

The Oakland Observer

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY OAKLAND

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1962

Rochester, Michigan

May Open Library Sunday

Kresge Library will be open Sundays as soon as an additional librarian can be hired, David Wilder, university librarian, said this week.

"We will not hire just anybody in order to open the building seven days a week. We're being particular, using the same standards that we'd use any other time for hiring an employee," Wilder explained.

If an assistant cannot be found this semester, a part-time employee may be hired. In either event, the library will be open Sunday from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

"We are financially able to hire an assistant not with the Harlan money, but as a result of it," Wilder emphasized.

(C. Allen Harlan, a member of the Board of Trustees, last month gave MSUO a gift of \$25,000, \$10,000 of which was designated for additional library materials in the area of the humanities.)

The new assistant's salary will not come from the Harlan gift, but from funds drawn from various areas of the library budget. Wilder said that by the first of the year he is able to determine areas of the budget where the full amount appropriated has not been necessary. He cited book binding as an example. Costs for binding did not absorb the budgeted amount this year, leaving additional funds which can be applied to the salary of an assistant.

"Without the Harlan gift, I'd have used every available penny for the purchase of books," Wilder said.

Holmes Appointed To Dean's Staff

Robert Holmes, assistant professor of music, has been appointed to assist the Dean of Students office on a part time basis.

Holmes' duties will be to work with Dean Sells and Mrs. Cusack to continue their present emphasis on counseling. The Dean adds that Holmes was chosen because of his broad background in education and his interest in students and their problems."

Holmes says that he is looking forward to his new position as "an exciting exciting experience working with the powerful personality of Dean Sells." Holmes will work only on Monday this semester, but will serve full time next fall. Dean Sells says that he delayed appointing an individual to assist him until he became acquainted with the students, their problems and their organizations.

Applications for Circulation Manager will now be accepted by the OAKLAND OBSERVER, 109 NFH. The only requirement for this paying position is that you be free Fridays 11-12.



PLENTY OF SNOW this year. Will it last? Julie Becker, Junior, last year prayed to the Snow God — and it worked. This year we can pray that the snow we have will last.

White Wonderland Snowballing Soon

"Wonderland in White," MSUO's second annual winter carnival, will offer cash prizes of \$25 and \$10 for organizations winning first and second place in a variety of contests.

A student-faculty hockey game Friday, Feb. 2, will be the first carnival event. Others scheduled are a beard contest, a snow tug-of-war, a queen contest, a snow statue contest, huskey-team races, tobogganing, skating races, and skiing.

A semi-formal dance, the "Sno-Bal," will be held Saturday, Feb. 3, and will conclude the two-day carnival. The Snow Queen and her court will be announced at the dance.

Judges for the queen contest will include Philip Rowston, mayor of Pontiac; Julie O'Brien, "Miss Detroit"; and Dimitri Lazaroff, a professional photographer.

Groups accumulating the most points in events will be awarded the prizes. Points are gained by placing first, second, or third in individual carnival contests. Any university group is eligible to enter.

Ron Miller, SAC president, announced that Saturday, Jan. 20 is the deadline for all contest entries. Entries received after 5 p.m. that day, will be disregarded.

"Wonderland in White" promises to be the biggest event ever held at MSUO," Miller said.

"The outcome of the carnival depends on the interest of MSUO students."



ROBERT HOLMES

KENNEDY ADVISOR URGES PATIENCE IN REPORT SPEECH

By Bruce Plaxton

Chester Bowles, Presidential advisor, emphasized the difficulty in formulating American foreign policy because of "the new forces at work in the world which the majority of the public only half understand" in setting the tone for the "World Report" series.

Bowles' lecture, "Perspectives on Current Problems in Foreign Affairs," was preceded Tuesday evening by a dinner in the Oakland Room with Gov. John B. Swainson and several members of the Board of Trustees, a reception, and a press conference.

Bowles, President Kennedy's special advisor on Asian, African, and Latin American Affairs, said, "I see almost no hope of negotiating with the Soviet Union in the near future, but we (the United States) must leave the door open to any realistic possibilities for peace with honor."

Bowles pointed to four revolutions which shape new forces in international relations. The revolution of "rising



CHESTER BOWLES

expectations" in the newly independent countries, the Russian revolution, the Chinese revolution, and the revolution in technology affect diplomacy.

"There are at least four fallacies in the thinking of those who are calling today for a reversal of the major directions of United States foreign policy because they lack the understanding of these new forces," said Bowles.

The first of these fallacies is the pipe-dream that the United States can "go it alone." "Undoubtedly the United States, by itself, does possess the power to destroy the world in one vast nuclear holocaust. Unhappily we do not possess the power by our own effects to save it," Bowles pointed out.

The second fallacy is the idea that "many extremists think that every problem in the world has a single and a simple answer, a right and a wrong answer." In the context the point was made that "there is often no right answer but rather the choice between one of several wrong answers."

The third misconception is the assumption that "problems once settled stay settled. It must be realized," said Bowles, "that just as there are no black and white answers, rarely are there speedy answers. To build a world of lasting peace and freedom will take hard work, courage, and infinite patience, and there are no short-cuts."

The last fallacy which Bowles stated was that extremists talk as though "the difficulties which we face are due not to the complexity of the new age with which we are moving, nor even to the Russians, but rather to a lot of clumsy bureaucrats of doubtful patriotism backed by 'fuzzy-minded liberals' and 'global thinkers.'"

As in his current article in "Foreign Affairs" Bowles explained that the "enormously expanded overseas responsibilities of the State Department since the end of World War II have created problems which require patience, not reckless action which could lead to tragic and irreversible results."

Profs Appear On Hemingway Show

Thomas Fitzsimmons, associate professor of English, will appear on WDET-FM on Monday, Jan. 22 at 8:45 p.m.

Moderated by Professor William White, husband of Mrs. Gertrude White, assistant professor of English at MSUO, the program deals with the life and works of Ernest Hemingway.

Mrs. White will appear on the program sometime in February.

TAX BOOKS AVAILABLE

Copies of the United States Treasury Department Bulletins, "Your Federal Income Tax, 1962" and "Tax Guide for Small Business" are one the reserve shelf in the Library. They may be used at any time during the day within the library building and may be borrowed after 4:30 p.m. for overnight use.

Scholar Hails Hucker Study Of Ming Times; Second Book Coming

A book by Dr. Charles O. Hucker of Michigan State University Oakland is the first picture for the nonspecialist of the complex of ideas and ideals that made China's Imperial System a unique state and one of mankind's most remarkable and durable creations.

Dr. Hucker's book, "The Traditional Chinese State in Ming Times (1368-1644)," (paperback \$1.75, hard cover \$3.50, 96 pp., University of Arizona Press) goes beyond being another description of a political structure to reveal what made it not just a government, but a way of life and one that persisted from the Third Century B.C. into the Twentieth.

His study, which deals with one of the most famous and longest dynasties, has been called by Dr. F. W. Mote, professor of Oriental Studies at Princeton, "the finest discussion of the organization and operation of Chinese government ever written."

Even now, the author writes, the glories of the Imperial System are recalled and its passing lamented both in the Nationalist and Communist camps. It was a system that affected the whole society in a way no other government ever has. In traditional China, government service was not merely the only really prestigious occupation, but was a moral obligation for the educated and a fulfillment of the Confucian

creed in which they had been educated.

Further, since either positions depended on examination, it was a merit system that created an elite of the learned. Even the military took their strategic plans and directions from the scholars. Likewise, business and industry were not only regulated, but interfered with at every level. The government, in fact, pervaded almost every aspect of Chinese life. The head of every household was an arm of the emperor's authority. He was responsible for the conduct of every member of his family. And 110 households made a community.

The largest bureaucracy in the world, the so-called "Confucian state" bound into one cohesive unit a nation of nearly 100 million people and guarded its social stability and national dignity. It had a self-correcting system of censors intended to keep government functions efficient and modern and its functionaries competent and honest.

It also suffered the usual ills of corruption, and it was as subject to Parkinson's law of multiplying employees as any present-day bureaucracy. For example, at the start of the Ming dynasty, the number of women in the imperial household was limited to 93 and the number of eunuchs to 100. At its end, the imperial household had 9,000 women and an estimated 70,000 eunuchs.

(Continued on Page 2)

Harvard Prints Club Hears Hoopes' Latest Levinson

ROCHESTER, MICH. — The Harvard University Press this week will publish a book by Dr. Robert Hoopes of Michigan State University Oakland which analyzes the central moral force of Western writers from Socrates to Milton.

The volume "Right Reason in the English Renaissance" (\$5.75, 248 pp.) is a scholarly study which the Harvard Press predicted "will be of great interest to the student of Renaissance humanism."

Right reason, the author says, has been described as "not a dry light and not simply a religious conscience, but a rational and philosophic conscience. It started with Socrates who declared that virtue equals knowledge, that truly to know virtue is to live a virtuous life. Thus the achievement of right reason involves the effort toward right behavior.

Dr. Hoopes describes the development of this idea through the Stoics, the early Church Fathers, the Christian context of sin and grace, the Middle Ages, and down to Milton, the last major exemplar of this idea of Christian humanism. After Milton, he says, the idea of scientific reason begins to displace the fundamental role possessed by right reason.

Dr. Hoopes, who obtained his doctorate in English at Harvard is professor of English and assistant to the chancellor for university planning at MSUO. He has taught at Stanford University and before coming to MSUO was vice president of the American Council of Learned Societies. Last year, he received an honorary doctorate degree of letters from Cornell College in Iowa.

The philosophy club will hold its third meeting on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 8:30 p.m., in Mr. Haden's home, 73 Miami Road in Pontiac.

All interested persons are welcome. Dorm-dwellers who lack a ride can get one in front of North Foundation Hall at 8:10 p.m.

Joel Levinson will defend, against all comers' the thesis that there is no such thing as mind; and that everything we may suppose can only be explained in terms of mind are really the working of matter.

Shapiro Gives Program

Samuel Shapiro, assistant professor of history, will present the third Collateral Program on Jan. 24 at 1:00 p.m. in room 190 of the Science building.

Shapiro will speak on "Jacksonian Democracy," the rise of modern political parties, universal suffrage, presidential nominating conventions, and the spoils system in the 1830's.

MSUO Talent Performs Jan. 24

"Exchangarade," latest project in the Foreign Exchange Student Fund program, will be presented Wednesday, January 24, in the Oakland Center's Gold Room. Beginning at 12:30 p.m. the program will feature student and faculty performances.

The purpose of the show is to raise money for the campus foreign exchange fund, headed by Lynne Smiley.

Already announced as performers are the Recorder Trio, of Dr.'s Haden, Susskind and Staka; vocal solos by Nancy Kelly and Mary Koren; a flamenco ballet by Sondra Forsyth; folk songs by Kay Lorentzen and Al Higgins; the new MSUO dance band; Orchesis.

Admission is fifty cents per person.

Staff Bulletin

Faculty Woman's Bridge will meet Wed., Jan. 24 at the home of Arlene Stoutenburg. Please call her before Jan. 23.

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SOVIET SCHOOLS

Ivan Learns Languages; Also All About Big, Bad Capitalists

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Russians are basing plans for the future on the education of their citizens. Following is the first of two United Press and International dispatches on some new facets of the Soviet school system.)

MOSCOW (UPI) — A child who goes to a little Red schoolhouse in Moscow now can learn English, French or some other foreign language. And, with the linguistics, he also may get an anti-capitalist lesson.

Twenty elementary schools in Moscow alone now are teaching English, German, French or Chinese to children from the second to the 10th grade.

In Moscow's Public School No. 1, a book on the reading rack in the 8th grade English class indicates the children are educated by the Communist Party as well as learning to be bilingual.

The book, "English in Pictures," published in 1959 by the Russian Ministry of Education, has one chapter entitled "The Worker and the Capitalist." Pictures show a fat capitalist eating a fine meal and bathing in a tub. The worker gets a hot dog on the street and "bathes" by walking in the rain.

Questions for the students read: "Does the capitalist get much money?" "Does the worker get enough money to have a flat and a good dinner?" Assuming a negative answer to the latter, the lesson continues: "Why doesn't he? Isn't it because the capitalist robs him of his money?"

A chapter on Sputniks gives this practice in English to the moppets: "Are the Chinese peasants happy to watch the Soviet Sputnik? Is the capitalist in New York glad to see the Soviet Sputnik? Why can you say he is not? Is the white overseer in Africa (an evil-looking man in accompanying cartoons) glad to see the Soviet Sputnik? Are the exploited (negroes) glad to see it?"

In addition to such "education," Moscow youngsters also are being prepared for careers in which they can read foreign publications, work abroad and talk to visiting foreigners to increase the Soviet Union's international influence.

Foreign languages were introduced in 1949 at School No. 1, according to the principal, a motherly-looking woman named Valentina Shipova. By now such schools are so popular among Muscovites they are the Marxist equivalent of Eton. Parents pull strings and write letters to get their children into these multi-language schools, causing the Soviet press to complain recently about "the battle of the parents."

School No. 1 has 6672 students and 45 teachers. All except the first graders not only attend English classes, but study world geography and English and American literature in the English language.

"One year we tried teaching biology and physiology in English, but as most of the words are Latin we gave that up," Mrs. Shipova said.

In one 4th grade English class, the teacher, a pretty young woman in a beige suit and pink blouse, spoke only in English. The 12 students wore the usual uniform — brown dresses, black pinafores and white hair ribbons for the girls; gray uniforms for the boys, and all in red Pioneer (subdeb Communist) scarves. They sat behind black-painted desks, hinged at the front so the child can fling back the lid to recite on his feet.

It was amazing to hear 10-year-olds saying in clipped "British" English to each other "Thank you very much" and "Not at all" (the American "You're Welcome" is not taught in these classes.)

"It is much better for a child to learn a foreign language at 7 or 8," the teacher, Irina Volkova, said. "Then he has no accent and it is easy."

In the 8th grade class, children were studying their seventh year of English. They discussed the novel, "Silas Marner." In this school year, they will read Jack London stories, "Gulliver's Travels" and the "Bre'r Rabbit" tales, as well as the "The Worker and the Capitalist."

Hucker Hailed; New Book Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

But just one of its many attributes would make it unique among bureaucracies. Its laws and its regulations were only guidelines, not inviolable writ. It was a government of men, not laws. Justice was a relative thing, tailored to the individual case, and restraint was the rule — a consequence of the Confucian influence. Similarly, the Ming way to handle a problem was not to discuss concepts, theories or legalities, but to put a good man on the job and let him alone.

The publication is being used in Hucker's introductory course on China, a part of the two-semester sequence in non-Western cultures required by MSUO. It is a revision of part of a more comprehensive study of the Ming censorial system on which he has been working for several years.

Another book, by him, "China: A Critical Biography" will be published early in 1962. He is Chairman of the Association for Asian Studies' Committee to compile a biographical dictionary of the Ming period, and is preparing a section on China to be included in a new textbook for high school world history courses.

As a visiting professor at Smith College Jan. 15, he will lecture on the traditional Chinese state and bureaucracy.

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New Library Features Indoor, Outdoor Cantilevers; Study Carrels May Be Installed Later

"The building seems to be working out in practice the way it did on paper. It is remarkably free of mistakes," David Wilder, university librarian, said of the new \$1½ million Kresge library, last week.

Book circulation, he said, is up to 1,500 a month, excluding reserve material. This is a substantial increase over circulation figures for the first months of the fall semester, when the library was still housed in the North Foundation Hall area it had occupied since MSUO opened in 1959.

Problems anticipated when the building opened in November have failed to materialize. For example, a noise problem was anticipated on the first floor, where broad stairs enclosed only by an aluminum grill lead to the second floor. If noise became a problem, a glass partition could be erected around the stairs or around the circulation desk. As the building expands, taking in the presently unfinished third floor, Wilder foresees the first floor as a lobby area. Reading will be done elsewhere, he said.

Students seeking an isolated spot for study, and couples driven indoors by winter weather, have been discouraged from using the third floor. Wilder considers this a matter for little concern because seminar and typing rooms on the uncompleted floor are locked, and study conditions in the open area are made uncomfortable by the lack of furniture. Michael Bruno, an assistant librarian, has been diligent in tracking down and evicting third-floor dwellers. Last week, on a tip from an anonymous phone call, Bruno raced to the

third floor to find (and rout) a dozen students watching activities on the ski hill from the east windows. Would-be inhabitants of the third floor are now wise to Bruno's "elevator eye," which watches for the floor indicator on the elevator to reach "three."

Use of the Kresge Library by local high school students was a problem in the temporary library. Area residents may use the facilities, but they may not take out books or library materials, Wilder explained. Outside use is not now a problem, but if it becomes a problem, admission to the library by student card will be initiated. MSUO students are given first consideration, Wilder emphasized.

Individual carrels may be installed on the second floor, now that a need for them has been demonstrated.

The carrels, a \$20,000 investment, were originally planned for the library last year. They were designed especially for the Kresge Library, with a desk, an upper shelf, and a small locker combined into one unit. Rental per semester would be \$5, but that fee would not cover the entire cost of the fixtures. The carrels have not been installed because of a lack of funds.

Cantilevered shelves, the latest innovation in library equipment, are housing 27,000 books in the new library. Invented in Germany, the cantilevered (but free-standing) stacks are the first book shelves designed for the space age. The design of those found in most libraries dates from 1890.

"Now that our physical facilities are adequate, we must concentrate on better organization and more rapid cataloging," Wilder concluded. "We expect to have 10,000 more volumes cataloged by the end of the semester."

Facility Group Reports Policy

Lowell Eklund, associate dean for continuing education, and chairman of the Committee on the Use of University Facilities released a report "Policy Statement on University Facilities," last week.

Citing a need for coordination of university facilities, Eklund said, "The primary use of the facilities will, of course, be to accommodate the on-going education program of the university for its students, faculty and staff."

To meet expenses in cleaning, heating and maintaining university facilities, Eklund's committee has divided the types of groups using the facilities into three groups.

Group one, which can rent facilities at the lowest cost, is

composed of student organizations, university supported volunteer organizations, and faculty groups.

Group two includes official university functions such as convocations.

Faculty-related professional groups and all other non-affiliated organizations are in group three.

Space for luncheons and dinner meetings will be provided free.

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