AUDIENCE 'POLITE BUT HOSTILE'

Girls Remain Despite Controversy

By SEARS McGEE

The girls are here to stay. At least they haven’t been evicted yet, although their tenure was contested Thursday, October 12, in a debate on the subject: “Resolved: that coeducation should be abolished at Rice University.”

In the fracas, held in the lobby of Jones North, Bill Pannill and Joel Hochman upheld the affirmative side of the argument—a decidedly unpopular viewpoint—before a polite but nevertheless hostile audience. The negative was represented by Kris Schleeter and Jim Doyle.

PANNILL opened by defining coeducation as the presence in classes of male and female undergraduates. He asserted that girls are a waste of college facilities, time and money. Since there are fewer women than men per ten students in graduate schools, Pannill contended that women are not generally interested in the “Arts, Letters and Sciences” for which Rice was founded.

He said that girls were a distraction to education-hungry men and attacked non-literary lits and bourgeois dorm rules. He concluded by referring to Aristotle’s proof that women, like dogs, have no souls.

MISS SCHLEETER answered by pointing out that men must be used to the idiosynchases of feminine logic if they are to succeed and that TRGs with their blanket taxes represent a considerable financial asset to the Rice men who date them.

Hochman came back with an attack on the motives of female undergraduates and explained that separate classes for men and women would help all to achieve educational goals without stunting social life.

Jim Doyle countered in the final speech with the following points “The reason women aren’t in graduate schools is that they can learn in four years what takes the men five or six,” and “if Rice were made solely male, ten years from now there would be no difference between Rice and a monastery.”

IN CLOSING, Jim pointed out that even the old misogynist Aristotle took what was described by the Encyclopedia Britannica as a “very long honeymoon” on which he made extensive inquiries into “natural history.”