Houston Film Festival will present array of local, underground films

The Houston Film Cooperative, in association with Baker College, will present the first annual Houston Film Festival this Saturday in Hermann Hall. This festival will be the first in which locally-made films will be shown as a group.

The films will be shown in two shows, in Room 1, Hermann Hall. Both shows will begin at 2:30. The films will be shown in two shows, in Room 1, Hermann Hall. Both shows will begin at 2:30.

In addition to the film festival, the cooperative intends to present underground films from all over the world in the new Elmstimers' Cinematheque, which it plans to open in the coming months.

Director of the Festival, the ACE "Student Life" query revised

WILLIAM W. RUBBY
To Geology post

ACE "Student Life" query revised

Washington (CPS) — A survey distributed earlier this fall to approximately 389,000 entering college freshmen by the American Council on Education has been questioned by the National Student Association because of possible problems of bias in the sampling procedures.

The Office of the Research, the ACE, headed by Alexander Astin, professor of educational measurement and evaluation, has agreed to revise the survey form and procedures used in the study:

"The ACE has agreed to stress this in the revised procedures and in the coming months.

Elaboration

The American Council on Education was asked for assistance and advice, and an ACU representative was named as a member of the committee to work with the ACE on this issue.

The policy of avoiding bias in the selection of students is essential to the validity of the data.

Elimination

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The policy of avoiding bias in the selection of students is essential to the validity of the data.
The "Masters in Concert!" have struck up an old tune yet another time.

Last week we had to prevent Hanszen College from continuing to hold open houses until 1:30 am was made for the shabbiness of outside landlords. But few of the actions taken by the Masters to "protect" them—except perhaps the closed locks from their own students at the expense of destroying a more reasonable and healthy social atmosphere in an individual college, and it illustrates the inequity of a system which blinds the colleges together under a set of common regulations. Hanszen began experimenting with the extended hours several weeks ago, after being assured by both the Dean of Students and the Dean of Undergraduate Affairs that such a policy violated no law. The Masters clamped down on Hanszen because of an agreement among them, nowhere written down, which under a set of common regulations, shall extend beyond 1 am. They cited three gen-

Above all it was necessary to maintain it; not enough people would take advantage of the open house regulations. A really good Master in Concert should make a reasonable and healthy social atmosphere in an individual college, nowhere written down, which

When seven different colleges, with seven different institutional characters, are bound to-gether under such enforced uniformity, they seem doomed to universal uniformity.

Imagine a college which deviated from the standard Hanszen tried to do, and imagine further that its policy was not strained before it could become a proven success. Other colleges, as usual, would seem attempt to follow suit, and the Masters of those colleges would be forced—

as individuals, not in a group—to approve or reject the resultant proposals.

It is to avoid that sort of individual account-

ability, we suspect, that the Masters flee periodi-

cally live. The suppression of the audience on

putting on side four. It is a fast, very fast, blues number

on our side four. It is a fast, very fast, blues number

on our side four. It is a fast, very fast, blues number

exciting guitar-wielding, I got instead progres-

sive return to, a central theme. Jimi Hendrix

This is no better than Frank Cook of Canned

to put on side four. It is a fast, very fast, blues number

and a twelve-minute drum solo. If the cuts on side three and four were reduced by half in time, the album would be much more outstanding.

No one ever talked about the Life Explosion. If you haven't already heard, the music lasted until the early morning hours in Anderson Hall. Well past 1 am I was the halls of Anderson were packed with people

It is no bad album in fact, it is quite good. However, it is no album at all. It is a living organism. The production of the record was excellent. These songs would be a disappointment.

-—frodo

There are three songs that show that Cream has originality among their more obvious char-

acteristics. The most unique song is "Train Thieves" on side four. It is a fast, very fast, blues number with a strong harmonic lead. This is not what Cream is famous for. Another unusual song is "Pressed Rat and Warthog," which has "recreation" rather than lyric content. It is under the heavy lead guitar, but, strange as it might sound, it is the second best song re-

minds one of Million Lament" on Dirty blocs: He is a "Politics," describes himself because it has a

very unusual rhythm, very nice.

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very unusual rhythm, very nice.
To the Editor:

I was greatly shocked and dismayed when it was announced that Lyndon Johnson will be teaching at Rice next year. As a graduate of Rice, I can only say that the appointment of such a man is in action contrary to all the good principles for which I remember the University to stand.

I pass over the question of his academic qualifications as really beside the point. As I look back to my four years at Rice, I find as much of pleasure and respect such individual faculty members as professors J. D. Davies, James S. Falling, Konstantin Kolenda, Katherine F. Dew, and Floyd S. Lezard because they exemplified as well as any the most important form of qualification of any teacher: devotion to the truth.

Mr. Johnson, however, is the epitome of the professional liar. I condemn him not because of his true mixture of principle (none of which are bad enough) but because of his ruthless disregard for the truth.

A few examples should suffice:

- He promised restraint in Vietnam, but his subsequent actions indicate that he had no intention of keeping that promise. Those of us who hoped to see a new policy different from that proposed by Barry Goldwater were sadly disappointed. We were tricked.

- He lied in his contention that there are “clear-water” ocean corals often alternate with coal beds,” which is not true. From this juxtaposition of error and truth he finds support for his theory of coal formation, i.e., burned forests repeatedly carried out by tidal waves.

- It should be clear that this theory cannot explain most facts, e.g., why was very fine and very coarse material deposited at the same place, how are such thick accumulations of coal beds possible. The classical explanation explains most facts reasonably.

Geology prof corrects Velikovsky

To the Editor:

I do not wish to abuse the Thresher’s space; on the other hand, I would like to point out that, in geology at least, Velikovsky is very poorly informed. I will not speculate on the causes; every scientist knows how hard it is to venture outside his field, and how vast science is; I will only give a few examples from the mixture of truth and errors in “The Earth in Upheaval.”

On page 188 discussing coal beds he incorrectly states: “Coal does not grow in muddy water,” but the observer “observes that ocean corals often alternate with coal beds,” which is not true. From this juxtaposition of error and truth he finds support for his theory of coal formation, i.e., burned forests repeatedly carried out by tidal waves.

Waters says that Thresher sports coverage all wet

To the Editor:

I am not sure to dictate the policy of the Thresher in determining what to print, but I would like to voice a complaint which I am certain is shared by many other students.

The sports section of the Thresher (when there is one) has made its appearance only in the “Ocelot” column, which concerns itself primarily with the evening football game. (Exceptions: one article on soccer and one on the parachuting club.)

There is much more than that to Rice athletics. The intramural sports program is as much a part of Rice as is Will’s status, judging by the number of participants.

Many students — myself included — have wanted to include what intramural football teams won during the week and who the stars were. Furthermore, articles on the freshman football team, varsity club, soccer club, frisbee contests, etc., would help diversify the contents of the sports page. Last year there was adequate coverage in this department.

I am aware of the fact that a problem filling the sports editor position, but now that this matter is cleared up, I must strongly suggest that Mr. Norman and his staff get on the ball and provide better coverage of sports at Rice. And how about starting with an account of the jets/Brown-Powder-Puff game?

I thoroughly enjoy the bridge column. Please keep it up.

BUFF WATERS

Loretto 90

Robert's Stereo System!

The rice thresher, november 7, 1968—page 3
Appeal to anti-intellectualism

(Continued from page 3)

discuss. Geophysical information shows that the differences between the continents and the oceans generally extend at least to a depth of 50 km; recent drastic changes in topography starving the earth cold (p. 106); most geophys- cians under the water and the water must have boiled. This is in true today as yesterday: submarine volcanic eruptions occur frequently and have been repeatedly observed. But only very little water boils. Observation shows that the water is condensed before it reaches the surface if the water is moderately deep.

It is not clear, then, how this has any bearing on the conclusion (page 103): “All in all the results of the summer of 1949 strongly indicate that, at some time not so long ago—in revolutions on a great scale, land became one thousands of footmarks deep.” The geophysical evidence quoted above also disproves this idea.

Much the same can be said for the evidence of submarine canyons (p. 102): most geophys-

SIC embodies Rice student apathy

To the Editor:

Having been exposed to the Student Action Committee’s “Life Week,” I would like to propose the formation of the St u dent Inertia Committee, SIC. This committee would consist of Rice students who do not wish to have their education disrupted by a handful of campus radicals.

The lesson of Columbia University is not to be shrugged off with “it can’t happen at Rice.” It can, and may, if such organizations as the Students for a Democratic Society are allowed to gain a foothold at Rice.

I do not equate SIC and SDS, but the basic philosophy of SIC, as described to me by a SAC member, can be equally twisted to SDS demogra phy. I hope this does not happen, and that my proposed organization, SIC, would be of value toward this end.

W. K. FEEDLES
Hanszen, ’69

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the rice thresher, november 7, 1968—page 4
Players present three short plays

By Chuck Lavazzi

The Rice Players are now in rehearsal for their second production of the season, a set of three short, student-directed plays, to be presented on Nov. 20 through 23 at 8 pm in Hamman Hall. The collective title for the production is "Time-warp," indicating the distortions to which time is subjected in the dramatic context of all three plays.

Megan Terry's "The Gloaming, Oh My Darling," directed by Bennett Falk, centers on the changing relationships between two aged women in a nursing home as they relive events from their past lives. Time, place, and character are in a constant state of flux as the focus of the play moves back and forth between past and present. Kathy Williamson and Theone Fowler lead the cast as Mrs. Watermelon and Mrs. Tweed, with Doug Killgore and Max Zimmerman in supporting roles.

Bible-belt "Krapp's Last Tape" by Samuel Beckett is directed by Donald S. Bayne and stars Neil Havens, Rice Players' faculty director and Lecturer in Drama. This brief one-character play concerns the vain efforts of an old man to experience again his lost youth through a collection of taped memoirs.

Lanford Wilson's "The Rimers of Eldritch," directed by Lyn Thorpe, examines the interactions among the members of a small Bible-Belt town. Time and place are very fluid, since the dramatic action takes place on a series of platforms representing different temporal periods and locations. The cast, which is quite large, features many names familiar to Rice theatergoers including Roberta Reed, Donald Bayne, Charles Tanner, Carol Flake, and Averill Hafeld.

Beginning Nov. 13, tickets will be available at the Rice between 10 am and 4 pm on weekdays and from 10 am to 12 noon on Saturdays, or by calling extension 638. Tickets are $1.00 for Rice students and faculty and $1.50 for others.
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First, it isn't big wooden casks that we age Budweiser in. But it is a layer of thin wood strips from the beech tree (what else?) laid down in a dense lattice on the bottom of our glass-lined brewing tanks. This is where we let Budweiser ferment a second time. (Most brewers quit after one fermentation. We don't.)

For a win. Unfortunately they should preserve their hopes until 70V or Baylor. At least this week it won't be on television.

Arkansas 34, Rice 12

What's so special about Beechwood Ageing?

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These beer strips offer extra surface area for tiny yeast particles to cling to, helping clarify the beer. And since these strips are also porous, they help absorb beer's natural "edge," giving Budweiser its finished taste. Or in other words, "a taste, a smoothness and a drinkability you will find in no other beer at any price."

Ah yes, drinkability. That's what's so special about Beechwood Ageing. But you know that.
Baker, WR over first-round foes in annual College football tourney

Will Rice and Baker have advanced to the semi-finals in the initial round of the double-elimination intramural College touch football playoffs. First-time losers Hanszen and Lovett will play next week for the dubious distinction of a semi-final berth against heavily favored Wiess, the current champions.

Lovett's inexperienced squad, heavily laden with sophomores and freshmen, played Baker to a 0-0 standoff in the first half of Tuesday's game, but the Redshirts capitalized on a blocked punt and an intercepted pass to set up two early second period scores. Baker quarterback Tom Clark hit Mike Douglas and center David Ammerman for short-yardage touchdown passes before Lovett staged a mild comeback effort late in the game. With three minutes left, Billy Carter connected with captain Steve Rundle on a deep go pattern to set up a first down on the Baker 10 yd. line. Rundle fielded the scoring toss two plays later. Carter converted to Bill Bai'ksdale, and Lovett trailed by only six.

With time running out, Lovett attempted to rattle the Baker quarterback by employing a linebacker blitz, but the strategy backfired when on third down he found Ammerman open in the middle for the first down.

Lovett's scores came on short passes from sophomore Gary Wendel to Jerry Brouillette and Jim Boddy.

Wiess's potent offensive machine, led by most of the regulars from the regular season champion Green Bay Packers, including QB Dudley Van Court and end Joe Pratt, received a first-round bye.

Douglass N. Morgan, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Texas, will deliver a lecture entitled "Show and Tell: A Televisual Experience in Teaching the Fine Arts" on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 7:30 pm in the Fondren Lecture Lounge. Dr. Morgan has produced a television course on aesthetics, which is now in use in various colleges in Nebraska and Texas, and has taught aesthetics for 20 years at Northwestern University and the University of Texas. He also shares with his students practical experience in theater, painting, and writing. A sample of his aesthetics course will be shown on the screen during the lecture.

The next day, Friday, Nov 15, Dr. Morgan will discuss his paper, "Belief, Make-Believe, and Dramatic Belief," in a Philosophy Department colloquium from 4:40 pm in the Lecture Lounge.

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US policy on Vietnamese refugees reveals callous attitude

By D. GARETH PORTER

The tide of refugees in Vietnam has slowed from its peak in 1967, but many thousands of Vietnamese are leaving their homes each month, either forcibly removed or wishing to avoid ground fighting, air strikes or artillery.

In Quang Ngai province, for example, refugees have been generated this year at a rate of about 500 each month, with the total number in the province now exceeding 392,000. In Thua Thien province, in which the city of Hue is located, U.S. forces destroyed hamlet after hamlet in the summer in their pursuit of North Vietnamese troops, creating thirteen thousand refugees during the month of July alone.

In some cases, Americans are now trying to hold back the Vietnamese refugee tide. In Kinh Thung province, the people from a hamlet near War Zone B were once forcibly moved because they were letting the Viet Cong use it as a rest area with no opposition from PF outpost. Now the Fifth ARVN division commander wants to move another hamlet for similar reasons, and U.S. advisers are arguing against it.

Refugee creation? It is the official line that the U.S. does not deliberately "create refugees," although some province advisers use the term in describing U.S. policy through 1967. Such a policy was undoubtedly implicit rather than explicit, and it developed not by any high-level plan but as a result of the decisions of individual unit commanders. The long-run advantages of creating refugees were realized only after the flood of refugees had happened.

Throughout 1965 U.S. military commanders planned operations which they knew would result in thousands of refugees, but would not notify Vietnamese provincial officials for security reasons. As a result assistance to the refugees was haphazard and inadequate. Earlier governments insisted on labeling the victims of these operations "refugees from communism." But according to an official in the Refugees Office of CORDS (Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support), the attitude of many Vietnamese officials in the provinces has always been unsympathetic to the refugees.

In the first place, they were looked upon as liabilities, diverting time and energy from other tasks. That effect gave rise to the theory—shared by some Americans as well—that the Viet Cong were trying to break down the government administration and logistic system and infiltrate subversive agents, by sending multitudes of refugees.

Others argued that the refugees were Viet Cong anyway, according to one U.S. refugee official, since they came from Viet Cong-controlled areas. These Vietnamese officials argued that they should not receive any government aid; confronted with thousands of refugees from a U.S. military operation, a Province Chief would say, "Help these VC? Forget it. Let them starve."

Officials who had little use for the refugees to begin with thought little of "taking off" commodities intended for refugees. An official survey of refugees in the northernmost province tells how a district chief in Quang Nam had "paid the books," delayed official registration and meanwhile stolen many of the refugees' commodities. One International Volunteer Services refugee worker says U.S. officials assume 10 percent of the commodities and money provided by USAID for refugees falls into the pockets of government officials.

Assets for pacification

In some urban areas, where refugees also disturbed the local political balance by providing potential pools for Buddhist or Catholic demonstrations, provincial authorities have refused to aid them, hoping they would return to the countryside. There were even cases of officials sabotaging the water supply of refugee camps to discourage them from remaining there.

It was not until December 1966, that high officials in the Defense Department and the military command began to think of refugees in a new light. For the first time they expressed interest in them as positive assets in the pacification program.

The results of studies done by the RAND Corporation made it clear that guerrillas were being hurt by the reduction in manpower and food production in areas under their control. Military men began to look at refugees as an additional source of manpower for the army, even though only a small percentage of those who became refugees were of draft age.

From early 1965 on, USAID policy papers on refugees began to emphasize the benefits to be derived from the rise in refugees. The Chief of the Refugee Office even wrote a magazine article in January 1966, arguing that the Saigon government could develop a "sadly needed sense of patriotism" if it could gain the respect of the refugees. This theme is still found in official situation reports.

Throughout 1968, therefore, restrictions on military authorities in generating refugees were virtually nonexistent, they had no responsibility to take care of the victims of their operations. But by late 1966, according to the USAID refugee officials, U.S. civilians were sending regular complaints to Saigon about the situation.

It was not until late 1967 that...