THE UNDERGROUND PRESS LIVES

One year ago, in the first issue of THE PAPER, I discussed the loyalty I had to the underground press, which idea I was being met by the State News from which I had just resigned. I gave that loyalty as the main reason for starting THE PAPER; it’s been a big year.

I’m not sure what I would state as my main reason for starting THE PAPER now if I were just doing so. Having somehow else learned in the past year everything I have learned from publishing newspapers, I’m not sure I would so confidently encapsulate everything down to a loyalty to journalistic ideals or to anything else; on the other hand, I’d have a lot more to say about those problems whose solutions can only come about by use of media such as THE PAPER, and about the frame of mind and the approach to life represented by this mysterious energy we have tapped.

In the year since we began publishing, a very significant evolution has taken place in and around the American press. It has been the year of the Underground, and THE PAPER has both consciously and unconsciously played a significant role in its occurrence. The underground press is an idea whose time has come, one interpretation would have it that that is why the administration never managed to squelch us last year, even though we weren’t so underground then.

We did look underground enough then, however, to earn an invitation to help in the haphazard formation of the Underground Press Syndicate, a mutual - self - help something-to help in the haphazard formation of each publication, I will say some other things about the phenomenon.

Marshall McLuhan is a sociologist of a culture. The other members of whose respective bags is very easy to figure out. It was first proposed by the East Village Other, a rapidly growing, mainly hippie, biweekly paper based in the new center of New York’s underground life. The centerfold can provide a capsule definition of each publication, I will say some other things.

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I have a lot more to say about the way the underground works and about how THE PAPER fits into it, but first, let us say right here that if you think you can get through this article without having to read about Marshall McLuhan’s ideas on communications media in the overtechnologized society, then you just haven’t tapped the eternal source of knowledge. It is almost inevitable that explanations of the underground press assign a great deal of importance to McLuhan; I could cite half a dozen or so examples if I was in the mood. What I will do instead is explain a little McLuhan.

Marshall McLuhan is a sociologist at the University of Toronto who has studied the impact of communications media on the human condition. From his research has developed McLuhan’s ideas on communications media in terms of the idea of the underground press as a way of life and culture, and aiming at international importance as the spokesman of the acid generation. The other members of whose respective bags is very easy to figure out. It was first proposed by the East Village Other, a rapidly growing, mainly hippie, biweekly paper based in the new center of New York’s underground life. The centerfold can provide a capsule definition of each publication, I will say some other things about the phenomenon.

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The computer age is the age in which electronic, media control our lives and things happen almost instantly. Time has become almost nonexistent for almost all purposes, and almost all information is processed instantly. Also, the world is getting smaller and more crowded. Because McLuhan — like people are among us now, we in our generation can be aware of the transformation of ourselves as it is happening to us, even though we were ourselves shaped by the mechanical culture or by a synthesis of the old and the new. There will be, however, an undeniable progression to a generation and then a whole culture shaped exclusively by electronics control our lives and our expression created by our electric involvement in one another’s lives.

Our new concern with education follows upon the changeover to an interrelation in knowledge, where before the separate subjects of the curriculum had stood apart from each other. Departmental sovereignties have melted away as rapidly as national sovereignties, under conditions of electric speed. Obsession with the older patterns of mechanical, one-way expansion from centers to margins is no longer relevant to our electric world. Electricity does not centralize, but decentralize, it is like the difference between a railway system and an electric grid system: the one requires railheads and huge urban centers, electric power, equally available in the farmhouse and the Executive Suite, permits any place to be a center, and does not require large aggregations....The railways require a uniform political and economic space. On the other hand, airplane and radio permit the utmost discontinuity and diversity in spatial organization.

"Today the great principle of classical physics and economics and political science, namely that of the divisibility of each process, has reversed itself by sheer extension into the unified field theory; and automaticity of process with the organic interlacing of all functions in the complex. The electric tape succeeds the assembly line."

In his book "Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man"—remember that, but keep in mind that a previous book was called "The Gutenberg Galaxy"—McLuhan spends a lot of time (and Howard Gossage in Ramparts spent a lot of time explaining McLuhan's meaning) dealing with the unconsciousness with which communications media are extended. That we didn't know what we were doing meant simply that we were doing it out of the nearly inevitable pressures of what our culture had bred us as, although it has not yet grown with us; that we understand it now probably means we are already doing something else that we don't understand yet.

What we do understand ourselves to be doing is writing living, personal, subjective history—and in so doing, portraying a more accurate objective picture of the action of our time that can be given in a journal that assumes all the answers are to be had in reducing things to familiar patterns. There may not be anything new under the sun, but there isn't, we live with the illusion that there is, and our expression must reflect this. That our expression must reflect the illusion of free will even if it is out to be only an illusion.

Also, the underground is more fun. You will be, too.
...I have been urged by your steering committee and other representatives to speak to you today about the need for, and some of the possibilities for, readjustment in the philosophy of our land grant institution. This is the RATE and NATURE of this readjustment that I wish to discuss today.

(1) Our enrollment has more than doubled in the past 15 years from 15,000 to 38,000 this fall; 13 colleges instead of the seven in 1950, have been expanded to accommodate 7,500 graduate students as opposed to the 2,000 in 1950. The demand for graduate work has increased by 50 per cent in recent years. In 1960, the state appropriation amounted to about $25 per student credit hour. And today—

(2) Our faculty which numbered 1,200 in 1950, have been expanded to accommodate 7,500 graduate students and 13,000 undergraduates. We do not want to have the kind of education we ought to be providing for around 10,000 graduate students for around 10,000 graduate students. We do not want to have the kind of education we ought to be providing for around 10,000 graduate students. We do not want to have the kind of education we ought to be providing for around 10,000 graduate students. We do not want to have the kind of education we ought to be providing for around 10,000 graduate students. We do not want to have the kind of education we ought to be providing for around 10,000 graduate students.

(3) Our extensive building program since 1950 has shifted the center of our campus to the south of the river; the last building program was committed to the north of the river. The peak in undergraduate enrollment we had last year was 42,000.

(4) Our offerings, now spread over 15,000 to 38,000 this fall; our community colleges and other programs leading to a Diploma for Advanced Study...

There have been other changes, perhaps not so obvious, but nevertheless significant. Important perhaps is our growing stature in the eyes of the world. The land grant institution was committed to the needs of the community; the land grant institution is committed now to the needs of the nation.

Another less obvious but significant development is the growth in the stature of our land grant institution as an educational institution. Twenty years ago the land grant institution was committed to the needs of the community; the land grant institution is committed now to the needs of the nation.

Three years ago, the Editor's note: reprinted below are excerpts from a singularly radical speech given by Provost Howard R. Neville before the Academic Senate on November 30. An interpretation of this totally unexpurgated text is a surefire way of retaining the original form, rhetoric will be forthcoming—so, as Provost Neville decides whether she should approach it psycho-financially, socio-cosmologically, or,.

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Almost Good

BY JOHN KNOWLES

I was disappointed in David Renner’s piano recital on the 29th; not that it wasn’t quite good, but I had expected more from him. With the exception of the Symphonic Etudes of Schumann, in the whole program he simply was not up to his usual superb playing. His program was not entirely a prettily gaunt one, for unlike Bach’s Italian Concerto, Beethoven’s Sonata No. 32, the Symphonic Etudes, and Liszt’s Krakauer——a sonata by Aaron Copland.

The Italian Concerto is one of the few pieces by Bach which contain some gradations in dynamics other than simple loud—soft contrast. Renner performed it very well, keeping the basic feeling of mass contrast appropriate to the Baroque but still making it look as though the recital was really picking up. In the Copland, the quality plummed. Instead of criticizing Renner for playing it with too many emotional changes in tempo, which he handled quite well. The second movement is a set of complicated variations in a style ideologically expressive of the circumstances, I’ll just say that I didn’t like the piece, and, from the way he played it, I don’t think Renner did either. The third movement seemed better to me, but not by much; I thought this movement was exquisite. It was deep and powerful, but at the same time carefully controlled—much like Herbert von Karajan’s best work. The opening movement seemed almost like an intrusion, but not for long. This move­

The Beethoven also had an additional performer—one who also put in a very prominent appearance in the Quartet’s concert in Kresge last spring. For the information of those poor unfortunate who were not there and so missed him, I am referring to the photographer for THE PAPER’s principal competitor, the State News, it is terribly distracting to hear a click audible through the entire auditorium, just at a peak of tension or the end of a quiet phrase. If the State News feels compelled to take pictures, it would be nice if they could at the very least get a camera with a quiet shutter; they seriously impaired the concert last spring and the Beethoven’s performance one (since the photographer left before the second number that was all), and I’d like to see them NOT do it again.

Second in the program came the Bartók with his Hungarian Dances. In this they were really fine. The first movement was very nice, and exhibited the refined tuning which had been absent in the Beethoven. This tuning and the Hungarian Dances seem to advantage in the second movement, the "dadagio for strings," where the Quar­

The Beethoven seemed better, but that may be because I especially like it. Renner successfully got across much of the feeling of this work, which is romantic in the extreme. The first movement is a fantasy to the reader with programmatic changes in tempo, which he handled quite well. The second movement is a set of complicated variations including one of an essentially jazzy cast, all of which were played quite neatly. The third movement looked as though the recital was really picking up.

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December 9th
This Fri.
Tight Union
2nd Floor

Freak-Out!
The Mothers and
Invention

T-Bone

the Woolies
DAILY NEWSPAPERS DISTORT MEANING OF YOUTH PROTEST AGAINST POLICE

It now appears that events on the Sunset Strip have reached a stage where they will be weekly confrontations with the police by organized groups of young demonstrators unless the authorities can come to an agreement with the youth. What is needed now is that the authorities be provided with a clear outline of the last weekend's events that is as accurate as possible. It is entirely possible that the authorities will not be informed of any confrontations by the general public will get the facts to adequately assess the situation or come to a real solution.

While it is understandable that the newspapers have reported the event in a needled, biased manner that it is difficult to see how the authorities can come to an agreement with the youth. If the headlines are unreasonable, even stranger words criticism must be found for the Los Angeles Times.

To the editorial writers of the Times, sitting in their bald majesty on First Street, entirely remote from the events, unable to look at the facts or analyze them, it is only possible to say: "You stupid men who make no distinction between fact and irresponsible statements that can only make a bad situation worse." To the editorial writers of the Times, sitting in their bald majesty on First Street, entirely remote from the events, unable to look at the facts or analyze them, it is only possible to say: "You stupid men who make no distinction between fact and irresponsible statements that can only make a bad situation worse."

It is evident that the press has no understanding of the growing sociological revolution which intrinsically requires that a culture be contradictory, repressive, and productive of violent and frustrated personalities. Recent findings in anthropology and psychology make this more and more evident. One can prove it for oneself by taking a good look at his own nature through meditation.

There is nothing in human nature or the requirements of human social organization which intrinsically requires that a culture be contradictory, repressive, and productive of violent and frustrated personalities. Recent findings in anthropology and psychology make this more and more evident. One can prove it for oneself by taking a good look at his own nature through meditation.

IT CROWS WILD

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"Turn on Tune in Drop Out" from a folk saying

Thousands dropped in green browning on each Sunday for sponsored concert with Rock, John, everyone but straight people, colors over until the brush. Sit color chose was Fat.

There was it all. Accompanying a black and white swirl and from shade people, holding hands smiles. Other people through legally past, the lost and hard blonde green that couldn't pass straight people all. Some of whom lines to do Monday through 'Liberation Liberation Line,' colored with the ALF opportunity for Hunter's Po nations. It would be any.

AFAK there were enough to remind you that there are those, black morning and night and probably something that was rights.

Don Hutton

Leary recuses obvions hypocrisy of our modern scribes and pharisees in demonstrating the need for a new religion now. He pointed resignedly to his own impressive arrest record as the expected persecution that all prophets and new spiritual movements encounter. And he attributed his own persecution not just to LSD can the user suffice claim tie to us it's me next that it scriptic out jungle area. And that is all you need to know.
a better sense of identity, a feeling of community; and the new residential college which hopes to deepen the significance of the undergraduate experience, a common theme, and the common interests of the students who choose it.

(5) The new residence centers in some of the colleges which are attempting to counteract some of the criticisms of the student advising system; and

(6) The Honors College. But all these, with the possible exception of the new residential college, depend on existing course offerings and traditional patterns of instruction within the existing organization of the colleges. Undergraduate education is what it is, and until we are willing to undertake any major revision in our system of instruction, we need to ask ourselves some very basic questions about what we would like undergraduate education to be at this level, what we would like to do to the undergraduate years—whether a degree of unity can be restored to this rather ramshackle structure. Maybe some of you are right in thinking that early specialization at the undergraduate level is a proven and justified, that the two years now spent prior to specialization only delay and frustrate students who are highly motivated to pursue their careers. But I must honestly ask ourselves openly and candidly whether this is so, rather than merely to fall back on our old familiar slippery pattern of narrow specialization designed primarily for the potential graduate or professional student.

But if we should decide that those who advocate intensive specialization at this level are right, and that this is the proper pattern of undergraduate education, which includes both breadth and depth, who will do the work of designing the curriculum? Will not be researchers or scientists or college professors, but will be the students themselves, businessmen, managers, housewives and voters? And members of Boards of Trustees?

Certainly there is a need for them to do this, to go to the students who have been educated to teach them. Is it impossible to have courses for students in a large university organization, as at least someone believes, a large number of them, which are taught by faculty interested primarily in research and graduate teaching? Should we not attack the problem of residential college organizations as Justin Morrill, around some central theme? Could it be that these matters are not there? And how different from each other should they be? And how do we relate the faculties of such colleges to our total enterprise?

And we are assured that the majority of these students prefer the life of the large university to that of the small residential college, and so undertake a thorough reexamination of our undergraduate program which we will proceed immediately unless they are near a set of recommendations for your consideration. I hope the Committee will consider very carefully what may be a more vital role for our Honors College.

We are faced at this moment with the difficult question of how one deals with the hard and mean realities of gal­

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Son of FSM

Berkeley Report

By MIKE PRICE

All fall the pressure has been building up at Berkeley. Mario Savio returned from London with wife and Savio Jr, in tow only to be denied readmission. He stuck around through working nights at a nearby rock bar.

In October a dispute arose over holding a Black Power rally on the Sproul Hall steps. The administration was upset over the planned appearance of Stokely Carmichael, especially prior to the upcoming Brown-Reagan election scene. For a while the spectre of '64 hung over the campus but it was soon banished as the administration showed their cool and graciously offered the Greek Theater. The rally was held, Reagan won, and the liberals gritted their teeth in preparation for his promised investigation of the campus. Moral—a black power rally is better than another FSM.

I arrived in mid-November to catch the second crisis. Since last spring the administration had been rumbling about moving the daily noon rallies off the Sproul Hall steps to a more "appropriate location." You see—the right to hold these rallies was one of the most visible symbols of the FSM victory. For, at the main entrance to the campus, they attract large crowds confronting any passerby in a manner impossible to ignore. The message gets through: Here is Berkeley.

It was only natural for the administration to have different plans. It seemed that a sudden shortage of classroom space would necessitate making Sproul Hall, presently the administration's main stage, into classroom.

Obviously loud rallies are incompatible with classrooms, they might interfere with the normal functions of the university. Where to move the rallies? Where else but to "The Pit," a concrete excavation behind the Union building that more closely resembles a pit.

Chancellor Heyns (remember, he is on the chancellor's right hand), Cheit re-explained his statement which becomes a demonstration and sing happy birthday to Savio's year-old son. More cops are called. More arrests are made. The strike is over.

Buried on the back page of Tuesday's Daily "Cal," was a short article announcing Friday's rally. It was to be an anniversary commemoration of the famous Sproul Hall sit-in and prominent speeches, songs and caroling. Wednesday history began to repeat itself in front of my and Paul Schiff's unbelieving eyes.

A university regulation states that tables can be manned on campus only by students. On Wednesday morning the navy was allowed to set up a recruiting table on the lower floor of the Union, SDS and the local CO committee set up a counter-table and picket. Enter campus cops who remove counter-table. Enter more students with Mario Savio, who says he is on his way to his son's first birthday party. Enter Chancellor Boyd who orders the gathering to disperse. Group becomes a demonstration and sing happy birthday to Savio's year-old son. More cops are called. More students arrive. Cops finally stomp their way through the crowd to arrest pre-selected non-students. Flights brol: out, billies are used, etc. Savio is allowed to go upstairs to address a large crowd that has gathered in the main lobby; he is allowed to speak, then is steered outside and arrested out of sight of the crowd. Riot then ensues on Telegraph Avenue as crowds of students try to stop the paddy buses. More stomping, the cops win, and carry off the prisoners.

By the time I arrived on campus, about 9 p.m., the demonstration had become a mass meeting inside the Union lobby. People were stacked around the doorways trying to hear with the assistance of a very erratic sound system. It was all very confusing and typical New Left, but you didn't really have to hear to know something big was in the works. Meanwhile, cool Chancellor Heyns was out east somewhere on vacation.

At 10, the meting moved upstairs to the Pauley Ballroom. By 11 it was packed and the crowd overflowed out the doorways and onto the outside balcony.

Chancellor Cheit spoke for the administration. After first admitting that he was the one who called the cops he carried on about the university's long relationship with the State Department, the Peace Corps, etc. Finally, Cheit said that permission for the Navy table was granted by the student government. (ASUC). It didn't work; ASUC vice-president Fred Best denied that any permission had been given and further stated that they had strongly recommended against it. That about did it; the administration's doom was sealed.

Hal Draper (former mentor to the FSM) spoke next and argued for a strike. "Speaking historically from experience," he was followed by a faculty member who urged the students to wait. "Give us 24 hours to negotiate," he pleaded. At last Savio arrived, fresh from jail. Putting aside his usual rhetoric, he argued carefully by point by point for a strike.

At 1 a.m. the motion to strike was read. From my vantage point on the balcony all I could see were raised hands as TV floodlights went on and off and flashbulbs popped. The whole room got up and cheered. The strike was on.

Further reports will follow. -- Ed.
Peace and Politics in '68

By DOUGLAS LACKEY

In April 1965, 25,000 demonstrators ringed the White House and demanded an end to the war in Vietnam. That November, 100,000 persons in 100 cities marched and protested the growing conflict. A year later, the war grows more bloody, the nation more corrupt, but the protests have generally come to a halt. The common view of public and protesters alike is that the demonstrations failed. I am more inclined to say that they were successful, and that, having succeeded, they became superfluous.

Most of the protestor’s disappointment comes, I think, from mistaken views about what the demonstrations could accomplish. They thought that they could end the war, as if the military-industrial complex, worth $50 billion a year, would crumble before a few sign-carriers in the streets. They thought they could demonstrate the facts that the war was not even in the pragmatic political interests of the nation, as if the public did on occasion take cognizance of the facts. But all wars once seemed just and important to the present of those who stand to profit by them. As for the conscience of America, the protestors were right that conscience—there was no one else at which to lash a moral appeal. And as for the facts, the protestors slowly learned even if they found those two troublesome to be examined. Johnson began with the willing consent of the government, then regressed to consensus, and now the consensus is faltering. The normal enthusiasm for war has been replaced by a yearning for the easy solution and the possibility for a politically significant sentiment for peace (of the “peace with victory” variety) has been created. Such a sentiment will coincide in some of its effects with those of demonstrators, although its reasons and outlook will differ from them. It will differ from them, too, in that it will not be powerless. Having created the grounds for this sentiment, the peace movement could take steps to increase public confusion (occasional mass demonstration are of no count out), while maintaining its integrity on hard-core issues such as the Pentagon.

Given the increase in Liberation Front activity in South Vietnam admitted by McNamara himself, the almost untapped reserves of the North Vietnamese army, and the high moral of North Vietnam, there is little reason to believe the war situation will become complex. Kennedy’s position will have deteriorated 

enough by that time that he will be in difficult straits both at the convention and at the polls.

If the Republican Party remains controlled by the right-wing candidates, Vietnam, and the Vietnamese army, and the high moral of North Vietnam, there is little reason to believe the war situation will become complex. Kennedy’s position will have deteriorated

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Free University: A New Start

Dear Michael Kindman,

I am sending you a catalogue of the South Campus Free University. The main purpose behind the South Campus Free University is to provide an opportunity for a group of students interested in a specific subject to meet and discuss about it with an interested informal faculty member. As I hardly need to tell you, one rarely gets the opportunity to know personally anyone above the rank of Graduate Assistant in the large lecture classes. Hence, the course is designed to predominate the curriculum here; while one can pick up a lot of knowledge at the lectures, by themselves the large classes do not promote an intellectual or academic atmosphere. This is all too more regrettable since many, perhaps a majority, of the professors want to teach more courses to interested students in a more personal way. For the Free University, I have tried to set up classes in only a few subjects. However, this is mitigated to a certain extent by the flexibility of the literature course, any work of modern fiction and probably any book which may be discussed with a professor by a group of students who have read it, and happen to any group of students interested in seriously studying a topic to help them set up a course.

Another purpose of the Free University is to provide subjects in which students are interested but which are not in the regular university's catalogue. Two classes--Art for non-Arts majors and the very interdisciplinary class about the background of current events--have this goal especially in mind. Possibly the most important problem that faced last year's South Campus Free University, from what I've heard, is that many of the students who came to the first class session showed up for only a few weeks thereafter and did not return. For the actual class period, I think that attending a free-university-type class can be an extremely worthwhile experience for a curious individual working in close collaboration and dialogue with an excellent professor and other students. However, such a course will be of very little profit to the student if he does not do any reading outside of the class--not to mention the loss of the professor's time involved in teaching an apathetic class without pay. Therefore I stress in the South Campus Free University catalogue that students signing up for a course must expect to, for example, read magazine articles related to their subject. (This is more-or-less what I meant when I gave you over the phone a garbled account of the "responsibility" of the Free University).

Any MSU student may join a course; catalogues and sign-up sheets may be obtained by stopping by the office at 141 East Wilson Hall. People may sign up for a class at any time until the class begins. In the North Campus Free University, from what I've heard, one must expect to, for example, read magazine articles related to their subject. (This is more-or-less what I meant when I gave you over the phone a garbled account of the "responsibility" of the Free University).

A final catch-all paragraph. Since the South Campus Free University is technically a precursor of the East Lansing Free University, I urge him—I beg him to peruse this catalogue; which are not in the regular university's catalogue. Two classes--Art for non-Arts majors and the very interdisciplinary class about the background of current events—have this goal especially in mind. Possibly the most important problem that faced last year's South Campus Free University, from what I've heard, is that many of the students who came to the first class session showed up for only a few weeks thereafter and did not return. For the actual class period, I think that attending a free-university-type class can be an extremely worthwhile experience for a curious individual working in close collaboration and dialogue with an excellent professor and other students. However, such a course will be of very little profit to the student if he does not do any reading outside of the class--not to mention the loss of the professor's time involved in teaching an apathetic class without pay. Therefore I stress in the South Campus Free University catalogue that students signing up for a course must expect to, for example, read magazine articles related to their subject. (This is more-or-less what I meant when I gave you over the phone a garbled account of the "responsibility" of the Free University).

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THE PAPER, East Lansing, Michigan, December 8, 1966

Paraffin ice make
intestinal looking candles
Morbidly, high.  
Rotten pecans
Lover less than in brownies good,
Lurking smiles in enmity.

And then the blowing of the eggs.

It makes your jaws hurt
to do, or watch.

Uncle Alex sober,
April comic in brandy-December,
Joyfully gave to his wife,
Futile Auntie Francis,
Veteran of sixty-six Christmas trees,
Egging your lot,
Of past renown,
A hard-boiled egg.
Roused to the temptation
No weak-spirited she
Merrily blew an hour for the company.

After the purging of the white.
Through a properly microscopic pin-hole,
She on dying verge
Concocted her absoluted relatives,
"The yoke is the hardest,"
And died.

Christmas comes but once a year.

DANCE OF DEATH

Dear PAPER Reader:

So on Sunday Julia Child's television show, the "Let's Eat," (615 E. Kalamazoo), "He knows his business and was quite fair with the price for the work he did," the letter states.

Meanwhile, it is of interest to every reader to know that THE PAPER is in the process of what Diehl considers to be another example of high prices. No joke, the first anniversary dance on Dec. 9 is going to cost THE PAPER an incredible amount just to produce. For a very fair compensation, you should all take a trip to the Union, at the Union, and around the Union on that night. What better way to relax before exams? Please be there, Michael Kindman will do his special "Under-
The most dangerous enemy of truth and freedom amongst us is the compact majority—yes, the damned, compact Liberal majority—that is it! Now you know!

Henrik Ibsen

AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE

BY BRADFORD A. LANG

Most of the younger vigilaeors at Bessey Hall were slightly shocked to find that the faces of even their enemies were not all to fascists. In fact, Strandsness, then Huff, Halcke, and Strandsness, all of whom had come on sounding pretty radical, Curious it was, until the sophistitcated protesters learned a lesson in how to deal with the American power machine: they found themselves face to face with the American Liberal, William F. Buckley Jr., as far as he knew, began the practice of capitalizing the word Liberal when referring to a man who called himself that in 20th century America. Buckley did it in order to differentiate between the modern Liberal and the 19th century liberal (who, today, would be called a New Conservative). I do it, in order to point out that a man (who calls himself a liberal today is not really liberal; he is A Liberal, a term which is by no means synonymous with liberal according to its strict dictionary definition.

Clear enough?

Okay: the guys on the ATL advoceive compromise, and diplomacy; he wishes to establish his position by compromise, and diplomacy; he wishes to establish his position by confrontation.

There is also a question of moral involvement. The Liberal position is rational, while the radical believes that the principle of right can be applied to any situation. The Liberal position is the only rational AND humane course of action for one to take in the face of the Liberal fear of total domination. The rational man, believes the Liberal, will not protest too strongly. He will hang around and play with the system and see what he can get out of it. The radical attitude, claims Baldori, is not rational. He characterizes the radical position thusly: "If the enthusiasm that has arisen from a rational appraisal of the workability and the morality of the current doctrine, and the latter is that the top is to be rationalized! The only rational AND humane course of action for one to take in the face of the Liberal Society is to oppose it almost in its entirety.

Baldori also characterizes the radical approach as nihilistic. "Answers aren't answers," he says, "anarchic bourgeois" Billy Groth, Zimbler, among others. No, Mr. Groth may very well be a nihilist, and most of us try to sound tough and cynical most of the time, but one need only listen to student radicals in moments when they let their guard down. It is obvious that the members of United Students are the only ones who have "hurried out" a platform proposing changes in "the two areas of student involvement and tenure procedures," he says: "If the enthusiasm that has been exhibited in Bessey Hall can be maintained and channeled toward accomplishing these ends, an important step will have been taken in humanizing the technocracy in which we are all inextricably engulfed."

First of all, I hope Baldori realizes that the enthusiasm generated at Bessey Hall was a radical enthusiasm (which cannot, by the way, be "channeled" and still be maintained). Radical enthusiasm will not be only rational AND humane, it will be to make MSU a powerful force for good, honest protest and confrontation.

Finally, Baldori makes a point at the end of his series of articles: liberal students versus a radical student. The platform of United Students failed. Referring to his hope that United Students will "hurry out" a platform proposing changes in the two areas of student involvement and tenure procedures, he says: "If the enthusiasm that has been exhibited in Bessey Hall can be maintained and channeled toward accomplishing these ends, an important step will have been taken in humanizing the technocracy in which we are all inextricably engulfed."

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