Encounter:
The 'New Church' Meets The 'New Left'

By CAROL HURLBUtT
and BILL KUNITZ

A middle-aged church leader from Baltimore with horn-rimmed glasses and a brooding pacifist. Next to him, Ed Lemansky of the Progressive Labor party, slouched back in his chair, his sport coat off and tie undone. On the other side of the moderator sat Jeff Gordon, of Free Student magazine, with his elbows propped on the table and face in hands, listening critically.

Dellinger, on the end, was back in his chair making a point with arched hands. He served as a buffer between the audience and the younger members of the panel. Being older, he had time to put his experience in perspective. He was in Madrid during the Spanish civil war, spent three years in a U.S. prison for not registering for the draft, has lived in the Harlem ghetto, has made two trips to Cuba since the revolution and worked with the Congress of Unrepresented Peoples last summer.

Ron Young started off the afternoon panel talking about conscientious objectors. He urged students to make a decision now about conscientious objection or to give up their 2-S status.

The discussion period was enlivened -- and lengthened -- by Carroll Hawkins, who challenged Dellinger and Brian Keleher to discuss rights in Cuba or Red China, referring specifically to violation of personal rights in Cuba. Dellinger replied, “One has to suppress some freedom in order to hold onto some freedom and keep the experiment going.” To Keleher we are in transition, not moving in a smooth calm fashion. As each revolution takes place, the blood, sweat and tears lessen.

Dellinger drew the analogy that childhood used to be considered a terrible, painful thing. “Now that we understand natural childhood, it doesn’t have to be such a terrible thing. Revolution has the same conception, that it has to be filled with hate and bloodletting. We are now at the point where we should approach revolution with different concepts.”

It’s unfortunate an artist wasn’t at the Saturday afternoon panel discussion on war and peace to catch the atmosphere. Ronald Young, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, sat to the right of the group on the edge of his chair starting at the tiles on the floor, an impassioned, almost brooding pacifist. Next to him, Ed Lemansky of the Progressive Labor party was in a garrulous mood.

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Encounter: ‘War and Peace’ -- (l. to r.) Dave Dellinger, editor, Liberation magazine; Jeff Gordon, Free Student magazine; Les Younker, moderator; Ed Lemansky, Progressive Labor Party; Ronald Young, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The tension of last spring was off by mid-May, when the campus平静 was on elsewhere. The Free University of East Lansing, affiliated in spirit with the University of New York, California, Detroit and other communities, opened its doors in a pre-revolutionary party that enrolled about 80 people in ten semester courses. It claimed it represented a new kind of education, with subjects designed to lead to social consciousness and artistic appreciation, taught by both students and faculty of MSU.

Within days, however, some of its participants were wondering whether their experience was not at least a different form of the new, and there were indications several might pull out.

The first to do so, Father Robert Gardner of the All-Saints Episcopal Church, Lansing, called a panel discussion on free universities that made up part of the weekend-long conference, “Encounter: A dialogue between church-affiliated groups and the new left.”

The conference was the big event continued on page 6
There, someone from "The Paper" has agreed publicly with something from Zeitgeist. That can happen . . . quite suddenly, even fact, and that’s what I think is wrong with Zeitgeist’s approach.

We are dealing with the question that’s posed to some of the magazine’s staff members—whether frustration isn’t anybody else ever right? The answer, naturally, is yes. Each in its own way, Zeitgeist campus anarchists, the Kwepweplows, "The Paper," the Free University, even The State News, ASUO and the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs have all realized that something is amiss with the intelligent atmosphere.

Zeitgeist’s mistake is in thinking, or at least in pretending to think, that only IT understands. This is a fate many share in a campus community in which, Lord knows, the only salvation is through a sense of common experience. MSU is developing, probably against its will, into a reasonably active and almost interesting political sphere.

The cultural mentor of Zeitgeist, we might as well admit, is anything but a ’60s radical, cultural or otherwise. Since we are still licking our artistic wounds incurred in their second campus period, we have made their point without us.

There is nothing wrong with this, of course, and nothing wrong with his approach. This is good, Mr. Miller. It’s just an odd perspective to his evaluations of the university crowd, which is made even funnier when his editors try to express his ideas in their words, even though their Zeitgeist is trying to do it, too much and is getting hung up on its own concept in the process. (This may seem like a small point, but even Mike Williams has shown some Zeitgeist, all for a joke, but I’ll choose to disregard that possibility.)

What we do need, of course, is some connection to those people who really are involved in the campus and are affected by some of those who wished they were affecting it.

In all modesty, may I submit that "The Paper," like certain other groups, has done more to livens up campus debates. Thinking and writing around here about has Zeitgeist, even with all the objections for Zeitgeist you might make, has encouraged the encouragement of experimental creative writing.

On the manuscript, as Zeitgeist so pointedly notes, have made mistakes in our coverage both of news and culture in the last two to three months. We have faced enough other problems to excuse almost anything, as has Zeitgeist’s point of view. And I think that "The Paper" is only beginning to do the things it is out to do.

But Zeitgeist seems to believe "The Paper" was formed to bring in the "lost "back to MSU. We have had to do that; we have a few poets of our own, damn good ones, who wouldn’t go near Zeitgeist. They have a few who wouldn’t come near us. But we are doing more on the poetry side.

We are trying to shake up a lot of ideas concerning the minds, one of which is the subjects. We’ve also tried to do it all legally, just to prove it can and show that someone who worked and waited, that we’ve finally succeeded in being legal (i.e., authorized) where Zeitgeist hasn’t. In Zeitgeist’s defense we’ve sold out, although that’s what Zeitgeist editorial hints.

We are trying to make minds around here livelier, in a number of different ways. One of these ways happens to overlap with the goal of Zeitgeist—to publish rather than perish. To encourage by consistent recognition the spirit of art and culture, and nurture it by steady exposure to its practitioners, with or without Ph.D.’s, at East Lansing and downtown Summerhill, and one it would be nice and valuable to try for a change in some of the more boring and pointless liberal arts curricula.
In 1933, the United States, acting under Section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930, brought a civil suit against Random House for publishing, publishing, publishing James Joyce's "Ulysses," "on the grounds that the book is obscene within the meaning of that section, and, hence, is not importable into the United States, but is subject to seizure, forfeiture, fornication and confiscation and destruction." In 1935, the Post Office notified Grove Press that D.H. Lawrence's novel, "Lady Chatterley's Lover," was "obscene and non­ commercial," and therefore not importable into the United States, but subject to seizure, forfeiture, fornication and confiscation and destruction.

The Comstock Act made it a felony to publish books or to receive books that were obscene or immoral literature or objects. The use of such a law, the postal authorities felt, ought to be enough to pin Ginsburg to the wall, but because of the change of venue, made possible, says Ginsburg, "by the use of a recent amendment to the Comstock Act which enabled the Post Office to try a publisher in a city other than the one in which he published." (Pact, Vol. 2, No. 3).

Why Philadelphia? Well, for one thing, the moral fiber is generally of the South—whites and Negroes in the South—no blacks or whites. The inadequacy of such a test, and the defect, one might object, however, that this standard that could be applied by the courts have been unable to do anything about it. Judge Woolsey, who "doubted the contem­ porary standards, the dominant theme in obscenity is that "The contemporary standard is carrying governmental suppression too far" (Eros, Vol. 1, no. 3). The Supreme Court rules against Roth, 5-4, holding that obscenity was not protected by the First Amendment.

Whether this were true or not, it is clear that the Roth decision, which until recently formed the basis for "community standards," has no meaning beyond it as a major breakthrough in the battle for intellectual freedom.

"lustful" except by the operation of a personal prejudice?

How can one judge the quality of an impulsive or a thought when it is impossible to prove that such even exists? ("Did you think any impure thoughts while reading this novel?") "No, sir." "Thank you. Next witness.

Taking a concensus of opinion is of no help; no subject of impure thought was ever added up any objective conclusion. Moreover, as Sar­ tre points out in "Existentialism is a Humanistic," "if you seek counsel --from a priest, for example—you have selected that priest; and at bot­ tom you already know, more or less, what he would advise." Neither Judge Woolsey nor his friends felt that "Ulysses" was obscene, but another judge with other friends might well have been.

In 1957, the Supreme Court, wea­ ry of the growth in the number of appeals, decided to clear up the issue by drafting a test which, according to the New York Times (March 27), would accomplish two things: first, "Present an objective standard that could be applied by trial judges without constant appeals to the Supreme Court," and, second, "Safety for free expression, in stating non-obscene matter from over­ zealous censorship."

The case under consideration in­ volved Samuel Roth, who had been convicted of publishing obscene "ma­ dic" magazines, and had lost his first appeal, despite the objections of Judge Jerome Frank, who "doubted the constanti­ lation of the Comstock Act, adding that dissemination of obscenity was a ridiculously vague crime, and that punishing people for doing nothing more than selling books or pictures that tend to "evoke thoughts" was carrying governmental suppres­ sion too far" (Eros, Vol. 1, no. 3).

The Supreme Court rules against Roth, 5-4, holding that obscenity was not protected by the First Amendment.

Justice Brennan, writing the major­ity opinion, offered a three-part test for obscenity:

In order that a book be ruled obscene, the court said, it must be determined "whether of the average person, applying contemporary com­ munity standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole ap­peals to prurient interest," whether it goes "substantially beyond cus­ tomary limits of candor," and whether it is "utterly without redeeming social importance." Ginsburg remarks in Fact (Vol. 2, No. 3) that "while the first two parts of this definition were not especially clear—as even the Su­ preme Court itself later admitted—the third part was, and publishers and booksellers have been able to apply it as a major breakthrough in the battle for intellectual freedom.

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George Hubka

One thing George Hubka is sure of is that "mistakes have been made in the past." There's something lacking, Hubka stated. When interviewed, the night before campaigning began, Hubka had not yet completed his platform. In general, he wants more services for less money, and he opposes a salary for student representatives.

Hubka has been social chairman in a precinct in Shaw and is a past secretary of the Agricultural Education Club.

Bill Lukens

"Not trying to be master of the people," the closed system of student government should be opened up to include as many people as possible, Bill Lukens calls for a "committee on committees" to eliminate friend-to-friend discrimination in appointment. A six-man representative board could be created. They could send out and review general applications for appointed positions. Three-fold benefits would result. Bringing in new ideas, checking on committee members, and increasing effectiveness on the whole.

"I think government is too streamlined," Lukens says. Lukens opposes monetary compensation for members of the government.

"I would like to find out just what powers ASMSU has," he says. "Does it handle, handle only those problems that are of immediate concern to the students?" He desires better information from the Student Board about the quality of education at MSU.

"Of ASMSU start thinking and stop running," he says. "I would like to see the Student Board think of the civil rights problems of the United States.

"I would like to see the members of ASMSU start thinking and stop running," he said. "Therefore ASMSU should spend its time on larger issues."

I would like to see what the Student Board thinks of the civil rights problem in East Lansing. I would like to see the president of ASMSU think of the same problems as the President of the United States."

"I would like to see the members of ASMSU start thinking and stop running," he said. "I would like to find out just what powers ASMSU has," he says. "Does it handle, handle only those problems that are of immediate concern to the students?"

"I would like to find out just what happens to the $15,000 we pay each term. I think they must be having a little trouble spending it because they are considering taking salaries for them.

"ASMSU is virtually powerless to affect the administration with the faculty may help effectively to influence the administration."

"Niemii does not expect changes overnight, however. He suggests for consideration at least that several classrooms be open 24 hours a day for study, and that there be an around-the-clock schedule two weeks before final exams.

"We have absolutely no experience in any organizations at all, including rightist, leftist and general magniwumps."
he says, "I would like to see some real good representation by how we are going to cope with this."

He says that when he graduates the student population will be exceeding 47,000 students. "It's a little difficult to imagine that the quality of education is going to be as high as when we entered," he says.

Plodinec cites television classes and the library as specific academic problem areas.

"How do you go to asking questions in a TV class?" he asks. "More likely than not if you're not asking questions you're not reacting to what's being taught."

Commenting on the structure of ASMSU, Plodinec suggested we wait before changing it. "It's by no means perfect, but at this time it would not be good to change it," he says. "To change it again so soon would destroy what little confidence the students have in it."

**ART TUNG**

In accordance with his campaign statement that the Student Board should work with the Student Body, Tung supports an extension of all present programs under Student Board auspices. Although he favors a handbook and storebook committee, he requested special attention. Tung is particularly emphasized the immediate need for a student handbook to state clearly policies, student rights, and governing structures of an academic nature.

Concerning the questionnaire for board members, he stated that any compensation must have the support of the students. This leads to more responsible student leadership and makes students better critics of the present system. Tung called for more student government improvement of local level-governatory governments to develop a more democratic and more integrated with the present system, Tung said: "I, personally, would just as soon not see any hours, I don't believe the girls will fall into moral corruption without them."

Although his ideas appeared progressive, Carbine did not see in the four-step process from representatives acting as voting representatives and a detailed study of student representation distribution for the Lecture-Concert Series.

**BOB MUSMANNO**

Musmanno, Phil Kappa Psi, begs for a constitutional amendment which would provide "a more equitable appointment of representatives to the Student Board. This means a "representative from each of the five complexes—to act as voting representatives of the on-campus students." (Representatives acting as representatives.)

Since the process of obtaining higher offices is too long, Musmanno proposes a program to get underclassmen into the program. However, his chief concern is channeling more money and influence into academic and cultural interests such as pop entertainment.

Improving on the inadequate student research bureau, Musmanno would like to see the creation of a new cabinet fact-finding and research bureau for the Student Board. Finally he asks for a booklet of student rules and regulations and a detailed study of ticket distribution policy for the Lecture-Concert Series.

**TOM HARMON**

Harmon says, is to take it out of the student government responsibility. Stu-

**JIM SINK**

Sink comments, "I hate specific advisors."

In reference to the "Cat on Pot" contest ("The Questing Beast of Jim De Forest"); how else do you think I get inspiration for this column?

Even though finals have been over for some time now, we know of some people who are just getting their ears back in shape.

Spring term may be the only time you think any fun around here. As remember, it's the same situation for the Campus Police.

I used to think that joining the Marines took a lot of courage, but it's nothing compared to running for office in ASMSU.

**THE QUESTING BEAST**

"...a dealer in beat and bohemian jewelry and artifacts..."
Encounter

continued from page 1

and force the decision upon them­selfs.

Lemansky talked with pride about
the New York transit strike and other large strikes in the past
two years, and drew the conclusion that the strikes were a covert reac­
tion by the workers not only against the way the city is being run but also against their own union leaders.

"We must develop a movement with power to take away factories from people so they can't order employees to make that government away so it can't order bombs, if we want to make changes, we have to have power."

Gordon began his comments with the notice that he had just gotten drafted, and said the army really warped him, he was going in and was going to organize the soldiers against
the draft, and if the army really want­ed him, he was going in and was going to organize the soldiers against
the war. He felt the American people had been sold out by Johnson and the press in the case of Vietnam.

Dellinger, following the three young speakers, reflected on his prison experience. Comparing bank robbers, in prison to bankers living off the people in the slums, he said, The bank robber might be a little more moral than the robber; the robber is no more anti­social than the banker."

Hawkins was there again and spark­led a rapid interchange between Del­linger and another speaker who talked on the cause of freedom in Cuba and Red China. They were interrupted by a man in the audience who stood up and
asked, "What does God have to do with all this?" Gordon, the intellectual marshal, replied, "Oh you mean the Church?" Lemansky answered that if God's workers wanted to carry our community, that was fine, but communism did not need them.

The Sunday afternoon panel con­cerned The Movements: Civil Rights, and its members were more diverse, Dave Scott, from the Institute in Chicago talked about the civil rights movement in Innercity in Chicago, the area of city that had very few Negro slums and are where the action is needed. The movement has been started by the poor with a core group and future-oriented tactics must be used in the North than the South. He said the movement was intentional, with a hard core of dis­ciplined people to rally others; it has

The New Left seeks social change, and knows the best way to get that change is organized poor, it is students protesting the war, and poor, native Indians or or­ganizing the poor in JOIN.

By the close of the conference we were not too sure where God and the church were standing but we knew what the New Left was going. Ac­cording to Jack Kittredge, the intellectual organizer, it was heading toward "a whole society, a new society, where Negroes don't have to rebel and students don't have to reject their parents' lives to find a meaningful way of living."
A BRIEF LESSON CONCERNING THE VARIOUS DEGREES OF LIBERALISM POSSESSED BY METROPOLITAN AS OPPOSED TO STUDENT NEWSPAPERS.

By ERIC OTTINGER

Thursday night at some time after 11, I joined the group in front of Cowsie House, hoping to learn how much of a fuss there was and of what nature. The campsite was located across the street from a dormitory, about a block away from the U-M campus. It was a lovely, peaceful, parklike place to be, On the other hand, of course, you must be careful not to alarm the residents.

Along the sidewalk there was an accumulation of material that might have been "what there was when the tent blew away," except that there had never been a tent. There were sleeping bags, blankets, umbrellas, thermos bottles, a carton of Coke bottles and several sheets of plastic covering which were never quite sufficient to cover anything. There were lights, street lights and the lighted dining room of the dorm across the road. In the dark the MSU campus can be a beautiful display of shapes, lights, and sounds. If you are not entirely distracted by the weather and the wind.

The group were in their sleeping bags sitting or trying to sleep. Six or seven more were on their way. I started interviewing, taking each answer down on a notepad. From left to right. When I reached the third, someone's transistor radio came on and played "Mr. Tambourine Man." The song was surprising. "Abuse of any emotion save the numbed realization that these were the days that we seem to have lost," played daily across the front page of the American Press, was still happening, after two years of reasoned argument and mass protest, two years in which the United States continued to wage a war, killed many by accident, and more on purpose, and gained the de­­­­­­­­­­­­ cil of the entire world.

So it was that when MSU-SDS, Lein House and Howard Harrison left March 26 for the Detroit segment of the International Days of Protest, the conversation on the trip down drifted to other topics—the multivari­­­­­­­­­­­ity, the United States continued to...
Civil Rights Conviction

MEANWHILE, BACK AT THE OTHER END

By LOUISE BONO

A part of the war on inequity came home to East Lansing last week.

Marlene Deutsch, a former MSU resident who was arrested for a sit-down demonstration on Abbott Road last May 20, was found guilty Friday of obstruction of justice.

The demonstration protested lack of action on the housing discrimi-
nation in East Lansing. Those arrested were campaigning for an "open occupancy" law which would penalize landlords found guilty of discrimination in renting.

Last spring's campaign began when several students were refused housing on the basis of race. The first action was a picket of the home of a woman who had refused to rent to a Negro.

After the Committee for Student Rights, the NAACP and the Friends of SNCC endorsed the campaign, a sit-in was held at a West End office of an insurance company which had to be dismissed from the building.

On May 17 students staged a sit-in outside the mayor's office where their ordinance proposal had been referred to the city's Human Relations Commission, a group considered ineffectual by the protesters.

The sit-ins were carried out of City Hall and deposited on the back lawn.

Later the same week, Mayor Gordon Thomas, a professor of speech at MSU, told leaders of the protest that lack of enforcement of an open housing ordinance would be made public at his talk before the campus NAACP.

The Mayor had no such statement at the May 25 meeting, and denied he had made it.

In an effort to dramatize their feelings, many of the demonstrators order their demands on open occupancy were being put off, 39 demonstrators sat down across Abbott Road in front of City Hall, just after 11 p.m. that night.

They were arrested and taken to Ingham County Jail. One, transported in a university-owned bus.

Mayor Thomas said last week that the demonstrators did not have a reasonable basis for their protest and that the city had been treatment.

To impetuous youth who didn't like to slow down, we probably were too slow, he said. But he went on to say that the city had made it known that it probably would not block housing.

While the mayor says he definitely encourages student participation in community affairs, he thinks that the protests should be made within the law.

He feels that methods such as civil disobedience are too great a shock for a community like East Lansing.

But Miss Deutsch said that simple protest is often not enough. Sometimes it is necessary to arouse public con-

sciousness, to shake it a little. "Civil disob-

edience," she said, "is a last resort. We did not want to go that way.

She said that civil disobedience is an old civil rights tactic and that its purpose is to bring an issue into the open, and it has to be done so well and must only be used when nothing else will work. The students, she feels, have the best methods for getting a message across with the least amount of damage done.

Miss Deutsch remarked that most people do not realize the seriousness of purpose of civil disobedience. She cited as evidence the 60 or 70 people who had to be dismissed from the protest.

She said that if the issue was a matter of public policy, she doubted that very much had been done about it.

Many people attribute almost direct responsibility for the demonstration to the Housing Relations Commission's recent six-month study of the open housing problems in East Lansing. The commission was scheduled to make public a proposal to the City Council on the matter this week (too late to be discussed).

Miss Deutsch, a former MSU resident, makes East Lansing a rather cosmopolitan community, much more so than any typical university town. She does not think it right that students should be refused housing because of prejudice, especially when there are so large and diverse a student body.

Moreover, MSU's President John A. Hannah is the chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Miss Deutsch (and she is apparently not alone) thinks President Hannah has been lacking in his action on civil rights.

"As far as I'm concerned, John Hannah just hasn't taken the interest that this situation demands," he said. But he recognizes it as a "definitely important factor."

Still, Miss Deutsch rather doubts that the chairman of the human relations department would do much good. She agreed that the community was aware of the situation.

The motion was carried: "the city would have made more progress even without student protest, he said, but he recognizes it as a "definitely important factor."

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"Critics of the old (i.e., Roth) standard," reports the State Journal, "have been criticized in the past for being too lenient in their view of Books, "Since what arouses the sexual interest or sexual passion is what is obscene," said one of the defendants.

Vigil...

continued from page 7

sizing to reporters that the issue was due process—not Viet Nam. The marathon protest had been decided upon at a meeting late Tuesday night. Bruzy felt that it was the only way to sway witlesses and still do something. Miss Holmes thought it was better than going to jail, cheap a hard man a effective. Hickson analyzed the alternatives in terms of people, their physical pres-

ence and their effectiveness. Hickson, things were very much nearer. The egg fragments had been largely cleaned. Hickson was quite dead when it had been thrown during the night.

Later, the next morning, when the prisoners had been released on bail and the vigil was broken, there was nothing left but egg fragments and a couple of cigarette butts. The grounds department is very efficient.

Bookey Crooker notes in the same issue of the Times that the Eros de-

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Eros...