIRD OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY HINGES UPON MILITARY SPENDING, and that, with further boosts in the military budget, (this was BEFORE Vietnam), this figure may reach a staggering 50 per cent." (emphasis added).

Part VI: Insanity (III)--The Nixon Election

"Adlai the appeaser...who got A Ph.D. from Dean Acheson College of Cowardly Containment."
"...Mr. Truman, Dean Acheson and other administration officials for political reasons covered up this Communist conspiracy and attempted to halt its exposure."
—Richard Nixon, campaign year 1952

"...the ability to get to the verge without getting into the war...If you are scared to go to the brink you are lost." —John Foster Dulles, announcing the policy of "brinkmanship" and "massive Retaliation", 1954

"Isn't it wonderful, finally to have a Secretary of State who isn't taken in by the Communists, who stands up to them?" —Richard Nixon, 1954

It is trivial to say that Richard Nixon cannot solve the problems America faces: he IS the problem. Ten years of history have gone by the boards, it is as if we have learned nothing from the last 20 years. For if any man in America is a perfect embodiment of what is driving us to the brick of total destruction, it is Richard Nixon. One of the most ardent of the anti-communists who gained political influence through benefit of national hysteria after World War II, he is also one of the most enthusiastic and hard line supporters of the American capitalist system, despite its concomitants of imperialism and racism. He is, in fact, one of the most consistent men in America: he believes in capitalism to the death, willing to support it through "brinkmanship," "massive retaliation," or the limited warfare of, for instance, Vietnam. He believes in "law and order" and preserving the American economy by any means necessary (as J. Edgar Hoover has said, "justice is incidental

"You fasten all the triggers, for the others to fire

"Then you sit back and watch, while the death count gets higher

"You hide in your mansion, while the young people's blood

"Flows out of their bodies and is buried in the mud."

—Bob Dylan, Masters of War

Part VI: Insanity, Part III--The Election of Richard Nixon

It takes no conspiratorial view of history to see that in the Twentieth Century American has developed what C. Wright Mills defined as a Power Elite, and what the New Left today defines the nature of the corporate capitalist system in America: a wedding of military, industrial, and political power which controls the nature and quality of life in America.

This upper strata of American society, brought together by its common commitment to the maintenance and the expansion of Corporate Capitalism and all fines as a Ruling Class. For it is simple fact the American economy has been taken over by the corporation; that the American government has been and still is running the country for the sake of the economic growth of those corporations, being able to jump from one position of power to another, from corporate executive to government spokesman. This Power Elite, which sees its own interest as the "Public interest", i.e., the growth of the private enterprise system,

that it presently entails (eg., imperialism, racism, militarism), controls the means of political control. Perhaps as frightening as any of these facts in this nuclear age is the fact that the last bastion of a democratic society, the means of dissemination of information, is also owned by the corporations. Of the 1500 daily newspapers published in America "96% are served by single-ownership monopolies" (11). Television and radio are dominated by large monopolies and the weekly news magazine market is dominated by Time, Newsweek, and U.S. News, which also control other media outlets. Said Nicholas Johnson, a member of the Federal Communications Commission in 1968, "I fear that we have already reached the point in this country where the media, our greatest check on any other accumulations of power, may themselves be beyond the reach of any other accumulations of power, may themselves be beyond the reach of any other institution." (12)

Yet it will be argued that as long as we have free elections, there can be no Ruling Elite in the United States. The reality of life in America, however, is that no one rises to power without money; that money can only be obtained thru cooperation with the men who control the system of corporate capitalism and its media, i.e., the managers of the corporations, their allies in the government, and their friends in the military. The individuals in these three groups have what they see as a common interest, and wielding the economic, military and political system of fur-

ther that interest, they have POWER. The power of that common interest is so great that it makes little difference whether you choose to see them as all originating from a common class background: by their present position in society, and under present conditions, they can only be defined as the Power Elite, the Ruling Class.

The insanity here is not that a Ruling Class has developed to such a staggering extent in America: given its corporate-imperialist bent, it is only the logical outcome of American capitalism. The insanity is that the people of this country have permitted this system of control to develop, and that most in fact in fact SUPPORT it! Given the incredible number of government statements telling it "like it is", one might think the people of America would rise up in anger against this "public" interest which defines itself in terms of exploitation and manipulation. The opposite has, especially since WW II, been the case: the vast majority of Americans have come to believe the pronouncements about the "public" interest, in spite of the wars which they have had to fight for the sake of corporate imperialism on the make, and in spite of the fact that the top 5% of the population gets 20% of the income, and the bottom 20% of the population gets 5% of the income (13). For in America, "freedom" is money; "rights" are power; "power" is, you guessed it, money.

to law and order"). He sees American "Private Enterprise" as the hallmark of the American way of life, and agrees with Calvin Coolidge's statement that the business of the government is business.

Richard Nixon, symbolically, is the perfect man to bring the American system to its inglorious end: he supports all of the contradictions between the theory of democracy--control by the people, and the reality of capitalism--Class Rule. His own past as an American Entrepreneur supports his claim to the American capitalist tradition. His appointments are the epitome of the military-industrial state: Melvin Laird, the new Secretary of Defense, has been a key supporter of militarization in America and has announced that his goal while in office will be making the U.S. "militarily superior" to Russia; David Packard, Nixon's Undersecretary of Defense, is co-owner and founder of one of the largest defense contracting firms in the country; John Mitchell, the new Attorney General, has recently announced that he is a proponent of wire-tapping in non-security cases;

the Nixon Ascendancy. A more vigorous and blunt supporter of the Capitalist system, and all that it presently entails in America could not have stumbled into the Presidential Suite of White House in the chaos presently described as the United States of America.

Walter Hickel, Nixon's Secretary of the Interior, has been intimately involved with the commercial exploitation of land resources, and states "A tree looking at a tree doesn't do anything"; the new Secretary of the Agriculture, J. Phil Campbell, is an ex-Democrat who turned Republican in protest over the seating of Julian Bond's biracial delegation to the Democratic Convention. We could go on, but what is the sense? Everyone knows who Richard Nixon is. It should be clear that the Military-Industrial Complex, its reason for existence --Corporate Capitalism; and the Ruling Class--the managers of the corporations who sacrifice money and time to run the government at the request of the Commander-In-Chief; are all well-represented, if not embodied, by The Nixon Ascendancy.

Part VII: Conclusion

"...I saw guns and sharp swords in the hands of young children..." —Bob Dylan, A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall

This nation is insane. If the reader has not yet discovered that as a conclusion of this long and tortuous polemic, then it probably won't help for me to add one more fact, but I will do so anyway. During World War II, at Fort Detrick, Maryland, Army chemists made a major breakthrough in their government-sponsored chemical biological warfare research: they managed to isolate a "botulism" so virulent that 500 grams of it--slightly more than a pound--was considered sufficient to wipe

out the world's population." Yet the government, in this year of 1969, is spending millions of dollars on continued chemical-biological warfare research--and children are starving to death in Mississippi. In 1967, the Pentagon listed 52 Universities doing CBW research; at the University of Maryland, a MEDICAL SCHOOL, the Army has been contracting for \$600,000 worth of CBW experimentation yearly. In 1966, John Hopkins University contracted for \$50 million worth of Pentagon research. Said a spokesman for the school, "government contracts represent a big part of our research efforts--it's a way of life". (14)

Cont. on Page 8



Conclusion-- A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall

America is an insane asylum in which all but the madmen are locked up. It is a penitentiary in which the criminals are looked up to as national heroes. It is a backwash of atrocities, a gilded cage lined with velvet, where small children starve in the midst of abundance, where old people rot in high rise apartment buildings, where middle-class youth speed down four-lane highways choking on his own affluence, and a black man, a colored man, laying beneath him, bleeding and puking up his empty insides.

Yet a vision persists. A good segment of the American people have not forgotten the rhetoric and the image of a country "of, by and for" the people, where everyman is equal and not tyrant-man nor system--prevails; a country which provides and optimun environment for the human potential of all men. What will become of such a vision, in such a nation, in such a nation as this? We can no more predict that than we can predict the future of the American State, a state presently manifesting its own sickness, through its violence abroad and violence directed at its own people. We can perhaps state this much accurately: if Vietnam is the crucible of American Imperialism, and likewise the test of whether or not the Capitalist system of the United States will survive; then America is the crucible for the vision of peaceful, loving world,

the test of whether truly human ideals can exist when given a chance by environment.

The test of the vision is now. If the humanist-socialist vision cannot become thus reality in the midst of the most fertile environment for man the world has ever seen, then the prospects for the continuance of man are bleak. The call is to revolution: resistance to and the gaining of independence from insane and exploitative social, political, and economic relationships. This is by no means apocalyptic vision. It is reality. Either America will dismantle the structures which are suffocating much of the world's people, as well as its own--or America will drive itself to its own destruction via nuclear holocaust. Neither the end nor the rebirth of the American State can be proved to be imminent. Whatever is to happen, it will take time--will probably even survive the Nixon Administration. But the time to make the break with the present American system is now. Choose your own means. Revolution takes many forms, some peaceful, some not; some material, some spiritual. You need not go buy a gun to begin. What is important is that YOU AND I DO BEGIN. When has there been more need that now; when has there been more absolute necessity than now, for a radical change, a revolutionary change?

The struggle has already begun: Vietnam has come home to roost in the United States of America. There is no way to end the struggle but to resolve it, and to resolve it will take years of blood, rivers of tears. Yet there is no way out of the dilemma--our history has brought us to this. A "hard rain" is going to fall on America.

The time for revolt is now. The reason? Because, as Bob Dylan once said, there's a "high-way of diamonds with nobody on it".

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Student Life Kept Doors Closed

The Commission on Student Life approved a proposal to allow students to keep their doors closed during open house. Dean Dutton hopes that the Board of Trustees will be able to rule on the proposal at its next meeting.

The plan is for a six week trial of the new policy with a thorough review of its effects at the end of that period. Procedures are also being instituted to deal with violations of University rules during open houses. The Commission includes in the proposal a statement that said, "We agree that the University should not condone indecent, lewd, or obscene behavior; nor permit cohabitation or sexual intercourse on its premises."

The Commission also adopted a policy on non-discrimination for campus organizations after two months of debate. The policy states that recognition will not be given to any group which discriminates invidiously against any person.

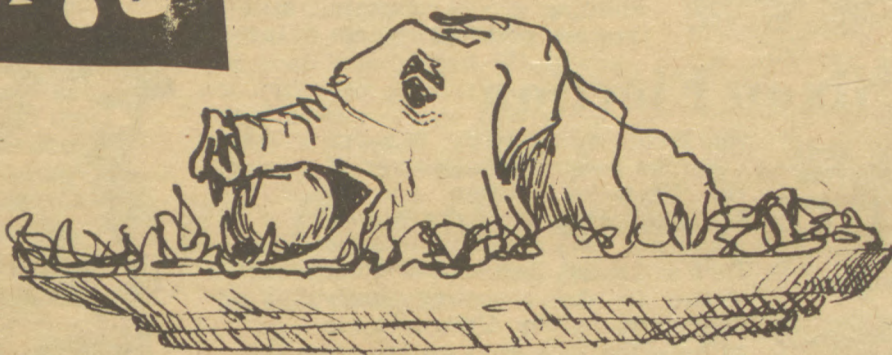
Theatre Needs OU Coeds

Four of OU's loveliest coeds are needed for the forthcoming Meadow Brook Theatre production of AMPHITRYON '38 which will open a five-week run at Wilson Hall March 13.

Candidates who would enjoy performing with the John Fernald Company of the Meadow Brook Theatre in AMPHITRYON '38 should be between 5'6" and 5'9" tall with a good figure. Girls who want to audition for the four available roles should keep in mind that they would be needed for six evening and two matinee performances each week during the run of the play although they would not be asked to remain beyond the second act of each performance.

No previous acting experience is necessary and a small salary will be paid for each performance. For further information please call the Meadow Brook Theatre Public Relations Department at extension 2048 or 2049.

ARTS



Norman Mailer: Reporter as Participant

By Davis Catton

Norman Mailer's two recent books are both illuminating and lasting works, all the more remarkable because they were both written within a single year. The Armies of the Night covers Mailer's participation in the October '67 march on the Pentagon, participation which begins, in reluctance--he went almost as a favor to an old friend--and ends with enlightenment and involvement. This book was finished and scarcely published when he was off to cover the Republican and Democratic national conventions. Out of those experiences came Miami and the Siege of Chicago.

Armies opens with a newsclipping from Time describing Mailer's bourbon-fueled antics at a bail-raising party prior to the March. "Now," says Mailer, "we may leave Time in order to find out what happened." What happens throughout both books is that Mailer's "swiss cheese" brain encounters, observes, participates and muddles through two of the more significant political upheavals of our decade. Then the brain sits down and writes about what it saw and did--emotion recollected in tranquillity, as

Wordsworth would say. Always referring to himself in the third person, Mailer marches the glorious parade of his egomania through two volumes of brilliant, trumpeting prose, and, as sometimes happens in literature, we are allowed to watch a writer doing his thing, doing it damn well, and knowing he's doing damn well.

The prose, as I said, is brilliant. He writes in long convoluted sentences--a practice that almost constitutes an American prose style--coming out of Melville, through Faulkner, and now to Mailer. At times this style of accretion produces passages of a deep Miltonic purple. In Chicago's Lincoln Park he listens to the wail and thunder of a sentence which transcends mere description and becomes a germinal aesthetic of rock:

"There was the sound of mountains crashing this

holocaust of the decibels, hearts bursting, literally bursting, as if this were the sound of death by explosion within, the drums of physiological climax when the mind was blown, and forces of the future, powerful, characterless, as insane and scalding as waves of lava, came flushing through the urn of all acquired culture and sent the brain like a foundered carcass smashing down a rapids, revolving through a world of demons, pool of uproar, discords vibration, electro-mechanical climax of the age..."

Then there is the chapter in which he sets the scene in Chicago through the blood and stench of the stockyards as the death-city of the dreams of American youth--a chapter which will make Chicago Mailer's city the way Dublin is Joyce's.

It would not indeed be exaggeration to say that it was Mailer's year.

As of Tuesday Jan. 21, all full-time Oakland students are welcome to attend Tuesday evening performances of the Meadowbrook Theatre through the end of the current season for the individual ticket price of \$1.00. The only requirement for purchasing a ticket for Tuesday performances will be the presentation of your ID card. Limit: one ticket per play.



David Einstein, a graduate of Oakland, is currently showing his paintings at the AAA Gallery. The show, called "Outer Limits," features works done by Einstein in oils, acrylics and watercolors. "Outer Limits" will be at the AAA Gallery 2805 Grandriver off the Lodge Freeway, until Feb. 12.

Collegium Musicum Presents Concert

The Collegium Musicum of Oakland University will present a concert of Renaissance and Baroque music on Tuesday, Jan. 28 at 8:15 p.m. in 159 NFH. The program includes an ensemble of voices, directed by Kenneth Banes; guitar soloist from Royal Oak, Jack Pitt; and the Renaissance Wind Band. After the concert Renaissance court dances will be taught by Rich Bishop, accompanied by the Wind Band. The concert is sponsored by the Oakland University Music Department, and Admission is free.

State Senate To Investigate Student Disorders

As was pointed out in last week's Observer, 18 State Senators have co-sponsored a resolution calling for a special committee to investigate student activities and disorders at Michigan's state-supported universities.

The resolution has now been referred to the Senate Business Committee where it is expected to meet with little opposition.

The complete text of the resolution is now available and is as follows:

Senate Resolution No. 8

A resolution creating a special committee to study student activity and disorders on the university campuses.

Whereas, the Michigan Legislature annually appropriates millions of dollars for the support of the state institutions of higher learning; and

Whereas, It is imperative that the atmosphere on the campuses be conducive to the learning process, and that it not be disrupted through illegal or disorderly student activities;

Resolved, That the members of the committee shall

serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of official duties, to be paid from the appropriation to the Senate, not to exceed \$10,000.00.

Resolved, That the committee may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and examine the books and records of any person, partnership, association or corporation, public or private, involved in a matter properly before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may employ such consultants, aides and assistants as it deems necessary to conduct its study; the committee may call upon the Legislative Service Bureau, subject to approval of the Legislative Council, for such services and assistance as it deems necessary and may request information and assistance from state departments and agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may employ such consultants, aides and assistants as it deems necessary to conduct its study; the committee may call upon the Legislative Service Bureau, subject to approval of the Legislative Council, for such services and assistance as it deems necessary and may request information and assistance from state departments and agencies; and be it further

Burdick and Hough Begin Sabbaticals

Robin Hough, Chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration, and Harvey Burdick, Chairman of the Department of Psychology, have begun their sabbaticals. Both professors first came to Oakland University in 1962 and have headed their respective departments for four years.

Professionally, Mr. Burdick will use his sabbatical to work on three projects. First, he will complete research on a program of studies that will be published this month. Secondly, he is designing a set of readings for the Social Psychology course. These readings will be published in book form. Finally, Mr. Burdick is at work on a new type of textbook. This book will present several case studies in psychology that will not conclude with a professional explanation. This type of book will permit students to face the challenge of diagnosis as it exists for psychologists in real life situations.

Burdick returns in September.

Mr. Hough was found on campus late Friday after-

noon working on a study of responses of the household in labor firms. During an interview with him, The Observer learned that this is just one of the three projects that he will be

completing during his sabbatical. Hough is also working on a model of cognition in classroom and consumer demand, and on a study of decision-making in international non-ferrous metals firms.

MSU Proposals Refused

The MSU (OU) Board of Trustees decided last week not to consider two proposals on open house policies and elimination of freshman women's hours.

The open house policy, presented by the Men's Halls Association, would give individual dorms the power to set their own open house policies. The Women's Inter-Residence Council sponsored the proposal to eliminate freshman women's hours.

The Board gave two reasons for refusing to consider the proposals--they were submitted too late to get on the agenda and did not go through proper channels. The proper channels refer to Milton B. Dickerson, Vice-President for Student Affairs, who rejected the proposals in part. The proposals must now go back to the MHA, WIC, and the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, to work out a compromise. The eventual decision of the Board could affect the course of events here at Oakland.

At the University of Michigan the Regents voted to end the requirement stipulating that Sophomore women and all freshmen must live in dormitories. New students will, however, be encouraged to live in the dorms and will need parental permission to live off campus.

The University of Michigan Regents have approved a proposal to allow the editors of the Michigan Daily to choose their own successors. Formerly editors were selected by a board in control of student publications.

10th Anniversary Planned

Chancellor Varner has appointed a committee which is meeting to plan events for the celebration of Oakland's 10th anniversary. The celebration will begin Sept. 17 and probably last through the fall semester. Possible events being discussed include an alumni reunion, big-name entertainment and a symposium conducted by the various departments.

Members of the committee are Troy Crowder, chairman; David DeChiera, James McKay, Mondeve McNeill, Clare McVety Richard Moore, Christine Hamill, Robert White, David Lewis, Mary Schultz, Charles Adams, Rinehart Bright, and Elizabeth Gossett. Anyone having suggestions is urged to contact one of the committee members.

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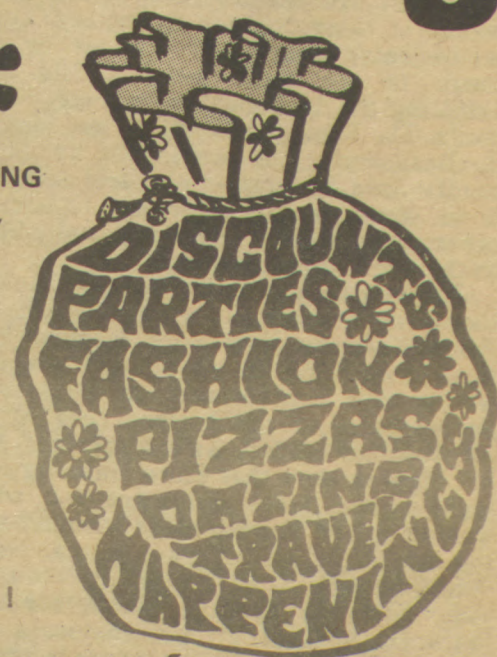
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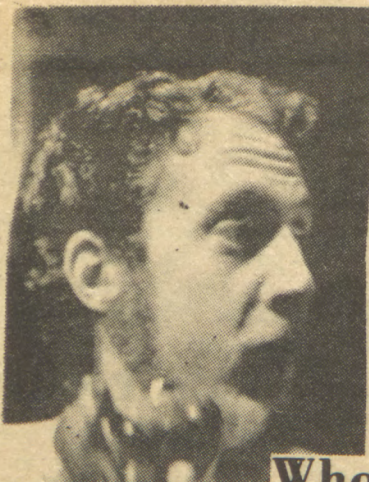
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Immorality?



Who Rules OU?

Editorial page

"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."

By David Black

One thing should be clear after the University Senate's 26-4 vote against adding the name Lee Elbinger to the list of graduating seniors (see news-story page 3) and that is that there has been enough said about Oakland's nude poet. The attempt to bypass the complicated set of procedures that the administration refers to as "due process" and award Lee his diploma by a vote of the Senate has failed. At this point there is only one thing left to do: sit back and wait for the Student Conduct Committee to reach some kind of decision and then work on the basis of that ruling to get Lee his diploma. So the case of Lee Elbinger is closed, for a while at least.

But Lee Elbinger is not the only one who has been "on trial" during the past few weeks. The University has also been put to the test, and the University has failed miserably. At the last Senate meeting a very significant fact came to light: no one knows just who wrote the rules that the Student Handbook says every student must follow. Those faculty "liberals" who voted against Lee's graduation because they felt that his case must have a full hearing and all rules of "due process" must be followed argued that they were acting in the true democratic tradition. Yet the facade of democratic due process falls by the wayside when it is realized that the rule that Lee is charged with breaking was made in the most arbitrary manner, was never approved by any representative group, and is backed by the authority of only one man--the Chancellor. I challenge any member of the University community who has been screaming "due process" for the past month to explain the logic of using a democratic procedure to enforce an undemocratic, arbitrary, and authoritarian set of regulations.

Lee Elbinger, with the help of 26 voting members of the University Senate, has served an important educational function: the students of Oakland have had it clearly demonstrated to them that their University--no matter how liberal it claims to be--is not being run in their own best interests. The University has yielded to outside pressures and sacrificed, at least temporarily, Lee Elbinger's diploma.

Special Protection for Women?

Martha Allen

Women are becoming more and more aware of their position in society. Again it is being questioned whether or not there is something more to life than fulfilling the biological role. Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* and Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* are being avidly read by women who feel that they have something to contribute to society other than simply marrying and adding to the world's population.

The working woman doesn't have it too easy, though. In *Notes: From the First Year* by New York Radical Women, June 1968, it is pointed out that women are concentrated in the service occupations, at the bottom rung of the employment ladder. As for earnings, latest figures show that white males are the highest paid, black males are next, white women follow leaving black women earning the least. The average woman earns approximately \$2,827, annually--a little over half the average man's earnings (\$4,466). 95% of all professionals are still male. Women must concern themselves with the questions that arise concerning their lives.

Working women have a decision to make on the ruling of Judge George Martin who has stated that to have women's overtime hours limited, they must prove that Michigan working women have been injured by working without overtime restrictions.

Women in favor of the restrictions argue that as long as women don't have in actuality all the opportunities of men in the working world, they must have some protection from exploitation. As attorney Mrs. Marijana Relich points out: "The reality is that time on the job is about half a woman's real workday. My clients don't get help with the housework and baby care from their husbands... Until equality is something more than theory, women need protection." Myra Wolfgang, secretary-treasurer of Local 705 and a member of the Governor's Commission,

feels similarly. Women, she notes, "are in no position to fight for themselves. The majority are not represented by labor unions and are not covered by the Fair Labor Standards."

A National leader in gaining women full work equality, Congresswoman Martha Griffiths, speaks against women's protection: "Why can't a woman be allowed to make up her own mind? Must a woman be regulated? What we're doing against getting better jobs."

What is needed is not special legislation but legislation to limit both men and women, with any overtime, to be on a voluntary basis--not scheduled compulsory overtime, as used by auto industries during peak production. But it is difficult to strive for equality of the sexes when "sacred roles" are placed on men and women. Society pressures women into her biological role, which is polite way of saying she is here to make babies and that she is here to keep a house for some man. The Jan. 19, *Detroit Free Press* mentioned a national commentator who "Said recently that women are the only minority group for whom biology determines the nature of the work they shall do their entire lives." He stated: "By virtue of the fact that they possess a uterus, they are to function primarily as domestics. When they choose a profession or career, it always is assumed to be in addition to their primary function, which remains the care of home and family."

Carl Westman, deputy director of the Mayor's Commission for Human Resources Development pointed out in an article in the *Detroit Free Press* that: "in Detroit, at least half of the hardcore unemployed are women. WOMEN ARE NOT AMONG THE UNHIRABLE BECAUSE THEY SUFFER FROM A SOCIAL OR EMOTIONAL DISABILITY, THEY ARE UNHIRABLE BECAUSE THEY ARE WOMEN. WOMEN ARE THE MINORITY GROUP WHICH, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, IS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST THE MOST IN CURRENT SOCIETY."

Job Opportunities

Women's

Liberation

Male

Emancipation

Mary Mattis

This past Monday A.W.S. sponsored a lecture by Sylvia Wayne, reporter for Channel 2 News. And although this columnist does not support A.W.S. in any way, I was interested to hear what Miss Wayne had to say about job opportunities for women. When questioned about sexual discrimination, Miss Wayne seemed to be saying that a lot of the struggle was over for women that getting many jobs formerly closed to women was not difficult; however, what happens after that is entirely up the individual woman. She explained that when she came to her present job as a reporter they began assigning her to weddings and social events. She found it necessary to set her foot down and refuse such assignments, firmly explaining that she was not concerned with "women's events", but was hired as a reporter, like any other reporter in the Department and expected to do the same kind of work. She concluded that much of the struggle for women's equality in job opportunity was over and that what remained for women was to stand firm on their rights once they obtained any job, refusing to be assigned either twice the work or half the work or men around them doing the same job.

I can only conclude that Miss Wayne is lucky in her own fortune and naive to the misfortunes of most of the women in this society. In the area of job opportunity example after example can be cited to demonstrate the opposite of what Miss Wayne was saying. Just this past week eleven jockeys at Churchill Downs made the national news when they were fined \$100 apiece for refusing to ride in a race where one of the participating jockeys was a young woman. This is one newsworthy incident that represents probably thousands of such occurrences each day in all areas of employment.

What men don't seem to realize, obviously, is that when we are talking about WOMEN'S LIBERATION we are also talking about MALE EMANCIPATION. This phrase was coined in a report presented to the United Nations in 1968 by the Swedish government. The term defines the right of a husband to remain at home while the children are small in cases where it is found more appropriate for the mother to work. The report claims the proposal is supported by recent psychological research which indicates that the male identity of young boys may become uncertain in a one-sided mother-dominated environment. The report also states that the view that women ought to be economically supported by marriage must be refuted, as this view is a direct obstacle to the economic independence of women and their ability to compete on equal terms in the labor market.

This opens up a whole new world where men and women do what they really want to do, not because it is a role that was assigned to them biologically but because they have made a free choice. If a man digs children he can stay home and take care of them. His wife who might even be able to make more money if sexual discrimination was eliminated, could do her thing. So you're a man and you say "but I don't dig the idea of taking care of kids", so work it out with your wife. If she says, "I don't dig the idea either" then you have a problem. BECAUSE THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULD EXPECT A WOMAN WHO HAS THE SAME EDUCATION AND POTENTIAL AS YOU TO DIG BEING A BABYSITTER. But just think of all those men through the centuries who wanted nothing more than to stay at home, and those women who climbed the walls everyday trying to get out. WOMEN'S LIBERATION AND MALE EMANCIPATION. It's the beginning of a New Era!

THE OBSERVER

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Former Assembly Member Attacks Student Handbook

Oakland Letter to Dean Matthews:

Because I have withdrawn from the University, I regret I must resign my position as a member of the student delegation of the Assembly of the College of Arts and Sciences. I would like to take this opportunity to comment on a timely and I believe important issue, one which the Assembly should consider immediately; the suspension by the Dean of Students of the awarding of a Bachelor's Degree to Mr. Lee Elbinger.

I am upset that the basis for the case against Mr. Elbinger is the Student Handbook, a publication which is a melange of advice, propaganda, and "general expectations." It seems that the Handbook is being used as an ultimate criterion ala the U.S. Constitution. Experience has taught us to view the products of the Publications Department with a grain of salt. One need only compare the official catalogues of the past few years to note an apparent change in the philosophy of the University. Just as the catalogue should not be taken to represent literally the "official doctrine of the University," which varies among individual administrators, so, too, the Student Handbook should not be seen as an ultimate authority. The Student Handbook Committee may well not have made the carefully considered distinctions in terms so necessary to the prosecution of the case against Mr. Elbinger.

Should one examine the language of the Handbook, he will be struck by the ambiguity of such phrases

as "(attainment of) high standards of academic and personal development," "(exercise of) self-discipline and control . . . good judgement," and "conduct . . . in a manner compatible with the educational objectives and requirements of the University." Now, all of these terms are in need of firm definitions before one attempts to employ them in a hearing. However, I would like to call your attention, Dean Matthews, and the attention of the Assembly to the last of these phrases. We all know what the "educational . . . requirements of the University" are; they are explicitly laid out (It is worthwhile to note that Mr. Elbinger has met all these requirements.) I am particularly concerned, as we all should be, with the "educational . . . objectives of the University." These are in great need of clarification immediately, before Mr. Elbinger's hearing comes up; because it is quite conceivable that these may conflict with other related standards, viz., "customary limits of propriety and the laws of the community." Mr. Elbinger's case manifests the primary concern of the Assembly, and of the University: what are the limits of academic freedom? The answer to this question is essential to Mr. Elbinger's case; it must be answered now.

The "degree of academic freedom" seems to me to be the extent to which members of the academic community permit themselves to go in pursuit of their own and each other's educational objectives. Educational objectives are teaching and learning.

There are a variety of ways to make an educational point, some more affective than others. There may be times when some excel by virtue of their shock value alone. Here we come to Mr. Elbinger's case.

Mr. Elbinger is a student, but he is also a teacher. All of the University's faculty are students, in the same primary way as are members of the student body. It is less easy to find members of the student body who have material and a method for the instruction of others. In this Mr. Elbinger is a rare bird. He believes that he has something to teach, and those of us who know him agree that he does; that subject is personal enlightenment. Mr. Elbinger feels that it is possible for each person to transcend his ordinary image of the works and see things through gogy in the East, the Zen master, who will not hesitate to use whatever means are necessary to carry his student to the goal, including throwing the student into utter perplexity, and even severing a finger or blinding him. Such bizarre methods of breaking conceptual barriers are not unknown to the Western World, and they are even practiced to a lesser extent, in already, Oakland's Charter College program, where students are placed in unusual social situations ala Esalen to expand their emotional horizon-emotional nevertheless.

So we see that Oakland is already on the way to acknowledging that education is more than a mere transmission of information. However, the Student Handbook

would have us believe that "reasoned discussion and dialogue" is the only acceptable educational methodology. It is imperative that Oakland University, which has always portrayed itself as iconoclastic, now be prepared to affirm the value of non-traditional methods of instruction. "An optimum environment for learning" is an environment where educational opportunities equal a student's potential for growth. We should

come to basic agreements now about what exactly constitutes "growth".

I respectfully request that you communicate these thoughts to the Assembly. I further urge that the Assembly adopt a resolution requesting the Dean of Students to lift the suspension of Mr. Elbinger's degree. The University should first define terms, then determine fines.

Sincerely,
Stuart J. Goldberg

LETTERS

To the editor:

Once again, a genuine lack of interest for learning and understanding of present social conditions was demonstrated by Oakland University students. Unable to attend class, the conscientious professor sent a tape recording to serve as a substitute lecture. Unofficially supervised, the students (and I use the term loosely) obviously felt little responsibility to listen and perhaps learn. Unfortunately, those sociology students preoccupied with letter writing and gossiping, neither heard nor cared about the subject of the tape . . . Black History Through Songs.

I find it extremely difficult to comprehend that a classroom of approximately three hundred students between the ages of 17 and 22 did not find it absolutely crucial to listen diligently in an effort to try and understand the present white problem in America. If we as students are not going to listen and attempt to make this a decent society to live in, who will?

Jill Zarchin 23494

Letter on Status of Women

An Open Letter to Mary Mattis!

What good does it do a girl to major in a "man's" field, if she can't get a job? Cadillac told me flatly they weren't hiring women; others were more discreet but the message was the same. One recent woman graduate of Oakland, an econ major, finally found a job with one of our local retailers--selling dresses. Of course, she didn't have to take it. She was offered a job checking out at the A & P.

I believe that it is hopeless to expect any change, at least in our lifetime. Nevertheless, I am with you. I would like to see women lecturers who might help us create a new model of womanhood (please don't bring us governors' wives or anyone else whose main distinction is having slept with some famous man). Business and professional women might be encouraged to advise and assist in placement activities.

Those who have freed themselves from an ingrained sense of propriety might dance around a bonfire fed with the symbols of our Thinghood: false eyelashes, fingernails, bras.

These are only attention-getters and thought-provokers, however. The only real help must come from the men who, through no real faults except those of ignorance and thoughtlessness, find themselves cast as persecutors. The world of men can give us a wide variety of relationships which are not sexually motivated. If they do not do this, they can very effectively keep us "in our places." For our part, we can try to rise above the typical narcissistic preoccupation with ourselves and commit ourselves to the broader field of human rights.

Jan Burgess #12063

COMMENT ON NEW OBSERVER

Dear Mr. Editor:

Your long, long statement of January 17, 1969 seems to say:

"1. There isn't much news on this campus (what little there is, we editors print accurately); therefore

"2. To flesh out the paper and make it interesting we have to print lots of IDEAS; but

"3. We don't have to sanction all ideas by printing them in the paper; so

"4. We just print our own ideas; and

"5. Some of our ideas are that almost everyone else in the United States is insane."

Very Interesting.

Nihil Nemo, Rochester, Michigan

Student Urges Boycott of Classes

To the Editor:

I was amazed to learn that only two faculty senators and two student senators had the courage to vote in favor of the amendment to add the name of Lee Elbinger to the graduation list.

There can be no doubt that a student having completed all the stated requirements of the university is entitled to his degree.

I therefore urge a total boycott of the classes of all faculty members who voted against the amendment.

11257

Professor Comments on Elbinger Issue

To the Editor:

First of all, congratulations on your last two issues--the high camp of the pre-exam issue and the thorough, searching character of the Elbinger issue. I was particularly impressed by the editorial on Elbinger, which raises embarrassing questions for the university which need to be faced. But to say as much is not to say I agree.

Over the years we've all had so much sardonic fun over the evolution of Mr. Hoopes' "sharp, abrasive edges" into a slogan that I think we've lost touch with its context and intent, and that becomes very important in Lee's case. The crucial point is that a sharp, abrasive edge isn't good for itself alone, but for what you can cut with it. And all the tumult and shouting in Lee's case brought very little significant change in his world.

I take nothing away from his ability. He could, if he wished, have stood even higher on the honors list than he did. But his greatest accomplishment here was his quietest and most individual--the semester in which he and Dick Kaley, off by themselves in New Orleans, showed that they each had the integrity, self-discipline, and intelligence to produce excellent work, action as their won hardest masters. But Lee's talk to students, after he came back, was a fairly dull travelog. Whatever excitement it produced came from the basic idea, not his presentation.

Over the last few years, by one means or another, Lee felt that he had been working his way toward enlightenment. But he seemed to feel that it could often come as easily as dropping a pill or, as he once put it, "a spiritual zap" from a guru. But when you tear through that way, prematurely and without preparation, into a glimpse of the ground of being--your own and the world's--I sus-

pect you are left with only two alternatives: either an impotent rejection of the world as a veil of illusion, or a decision to play arrogant but small games with what you know.

Lee's nude lecture was preceded (several minutes earlier) by his presentation on India and Yeats. It told me very little about India and nothing about Yeats; it wasn't esthetically impressive, either. By that time it was already apparent that the emperor's new intellectual clothes weren't there. What followed was anticlimax, and less embarrassing. A real coming to grips with Yeats on freedom might be exciting, but we already knew we weren't going to get that. It would have required hard work. In addition to talent and Enlightenment.

There are many likeable things about Lee: he's bright, he has many insights into people, and he sees through a lot of shams. I hope he will find what he's after in India, and that it will find what of shams. I hope he will find what he's after in India, and that it will still seem good to him. My differences with him may be best summed up in our reactions to Kubrick's 2001. What I saw: Mankind, beckoned by a profound urge both within and beyond it, builds its way to Jupiter on a bridge of technology which, though frequently irrelevant or even inimical, is necessary to the next great evolutionary step. What Lee saw: The technologists, stupidly unaware of the impending millennium, shoot off a crew to Jupiter in their toys while back home, in the year 2000, the whole world attains spiritual enlightenment, leaving the last surviving astronaut to be the last to make it, in 2001.

There you have it. Human effort and knowledge count in the scheme of things--or they don't. Take your choice.

Donald C. Hildum

Cagers Look Good

Earn Weekend Split

By STEVE GAYNOR

Oakland Basketball team has never looked better. In splitting the weekend's two games they looked good in both against two tough teams.

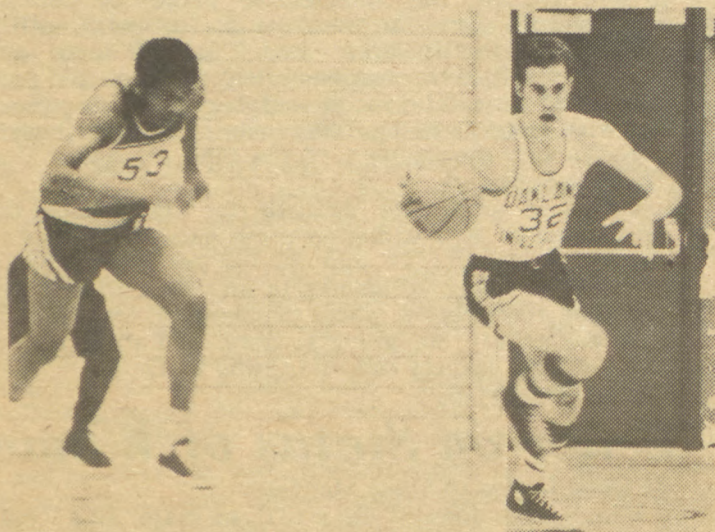
The 88-75 score was not indicative of the closeness of the contest. Oakland was in the lead with only eight minutes to play. Ferris tied it 64-64 and was never headed.

Tom Allan played the best game this reporter has ever seen him play. The first half saw him pull in many key rebounds and hit his patent jump shot.

Saturday night was a real close one as OU topped Hillsdale 77-74. John Eley played his best game of the year counting 19 points with Allan adding 18. It was a close game throughout as OU barely held on to their lead.

Coach Eugene Boldon says that he wants to work on ballhandling and defense. When OU is up by a few points with only minutes to play, it is important to be able to control the game. Coach Boldon says that prospects for a winning season look good and the players want the victories badly.

Tonight's home game against Lake Superior State promises to be another exciting contest. Tip-off time is 8:00 p.m.



GORDIE TEBO STEALS THE BALL FROM FERRIS' CUNNINGHAM



Jack Parker shows off his diving form in a meet against Buffalo State last Friday. Oakland went on to take the contest, 67-46. The Swim team will be in action again both tonight and tomorrow.

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Royal Ultronic Electric Typewriter; Ducati 125 cc cycle, needs some work-- must sell, Best Offer. MacThomas 609 V.W., ext 2789.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Having trouble in French? Call ext. 2496 for tutoring by a native speaker of French. Ask for Nicole.

Happy Birthday, Barry! Rosie

Congratulations, Harry! 10-0 over Mark Dailey, 1-15-69. THE BOYS!

Lost: Notebook, brown spiral, filled with mimeograph sheets, Faulkner incoherencies and Renaissance Art. Please return to Laurel Sharp. Call 693-8736.

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

COMMUTERS:

Have you given any thought to these recently?

Have you thought about what you can do about them?

The high cost of parking at OU
Public Safety.

Fighting for a parking space.

Overnight dorm space.

Not enough lounges.

No place to sleep, except in class.

The food in the grill.

Locker facilities.

Study space.

Possible improvements in your curriculum.

How Oakland should try to grow.

The number of commuters.

Senator Huber.

Come to the Gold Room this Monday, the 27th, at noon.
Chancellor Varner will participate in a discussion with Commuters