Progress Report
Where US is At

BY BRADFORD A. LANG

"Are you going to write some more nasty stories?" asked the sweet young thing sitting next to me at the United Students gathering last Tuesday night. She looked at me tentatively, I'm not sure why. At least, I'm not sure if she had seen something that would have led her to expect something I would not have wanted to happen. If I knew what I was doing, I'm sure. However, I'm not sure what I was supposed to have predicted or caused it or what. But just for the record, let me say that US is neither dead nor dying, and that anybody who thinks it is must be crazy.

You see, I really never meant to convince anybody that there were basic flaws in the structure or leadership of US, that would prevent it from being effective. The structure is great, and the leadership is at least as enthusiastic (if not quite as experienced) as any student rights leadership we've ever had before. The problem, as I see it, is that their analysis of the whole university and world situation is sadly lacking; my purpose was to warn them of the possible consequences of this. However, I'm tired of bitching about it. They're just going to have to begin to see the connections between what they now classify as individual, isolated issues.

So much for the nasty part. I have been accused (quite rightly, I suppose) of neglecting to mention all the good things that US has been doing lately. An attempt to rectify this gross error therefore follows (recommended reading for all those who claim the don't read the paper I'm trying to accomplish).

(1) The East Lansing Price Study Project. As a result of an extensive study by the MSU students with information concerning where they can get the lowest prices, most of the campus stores will be forced to lower their prices. This will then be allowed to make their own decisions. No picket lines or student conduct committees will be necessary or predicted. The people who have been conducting the price study - particularly Marc Crown, who has done a competent and seemingly thorough job; their goal is quite reasonable. The results will be interesting, and it's true that I suspect that some kind of stronger action will be necessary in a few places. However, I'm not sure what I was supposed to have predicted or caused it or what. But just for the record, let me say that US is neither dead nor dying, and that anybody who thinks it is must be crazy.

(2) The Coffeehouse Project. Here, also, a lot of work has evidently been done by Dave Macomber's committee. I've been involving clergymen, professors, and student groups, raising money, investigating the possibility of local organizations, looking for a location, getting the insurance companies interested. The entire booklet should be ready for distribution in the dorms and on the campus by the end of the Spring term. Anybody who doesn't take advantage of the information that these groups will provide to us deserves to get nailed.

(3) The Academic Freedom Project. A committee was established last term—chaired by a now inactive member--to investigate the Williams Report and to come up with recommendations. It never did that little thing (although the Williams Committee was provided with all kinds of documentation). However, it did write an excellent report, which is now as good as adopted. The reigns of the committee have since been taken over by Marc Brown, and they are now working on a "Student Bill of Rights." There are, of course, areas in which students are "running into the man, so to speak." The idea seems to be that the report got adopted, then attempt to change it to conform with the Student Bill of Rights, which will be available this term. Students will not have to commute any more.

(4) Off-Campus Parking. The Off-Campus Council has adopted a resolution calling for changes in the housing renting. Though not too much has been done, the Council is--at least as close to the heart of general student unrest as one can get; if US doesn't push this issue hard as possible, it will be making a very grave error.

(5) Off-Campus Housing. The Off-Campus Council has adopted a resolution calling for changes in the housing reporting. The resolution was tabled by a now inactive member, and it is now up to the committee to decide how much more it is required for a student to commute more than fifty miles. Petitions are now being passed, and US is taking full support to the campaign, which looks as though it has a very strong chance of succeeding.

(6) On-Campus Parking. I strongly suspect that only God knows exactly what's going on with the parking situation on campus, and even then I'm not sure. I can report only that it looks like student parking lots are slowly being moved off-campus in order to speed up the construction of housing. I'm tired of bitching about it. The fact that parking spaces are being restricted on campus is overshadowed in their minds by the absurd spectacle of students being denied parking places in favor of such functions as Farm-A-Rama and the last Lansing Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

Anyway, the group voted to establish a parking committee and have this条例 changed. The parking committee is now being chosen, and we're going to try to convince anybody that there were basic flaws in the structure or leadership of US, that would prevent it from being effective. The structure is great, and the leadership is at least as enthusiastic (if not quite as experienced) as any student rights leadership we've ever had before. However, I'm tired of bitching about it. They're just going to have to begin to see the connections between what they now classify as individual, isolated issues.
Chairman Coon on the Orange Guard

By V. C. BLANTON

United Students is not a revived Committee for Student Rights, nor is it a substitute for ASMSU, nor is it a duplicative for SDS, nor is it the scuzzies, the beats, the hippies, nor the anarcho. On the other hand, it obviously is not the typical student interest group. U. S. was conceived, born and duly registered with the Almighty University as an organization attempting to improve the status of the student at Michigan State University. The student is truly a second-class citizen at State, ranking somewhat below administrator, faculty member and janitor. It is allowed no meaningful voice in the shaping of his education; and he is denied a number of those rights and privileges at the expense of the personal and social life which are enjoyed by the students of the United States to whom he is, in another sense, a form of lower life called student.

Furthermore, the student has in the past been severely limited in the availability and responsiveness of channels for improving his relative position in what is usually referred to as the "academic community." The administration is forced by the size of the student body to concern itself with an efficient operation than with the rights and the needs of individual students. This leads to a situation of paradox - a paradox that is reflected in the student body's attempt to assert its own self-esteem and privileges at the expense of the status of the students. Therefore it is up to the student to do for himself what no one else will or can do - fight for his rights.

The Orange Myth

By STEVE CROCKER

One of the most prevalent myths at MSU today is that United Students is a group of people who share an area of common interest, is, therefore, a force to be reckoned with. U. S. is widely assumed to be able to make an impact on the political situation at State by virtue of its membership in the Committee for Student Rights, nor is it a revived Committee for Student Rights, nor is it a substitute for ASMSU, nor is it a duplicative for SDS, nor is it the scuzzies, the beats, the hippies, nor the anarcho. On the other hand, it obviously is not the typical student interest group. U. S. was conceived, born and duly registered with the Almighty University as an organization attempting to improve the status of the student at Michigan State University. The student is truly a second-class citizen at State, ranking somewhat below administrator, faculty member and janitor. It is allowed no meaningful voice in the shaping of his education; and he is denied a number of those rights and privileges at the expense of the personal and social life which are enjoyed by the students of the United States to whom he is, in another sense, a form of lower life called student.

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In Media: Wrecks

DOUGLAS LACKEY

The Kindman - Tate battle which surfaced in Issue 15 of THE PAPER at first seemed to be a case of misunderstanding and conflict over the writing style of articles that looks like much ado about nothing. But in fact the issues raised are quite serious and many-sided; the problem is that to keep them from tearing THE PAPER apart, I believe reconciliation can be achieved, so far as THE PAPER is concerned.

It seems that the trouble stems from conflicts of this kind, as well as from the fact that the same people are involved. In conflicts of this kind it is necessary to disentangle the various threads and arguments of the argument, so that it can be seen what part of it has touch on actual editorial policy decisions. The trouble is that there are some general polarities behind the discussion, which go far beyond any conflict that Tate or Kindman wrote, and therefore, certainly, should not be tagged with the things said.

First, there is the "religious" conflict between the "psychedelic" and the "realist"—the "realist," I think, being defined by his need to work inside the world and to get others to see it likewise, the psychedelic concerned with painting the world in the colors of his own vision, demanding that others see it similarly painted, with that being the way it is and to be so looking to see if there is anyTHING of value in it. The real revolutionary thinkers, Marx for example, never sought a heaven on earth which anyone could actually live in. Nowaday's conflict is especially serious, since intellectuals and hipsters always find themselves working side by side in move­ments for radical social change. Here I find myself aligned with the intellectual—it has always puzzled me how the psychedelic and the realist can declare that everything in civilization is rotten and needs to be overthrown without first looking to see if there is anything of value in it. The real revolutionary thinkers, Marx for example, never sought a heaven on earth which anyone could actually live in.

Further conflict develops over which of the two approaches a writer should take. The "psychedelic" writer sees the universe from the state of the "psychedelic" mind. The truth is that any drug can tell you one thing only—what it is like to take that drug. Since taking the drug is a part of the world, or even from the state of the "psychedelic" mind, the psychedelic eschews "human" and can best be done OUT of the universe in which they have to be published, and any un­familiar with McLuhan, the death of the novel. Burroughs, etc., —feel these are my values, not theirs. Some of the writing has not been as good as last year's, but it would be silly to blame this on LSD or some such thing; there are simpler reasons—people running out of ideas (it happened), Dick Ogar leaving town, etc.

3. Kindman complains that Tate has either ignored, or doesn't like, the "objective" of the paper. This refers, obviously, to the media-mix. The total design of the paper is a case of a real problem, however, in the conflict between the Art Nouveau layout and the actual layout. Some of the writing is done on visual material that can be worked through without strain; the reader gets adjusted to this level of effort, and transactions up the energy to plunge into the articles. Obession with THE PAPER as a total work of art, i.e., a visual work, reduces the text to a mere component of the design consisting of numerous small squiggles. Some way must be found to cool off THE PAPER so that the articles become more visually interesting. This is a question of design and calculation, and it can be done out of the heat of battle.
The Masked Bureaucrat Rides Again—Part II

“What the hell is a university?”

BY MICHAEL KIINDMAN

Summary of Part One: This week the Faculty Senate will vote whether or not to accept a proposed set of guidelines for student regulations, as offered in a report of the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs. The report, if passed, then goes to the Board of Trustees, whose passage will make it law.

Last week, I talked about the inconsistencies and inadequacies of the first parts of the report—which includes statements of the theory of regulating students and discussions of student and faculty “academic rights and responsibilities.” I recommended that the report not be accepted or, at least, that liberal-minded students and faculty begin planning now for a fight to free themselves of the inadvertent after passage, as provided for in the report.

In this article, I will go through the latter parts of the report, discussing specific areas of student regulation—it’s a real drag.

Article 3 of the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs’ report is, remarkably, a short section on student records, which clears up at least some of the points that have been debated about this touchy subject.

Records are to be limited to those for which there is a “demonstrable need...reasonably related to the basic purposes and necessities of the University.” This should mean no secret records, such as the ones Campus Police have been keeping of having, but who will know, anyway? Yes, 90% is to be provided. There are to be limitations on political and religious records, on personal evaluations (none by unqualified personnel, such as RA’s, and all entries signed and dated), on duplication of copies, on personnel handling records.

But—nothing is said about cooperation with outside agencies (government, business), which a more cynical committee might have investigated, and there are some strange provisions about a student’s rights concerning his own record—he may see all of it on demand, but who will know, anyway? Yes, 30% is to be provided. There are to be limitations on political and religious records, on personal evaluations (none by unqualified personnel, such as RA’s, and all entries signed and dated), on duplication of copies, on personnel handling records.

I cannot see how someone intending to simplify and make more logical the current set of regulations could possibly leave as much intact as the committee has—in some cases even complicating the hierarchy of judicial bodies that lack function and overlap in their authority. The judicial section takes up more than a third of the whole report, describing roughly jurisdictional legalisms, mostly backed up by very little power.

First, it says: “Any student accused of violating a regulation shall have the right to appear before one or more members of a duly constituted judicial body. All such bodies shall adhere to the basic fundamentals of due process as stated below.”

Three things to think about if you please:

1. What is a regulation? That is, is everything in the Faculty Committee’s document a regulation, punishable by judicial action—including the reminders to students to take full advantage of their academic opportunities and of their professor’s office hours? If not, then what is a regulation, and how will we know?

No one need be reminded that university bureaucracy produces biases on students’ lives than anyone can observe; we will be expected to simply accept?

2. Why are there so many duly constituted judicial bodies in the first place? There are living unit judiciaries (as many as one per living unit), there are governing group judiciaries (as many as one per governing group judiciary) which can only warn (living unit, governing group judiciary) which can only warn or declare short-term probation, and they may award the penalty (the lowest level judiciary, with authority to go as far as suspension). Why are there so many such bodies?

3. What, anyway, is “due process as stated below?” The report provides the following: “Any student notified he is accused of violating a regulation, he is given an opportunity to be heard to determine his penalty, or he can plead innocent and may even ask his own questions against him; he is allowed to appear with counsel (but—only students or faculty can serve as counsel) and witnesses; he is allowed to refuse to answer; he is heard, and may even ask his own questions of the judiciary; he is told why the resulting decision is made; he is informed of his right to appeal and is left unpenalized until any appeal is decided. That sounds kind of like normal due process and therefore, according to Article 1 (an outline of general procedures of student regulations), shouldn’t even HAVE to be defined, since civil liberties are to be considered automatic—except that the actual procedures here aren’t like that. It seems that we usually call due process, even though some of the provisions, ordinary as they are, are part improvements over the current judicial processes, they include very little neces-

sary, and are thus in violation of the stated spirit of the report, not to mention constitutional law.

Some things that go wrong are: the way in which the low-level judiciaries share original jurisdiction over certain kinds of things (curfew violations and things of like seriousness, and violations in a living unit other than one’s own). The way in which the warning penalty of the lower judiciaries are in essence meaningless and just provide an excuse for channeling, since anything meaningful enough to bother penalizing will normally be appealed to a higher level anyway and nothing else really SHOULD be tried by a judiciary, the way in which every level (amazingly, this includes the highest, the Vice President for Student Affairs) no judiciary is REQUIRED to allow an appeal—in every case it must first hear the evidence and then consent to an appeal, which means there could be an instance of depriving of an appeal which does not receive one, the way in which (as before) all the meaningful penalties at the higher judicial levels are interchangeable—there is nothing except habit to prevent a judiciary from giving a lower level warning one day for the same offense which the next day rates suspension, and any high-level penalties at the higher levels are nothing beyond the de minimis, we usually call due process, since civil liberties are to be considered automatic—except that the actual procedures here aren’t like that. It seems that we usually call due process, even though some of the provisions, ordinary as they are, are part improvements over the current judicial processes, they include very little necessary, and are thus in violation of the stated spirit of the report, not to mention constitutional law.

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**Movies**

**Georgy Girl: Mixed-Up Kid**

By LAURENCE TATE

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**GEORGY GIRL**

Movies are particularly valuable to a sort of artistic schizophrenia for which I never feel too guilty because of their very nature; they tend even in the best of circumstances to be committee projects; the other is that they are, in the worst of circumstances (which usually prevail), subject to commercial compulsions which dictate that any basically serious (hence uncommercial) story be made palatable to a large audience. Sometimes this can be accomplished by tacking on a happy ending; more often a serious film is provided with a conventional framework that disguises its purpose and neutralizes its effect.

I'm not sure what exactly happened to "Georgy Girl." The fact that it has two writers, one of whom wrote the novel on which it is based, may explain something.

It isn't a very serious film even in its serious moments, but it has a promising character in Georgy, the shy overweight misfit who says she "feels like a brontosaurus" around people. It is usually quite warm, intimate, and dreams of gleaning with children in a magical world.

The film's fairy-tale theme doesn't spare us Georgy's loneliness, and doesn't disguise her bitterness and desperation. When Meredith breaks a dinner date with her to go to a party, Georgy nearly gets hypnotic; Meredith says disparagingly, "Well. if you're going to be suicidal again, I'll stay"; and a whole history opens up to us. We are made to care what happened, and even so. Coherent writing can do wonders sometimes.

Early in the film Meredith's boy, Georgy, turns out to be someone safer, absolutely dependent on her. Jos's and Meredith's baby, Jos tries to get through to her, but she has made up her mind, and apparently without hesitation or regret, to leave him to her. That baby, if you care to speculate, is sure to be the family's woe. The risible complications that will leave her psychologically warped for life.

There is one motivational inconsistency even in the way the film presents much of the story, but the other is the fact that anyone leaving the Georgy framework is set in, which is that of a pleasant little fairy tale. The formula is roughly: Georgy seemingly has nothing; Meredith seemingly has everything; But Georgy's heart is pure, and Meredith's devilish, and before you know it Georgy has won Jos over from Meredith, then rejected even him for the baby and a million­aire, while Meredith goes off having (wanting) her round of pointless, loveless conquests. Moral: Nice guys finish first.

The film's fairy-tale side shows most clearly in the character of the millionaire -- a fairy godmother Illinois (regularly playing under cover). He undercovers he supposed lecherous steps in again and again to save Georgy from probability and pain. She makes a fool of herself in belting an impromptu song at a party; he diverts her (and us) from the awful embarrassment she suffered for it. It isn't pretty -- at all.

"The Quller Memorandum" had a good script by Harold Pinter but the film, "Georgy Girl" was driven by love—that very special, simple, even commonplace person. But -- these kids are friends, they know the Pied Piper and Magic Roundabout, they have never been in a classroom with someone of another color, let alone learned a friendship.

One afternoon a week all summer, these kids met and talked and learned together. They were bright, but some were privileged, and all were going to segregated high schools. The Deep South that formed did not happen accidentally. A very determined young lady, also from Mississippi, worked area leaders for the next summer for the Student Educational Exchange Roundtable.

SEER began in 1953 because of the dissatisfaction of a Columbia University undergraduates. They found that their friends left their summer jobs to begin a summer reading program for the Negro students. The Deep South that formed did not happen accidentally. A very determined young lady, also from Mississippi, worked area leaders for the next summer for the Student Educational Exchange Roundtable.

**SEER Summer Program**

CANDY SCHONENHERR

Richmond, Virginia, August, 1966: Two hundred and thirty students are in a hot discussion about love, its barriers and James Baldwin. They are under cover; undisguised, unfeminine, unchaste on the surface. They are "GEORGY GIRL"

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Some Fallacies of Humanism

By DOUGLAS LACKEY

Paul Goodman apparently repeated at MSU an informal comment he made several months ago at Yale—"there are those who love the stars (in astronomy) who are whizzes at calculation, but they'll never be astronomers, because they don't love the stars." Everyone at both universities seemed to accept this; "love" is one of those disarming words, and so one cannot go on record against it. The comment brings to mind a charming image of some greybearded scientist on a tower, peering into the illimitable vault of the heavens, his heart thumping with devotion. The realities of contemporary astronomy, in its empirical moments, are perhaps less charming, with the visualization at a photographic plate (black dots on a background—verygently), or some graphic data from a radio telescope, but still, everything is thought legitimate, just so long as his heart is thumping.

We have here illustrated a widespread fallacy in liberal and radical thought: about education and intellectual activity—that it is not the work that counts, but rather the person's motivation towards it and the psychic thrust provided by love. Appended to this error is the humanist's Act of Faith—that only if a person's heart is thumping towards his work (where "right" is tided up with love or some such thing) will his work be valuable, not only from his point of view, but also in a more objective sense.

"It's not the work, it's the person," I think, on behalf of these views is this: all value lies in the individual, viewed as complete person. A person's labors are a part of that whole, and therefore the whole view of these labors can only be estimated by reference to what that person gets out of them. But this question of value to the humanist would probably add up to what the person "gets out" of his work, not to some proper creative artistic value—a sense of personal "satisfaction" or "meaningfulness" say, as opposed to power or money.

Against this I argue that standards are always more objective, and that the products of labor can only have their full value, must be considered apart from anyone individual. The beauty of a work of art is not for its maker, but for all men; the measure of the excellence of a scientific hypothesis is its objectivity, its confirmation and eventual acceptance by the whole scientific community, not the degree of conviction with which the scientist lives upon it. To think otherwise is to cheapen the real value of a creative achievement, where the contribution it makes (to wax Hegelian) to the history of thought is to create something is to let something be— to lose it from dependence on oneself, as it stands forth in the sight of all men. The circumstances of creation fall away from the work; the creation gives it up to mankind.

We have in history any numbers of cases of dissociation of men's personal value from their creative achievement. An especially appropriate one is Beethoven's conduct the night of the premiere of the Ninth Symphony:—appropriate because the symphony itself is flawed, in the fourth movement, by its concession to the breast-beating humanism it is my purpose to oppose. Certainly the curious contrast between Beethoven's perry, over-conscientious conduct that evening (he felt he had been cheated of his fair share of the receipts) and the overwhelming majesty of his flawed creation presents a puzzle to those who attempt to pass judgments only on the "whole person." The distinctly unpleasant character of Wallace Stevens expressed in his recently published letters purports another example, and there are hosts of others.

What has been said about the creative person's attitude and intention in his work also applies to what the person "gets out of it." There have been creative men who have regarded their work as a complete failure (Kafka), or at least as profoundly dissatisfactory (Wittgenstein). These subjective reactions, obviously, are no measure of their work's true worth. On the other hand, there have been individuals who have been completely satisfied by the fame or financial success resulting from their work, but surely these things are no measure of their work's true value either. Of course, in this latter case, the humanist might argue that such a person is not "truly happy"—but I do not see how such personal satisfaction derived from money can be distinguished by the humanist, short of arbitrary definition, from sheer delight in creativity or any of the nicer kinds of satisfaction.

It does indeed seem preferable, other things being equal, to go about one's work with a sense of love, meaningfulness, and personal dedication. Without this, deep personal happiness is difficult to obtain, and personal happiness in ourselves and in others, certainly, is a goal worth working for in the world. But it is not the only goal, nor the source of all value, it is a task of education to cultivate attitudes toward one's work, but not the sole task, or cultivate them exclusively can only distract from other sources of value, and leave us, as so often happens in radical organization, with all of the proper attitudes and no work being done.
the case for relegalization of marijuana

Reprinted from a pamphlet published by Detroit LEMAR

(Legalize Marijuana) —

MSU and East Lansing LEMAR chapter now forming. Write MSU LEMAR,

PO Box 140, East Lansing for information.

The history of marijuana or hemp in the United States goes back to the Revolutionary days. George Washington grew hemp and it was an important cash-crop of the Southern states, second only to cotton, in Wisconsin, Indiana, and other corn-belt states. It was also a major crop. The poorer economic classes have long used marijuana as a euphoriant as it required less soil, water, and labor than grains and it was considerably cheaper than alcohol. In spite of the increasing popularity of marijuana during the thirties, most middle class Americans still had no contact with the herb and had little knowledge of its existence. But the anxiety-producing stresses of the Depression had made the country party-prone. Deprived of the facts and pruned of hysteria-provoking horror stories given to the press by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Americans were sold a mythological bill of goods.

When the Marijuana Tax Act was passed in 1937, despite the conclusions of hundreds of investigations that marijuana was something more harmless, there was only one dissent — Dr. William C. Woodward of the A.M.A. Dr. Woodward suggested that the measurers were being made too harsh. He urged that the marijuana be legalized and more study be done. He was bashed, browbeaten, given a very bad time, and his testimony was discredited and finally ignored. It is interesting to note that the reinstatement of alcohol to a legal substance in 1920 closely approximates the time in which the government began their public scare tactics against marijuana. It is thought by some that the liquor lobbyists have played a major role in the reinstatement legislation against marijuana.

LEMAR takes the position that marijuana should be relegalized. Science has shown that the plant has a variety of medical uses, and investigations has PROVED that is is a suitable substitute to meet the individual and social needs of man. Legality should be two-fold. First, marijuana should be accorded the legal status it deserves as an American heritage and a legitimate recreational item. Second, since it is in no demonstrable way poisonous or harmful, as are nicotine and alcohol, marijuana should be granted at least the same public availability enjoyed by the latter substances as an American heritage.

LEMAR along with other responsible citizens further declares that marijuana is entirely misclassified as a narcotic and that it is a minor problem compared to alcohol and tobacco. It is thought by some that the liquor lobbyists have played a major role in the reinstatement legislation against marijuana.

The following is a summation of conclusions that reputable investigators have found to be true concerning marijuana and its uses.

New York County Medical Society Narcotics Sub-Committee Report, May 5, 1966: "There is no evidence that marijuana use is associated with crime in the United States... marijuana is not a narcotic use... it is addiction... New York State should begin a study in an attempt to determine the stringent Federal laws in regard to marijuana possession."

Report of the Indian Hemp Drug Commission, 1893-94, Ch. XIII, pp. 263-64, par. 552: "In respect to the alleged mental effects of the drug, the Commission have come to the conclusion that the moderate use of hemp drugs produces no injurious effects on the mind. In regard to the mental effects of hemp drugs, the Commission are of the opinion that their moderate use produces no mental injury whatever. There is no adequate ground for believing that it injures the brain. Although Dr. Timothy Leary was convicted of possession of less than one-half ounce of marijuana, he was sentenced to thirty years in prison and a fine of $50,000. This sentence is currently being appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The following is a summation of conclusions that reputable investigators have found to be true concerning marijuana and its uses.

The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, Goodman and Gilman, 1956 ed., pp. 170-71: "There is no lasting ill effects from the acute use of marijuana... marijuana has been known to occur... Careful and complete medical and neuropsychiatric examinations of habits reveal no pathological conditions or disorders of cerebral functions attributable to marijuana use. Although the acute effects on the brain may occur, psychic dependence is not as prominent or compelling as in the case of morphine, alcohol, or perhaps even tobacco habituation."

Next Week: (as if you couldn't guess)
BROOKLYN BRIDGE

I once started out to walk around the world but I ended up in Brooklyn. That Bridge was too much for me.

Lawrence Ferlinghetti
AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Photographs by Richard Trilling
be credited. The underground press is one new possibility, with its subjective reporting of "real events."

As with Freud, it is beyond question that Joyce meant to extend the scope of realism and its correlative disciplines of reason... It may indeed be said that Joyce prepared the "assaults on the last bastion of the realistic novel."

If the novel truly succumbs to these assaults, perhaps the funeral garments will be enhanced by the mourners.. For the present time, there is no evidence that it was anything else. Believing in reality is an act of faith, like believing in God or Man.

The decline of the novel is an phenomenon of the present age, and new media must necessarily be recognized. The underground press is one new possibility, with its subjective reporting of "real events."

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and in seeking causes will resort to aphorisms, just because they are like a potted plant and require participation in depth.

The point here is that STYLE is itself a medium of communication that carries the "content" or message of the novel, which is itself a medium of communication. The possibility of some recent fiction is that certain kinds of stylistic innovation may cool off the medium of the novel, make it necessary for the reader to participate more fully in the literary experience. We see that the novel MAY open up, move off the page, to more directly involve the reader in the processing of reality toward prophecy.

One way to cool off the hot medium of print is "automatic writing." Mike Kindman writes this way; his reporting and commentaries are more spontaneous; his style is loose enough to encourage the reader to participate in the transformation from words on the page to thoughts in the mind. My "people fiction" was written the same way, at a single sitting, without revision. No doubt this may compromise the artistic sensitivity and expression, but since that I made an expressed effort for, in fact is about, THE PAPER, that issue of THE PAPER in itself both the medium and the message.

Burroughs' cut-out/fold-in stylistic innovation has been extended even further in his Journals, on which he has been working for the last twenty years. Naked Lunch was written in part while under the influence of various medicaments, but his higher art is a product of the mind's eye that remains to be unlocked by psychadelics.

Burroughs' voluminous collages move off the page, expanding outward, trying to freeze up the hot and closed medium of print, involving the reader in a totally foreign universe, understandable not even fully under the author's control; perhaps the ultimate in automatic writing which creates itself as it develops on (and off) the page.

Yet, Burroughs' process of writing in the Journals is more conscious than automatic writing. He "cuts out" newspaper and magazine clippings and transcribes them on big sheets of paper, then arranges them on the table in what he calls "horizontal association lines." He explains this and other aspects of his writing in a Paris Review interview (Number 35, Fall, 1965):

I don't know about where fiction ordinarily directs itself, but I am quite deliberately addressing myself to the whole medium of print, to the total psychic environment. I write the novel as I would write an article, and I think it's important to understand that the novel is part of a whole process of thought and expression that is always going on in my mind.

... Perhaps the most important thing about writing the novel is that it is a process of attempting to understand the world around us, to see how completely I can project myself back to that one point in time.

... In one sense a special use of words and pictures can conduct consciousness, to teach me to think in association blocks rather than words. I've recently spent a little time studying hypnagogic systems, the Mayan and the Inca cycles of hallucination, the meaning of the Yucatecan block of associations --boolf-- like that! Words, at least the way we use them, can stand in the way of our body experience. It's time we thought about leaving the body behind.

... Any narrative passage or any passage, say, of poetic images is subject to any number of variations, all of which may stand in the way of what I call non-body experience. It's time we thought about leaving the body behind.

... Cut-ups make explicit a psycho-sensory process that is going on all the time anyway. Whether boy is reading a newspaper, and his eye follows the columns in the proper Aristotelian manner, one idea and sentence at a time, But minimally he is reading the columns on either side and in the space of the page or block next to him. That's a cut-up, a juxtaposition of what's happening outside and what you're doing inside and what you're thinking of.

... Yes, it's part of the paradox of anyone who is working with word and image, and after all, that is what a writer is still doing. It's not too late yet. Cut-ups make explicit the non-Aristotelian construct of the great shackles of Western civilization. Cut-ups transcend unconsciousness, force us to... That's what I think it should be. I want to make it easier to find acceptance of the cut-ups from, possibly, the Chinese, because you see outside there in many ways that they can read any given ideogram, it's already cut up.

... When you start thinking in images, without words, you're... The way I see it, the evolutionary trend. The words are an around-the-world, ex-crat way of doing things, awkward instruments, and they will be laid aside eventually, probably sooner than we think.

Fiedler discusses the new directions of recent fiction in "The New Mutants," an article in Parisian Review, this generation I believe, have created a new fiction, a phrase which ran through my mind while I was rereading the article. Another phrase which came to mind was "the death of everything.""}

... Youth is an achievement in the prospect of the radical transformation (under the impact of advanced technology and the transfer of traditional human functions to machines) of homo sapiens into something else, the language-to-communication. Fiction itself—of "mutants" among us... the "mutants" in our midst are non-participators in the past (though our wisdom assures us that in the future they'll be more important than the conscious). It is, I believe, that the paper is itself both the medium and the message.

... When you start thinking in images, without words, you're... The way I see it, the evolutionary trend. The words are an around-the-world, ex-crat way of doing things, awkward instruments, and they will be laid aside eventually, probably sooner than we think.

The second social movement is the drug cult. In the... where the young lose us in literature as well as in life, since here they pass over into real revolt, i.e. what we really...
and used that as an excuse not to follow such provisions of due process as admitting witnesses and professional counsel or keeping of transcriptions, although they were quite protective of their right to determine... really important personal and social matters. It would be very stupid to perpetuate this system blindly, as I fear the committee has done in its report.

There is little said in the report critical of the present judicial system—and what there is, tends to support the claim of unnecessary complications. Anything else will be eliminated as unnecessary complications, and the report's proposals seem to encourage superfluity.

The only significant improvements made are the clarification of all University Student Judiciary's authorizations and the institution of a Student-Faculty Judiciary, which falls into the hierarchy of jurisdiction midway between ASMSU and the Vice President for Student Affairs. It takes the place of several faculty disciplinary committees, and as such purports to be able to hear all the kinds of hearings that have jurisdiction over certain kinds of cases, but has to return to another judiciary and, like all the other ap­pointive groups outlined in the report, it makes no provision for the hierarchy of jurisdiction and the president of the university, why not elect at large?

The Student-Faculty Judiciary is given jurisdiction over all complaints that may be brought by an individual or a group against any regulations or administrative decisions—laying the report itself, it is quite a departure for this kind of channel to be instituted. However, as with internet publishing, the feeling is that the committee wants to have the right to make complaint, and if that's what it means, that's okay.

The President and the university from anarchy or some­thing. This seems to me an outrage to term in the steps outlined, but I guess the committee just thought it was protecting the future from anarchy or something.

Anyways, what it says is that at any point during a living unit's process of disapproval of a new house the faculty are put in. It is quite unbelievable procedure for doing as they have decided on a house and the faculty are put in. That is, a living unit can propose its own rules; the governing group over it can propose rules, too, it likes, and those rules will affect all the living units under its jurisdiction. I'd say to the faculty, after local approval, up to the next level. (Or down to the lower levels—it seems to vary from one to another.) Likewise, and which discussions it sends back for amendment if it wants to, or passes it on to the next level. And so on. But, next level up does the same. Passage doesn't mean acceptance eventually accepted by the Executive Committee for Student Affairs, who, as ever, has very few responsibilities.

The levels include the local living units; the governing groups over them and the faculty, from which the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, operating simultaneously but independently of each other on any particular proposal, had proposed down to the lowest level. This makes this seem rather more pos­sible than I understood the provision which I understand the old Pub Board's never happens the way they say it does when they defend their rules.

And any level from a living unit on up, anything. Anything else is merely mechanical administrative regulations. I'm also proud of them for making the editor-in-chief of the State News, whose powers are outlined as roughly similar to those of the current "General Manager"—and who will most likely be the same man, his position defined for the first time this week. The new Board will have two ASMSU-nominated, Hannah- selected student members, two Hannah-nominated student nomi­nees, and red tape instead of less, self-government instead of more.

The new Advisory Board will have a chairman, State News and the Wolverine, whose powers are outlined in a way the old Pub Board's never was. That is, again, a very big gain—I'm glad to have participated in the destruction of the old Pub Board (if you don't remember or never knew about the fight THE PAPER had with it for seven months last year, you're probably a better man for it, but at least be aware that that fight had a lot to do with de­crediting the board, its procedures and its claim to be in control of all student publications. Is specifically replaced by the Board of Student Publications which has formerly been the admin­istrative authority over the State News and the Wolverine, and, supposedly, all other student publications, is specifically replaced by the new Advisory Board: "Advisory Board for the State News and the Wolverine," whose...
For more information, please contact the university's offices.

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**Paramount news center**

Howl, Kuddish, Reilly Sandwiches

Alas: Artists' Workshop WORK-4
The Water Closet

Who's No. 1? or Who Needs Lew and Co., when he's got Wesley and Butch?

The pairings for the NCAA basketball tournament have been announced, but the free Press, News, and State Journal have maintained the quality of their sports sections and decided to print them, so what follows is dependent upon whether Houston plays in the West Regional as last year, or is placed in the Mid-West Regional to protect UCLA. UCLA will win. Man for man, the Cardinals are equal to the task. But to the University of Louisiana, coach Pete Hickman has an uncanny ability to get a team "up" for anything. He has the ability to get a team to play its best in the West, so the two should meet.

against Louisville, and Louisville will win. Man for man, the Cardinals are equal to the task. But to the University of Louisiana, coach Pete Hickman has an uncanny ability to get a team "up" for anything. He has the ability to get a team to play its best in the West, so the two should meet.

Friday, March 3
1:00 p.m.—Musical, "Turgidonia.
3:00 p.m.—Meller's Symphony No. 6, recorded in performance in Detroit in 1964.
7:25 p.m.—Hockey, MSU and Wisconsin.

Saturday, March 4
11:45 a.m.—"Breakfast Interventions" with Kenneth B. Dial and Bill Hunson.
2:00 p.m.—The Metropolitan Opera, live from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Tenor of Mozart's "Magic Flute" star in "Little Priests." Soloist is Robert Bechi and Dame Shirley, Henry Uppar and John McManus. The director is Vladimir Horunov in his Metropolitan Opera debut. The program includes Rossini's "William Tell" overture and Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto No. 3.
3:00 p.m.—Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana," with the Ann Arbor Symphony Orchestra in Concert, conducted by George Szell and accompanied by stair stops of the Mendelssohn's "Incidental Music From 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'. " Also on the program are Rossini's "Violin Concerto," and Debussy's "La Mer."
The conductor is Burt L. Allen and the musical selections to be performed are:
6:00 p.m.—"Have a Coke," with the American College Radio Orchestra led by Kent. Alcott and featuring piano soloist André Watts. The program includes Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 1; Chopin's "Nachtens," op. 48, no. 1; and Vorsel's Symphony in E flat.
7:00 p.m.—"Scrapbook," with Steve Beachler and Gil Hansen.
10:00 p.m.—"Music Around the World," with Bruce Beachler and Tom Hansen.
11:45 p.m.—"Recent Acquisitions" with Ken Barton.

7:00 p.m.—The Detroit Symphony in Concert, conducted by George Szell and accompanied by stair stops of the Mendelssohn's "Incidental Music From 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'. " Also on the program are Rossini's "Violin Concerto," and Debussy's "La Mer."
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The Wafer Closet
Note: MJERF-Thiripy Acres (125 S. Saginaw) Now has a Gas Service Station! Regular Gas: $2.49, Premium: $2.95. This is 14¢ cheaper than the current, High E. Lansing price!

Dear PAPER reader:

There was a rather fast response to last week's E.L. Notes, it seems that we made a rather large-sized error and with much chagrin and reduced embarrassment we humbly apologize to the East Lansing State Bank. The dialogue in last week's issue should have taken place at the First National Bank of East Lansing (435 E.G.R.). Many people agreed with the fact that First National has little interest in providing service to students. Our unqualified apologies are submitted to the East Lansing State Bank. Their friendly attitude toward students has been defended by many of their obviously satisfied customers.

We have also been advised that Bank of Michigan (223 W. Mount Rd., E.L.) has on several occasions provided complimentary service and repairs on student credit cards. The low cost of drugs at the Drug Shop (132 W. Macht, E.L.) is exemplified by the following: a 3-month birth control pill for about $4.65; normally about $6.75.

A recent letter points out that Larry's Gulf (304 W. Macht, E.L.) did some good tune-up work at a reasonable cost. The letter suggests that Lathrop's Pure Oil (210 W. Macht, E.L.) provided the same work for about $21.50.

Another letter suggests that Van-Dervort's (55 W. Macht, E.L.) Lansing is a good place to buy ski equipment. The other compliment was for Regal Shoes (Ann and M.A.C.) on their Walh's Birthday sale.

To the Editor:

I have read your publication a number of times and find it to present the spirit of the times. It is just what this country needs. It is a mirror of the social and psychic energies that develop by electric fusion or implanation when literate individuals are able to think like themselves. By functioning as a medium of communication of new ideas. I can place THE PAPER medium in the unknown context of the present: a moment of freedom and release from the ordinary trance and numbness.

There are many different, necessarily subjective viewpoints, which assume that THE PAPER is. As we have seen, the Underground is perhaps the vanguard for our generation of the processing of reality (through fiction, drama, and other media and participatory experiences). IN this context of the future, which as I see it are both necessary and sufficient for the mobilization of mass action, THE PAPER is tormenting an exciting (subliminal) ground process; by involving the reader in its cooler medium of collage-space: by an adventure of the spirit, an extension of psychic exploration were of the earlier breakthrough into the Renaissance, which assume that US can either mobilize or prevent mobilization of mass action.

The moment of the meeting of media is that THE PAPER is. As we have seen, the Underground is perhaps the vanguard for our generation of the processing of reality (through fiction, drama, and other media and participatory experiences). IN this context of the future, which as I see it are both necessary and sufficient for the mobilization of mass action, THE PAPER is. As we have seen, the Underground is perhaps the vanguard for our generation of the processing of reality (through fiction, drama, and other media and participatory experiences). IN this context of the future, which assume that US can either mobilize or prevent mobilization of mass action.