



10 Years at OU - Varner Interviewed

OBSERVER: You have been the Chancellor of Oakland for 10 years now; you have seen OU grow from a small college to a University; do you feel that the atmosphere for creative learning at Oakland has improved or deteriorated over these years? VARNER: Actually, we are in our tenth year; it will be ten years next July 1. And, as the "younger generation" may not realize, Oakland's first class of 570 freshmen had a sizeable proportion of "marginal students." I would not want this to be a generalized statement, because we did have some very bright students. We had a strange mixture that year: we had bright students attracted here by the excitement of the curriculum; we had a larger block of students who were attracted here because it was convenient and inexpensive. These were students who were not quite sure they wanted to go to college, but had little to lose by coming here, since it was close-by, and

they could live at home.

If you want to compare 1968 with 1959, there isn't any question in my mind: The environment for learning and creative development is much better in 1968 than it was in 1959. We have a much more diverse faculty, we have a better library (although it isn't good enough). We have a more diverse curriculum; we have a much wider range of student interest within the student body. I am personally convinced that Oakland, in 1968, is a much more productive learning center than it was when it first opened in 1959.

ORIGINAL PLANS ADHERED TO
OBSERVER: Ten years ago, when the University was first conceived, some of the nation's top educators met at the Meadow Brook Seminars on Higher Education to plan Oakland's unique future. Some of their recommendations were to not compartmentalize education by creating academic departments and to give a great deal of emphasis

to Non-Western studies. How well has Oakland lived up to these and other recommended goals?

VARNER: In some cases we have lived up to the letter and to the spirit of the recommendations: in some cases we have lived up to the spirit, but not the letter of the recommendations: In some cases, I would say we have lived up neither to the letter, nor the spirit, of the recommendations. However, I was interested in something Professor Chernov had to say the other day. While looking at some of the early literature concerning Oakland University he had noticed how precisely Oakland University had developed according to those plans. There is a widespread attitude that Oakland has abandoned those early goals. He was surprised to find that we had adhered so closely to those early recommendations.

One area where we have departed from those early plans is the dormitories. When the plans were made, we were plan-

ning a small dormitory atmosphere here. Obviously, we have departed from this. I would say that in general we have followed closely the plans set up 10 years ago. There have been some departures.

CHANGES IN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

The language field is an area of departure. I was, in the early days, one of the strong proponents of a program which makes it possible, perhaps even mandatory, that students who graduate from Oakland must be competent in a field other than English. It seemed to me desirable in the world in which we now live. This is the goal we had when we first started Oakland. Students came to us not very well equipped to cope with this. Soon we found ourselves plunging very bright language professors into the business of teaching beginning languages. This was not particularly rewarding for them. It became apparent to us that students who came here with one year of

Continued on page 2

Policy on 'Non-Discrimination' Debated

by Michael Hitchcock

On October 16, the Commission on Student Life passed a policy on non-discrimination in campus organizations, forbidding discrimination on the basis of race, color, religious beliefs or national origin. But the commissions problems did not end here.

Some members of the Commission, after thinking more about the problem, decided that they had not yet reached a real solution. One of the major questions was whether or not the Association of Black Students should be forced to admit white students. Most commission members agreed that for ABS to be an all black organization was both desirable and necessary to the interests of the group. But how could they allow for such a policy and still prevent white racism?

The problem was similar with religious groups. Should the Baptist Students Organization be required to admit members of other faiths? The commission began to see that they were in any case allowing discrimination at one time and forbidding it at others; no one had ever questioned the right of the AWS to discriminate against males.

Harvey Burdick, Professor of Psychology, in

search of a principle to guide such decisions, presented a position paper to the commission. Burdick felt that the commission could not make decisions on an ad hoc basis because then they would open to charges of favoritism; they must have a principle behind their decisions to justify their actions to the community.

Burdick saw this principle in the question of whether the distinction being made was invidious or not. He searched through a number of bases for distinction and decided that the real criterion was not some absolute basis of race, color, etc., but the separation of groups according to a vertical hierarchy, attaching disapprobrium to the excluded groups.

Thus discrimination on the basis of race or sex could be invidious at some times and not at others. The historical evidence of white racism attached a stigma to non-white groups and relegated them to an inferior status. The result was serious harm to non-white people in being excluded from society.

In the case of the ABS, limitation of membership was what Burdick called a horizontal or non-invidious distinction. While the difference between black and white was be-

ing emphasized, it was not being done to relegate whites to an inferior position. The same would be true of the AWS exclusion of males; there being no implication of the general inferiority of the male sex.

Sheldon Appleton countered that the criteria for determining what is invidious and what is not are too difficult to judge. If one person comes to the Commission complaining that he is being hurt and made to feel inferior, does this constitute invidious discrimination? Appleton believes such distinctions could be pushed to absurdity by an honor society which by its very nature sets off a certain group as superior academically and can cause those left out to feel very inferior and hurt. Should honor societies then be forced to admit anyone, regardless of G.P.A.?

Appleton maintains that invidious distinctions are being made everyday and are being accepted by society. He believes that areas where discriminations are not allowed is a matter of tradition. The AAUP policy statement on the issue makes an exception only for religious groups, which may limit membership to members of their faith. He suggested that the Commission adopt this policy and

include ethnic groups in the exception. The ABS would then be asked to change its name to something like the Afro-American Students Association. Some commission members were skeptical about ABS acceptance of this idea.

The ABS has in fact agreed to remove its discriminatory clause from its constitution, as have most of the religious organizations but the problem is unsolved. To allow white students to infiltrate the ABS is a questionable value both to the group and to the University.

The Commission recognizes that there would probably not be any great rush of white students to join ABS or of the males to join AWS, but there would probably be someone ready to cause trouble.

The problem remains unsolved; Burdick cannot accept Appleton's arbitrary criteria and Appleton thinks that the invidious-non-invidious distinction will throw the commission back to ad hoc decisions. The Commission will continue to debate the question, hopefully until a solution is found.

College Editor Jailed

The Ottawa, Mich., County Circuit Court ordered Grand Valley State College to halt publication of the Grand Valley college newspaper on the grounds that it was "obscene", an article in the Detroit Free Press stated this Wednesday.

The article related that James Wasserman, editor of the paper, was arrested in an English class by Ottawa County sheriff's deputies, taken to Holland Municipal Court and arraigned. He was ordered held in the county jail under \$5,000 bond for a hearing Dec. 12.

James Cussard, Ottawa County prosecutor, was quoted by the Free Press as charging Wasserman with having included in an article on sex words which he considered "filthy" and "real bar language".

School officials are abiding by the injunction to stop publication of the school paper, The Lanthorn, pending a study of the case by university lawyers. If the school fails to contest the injunction, it will become permanent in 20 days.

The Free Press article also related that last October sheriff's deputies had arrested four dormitory students at the college on charges of smoking marijuana. The school paper had subsequently run a series of articles critical of the police action "and supporting legislation to legalize the smoking of marijuana".

VARNER INTERVIEW, CONT.

be a very difficult program to administer. Yet, I feel philosophically, that there has to be some cohesion to the learning experience of students and that we don't take prepackaged curriculum. There should be some unity to it. And if there is unity to it, then I don't feel it is unreasonable to ask students to demonstrate their ability to attack a problem from a comprehensive viewpoint. I don't envision an examination where you ask 77 questions and use a computer to rate answers. What I visualize is kind of ideal, and I suspect, Utopia. I visualize the assignment of a senior problem. The senior devotes a month, or perhaps two or three, to pulling together all the resources that he can muster. He's had 7 semesters on campus. He has had several general education courses, and courses in his own major. Now, he is about to graduate with our stamp on him. I should think it would be quite an interesting program. He would demonstrate to us that he has learned something; he has learned to get at his sources. Hopefully, he will rather than have his head crammed full of facts have his head oriented to where facts are. He will be able to marshal facts and organize them. He can then bring them to bear on a problem.

I had hoped for this. I suspect we would have a chaotic situation with students who had gone through 7 semesters and came up to this comprehensive examination and we said, "Not good enough. We won't graduate you." The faculty pointed out the manpower requirements of counselling, guiding, and then examining the students. So that one was abandoned.

These are some of the changes that have occurred as we now look back on the last 10 years. While I may have some personal pangs of regret, I suspect wiser counsel has prevailed in these cases.

PROJECTED GROWTH
OBSERVER: Oakland began in

1959 with 570 students. Since then our enrollment has climbed to close to 5,000. A few years ago it was predicted that Oakland's enrollment would reach 5,990 by 1969, 10,990 by 1974, and 20,090 by 1979. Given recent budgetary problems do you now expect that these projected enrollment figures will be realized?

VARNER: That is a difficult question to answer as there are many factors beyond our control in this picture. From my standpoint, and I think I speak for all the members of the staff and faculty, to be large has never been an objective of Oakland; to be good has. It seems to me inevitable that we will be large. This was an expectation in 1959. The early statements about Oakland University all indicated that we would undoubtedly grow to 20,000.

How fast we are going to grow is very difficult to forecast. So much of our growth pattern will depend on what happens in the legislature, the attitude of our board of trustees, the stance of the existing major universities: whether they curtail enrollment, whether they decide to grow rapidly. In some ways, I suspect our growth will hinge more on these factors, than any decision we may make. I am of the opinion that the legislature, and the board of trustees will expect Oakland to accommodate an increasingly larger number of the youngsters in Michigan who are getting ready to go to college. At Michigan State there are 40,000 students on campus, about 32,000 at Wayne and Ann Arbor, almost 20,000 at Western, 16,000 at Eastern, and we're quite sure that within the next 10-12 years we will be asked to accommodate twice as many students as we do now. Oakland, with the land we have, and the location, will be large. We had projected the enrollment figures which you identified. I would guess we're going to be pretty close to these:

"Liberal Arts College," or "Professional Programs?"

OBSERVER: With the original emphasis on Oakland as a "small liberal-arts" college, why is it that the first doctoral program Oakland will probably provide will be in Engineering?

VARNER: That emphasis is the emphasis that was. It is one thing to talk about what Oakland will be, and another to talk now about what it was. Oakland was a small liberal-arts college the first few years. As things expanded, the professional programs emerged. Engineering has been a part of our commitment from the very beginning. As the years went by I learned that there are few, if any first class under-graduate programs in engineering where there is not a doctoral program. We found this out when we were looking for a Dean of the College of Engineering. The men we talked to made it abundantly clear that they have no intention of coming to a new institution, building a new program of engineering, if there was not a long-range commitment to building a doctoral program. This was simply because it was their notion that there could be no good under-graduate program if this were not carried to graduate level.

This statement is true in engineering more than any other department of our university. The evidence convinced me of this. In order to get our program to where it seemed to all of us that it had to go, it was necessary for us to make the tentative commitment that we will to doctorate programs. The timetable is uncertain, as you know. This must be discussed with a great number of people. But it is quite apparent to me that we must move to doctoral programs in engineering. I'm sure there will be other programs. Biology, the natural sciences, mathematics, are all I suspect, competent to deal with doctoral programs. There are some special areas in education that I feel may will have a good deal of interest in moving to Ph.D. levels. We simply deal with these as they come along.

language, or no previous language experience, were not very well equipped to move in a language program that would take them--by the time they were juniors--to a level allowing them to study textbooks written in a foreign language. In the face of the evidence, which was so overpowering, we began to modify our standards somewhat. I think now we have substantial program, modified from the early goals.

CURRICULAR CHANGES

We've yielded in some other areas. The early curricular pattern was 3 courses-3 quarters. I felt then that 3 courses was a desirable course load. This was partly based on my own academic pattern and bias. At the University of Chicago, I found the three course pattern to be a much more rewarding learning situation. I'm not sure but what 2 or 3 courses, or even one, for a short period of time, is better than having 5 or 6. We started with a commitment to 3 courses, 5 credits each. When an experienced faculty arrived on the scene, they rather overwhelmingly voted this out.

I regretted seeing it go; although now I rather suspect that because of the growing complexities of the university, the 3 course, 3 quarter scheme would not have worked very well.

The Non-Western studies program is one that I felt a highly appropriate requirement. As you know, it has survived fairly well. I think it has been compromised bit. Not all students have to take the course. I suspect we still require more in this area than almost any school in the nation. I would still favor a year-long program in both Western and Non-Western studies. Our students should know our own heritage better as a basis for their own decisions and understanding in years to come.

THE IDEAL--SENIOR EXAM

I had favored, as written in the early curriculum, a required comprehensive examination for all seniors before they graduate. I still believe in this. This is not an unreasonable expectation. Again, the faculty felt this would

SAB Members Give Views on Campus Activities

By MICHAEL
HITCHCOCK

The Student Activities Board is the main student governing board on campus and is involved in the planning and coordinating of most student run activities. Some members of the board see it as more—the basis for a future student government. With this question in mind The Observer interviewed several members of the board to find out how they see the role of the SAB and in the future.

Dick Nichols, member of the executive board, is one of the strongest advocates of a greater role for the SAB. He sees a definite need for a centralized student government, a need which grows every time the University does. In Nichols view, it is foolish to start from nothing when there is an existing structure which can be built on an expanded, in this case the SAB.

He looks forward to many opportunities for the board to bring student representation into new facets of university life. The main problem he sees now is lack of coordination between students involved in various leadership positions.

One attempt to bring greater coordination of efforts is by bringing the OC Board under control of the SAB. At present the OC Board is an autonomous body working directly with Dean Birch and his staff. While plans are still in the discussion stage, they are leading toward inclusion of the OC Board as a committee of the University Activities Planning Committee. UAPC is currently directing or coordinating many of the student run activities on campus. While clubs which sponsor their own events work with the UAPC, the OC Board operates nearly independently.

Nichols views the SAB's coordination of club activities and getting club leaders together as an important step in eliminating confusion and conflict.

Meryl Friedman, chairman of UAPC, is not quite as eager as Nichols to see SAB in the role of a student government. In her view, the University is not ready for a centralized student government, mainly because the students don't want it.

Miss Friedman thinks that part of this may be because the students don't

have enough contact with the SAB. She was concerned that although SAB now has office hours everyday, few students come by to discuss what they want to see done. The SAB office is open every day for questions and comments.

Shari Woolard, also of the executive board, is more interested in what SAB is doing now than in

what is to come. If change does come, she believes it will be "by a natural evolution and not a forced change."

She is currently working on a new poster policy to eliminate some of the current problems over what to do with posters that are not authorized. A new procedure, not yet formally adopted, would limit the number

of posters for any event and make sure they were placed in assigned places. A fine system now in effect in the OC would be enforced throughout the campus. Posters which were of questionable content could be referred to a review board to determine if they were obscene. Obscenity would not be permitted and such posters would not be registered.

Blacks Make Demands at Wisconsin State

OSHKOSH, Wis. (CPS) -- Wisconsin State University at Oshkosh has tentatively expelled 91 black students who were involved in a major disturbance last month, and began its Thanksgiving vacation six days early.

About 100 persons were arrested Thursday, Nov. 21 on the campus, and the university's administration building was damaged.

The disturbance started after University President Roger Guiles refused to accept a list of demands from the black students, who number 111 out of a total enrollment of about 11,000.

The demands were for more courses in black culture, history and language. The students also demanded a fund "to se-

cure black speakers, purchase black literature and aid the financing of the Afro-American Center."

"Black students will not be involved in a lengthy dialogue as to how these demands will be met," the statement said. "We expect a written report on what concrete form our demands will assume, placed on the desk of our counselors by Friday, Nov. 22, no later than 10:30 a.m."

When they received a negative response Thursday, the students marched into the administration building and remained until their arrest by local police.

The expulsions are tentative in that the students are technically suspended for 10 days, during which they may request a formal hearing. If the request is not made, the students are officially expelled. If the hearing is requested, they remain suspended until the outcome of the hearing is known.

The decision to expel was reached in a three-hour conference which included university administrators, the president of the student body, several faculty members who

were serving as liaisons with the arrested students, and a legal adviser.

At about 2:30 a.m. Friday, it was officially announced that the Thanksgiving recess was being moved up and extended, and that all students had to leave the dormitories by 7 p.m. that night. Classes did not resume until Dec. 2 (ten days after the expulsions).

Thursday night the student senate adopted a resolution requesting that the students involved in the disturbances be retained at the university until the matter has been settled in the civil courts.

Bail was set at \$250 for each except one of the 100 students. Father James E. Groppi of Milwaukee, former adviser of the NAACP Youth Council and open housing advocate in the city, appeared on the Oshkosh campus and announced his plans to raise bond for all the arrested students.

Groppi had only enough money with him Thursday to post bond for one of the students.

College of Arts and Sciences Votes Confidence in Students

The Assembly of the College of Arts and Sciences met for close to 2 1/2 hours on November 20.

The first item on the agenda was a resolution to express sympathy to the widow of Libor Velinsky. The assembly approved the resolution by standing for one minute of silence in memory of Mr. Velinsky.

The second item of business was the consideration of proposals on the establishment of a Committee on Student Affairs; on an amendment to the Constitution of the Assembly dealing with the terms of Office of members of the standing committees; and on another amendment that would include student representation of the Assembly's Executive Committee. These three proposals were all subsequently passed.

The final item considered at this meeting was the so-called Burdick proposal. After some changes in the working of the proposal, a final form was unanimously adopted. The text of the approved proposal is as follows:

"During the present period of increasing concern for the reactions against student activities on college and university campuses, the Assembly of the College of Arts and Sciences strongly desires to reaffirm its confidence in the students of Oakland University as responsive and responsible members of the university community. It holds the conviction that what-

ever vehicles the students may elect to express their concerns, they will express them in a manner consistent with the democratic and humanitarian principles on which this university is based. Since some universities have reacted against student pressures by creating re-

pressive policies, we wish to assert our belief that an attitude which lays undue stress on crises and extraordinary behavior is likely itself to contribute to the emergence of such behavior and would only serve to undermine the principles of the university community."

Booster Club Formed

By JOE DAVIDSON

Because of the feeling that Oakland is "dead," a club is now being formed to apply artificial respiration to the University. The Oakland Boosters Club will try to "promote and create interest and school spirit in University activities."

"We're going to try to bring out the dormant school spirit that embodies everyone's soul," is the way Jeff Strassman,

one of the club's organizers, expressed its purpose.

Meetings will be held every Thursday, at 7 p.m. in the conference room of the Sports and Recreation Building. Already in the planning are lunch hour activities, such as movies and dances. These activities were scheduled to begin this week.

For more information contact Strassman at 3183 or Bill Schalberger at 3067.

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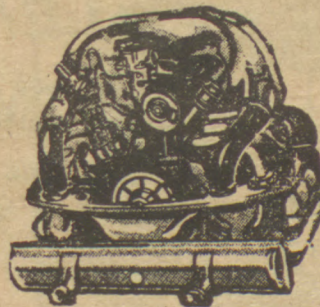
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Student Coalition Hosts Speaker on Grapes

By DAVID BLACK

Michigan's role in the nation-wide grape boycott was the subject of discussion at the Nov. 26, meeting of Oakland's Student Coalition.

Sam Stark, of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee of Michigan, began the session supplying background information. Stark characterized the present efforts by Cesar Chavez and his union as an attempt by "Mexican-Americans to organize themselves through a union--better their conditions and gain greater control over those institutions that presently govern their lives." Stark emphasized that what is now going on in the grape fields of California is more than just an effort to form a union, but is "a cultural movement of

poor people trying to better their lives."

It was explained that the movement began with a successful strike and signing of collective bargaining agreements with the California wine industry. The grape growers were the next target for the union organizers and when the grape growers refused to bargain in good faith, Chavez called his men out of the fields. Stark estimated that 80-90% of the workers chose to leave the fields and thus lose their only source of income in the hope of someday bettering conditions.

At this point the growers moved to suppress the strike. A court injunction was secured that limited picketing to one picket every 200 feet. The workers found, after several pickets had been

injured, that this arrangement didn't protect the safety of the strikers; efforts at picketing were then called off.

The growers also began to bring in "green-carders" and other Mexicans to pick their crops. Green-carders are only supposed to be used as a supplementary workforce

and it is illegal to use them as strike-breakers. So far the Federal Government has made no conclusive effort to enforce the law and stop the flow of illegal labor from South of the border.

Faced with this response by the growers and faced with the fact that agricultural workers

are not covered by the Wagner Labor Relations Act and thus cannot be assured of free, binding union elections, a nationwide grape boycott was a last resort: the only alternative was to turn to the use of violence, but Chavez has insisted

Grape Boycott Background

Ed. Note: Father Gerald O'Bea prepared the following background information from material supplied by the Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Cesar Chavez established in 1962 the National Farm Workers Association. In September 1965, a strike against 34 grape growers commenced in the area of Delano, Calif. In June, 1966 the NFWA signed the first contract between field workers and their employer (Schenley Industries) in the history of farm labor in the United States. As of April, 1968, other union contracts have been signed with Di Giorgio, Perelli-Minetti, Goldberg, Christian Brothers, Novitiate, Alamen and Gallo.

Currently the union's major activity is directed against the Guimarra Vineyards, Inc., the largest grower of table grapes in the United States. As of July, 1967, 805 of the workers in Guimarra's ranch had signed cards authorizing the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, to act as their bargaining agent. On August 3, 1967, 950 of Guimarra's 1,000 workers walked out on strike. Guimarra began recruiting illegal Mexican nationals. An international boycott against table grapes of Guimarra Vineyards, Inc., was begun by the union in August, 1967 in 15 major cities in the United States and Canada. Guimarra then began using labels of others growers (some pasted on top of his own) to foil the effectiveness of the boycott. By December, he was using 105 different labels.

Because of the mislabeling fraud, in January, 1968 the boycott of ALL CALIFORNIA TABLE GRAPES began with the exception of the Di Giorgio Corp. The strike against Guimarra and other Delano grape growers has been certified as a labor dispute by the United States Department of Labor and by the State of California. Claudi Caranza, an agent of Guimarra, has been convicted

in Federal court of illegally recruiting Mexican nationals. Guimarra has been charged and convicted of 23 counts of violations of the regulations affecting minors in agriculture.

Agriculture is the second largest industry in California and yet the average income for a farm worker in California is \$1,500 per year. Sixty-one percent of farm workers (390,000) are NOT covered by the 1966 Public Law 89-601 which extends the federal minimum wage provisions to farm workers. Farm workers are specifically excluded from the National Labor Relations Act passed in 1935.



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PLANET MICHIGAN

on campus

By NANCY KNIGHT

December 6--SWIMMING MEET--Notre Dame at South Bend. BASKETBALL--Mercy College at Detroit, 7:30 p.m.

FILM--"A Man For All Seasons," 8 and 10 p.m., Admission 50¢.

THEATRE--"The Magistrate," at Meadowbrook Theatre, 8:30 p.m.

OFF CAMPUS --"The Princess and the Frog" December 7--SWIMMING MEET--Eastern Michigan Relays at Ypsilanti, 7 p.m.

PARTY--Christmas tree decorating party in the O.C. Lounge, 8 p.m.

FILM--"A Man For All Seasons," 8 p.m.

BASKETBALL--Univ. of Chicago-there, 8 p.m.

CONCERT--University Chorus Concert, 8:30 p.m. IM Bldg.

OFF CAMPUS--"The Three Penny Opera," straight from the Poison Apple in Detroit, 9 p.m.

December 8--FILMS--"A Man for All Seasons," 8 p.m. INDIAN POETRY AND DRAMATIC READING... co-sponsored by Linguistics Department and Student Enterprise Theatre. To be held in the Barn Theatre.

December 10--THIRD MEDICAL SYMPOSIUM SERIES--Continuing Education--"Some Current Concepts in Endocrinology."

December 11--CONCERT--O.U. Concert Series presents: Takako Nishizaki, violinist, at 8:30 p.m.

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CHESS MATE--Livernois at Six Mile (862-1554)

Robert Jason will be here Friday and Saturday night along with Mary Hazel. Admission is \$3. The Chess Mate features after hours blues and jazz till 4:30 a.m. This weekend the Fabulous Thunders are featured. The admission for after hours is \$2.

CROWS NEST EAST--31059 Harper (294-6670)

Friday night the Rotary Connection will be doing their thing along with the Attack. Admissions is \$2.50. On Saturday Bob Seger will be kicking out the jams along with the Tisch. Admission is \$2.

GRANDE BALLROOM--Grand River near Joy (834-9348)

The line - up for this weekend is: Friday night

Canned Heat and the Hamilton Face Band. Admission is \$3.75. On Saturday it's the same bill, and the same admission. You must be 17 for both nights. On Sunday, Teagarden and Van Winkel, along with the Hamilton Face Band, at \$2.50. This is a no age limit concert from 7-11.

THE RAVEN GALLERY--2901 Greenfield (353-1778) Steve Gillette will be appearing this week only. Shows are at 9:30 and 10:30, with an extra performance at 11:30 on Friday and Saturday night. Cover charge is \$1.50 weeknights and \$2.50 weekends. Closed Monday.

lecture

December 9--AFRO AMERICAN LECTURE SERIES--The topic of this lecture is "Miseducation and Afro-American History." The speaker will be Lerone Bennett, Jr. You can hear Mr. Bennett at the Hayes Jones Community Center at 7:30 p.m.

film

Newsreel films including the hour long "Revolt at Colombia." Jerry Long of the newsreel will also talk about Colombia and Movement Film-Making. Friday, December 6, 3 p.m., 195 SCI, sponsored by SDS.

the draft

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

stage

LIVING THEATRE--Three performances are offered by this controversial acting company led by Julian Beck and Judith Malina: All performances 8:30 p.m. Tickets are \$4.50 and \$3.50, and the performances will take place in the Detroit Institute of Arts Auditorium. Dec. 12--"Mysteries and Smaller Piedes," Dec. 13--"Antigone," and Dec. 14--"Frankenstein." For further information call 832-2730.

drop-in

On December 11 and 13 there will be a "Drop-In" in Vandenberg multi-purpose room. On Wednesday, it will be held in the morning, starting at 10:30 and on Friday it will start at 11:00 and go on into the afternoon. One and all are welcome. Just Drop-In.

Legislature v.s. Universities

By ROGER PALMS
THE STATE NEWS

Partisan politics is blamed by some people as the reason for the Michigan Legislature's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the university. MSU, Wayne State and U of M have labeled "un-constitutional" some of the public acts passed by the legislature.

These public acts have sections forbidding the increase of non-resident enrollment by more than five percent. A \$600 cutback in appropriations is threatened for "each non-resident student enrolled in violation of this section."

The universities are forbidden to enter into self-liquidating projects like residence halls without legislative approval. New or expanded programs without the approval of the legislature are forbidden.

Six months after the trustees and regents of the three universities filed suit against the state legislature charging that these acts are unconstitutional, the Michigan House of Representatives passed another resolution against the universities.

House Resolution 277 stated that the universities would receive cutbacks in their appropriations in proportion to the number of "riotous and undisciplined students" on the campus.

"That was a threat. We have no control over the trustees," Phillip Pittenger, R-Lansing, said, who is one of the sponsors of the resolution.

Newly elected James Brown, R-Lansing, said, "This is the only way that the taxpayers can control the institution."

Lt. Gov. William G. Milliken thought that these actions by the legislature were not meant to embarrass the trustees.

Milliken said that there would probably be more attempts by the legislature to control the universities through the purse strings but added that the legislature could not do this constitutionally.

Con't. from 4

on the use of non-violent techniques.

The boycott effort in the Detroit area has centered around trying to convince the major chain stores--A & P Farmer Jacks, Kroger, etc.--to discontinue sales of California grapes. Within the past few weeks this local movement has gained considerable success and Stark estimates that 75% of all Michigan grapes sales have been stopped.

Co Op Housing Grows on Campuses

WASHINGTON, CPS--One of the little-noted facets of the student drive for independence and control over their own institutions is a small but growing co-operative housing movement among students and young people on campuses and in cities.

Wanting to escape from dormitories with their "long corridors of faceless doors and faceless rooms," and trying to find an inexpensive way to live in a congenial group, many students have started "co-ops," ranging in size from five to fifty. Some of them have expanded from simple sharing of food and shelter to starting "free universities" within their communities. Co-ops at such schools as the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin have been running for more than 30 years.

Students own more than two hundred cooperatives in the United States; in Canada, co-ops have been built on every university campus, and Toronto alone has more than 30. One of those expanded into Rochdale College when its residents set up classes and invited professors to teach them.

A new organization, the North American Student Cooperative League, has been set up in Washington to serve as an information center for existing co-ops and to promote new ones. Its staff contains experts on the architecture, mechanics and psychology of co-operative living; and it is holding a conference next week for students who want to learn more about setting up a co-op.

The League's director, Norman Glassman, who defines a cooperative as "a living environment owned and operated by the people who live in it," thinks universities "will become more free as the space in which students live becomes more free."

He says the cooperative housing movement has grown as students realize that owning their own "space," rather than

living in administration-controlled space like dormitories, is a major step toward changing their education. They choose cooperatives, rather than one or two-man apartments, because "they want to learn to live and share with other human beings."

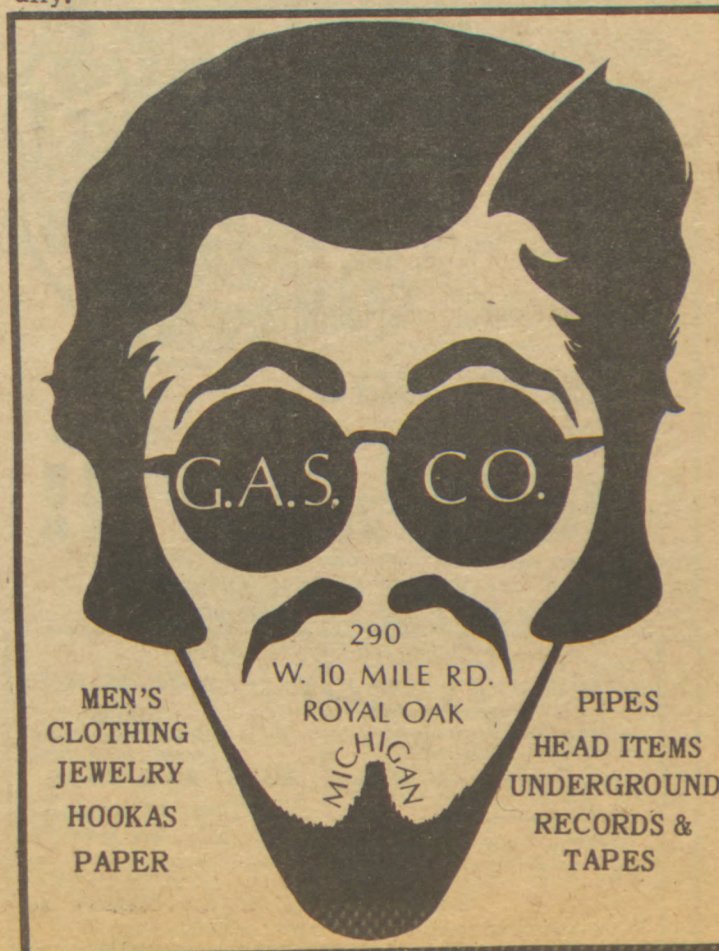
The movement, Glassman thinks, grew out of the same frustration that motivated the hippies to establish communities, and was influenced by their "communitarianism."

Cooperatives do not take after hippie communities when it comes to property-sharing, however. Most have some common space in a large house and share food and cleaning chores, but few hold all money and property in common.

The co-op housing movement may turn into a boom, as even the federal government recognizes its legitimacy. The Inter-Cooperative Council at the University of Michigan recently received a \$1 million loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to build a cooperative residence--marking the first time HUD has given money to a student group to build student housing.

The Student Cooperative League hopes through its conference to "impress on us both our need and our ability to control the environment we live in." With such speakers as psychoanalyst and author Dr. Erich Fromm, Barcus Raskin of the Institute for Policy Studies, and many organizers of co-ops in the U.S. and Canada, the conference will include workshops on designing, financing and running co-ops as well as discussions of the philosophy behind them.

The League sees their project as one that is especially relevant to campuses now, but also as one that could have a far-reaching effect on city planning and ghetto problems. They call low rent co-operative housing a "viable alternative to absentee landlordism"--giving people a direct stake in their residence and how it is run.



The Rolling Stones: Down Home Again

By MARK ALLEN

The overall tone of the Rolling Stones latest album "Beggar's Banquet" is, as the title of this review implies, a very down home approach to music, from the basic rhythm of "Sympathy for the Devil" done in a style of black magic, to the words of "Salt of the Earth", in which Mick Jagger proposes a toast "to the hard working people" and "a prayer to the common foot soldier."

This recent sound is not a step backwards into their old style of blues as on their album "The Rolling Stones Now", but an improvement on a good thing. In their early days, the Stones were one of the best white blues groups around anywhere. Even while most of their music was the blues of American Black people, it was obvious that they had a feeling for this music and it was coming from deep inside. It was here that they got their reputation as a rough, grimy, group of boys.

It is that same feeling for simple black blues that shows up in two of their latest cuts "Prodigal Son" and "Parachute Women". Both these songs will remind you of blues guitarists like Mississippi John Hurt and Lightnin' Hopkins.

The Stones also prove that they have a grasp of country music in their song "Dear Doctor", in which Mick, backed up by a hawaiian guitar, sings about a shotgun wedding that his mother is getting him drunk for, when his bride runs off to Virginia with his cousin Lew.

To quote Susan Lyndon: "The master of the suggestive lyric, the sensuous grunt, the sneering voice, and the man with the diction capable of insinuating the most profound disgust and corruption is, after all, Mick Jagger."

Consistent with their reputation is Mick and Keith's song "Stray Cat Blues," a good example of profound disgust and corruption. Singing to a fifteen year old girl, Mick says: "bet your mama don't know you can bite like that."

The Stones have always been social critics: "Mothers Little Helper," "19th Nervous Breakdown," and now "Street Fighting Man", with Mick's attack on the establishment: "Hey, the time is right for a violent revolution".

The variety of musical and lyrical styles on "Beggar's Banquet" prove that the Stones are not restricted to one idiom. It is a combination of many of the Stones' strong points: for example, blues and social criticism that have made them a way of life for their fans.



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'Yellow Submarine': Limitless Animation

by DENNIS RAYMOND
THE FIFTH ESTATE

"Once upon a time, or maybe twice, there was an earthly paradise called Pepperland, which existed 80,000 leagues beneath the sea..."

And so it was, a land of brilliant color and elegant people and lilting music, with words such as "love" and "know" and "yes" dotted about the landscape.

But Pepperland had enemies, the Blue Meanies, who hated music and bombarded Pepperland with rockets and Apple Bonkers and Hidden Persuaders and Snapping Turtle Turks and an evil flying Blue Glove.

They drove out the music and the color and left only the gray, tearful people in silence.

But one Pepperlander did escape, a man named Old Fred, by taking off in the enshrined Yellow Submarine to find help.

And thus begins the odyssey of Old Fred, his Submarine, the Beatles, and assorted friends and fiends, culminating in the triumphant reconquest of Pepperland by music and love and John, Paul, George, and Ringo.

To say that The Yellow Submarine is the best animated feature film since Fantasia or Snow White is to give Walt Disney credit he just doesn't deserve. Future generations will realize what Disney gave to the world in technique was more than offset by the severe limitations he forced upon the art of animation.

To see the Yellow Submarine is to recognize at once the extremely limited scope of Disney's animation, with all his painfully detailed and realistic characters who just might as well be photographs. Submarine, if nothing else, is a liberation of the imaginative powers of animation.

So everyone's running around shouting that The Yellow Submarine is some kind of breakthrough in animation technique. Well, it may appear so to those whose diet begins and ends with Disney.

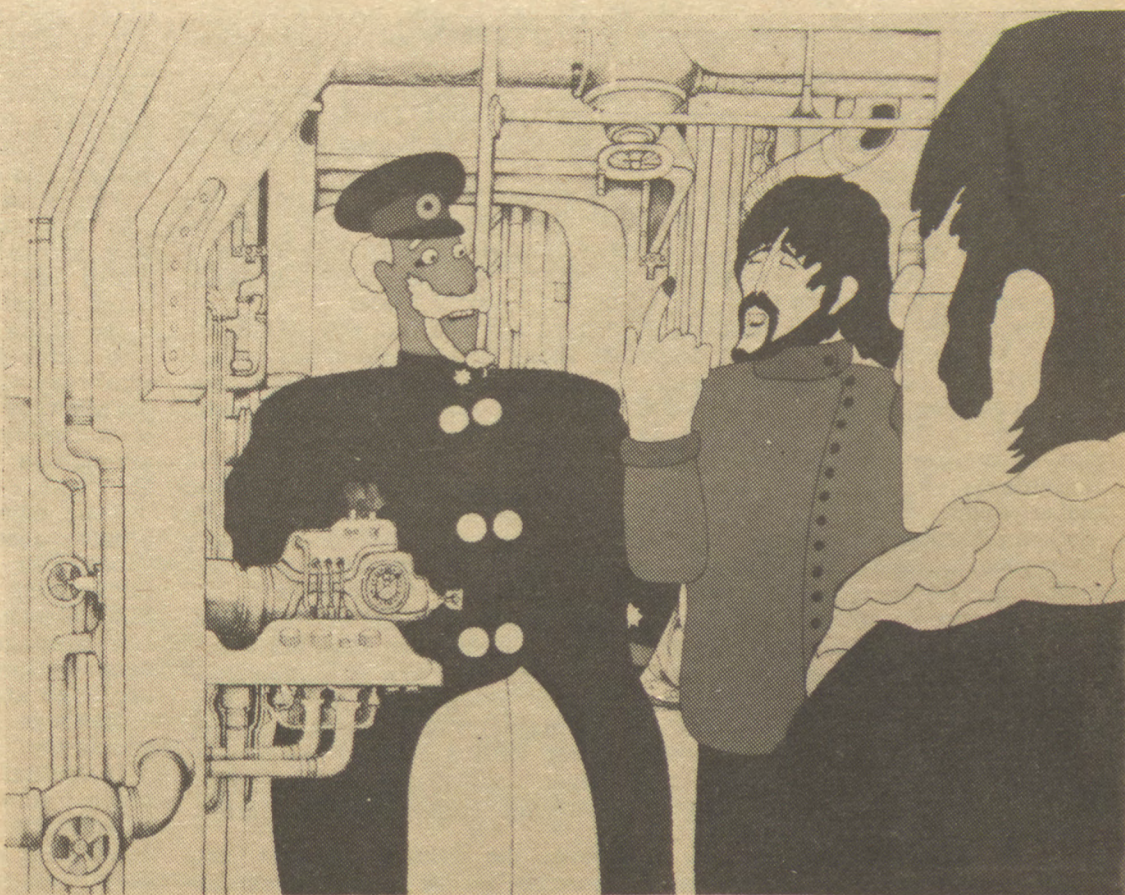
But in fact there is no achievement in this film

that hasn't been done better at one time or another by any number of animators including Jordan Belson, Yoji Kuri, Bruno Bozzeto, Walerian Borwczyk, and Jan Svankmajer (all of whom were represented in the Kinetic Art film series earlier this year at the Art Institute).

But it's the composite grandeur and elegance of Heinze Eldermann's breathtaking imagery that lifts this film to such exhilarating heights. Two or three scenes are a bit overdone and become rather tiresome, and a lot of the dialogue should

go, but this is more than compensated for by the richness of the images. The "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds" number, patterned after the extravagant Busby Berkeley musicals, is pure visual alchemy.

No, The Yellow Submarine is not a great movie, as I'm sure some will claim. And I doubt that it will become a perennial classic like some of the Disney products: it's just too dated. But it really is a nice movie to have, to see, and to remember.



Beatles...Beatles...Beatles...

by MARTIN WOLF

The Beatles have a new album, and what an album. Like Sergeant Pepper, it is an album where one first finds one cut he delights in, then another, until a year later, usually finds oneself liking the entire album. The Beatles occupy a unique position in popular music: anything they record will sell several million copies. They can do no wrong. They are fully aware of their privileged position, and use it to its fullest advantage. They are constantly incorporating ele-

ments into their music which do not come through at first listening, knowing that they will get a second chance. They have branched out so widely that they are now capable of playing country-western, electronic, hard-rock, oldtime music hall and other styles with great competence and with their own distinctive sound. They perhaps do more things on one album than anyone else could possibly hope to. They delight at poking sly and not so sly fun at

everyone, using nude pictures and very obvious cops, such as on "Back in the USSR" where they imitate Chuck Berry and the Beach Boys. But when one tires of all the fanfare, a core of incredibly good music remains.

For the Beatles, this is a summing-up album. Like most great artists they have developed in periods. On this album, they do a little of all they have previously done. But it is more than a rehash, it is a new period in itself—a total command of vast musical resource. Their self-imitations are fine songs in their own right. They have returned to hard rock, and show that they can do it superbly, and have not at all abandoned their lyrical quality.

Of the cuts on the Album, Rocky Raccoon emerges as my favorite. They tread the edge of the maudlin while simultaneously mocking it. I also like "Why don't we do it in the road," simply because of its jovial raunchy sound.

The album as a totality is uneven. It does not show the careful planning of "Sgt. Pepper" and there tends to be a disparity between the quality of some of the tunes. Also, several sound quite similar. I might have preferred a single album, but it is not a stuffed album, all of the cuts are good, even for the Beatles.

This record was reviewed courtesy of Discount Records.



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"Clarion Comment" and University Response

Clarion Comment

SDS Gains Voice By Default

It is not often that we are critical of what goes on at Oakland University. We can fully expect many things to happen there that are not fully approved by the "establishment." On the other hand, there are many wonderful opportunities there that are a benefit to the entire community and we remain gratified that the institution is within our midst.

But we cannot help but comment on the evolution this year of the "student newspaper." We put that in quotes because we are not convinced that it is a newspaper or that it is designed for the student body.

The publication, The Oakland Observer, has admittedly been taken over by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The SDS has been all but labeled subversive and at least must be tagged as dupes of subversive elements.

The eight-page tabloid fails to really report much campus news. Instead, it is a mouthpiece for the SDS. For instance, the Nov. 8 issue (following the election) had a front page devoted entirely to opinions of an editor and of an instructor regarding "Movement for Change." Here are a few excerpts from the associate editor's piece:

"We of the Left, will continue to disrupt and confront the establishment, attempting to render impotent those forces which perpetrate the evils of our present system. . . The symbolic bombings will probably continue. More individuals will make the leap of conscious commitment to the use of violence as a tactic. Depending upon the reaction of the government (remember 1953), those more vocal and active individuals who attempt to organize resistance may very well be forced underground. The polarization will be pervasive. Whatever arguments may be forwarded against the use of violence, I think one can only hope that the number of innocent people injured or killed will be minimal."

The issue is overlaid with other stories about the SDS election, editorials and a story and pictures about "Rochester High Strikes."

We have talked with several OU students who are disgusted with having the "far left" propaganda stuffed down their throats each week. In fact, we doubt that the vast majority of students sanction such journalism. There is nothing wrong with a campus newspaper attaining a balance of "left" and "right" opinions on the editorial pages, but the Observer makes no attempt to confine its opinions to the editorial page.

We understand that the SDS took over the Oakland Observer this year by default. There just was no interest on the part of other students with differing views. OU has no journalism department. Many college newspapers are operated as an arm of journalism classes.

The Observer is not operated by the university. The university, as a courtesy gesture, has always collected fees from students to turn over to the newspaper for its operation.

During recent weeks, a competitive newspaper called the Meadowbrook Press, stenciled on a typewriter has made an appearance. It does not enjoy the student fee revenue and will find the financial road rough. But we do find one encouraging thing. Rochester merchants who formerly advertised in the Observer have switched to the Meadowbrook Press.

There appears to be only one answer to eliminate the stranglehold that the SDS has on the Observer. That is for the university to stop collecting student fees and switching them to the Meadowbrook Press--or any other publication that is willing to put the "news" back in an Oakland University newspaper.

comments on "clarion comment"...

OBSERVER NAIVE, REFORMIST

Letter from SDS to Clarion:

Your recent editorial, appearing in your Nov. 21 issue, on SDS and The Oakland Observer contains numerous mis-statements of fact; these mistakes need to be made public.

First, whoever admitted to you that SDS controlled The Observer was not correct since there is not a single member of Oakland SDS on the editorial staff of The Observer.

The editors of The Observer are not members of the Oakland SDS, do not attend its meetings, or participate in its decision-making process, financially support the chapter, nor do they speak for or represent SDS in any way.

The Observer certainly is not a mouthpiece for SDS. In 10 issues there have been 4 articles, 3 describing SDS programs, films, etc. One was an editorial on Sec. of State Hare's comments on SDS.

While looking with some favor on the papers improved quality, SDS, has, in fact, been extremely critical of the papers editorial policy. We find it too moderate, naive, right wing, and smacking of Bourgeois Reformism. The Observer has also refused to print articles submitted by SDS.

We find your charge that we control The Observer insulting. Our politics are not the politics of The Observer.

Your charges that SDS has a "stranglehold" on the Observer are false and sheer nonsense.

Your numerous irresponsible mis-statements of facts are in direct conflict with the values expounded on in your editorial.

Attacks, such as the Clarions, will not stop SDS. We will not be stopped by "subversive baiting" or "Red Baiting."

CONT. ON P. 10

On Thursday, Nov. 21, the Rochester Clarion wrote an editorial attacking The Oakland Observer. The Clarion charged that The Observer was "a mouthpiece for SDS." Three separate letters were sent to The Clarion in response to their editorial. To date The Clarion has only printed the letter from Mrs. Williamson.

Observer Response

Clarion Misleads Readers

Editor, Rochester Clarion:

While the editorial page is one place in a newspaper generally reserved for opinion, and you are most certainly free to express your views, opinions expressed anywhere in a newspaper should have some basis in fact. Your last "Clarion Comment" concerning the relation of the Oakland chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society and the student newspaper, The Oakland Observer, contains several errors of fact that should be made known to your readers.

You write that "The publication, The Oakland Observer, has admittedly been taken over by the Students for a Democratic Society." This just simply isn't true. None of the editors of The Observer are members of Oakland's SDS Chapter, nor do any of The Observer's editors make a habit of either organizing SDS activities or even going to its meeting.

You also claim that The Observer is a "mouthpiece for SDS." The evidence cited is the front page of the Nov. 8 issue. This page was devoted to a two-article feature entitled "Movement for Change." While your editorial chose to quote from one of these articles subtitled "against the system," you chose to neglect mentioning that even more space was allotted the accompanying article "within the system." The latter article was an interview with two Oakland faculty members who were working for change by trying to reform the Democratic Party, not destroy the party system. Thus the feature tried to give both sides of a timely issue; you chose to emphasize only that which seemed to strengthen your case that The Observer and SDS were really one and the same.

Your editorial goes on to charge, "the issue is overlaid with other stories about SDS elections, editorials, and a story with pictures about 'Rochester High Strikes'." While it is indeed true that there was a fairly long story about SDS's day-long election activities (not "the SDS election," as you put it), it was a news story, not the "far-left propaganda" you would lead your readers to believe. You also seem to have some objection to printing news concerning the Rochester High student walkout. Are we to understand, then, that you do not believe in printing all the news that takes place, but only the news which you "approve of"?

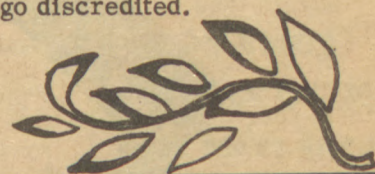
In criticizing The Observer for presenting issues and news which you'd rather not hear about, you failed to mention some of the other articles that were also included in that Nov. 8 edition: a news article describing the new plan for the University's summer school, a story on a lecturer coming to campus, another reporting on a lecturer who had already been here; there was a review of the last week's student play, a full eight-page section of book reviews and literary criticisms, and, remarkably, a story about the emergence of a second newspaper on campus, The Meadow Brook Press.

If you had read the editorial page instead of just criticizing us for having one, you would have noticed that one of the three editorials supported the right of this new paper to have the same distribution rights on campus that we enjoy. And if you had presented the facts straight, you would not have stated that "Rochester merchants who formerly advertised in The Observer have switched to the Meadow Brook Press." For you have implied that the switch is a general trend, when in fact only two merchants who used to advertise in The Observer now advertise in the Meadow Brook Press.

While we have no objection to your newspaper editorializing against our own, we feel that at least you should be accurate in stating the facts of the matter. We can only conclude from your last editorial that you don't know anything about Oakland SDS or The Observer. Rather, you are engaging in a game of name-calling typical of the McCarthy era --- a technique long ago discredited.

Peace,

Mike Honey
Dave Black
Norm Harper
Editors, The Oakland Observer



CLARION IN ERROR

Dear Sir:

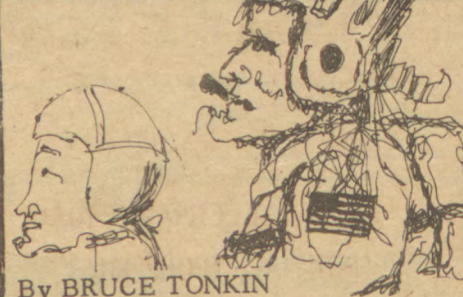
I wish to point out that your editorial on the OAKLAND OBSERVER ("SDS Gains Voice by Default")

can only worsen Rochester-Oakland University relations, and I therefore plead with you to refrain from passing further judgements on specific internal affairs of the University.

THE OAKLAND OBSERVER is not written for the good people of Rochester, but for the University community. If they don't like it, it's up to them to change it through whatever process they decide is advisable. The plain fact is that you do not know enough about the paper, its editors, its policies to make accurate statements or proper judgements about it. Witness that none of the present editors are SDS members, but even if they were, SDS is a BONA FIDE Student Organization at Oakland, and only the university community can justifiably decide whether such membership could or ever should disqualify a student from editorship of the OBSERVER.

CONT. ON P. 10

Ex-GI



By BRUCE TONKIN

Ed. Note: Bruce Tonkin, recently returned from the Army, is now a student at Oakland.

There is a vice in the world today which threatens to destroy the human race. The only trouble is, this vice has been misnamed as a virtue so many times it seems that most people accept it as such.

This great vice is called labeling. This labeling, the natural anathema of thought and a free society, finds its culmination in the ideas of patriotism, in love of one country or people over others.

You see, labeling is not an attempt to find out anything. To label is to name; and that's as far as the process goes. "What was Hitler, daddy? Hitler was a Nazi, son." Red, as applied to

anyone not agreeing with the principles of democracy as interpreted by, well, anyone else at all; or "obscene" as applied to anything that doesn't agree with someone else's ideas of propriety; these are examples of labeling. When the act of labeling is completed, thinking ends. I think it's pretty instructive to see The Observer as an example of labeling; ask the editor of the Rochester Clarion, for example. From the appearance of his arguments, it would seem that he, too, has found it easier to label than to think.

But enough of that. It's time to talk of patriotism, another label for behavior. At one time or another, it was thought patriotic to support slavery, to be against universal suffrage, to hate "Japs" and put them in concentration camps (while condemning the Germans for the same thing with known allied sympathizers). Now, it is patriotic to hate commies and reds and anarchists, to join the Army (or even better, the Marine Corps, where you can be more sure of seeing combat and being able to kill your quota of commies and stray children), to vote for the lesser evil, but to vote. Isn't it FUNNY? To be patriotic

CONT. ON P. 10

LETTERS..

Response to Williamson's 'Ivory Tower'

Sir:

I should like briefly to comment on Professor Williamson's essay of your Nov. 15th issue. Professor Williamson presents a reasoned and balanced defense of the "ivory tower syndrome," as he chooses to call it. But as well - conceived as is his defense, it nonetheless reflects the dilemma inherent in the University-Society relationship.

On the one hand, as he truly states, the university exists "to teach people how to learn from experience - both past and present." Put differently, universities are the repositories and disseminators of knowledge for society; they perform the crucial function of "socialization," in that they serve as the training grounds for those who go on to "run" society. In this capacity, one might argue, universities ought to be relatively autonomous institutions, free from the normative and intellectual constraints which are operative in the larger society. For only under conditions of such autonomy can the intellectual activity central to the function of the university take place. This, then, ought to absolve universities from taking (particularly political) stands on social issues. Thus runs, in my understanding at least, the traditional argument to which Professor Williamson alludes.

On the other hand, the university does not exist apart from society. There may have been a time in history when universities could maintain a high degree of autonomy vis a vis the societies they served, but this autonomy seems clearly to have been eroded as the development of technology, and concomitant large scale, functionally related organizations, took place. In our times, the multi-versity has emerged as an institution which directly serves both the polity and the economy. (I mean specifically the uses of the university by

big government and big business alike in contemporary America). Clearly, it seems to me, when one sees the increasing dependence of universities on research and training grants awarded directly from both government and business, one is struck by the notion that the sanctity of the ivory tower is being invaded from all sides. And such a situation heightens the need for moral judgement as never before.

Let me underline the dilemma with some examples, those raised by Professor Williamson himself. It is all very well to avoid pronouncements on as momentous an issue as that of the Vietnam War. But if a university does so while at the same time accepting a contract to do war-related Defense Dept. research, it is effectively taking a stand on one side of the issue. How can a university accept an OEO research or training grant without in effect taking a stand on the manner in which those funds are dispersed (some assert cynically that more poverty money has gone to social scientists than to the poor themselves).

Now the issue of buying grapes, given the current situation in California, is slightly different, I suppose, in that this university has no direct connection with the opposing interests involved there. That is, for example, we are not conducting a study on how to grow better grapes, or the like. We are, however, buying California grapes. Thus, while some debate the issue as to whether we ought to take a stand on this problem of grape-pickers versus vinyard owners, we seem already to be taking a stand in favor of the latter. And this despite the individual sentiments of some University Senate members, as reported by Professor Williamson, to the effect that the California situation is one of "gross social injustice." An irony of ironies!

In short, the university is an institution inextricably bound up with the rest of society, a fact which some proponents of the "ivory tower" view (Professor Williamson not among them, I hasten to conclude) would wish to deny. The university is inevitably affected by, and can affect, politics. It participates directly in the economy as a buyer and seller. In this context it bears the responsibility for its actions, or their lack, as does any other institution, vis a vis society as a whole.

Professor Williamson does us a service in providing certain guidelines upon which to base our actions. He suggests that the university does have certain interests of its own despite the fact of

its integration into society as a whole. It behooves a university to pay attention to and act upon those larger societal issues which most crucially affects its existence and the fulfillment of its functions. My only argument with him here is that of degree. We must accept the fact that, now more than ever before, a wide range of social issues affect the university most directly, inasmuch as the university as an institution is a participant in those spheres of action which it formerly eschewed. The older view of the "ivory tower" relationship between University and Society would seem at best to be naively held. It would be far better interpreted in terms of maintaining those interests particular

to the university vis a vis the interests of society, where these two sets of interest diverge. This in turn requires a broad conception of its interests and how these are related to large social issues. The problems of self - interested and or moral judgement will admittedly be multiplied. But not to recognize and confront these problems as an institution will at best put the university in the position of the ostrich with its head in the sand. At worst, it will allow the university to be used by other societal institutions in a manner inimical to its highest traditional values as well as to its self - preservation interests.

Peter J. Bertocci
Department of Sociology

Free Enterprise is NOT Censorship

To Whom it may Concern:

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States of America, reads: "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

It is only governments that can censor, because only governments have an exclusive monopoly on the use of force; a force which is to be used only in retaliation towards those who initiate it's use; a force whose function is to protect the individual rights of individual people.

Observe that the Constitution places limitations on the government, not the people.

A disagreement of ideas is not censorship.

It is not censorship when a private individual refuses to finance any undertaking with which he disagrees.

It is not censorship when a publisher refuses to print trash, whether that trash is contained in a repulsive book, or in a repulsive newspaper. It is integrity.

A printing press is privately owned, to be used exclusively by and for it's owner.

Every person has the right to his ideas. He does not have the right to somebody elses means of communication to make his ideas known, whether it be a microphone, or a printing press.

The right of free speech, means the right to advocate any idea, and to bear the consequences of his actions i.e. disagreement, opposition, unpopularity, disapproval, ostracism, etc..

The function of the government is to protect minorities from forcible suppression--not to guarantee agreement.

The government is to protect the dis-senter from force, not opposition.

When one moves into the realm of public institution, the principle remains the same, (only becomes more difficult due to the enormous contradictions inherent in the concept "Public Property.")

Theoretically, the owners of a State University are the taxpayers. Either directly, or indirectly, a Board of Trustees, or a Board of Regents is appointed or elected whose purpose is to act as the agents of the taxpayers.

A student has a right to expect that he will not be subjected to gutter or barnyard language which the owner of a semi-decent barroom would not stand for, and who would bounce it's proponents out of his establishment. The Board of Trustees, or the Administration has the same right.

The reason for ascribing to private individuals a concept pertaining only to the government, is obvious: it serves to obliterate the true meaning of the word censorship.

Please keep in mind, that it is only the government that can censor; private individuals who disagree, cannot forcibly suppress those who they disagree with.

If it is force to refuse to deal with an irrational person, or idea, then it is also force to try to defend oneself from the brute who attempts to rob or murder you. To avoid force in this context, the proper solution is the function of a governmental dictatorship.

Contradictions do not exist.

Ronald Anthony Schlaff
24975

MORE LETTERS PAGE 10

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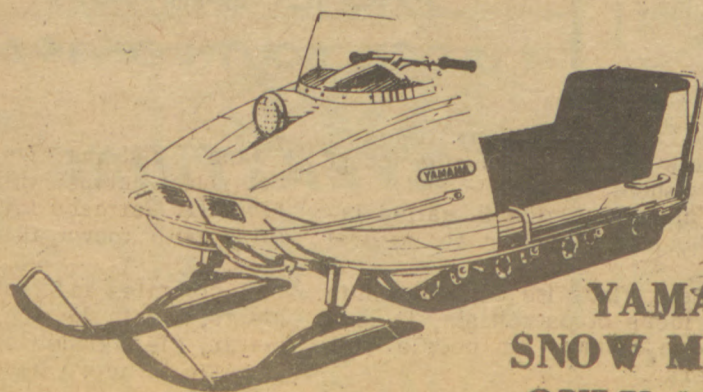
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LETTERS

Dear Sir:

I would like to balance Mr. Colton's fan letter to Dr. Morton ("Morton, Augenstein on Panel," Observer, Nov. 22, 1968) with some remarks in favor of Dr. Augenstein's position. Dr. Morton is quoted as saying: "This is what civilization is: management and not decision making." On the face of it, that is clearly an absurd statement; Dr. Morton is either ill quoted or was at a momentary loss for the right words. If his point is that an industrial society has a new kind of moral problem--namely the making of corporate decisions--that is fair enough. How-

Prof. Supports Augenstein's Position

ever, it only means that decision making is required at both the personal and corporate level for many people today. Hence his point sustains rather than denies Dr. Augenstein's point that decision making is inevitable, that to postpone a decision is, in effect, to make a decision, for example, regarding an abortion. To postpone a decision about an abortion is, in effect, to decide for having the birth; similarly, for a corporation to postpone a decision about employing the "hard core" unemployed is, in effect, to decide for continued poverty and

social unrest. I fail to see how "management" eliminates decision-making in any way; it seems to me to only complicate it.

This leads to the necessity of a criterion by which decisions are to be made. Dr. Morton demanded some but didn't offer any; Dr. Augenstein offered some (not so "absolute" as to be beyond redefinition but concrete enough to be a real help), and was therefore led beyond the criterion to the further question of authority. Since decisions made by different people on the same issue may conflict, it becomes

necessary to decide who should have the last word. If five patients all need and want the same kidney machine, who gets it? Who decides who gets it, is Augenstein's question. He suggests three possible alternatives: the doctor, the government, a citizen panel. Whichever way you decide leads to a different view of authority in society; if you choose the doctor, you prefer authority to be based on professional competence; if you choose government, you prefer authority to be based on law; if you choose the citizen panel, you prefer authority to be invested in the judgment of the "common man." Other alternatives are available, but however we choose, authority is vested somewhere. Hence the question of WHO decides is a very important question outside Utopia. Student protestors act on it but seem to forget it in a panel discussion on ethics. To raise this question and to try to answer

it is not to express a God - complex (though it may take some kind of a complex to raise that accusation); it is to point out very realistically the nature of decision making in a society. It points to the simple fact that my decisions will often conflict with yours and society, and almost by definition, must arbitrate. Who should decide who gets the kidney machine? The question points to the merging ethics and politics and certainly cannot be avoided. For those hung up on the question of criterion, this may seem a more distant question, but it isn't. It is just as immediate and just as inevitable as the question HOW shall we decide. Dr. Augenstein raised these questions quite clearly and offered some concrete suggestions; Dr. Morton seemed to muddy the water, but apparently he gained a disciple. (P.S. What ever happened to "objective" reporting?) William C. Fish

Bourgeois Reformers, Con't from page 8

We have been in the Vanguard of student, anti-war, and human liberation movements. We will continue and expand that role.

The interplay of ideas and a common commitment to action within SDS have produced a rich and powerful shared political experience emerging from an ongoing struggle; we have looked to that experience as the source and test of political truth, rather than this or that dogmatic catechism. While not shunning analytical work, we have always seen this focus as a basis of our strength and authenticity.

We have always asserted a common clarity in our values, within our vision, all authentically revolutionary movements are seen as first, last, and always movements for human freedom, whatever form their demands may take in a given historic period. The new left radical consciousness began with the perception of a gap between the actual reality of our daily lives and the accessible potentiality

for human fulfillment already in existence. This tension--the contradiction between what is and what can be--first futilely sought its resolution in a quest for personal salvation.

When the interests of the dominant social order denied the realization of that potential, we discovered our powerlessness, our unfreedom, moreover, the social character of our oppression revealed the need of a collective struggle for liberation, we discovered our deepest personal hopes and desires were the widely held aspirations of many. That discovery has led to our affirmation of a common humanity with all the oppressed.

If the Clarion really believes in the values articulated in its editorial, it will print this letter, giving its readers the opportunity to hear the truth.

Yours for Peace, Freedom and Revolution, OU Student for a Democratic Society Nov. 23 Year of the Heroic Guerilla.

Clarion in Error, Con't from page 8

Further, in a general statement you imply that the OBSERVER would not have fallen into evil hands if Oakland had a journalism department, for "many college newspapers are operated as an arm of journalism classes." A little homework on this subject might have revealed that Wayne, Michigan, and Michigan State have journalism departments and their student newspapers make the OBSERVER seem rather tame by comparison. One can only conclude that a journalism department will not keep students from having ideas and writing about them in their newspapers.

Moreover, I submit that the CLARION and the people of Rochester would cry foul (an I among them) if Oakland students, or at least those who do not live here, attempted to meddle in city or township affairs. Our cry would have the same basis

as my objection to your editorial: they do not know enough about the individual community's problems to speak about them validly.

Town-gown and generation-gap relationships call for thoughtful restraint, especially in these days when it is fashionable to lament the behavior of students. Above all, we must beware of stock, uninformed responses (E.G. "The SDS has been all but labeled subversive and at least must be tagged dupes of subversive elements.") because such responses are the kind of unthinking behavior which students properly lament in their elders. If we who teach at Oakland have done our job well, the students you criticize should know the dangers of tagging and labeling. So my question must be, sir, do you?

Marilyn L. Williamson (Mrs. R.M.)
Associate Professor of English
315 William Road
Rochester

O.U. Concert Features Violinist

Oakland University's third concert offering of the season will be the first area appearance of violinist Takako Nishizaki, Wed., Dec. 11, at 8:30 p.m. in the Dodge Hall Auditorium.

The young Japanese artist's program will include Vivaldi's Sonata in A Major, Mozart's Rondo in C Major (K.373), Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarantelle," Franck's Son-

ata in A Major and Grieg's Sonata in F Major. She will be accompanied by Elizabeth Wright, New York pianist.

Brought to this country in 1962 to be a scholarship student of Joseph Fuchs at the Julliard School of Music, Miss Nishizaki won Julliard's Kreisler Scholarship in 1965, gained the sponsorship of the Leventritt

Foundation for a number of concert appearances, and was invited to appear at the Spoleto Festival in Italy in 1967.

It was Miss Nishizaki that the Bell Telephone Hour selected to film an in depth study for a special program televised nationally last season.

A limited number of tickets are available through the Meadow Brook Festival office.

Sunday and Monday evenings, Dec. 8 and 9, a reading of Indian poetry (Sanskrit, Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali and Tamil) will be given in English Translation. Two approaches will be used in presenting the poetry: one will be a rather straightforward, "academic" reading of selections from the ancient Vedic hymns (oldest examples of Indo-European literature; a few of these will be chanted in Sanskrit) and poems by Rabindranath Tagore (grand-uncle of Oakland's own Amit Tagore); the second approach will employ multimedia, including mime, dance, music, slides and costumes.



Thank-you For Off Campus

Gentlemen:

I had occasion to visit the Off Campus with my family the other night when Dick Glass came to sing. It was a superb evening. I want to thank you personally for the effort you have put into making the environment here a little richer, and for your dedication and taste. You helped make my oldest son's 13th birthday a very special day for all of us. Best wishes in all things. Sincerely,

Thomas Fitzsimmons

Ex G.I., Con't from page 8

(label) you hate other things which have been conveniently pre-labeled for easier consumption. You love still more labels.

How many people are thinking about all of this? How many misguided labelers out there consider themselves a republican or a democrat, a revolutionary, a communist? How many of you have gone any further and thought about what you're doing, have defined your terms--all of them?

Of course, if you're one of the group of people who just can't seem to straighten this mess out (and don't want to try), you

can accept the status quo. Do the things that are recognized as "good." Don't do the "bad" things on any account. Of course, this means you must never think again, although this will probably come as a great relief. If you think, you might be led astray into thinking that something good is bad; or, horrors, that something bad is good.

If you're one of this group that would just as soon not think, a career awaits you and your comrades in the new (label) modern (label) action (label) Army (label). FTA



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Living Education: Learning from Ecstasy

By JEREMY JOAN HEWES

The principal is happy and I rejoice with him about the delicious, perfectly balanced flow of outdoor light into a room filled with beautiful children. But something disturbs me, a vinegary tingle at the back of my neck. There is a witch in this room. I see her near the back of the fourth row--milk-white skin, black hair falling onto a faded blue blouse, a band of freckles across the bridge of a small sharp nose. Dark eyes with dilated pupils are fixed on me now, bold and direct, telling me that she knows, without words, everything that needs to be known about me. I return her stare, feeling that this girl, with an education she is not likely to get, might foretell the future, read signs, converse with spirits. In Salem she eventually would suffer the ordeal of fire and water. In our society she will be adjusted."

An observer visited a typical school somewhere, but it wasn't the perfect lighting, language labs or multi-degreed teacher that impressed him. In an instant he was struck with the realization of what education now is and what ecstasy it could be: a fifth-grade witch had stared him down.

The visitor was George B. Leonard, Senior Editor of Look magazine, where he has reported on education, and vice president of California's Esalen Institute, where he has explored paths to ecstasy. Thus, his Education and Ecstasy is a product of thorough study and imaginative experience. The author cites shortcomings in the present educational system, arguing for a positive and creative preparation for the "unity of life" that

John Dewey foresaw decades ago.

What Leonard believes necessary is an education for the totality of living; more important, he seeks a process which would allow people to realize some large measure of the human potential and exist in harmony with the enormity of their time. Today, all processes and institutions tend to fragment us, and schools simply initiate children to the compartmentalization of living that spirals with age and experience. A graduate of the current educational system has become adept at a kind of post-office sorting job--putting emotion, creativity, frivolity, curiosity and a hundred other human qualities into their assigned cubbyholes, all with his eyes closed.

Leonard envisions an overhaul of this initiation process, by applying theories, methods and technological devices that already exist. First, education would be redefined: "The whole superstructure of rational-symbolic knowledge can be rearranged so that these aspects of life's possibilities can be perceived and learned as unity and diversity within change rather than fragmentation within an illusory permanence." This concept of education would encompass all facets of human functioning, and education would become "a lifelong pursuit for everyone."

Teachers would share in the learning process with students by expanding consciousness and exploring everyone and everything around them. They would pursue the magic moments of learning that sometimes occur in classrooms today and would become accomplished at techniques of discovering or creating the delight that makes learning worth it.

In fact, society has always had such teachers, Leonard call them rogues--persons who know what being alive is and who have captured our imagination for just that reason. The old rogues are Robin Hood, mystics like Christ, mad scientists like Frankenstein, and artists like Dali. The rogues teach us "the first elementary lesson about a life... in which technology--whether outside or inside the human organism--is not feared and resisted, but deflected toward human uses." Today's rogues are today's children, the author states, and education should let them discover and express the ecstasy of being alive.

Several methods of reshaping the concept and processes of education are discussed in Education and Ecstasy. One chapter describes an ultramodern school where sophisticated electronic devices impart knowledge and hold discussions with pupils. In another chapter, Leonard proposes that compulsory school attendance be abolished. To counter objections from horrified parents, the author suggests that the parents attend school for a day, putting themselves in their child's place--no breaks for cigarettes or coffee, no deviations from the classroom regiment to Parents might then see, Leonard reasons, just how much is learned in a day and how much of the child's valuable time and potential are wasted.

This is not to say that schools would cease to exist. Rather, institutions such as New York's Fifteenth Street School would operate, and presumably their "free-learning atmosphere would offer the delights of learning to eager children." The Fifteenth Street School, founded

by actor Orson Bean, offers no formal classroom instruction, though five "teachers" read aloud from texts, discuss ideas with students and offer guidance. The school provides books, lounges, art materials, games and playing space, and the children are free to work and play at will.

This free-learning school creates a total environment for learning, the situation Leonard considers vital to education as "an apprenticeship for life." He discusses two total environment institutions that have developed techniques of expanded consciousness and continuous education. Synanon, established in 1958 as a rehabilitation center for drug addicts, now operates in four California cities, as well as New York and Detroit. In addition to housing 1,000 addicts, chapters conduct Synanon Game sessions, where 2,500 non-addicts participate in weekly discussions.

Esalen Institute offers experimental programs such as "sensory programs such as 'Sensory Awakening for Couples' and 'Meditation.'" The Institute's week-end and evening sessions have provided an opportunity for all who can afford it to work with such experimenters as B.F. Skinner, Alan Watts, Buckminster Fuller and others.

George Leonard asserts that there can be ecstasy in learning and thus in living. He advocates the total environment and free-learning concepts as a means to ecstasy, citing three institutions that have overcome the barriers of tradition and brought joy to their members. All of this is the "new education," the author states: now it is left to us to assault the system and ourselves.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., (LNS)--Professor Eugene Genovese, the New Left historian who specializes in the Civil War and Reconstruction periods, is the center of a controversy at the University of Rochester.

Genovese Causes Controversy In New

The school's history department wants to hire him to replace Bernard Weisberger, the civil war historian who just left Rochester. But the Roch-

ester administration, afraid of Genovese's long-time advocacy of New Left causes and his association with a Marxist interpretation of history, wants to keep him off the campus.

Thus far, the controversy is bogged down in administrative hassling. When the administration turned down the request of the history department turned down the request of the history department for Genovese by questioning his "academic qualifications," the history department arranged to have all department chairmen review the case through a special committee.

That committee has met and given its OK to Genovese, and the next

step is up to the administration. The students in the history department, which has been described as the most radical on campus--are anxiously awaiting a verdict, and they are already annoyed at faculty members who have urged them not to make it a political issue but to proceed "diplomatically."

Genovese, one of the founders of the now defunct magazine Studies on the Left, obtained national attention a few years ago when he was fired from Rutgers University for saying that he would welcome an NFL victory in Vietnam.

The young scholar then joined the faculty of Sir George Williams Univer-

sity in Montreal. Though still on the faculty there, he is currently a lecturer at Yale University.

Staughton Lynd Denied Appointment

Chicago (CPS)--Two representatives of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), investigating University of Rochester President Rolf A. Weil's veto of the appointment of Staughton Lynd to the school's history department, have concluded that there is insufficient evidence to support the charge of a violation of academic freedom in Weil's decision.

Last April Weil vetoed the unanimous recommendation of the history department and the college of arts and sciences that the radical historian be hired. The action by Weil set off angry protests by both students and professors at Roosevelt.

The history department plans to reopen the issue next spring when they resubmit Lynd's name for appointment.

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Basketball

Varsity Falls to Albion

The OU basketball Varsity Team played their annual overtime game Wed., as Albion College squeaked by the Pioneers, 101-97.

Mike Wilson, the Albion ace who enjoys some of his best games here, poured in 34 points. But it was Jim Turney who sank 8 for Albion in the overtime period to clinch the victory.

OU took charge in the first half on the shooting of Eddie Holloman, and Tom Allan and Allan's rebounding. Allan also blocked numerous shots.

Albion made a change late in the half, but two successive hoops by Greg Ranney kept a 50-41 half-time advantage for the Pioneers.

The second half saw Albion slowly close the gap and take a lead which was wiped out with 3 seconds to play on a 25 foot shot by Ranney.

Ranney finished with 20 points, Hollowman 30, and Allan 33, a new OU scoring mark.

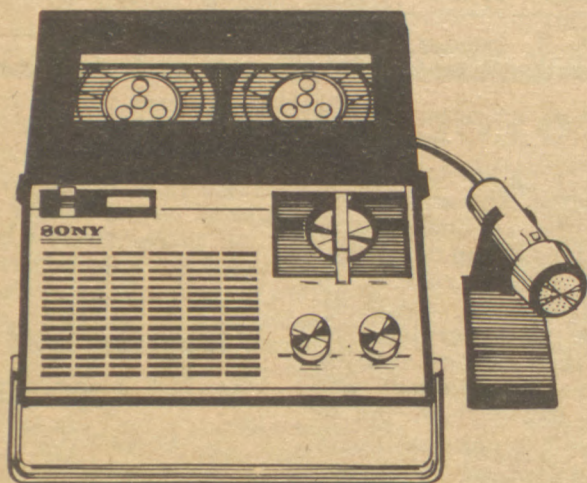
J.V. Downed by O.C.C.

The J.V. Game was just as close. With 4 seconds left in the game Jeff Linz sank a free throw to make the score 79-78; Orchard Ridge O.C.C. called a hasty timeout.

Orchard Ridge then threw the ball to Charles Rice who had already scored 56 points for O.C.C. Rice, 40 feet from the basket let loose a desperation shot that cut the net as the buzzer rang to win the game for O.C.C.

The whole game was close, as the lead changed hands 11 times.

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