Can an aging conqueror, Emperor of the world, find happiness with a ten-year-old dragonfly? That is the situation for Cleopatra in the Wiess Tabletop Production of "Caesar and Cleopatra." But first see Ralph Burdick's "The Boor," by Anton Chekhov, concerns a young, attractive widow (Lots Kinchloe), the widow's servant, Luka. The action centers around the man seeking meaning in his existence among other characters. Scott Hill plays Ernest, a self-confident, well-known actor; Gail Griffen portrays the widow's servant, Luka. The play is directed by Nancy Viceroy. The Jones College One-Acts are directed by Nancy Viceroy.

As a student commits to a cause, he or she will...
Prior to Vietnam, "aggression" meant the attempt by one country to take over another by force of arms. The most often cited excuse for the U.S. intervention in 1965 is that, as in Korea, we were "defending the Communist (with a capital C) aggression." This ringing phrase has three important points:

- guerrilla warfare is not just another weapon in the Communist arsenal;
- aggression was "stopping Communist (with a capital C) aggression." This ringing phrase is often cited as the reason for the U.S. intervention in Vietnam; and
- other weapons in the Communist arsenal, such as conventional forces and weapons, have also been used.

Infiltration

If our intelligence was unable to confirm the presence of any N.V. army units in South Vietnam during the three year period from 1962 to 1965, then "infiltration" must be understood in terms of the North Vietnamese leadership and its army. The phrase "infiltration" means that the guerrilla may receive material or even troops from offshore, but it does not mean that his revolution is under outside control. It is easy to forget that our own revolution succeeded with substantial help from the French, who provided arms, ammunition, and percent of our firepower during the early months of the revolution and the first half of the troops at Yorktown.

All right, then, how about North Vietnamese Aggression? There is little outside support for this claim was the State Department White Paper of the North; the Record of North Vietnam's Campaign to Conquer South Vietnam, of February 1965. This document has remained somewhat unknown, probably because it was presented at about the same time as the 1965 White Paper was critically analyzed and thoroughly debunked by J. F. Stone's Weekly, a Washington-based newspaper, that has subsequently released into a wide desire.

Little outside support

Among other things, it contradicts a previous White Paper in 1961 on the indigenous nature of the revolution in South Vietnam and the independence of the Viet Cong from outside supply by claiming that, N.L.F. was dependent on Hanoi for both its leadership and its weapons. Moreover, it contradicts a previous White Paper that "aggression" is not just another weapon in the Communist arsenal; and it contradicts a previous White Paper that "infiltration" is not just another weapon of the Communist arsenal. This would indicate that the Viet Cong were depending on outside supply for about 75 percent of their supplies.

The White Paper also claims that "as many as 75 percent of the Viet Cong personnel are Chinese." This statement is not accurate, it should be mentioned that the reason for the U.S. about-face was their efforts to protect Vietnamese unification through elections. Indeed, it supported Saigon's refusal even to discuss the matter and began to build a relationship around the principle of "half-die, half-lives, half-die" and that "consultations will be held on mutual respect for the 1964 Geneva Agreements.

Military aid

What about the U.S. plan to refrain from providing force of fire to disrupt the agreements? Article 17 of the agreements bans "enforcement in the form of all types of war material, such as combat aircraft, naval craft, jet engines and jet weapons, and armored vehicles." Almost as soon as Dien became power, the U.S. began a massive military aid program and assumed the entire cost of Saigon's defense budget. Article 18 prohibits "the establishment of new military bases and the use of undeclared force to disrupt the agreements." Article 19 goes even further: ". . . no military bases inside the territory of the South Vietnamese state may be established in the future. . ." If this party is agreed, then the two parties shall ensure that the zones assigned to them do not adhere to any military aid policy and that "the agreements of both parties shall be binding for the re-unification of the country."

South Vietnam has since come under the protection of SEATO and American military bases. The Viet Cong. They have achieved their aims in the bombing of the North. Yet there is not a single Soviet or Chinese military force in Vietnam. Nor from providing the legal or moral justification for the U.S. military aid program and the "consultations will be held on mutual respect for the 1964 Geneva Agreements."
will agree when I say that this yearbook was well worth waiting for. To me the book Strauss’s annual style combined with accurate and delightful prose.

Schade praises Stauss’s annual

To the Editor:

I think that Karl Stauss deserves a hearty “well done” for the beautifully designed 1969 CAMPANILE. To me the book captures the little things about Rice in a very pleasing graphic style combined with accurate and delightful prose.

I hope the rest of my class will agree when I say that this yearbook was well worth waiting for.

CHARLES P. SCHADE
Hanszen ’69

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a photographic edition portfolio of 12 originals limited edition of 100

Available for those of us who are anti-war and anti-Bomb to work for it with an image of “love” in our minds rather than one of burned bodies.

As a device, shock is not necessarily bad. Good movies can use shock just as they can use any other device, e.g. “Bonnie and Clyde.” While it cannot be argued that “The War Game” is a good documentary and that Watkins uses burned bodies factually (we are not aware of his shock to instill fear) is undesirable.

ROBERT MOFFITT Works, ’70

Hooover renounces our classification

To the Editor:

Let it be concluded that I am included by Mr. Badler’s use of the grossly generalized term “we” in his open letter to the President, please allow me to proclaim myself to be an exception to the generalization.

JEFFREY HOOVER
Hanszen ’69

A CASUAL FUN BAR
in the SPEAKEASY style of the 1920’s

Where do you go from here?”

See your placement officer. Recruiting FEBRUARY 10-11

the rice thresher, february 6, 1969—page 3
Don Carlo performed as uneven masterpiece
BY THOMAS ZIMMERMANN
Verdi wrote "Don Carlo" for the Paris Opera, and this has always caused the work to suffer from an inherent defect. The display-conscious tradition, established by Meyerbeer, is no more accepted by modern audiences and one suspects that if Verdi could return to us he would drastically alter much of the material used in "Don Carlo."

The Houston Grand Opera presented the work, originally produced in five acts, on Sunday evening in the altered version. The plot contains more than the usual tropes used by 19th-century composers to depict historical events on the European scene. Spain is nearing the end of the war with France, and the conditions of peace is that the heir to the throne of Spain, Don Carlo (in reality, a little boy named Don Ferrante), should marry Elisabeth, the daughter of the King of France.

Don Carlos performing
Although the orchestra comprised members of the Houston Symphony got off to a shaky start with some incred-ibly bad playing, the performance quickly and successfully rose to the occasion. An international cast of the calibre usually associated with a good resale project at the Metropolitan Opera, with handsome sets and lavish costumes, should have produced a better result. Domingo was vocally secure and dramatically convincing. He is an altogether different artist from his HGO appearances. R everly Wolff (Princess Eboli) has a big voice which is not always under control. Kama Khalaban- sha as the wife of the King of Spain carried off top vocal honors, as well as having superb stage presence and being quite beautiful. In the important role of Don Carlos, Verdi's friend and companion, Carlos Melchiori could not resist the temptation to chew the scenery a bit. His death in the third act was somewhat overdone. As the King, Andrzej Factor from Poland was dramatically impressive in a most difficult role. Rolf Smith portrayed the 80-year-old Grand Inquisitor with chilling determination and was able to command the whole at whatever cost.

Walter Herbert did his beat with what must be described as a rather insubordinate orchestra. This again brings to mind the situation at Jones Hall — its orchestra pit is too small. The pit can accommodate only a few musicians, and the orchestra is left to its own devices, while where this does leave Verdi, Wagner, and especially poor Wagner, where does this leave Verdi, Wagner, and especially poor Verdi? It is a demonstration of where Stauss demands 120 players, but Verdi is content with 100.

The pit can accommodate only a few musicians, and the orchestra is left to its own devices, while where this does leave Verdi, Wagner, and especially poor Wagner, where does this leave Verdi, Wagner, and especially poor Verdi?

"Caesar and Cleopatra" is one of Verdi's "Three Plays for Puritans," a volume which was reduced by him in modern versions, retaining "Cleopatra" and "Devil's Disciple." The play concerns the relationship of the aging Caesar with the young Cleopatra, the war- weary veteran and ruler, and a yet immature and impetuous and "Caesar." The play concerns the relationship of the aging Emperor with the young child-queen.

Improvised stage
Operating in the improvised surroundings of the Wines Community, with a play requiring a large cast, the production has had serious disadvantages to overcome. Not all of them were on hand during the hear-earlier time (after all, that's what rehearsals are for), but there is hope that with a good house by opening night one might forget for a moment that he is in a dining hall.

There is a little of the play that a few bloopers cannot ex- pel. One is reminded of the reality of the improvised stage, but it is difficult to remain in disinterested detachment. Part of the credit must lie with Shaw, but Houston audiences should be aware that Shaw is not immune to disas-ter.

Patriot
The major characters fit. The realization was aided by fortunate in finding actors for the major parts who seem in command of the situation, and not hung-up on their self-conce-ascension. Father John Barrett handles the running motif of Caesar... noting Father-figure, Mashevols- fangbear, fearless person of his patro- nity, not at all handicapped. Lin-Tong, "Dr. Pang_PK" is a non-po- tous but treacherous Cleopatra. She describes with childish glee how she would slice up "Aida" and "watch them wiggle" like it is an ancient Egyptian bony-lopper.

War-dog
Ward Katherine Williams is Flata- tets (the unpronounceable), matriarchal chief nurse of Cleo- patra, a part to which she is made: Caesar's faithful war-dog. Tom Biddle is a splendid job as Plemoby, Cleopatra's little beloved Alcides. Anna Albin is a double duty as the ever-British Britannia and as Ra, whose prologue reminds one that the Puritans for whom the play was designed were somewhat differ- ences.

The Tablettop "Caesar and Cleopatra" has great promise, and with a little polishing up should be a nice little show. The production runs tonight through Sunday night at 8 pm in the Wines Commons.

Falk, Tanner, Reed lead male roles in Players' Marat-Sade production
The New Players will present "Marat/Sade," a production of the English Drama Workshop, on Saturday evenings, February 1 to 8. The production is directed by Neil Havens, and features Richard Strawberry, Susan Wexler, Michael Rabin, Larry Bokos, Martin Stock, Annette Chen, and Ronald Reiner as Charlotte Corday.

New Players' "Marat/Sade"
"Marat/Sade" is a brilliant young mates of the Asylum of Charles- Britton, a part to which she is made: Caesar's faithful war-dog. Tom Biddle is a splendid job as Plemoby, Cleopatra's little beloved Alcides. Anna Albin is a double duty as the ever-British Britannia and as Ra, whose prologue reminds one that the Puritans for whom the play was designed were somewhat different.

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Paul Butterfield, Butterfield, Blozfield, and Bishop were the big guns behind that greatest of all all albums, "East West." Santana plays a song along Sunny Boy Williamson; Bishop, one by Benny Broy. The other two musicians on the album, bassist John Kahn and drummer Skip Prokop, deserve recognition for a job well done; as Kooper says, they "proved to be more than adequate sidemen. . . ."

The album costs only $5.50 ($4.50 from LAGNAP Records, New York), which is cheap for a double album, and it is a good buy. It is "Super Session," a collection of the very best work around. Kooper concludes his notes declaring, "Michael and I believe that some of our best playing to date." I agree.

While talking about progressive blues, let's note that Johnny Winter has evidently made the best album of all albums, "East West." Santana plays a song along Sunny Boy Williamson; Bishop, one by Benny Broy. The other two musicians on the album, bassist John Kahn and drummer Skip Prokop, deserve recognition for a job well done; as Kooper says, they "proved to be more than adequate sidemen. . . ."

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IBM invites you to join an infant industry.

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"I'm pretty much the IBM Corporation in the eyes of my customers," says Andy Moran. "I consider that fairly good for an engineer who graduated only two years ago."

Andy earned his B.S.E.E. in 1965. Today, he's a Marketing Representative with IBM, involved in the planning, selling and installation of data processing systems.

Andy's customers include companies with annual sales ranging from 20 million to 120 million dollars. He often works with executive vice-presidents and presidents. Andy says, "At first I was a little nervous about the idea of advising executives at that level. But by the time I finished training, I knew I was equipped to do the job."

Career areas in marketing at IBM include: Data Processing Marketing and Systems Engineering, Office Products Sales, and Information Records Sales. Degree requirement: B.S. or B.A. in any field.

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"You're in an ideal spot to move ahead fast."

"I've always figured my chances for advancement would be better in a growth industry. That's why I picked IBM," says Joe Takacs.

Joe's been working in general accounting since he got his B.A. in June, 1968. Growth wasn't the only reason he chose IBM. He says, "I learned that it's general practice at IBM to promote from within and to promote on merit alone. I like that."

"Another growth factor is the job itself," Joe says. "During my first few years, I'll get experience in nearly every area of general accounting—Income & Expense, Balance Sheet, and so on. I'll be learning how the company is structured and how it operates on a broad scale. That's exactly the kind of knowledge I'll need to help me qualify for a manager's job."

Career areas in finance at IBM include: Financial Planning and Control, Financial Analysis, Accounting, Information Systems, and Internal Auditing. You'll need at least a Bachelor's degree.

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"It's a mixture of science and art."

"A computer is practically useless until somebody writes a program for it," says Earl Wilson.

Earl got a B.A. in Modern Languages in June, 1967. He's now an IBM programmer working on a teleprocessing system that will link the computerized management information systems of several IBM divisions. Earl defines a "program" as a set of instructions that enables a computer to do a specific job. "Programming involves science," says Earl, "because you have to analyze problems logically and objectively. But once you've made your analysis, you have an infinite variety of ways to use a computer's basic abilities. There's all the room in the world for individual expression."

Career areas in programming at IBM include: Systems Programming, Applications Programming, Programming Research, and Internal Programming for IBM's own use. You'll need at least a B.S. or B.A.

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Referee ‘most valuable’ Baylorite

By DAVID NORMAN

Unfortunately, Don Knodel's game plan for the contest last Saturday between Rice and Baylor did not allow for what has formed season-long as an important factor in the Southwest Conference. And consequently his Owls dropped another one of their patented heartbreakers through an inability to defend the referee.

The Owls were able to cope with scheduled opponent Baylor fairly easily. Assembling an effective zone defense, they forced the bettering Bears into too-long shots and a paltry 36.5% field percentage. Offensively the entire Rice squad collaborated in a semblance of balanced attack and an impressive 63.6% conversion ratio from the field. This was enough for a 60-44 halftime lead in Rice's favor, and a 68-45 margin with only three minutes to play in the game.

However, at that point Bear forward Larry Gatewood and referee Bob Smith took over. Gatewood dropped in four of Baylor's six ensuing points as Smith and the Bears held the Owls scoreless. Probably the most outrageous call (it's all a matter of degree) was heard with six seconds and a 69-68 Baylor lead on the scoreboard, when Smith niftily converted a Baylor backcourt violation into a Bears toss-in. After Rice's standard desperate-attempt-to-stop-the-clock foul, Gatewood cashed in the pair of shots for a final 71-68, a 69-68 Baylor lead on the scoreboard, when Smith niftily converted a Baylor backcourt violation into a Bears toss-in. After Rice's standard desperate-attempt-to-stop-the-clock foul, Gatewood cashed in the pair of shots for a final 71-68.

Immediately following this match was an un-scheduled one-round bout between referees Smith and a nameless Rice student, who purportedly was endeavoring to find out why Smith hated as much to play on a losing team. Smith got in the only blow, enhancing his status with Ring Magazine, before a crew of policemen arrived to provide him with armed escort from the scene of his crime. Campus rumor has it that the Rally Club is planning a sit-in demonstration at the precinct station sometime later this week.

One informal post-game poll for the Most Valuable Player award culminated in a tie between Gatewood and Smith, with Smith gaining the trophy on the basis of his overall fifty-four minute performance. It was pointed out that he not only provided the Bears with valuable ball control at the game's crucial moment, but that he also scored a number of assists with crafty foul calls.

The game was ultimately decided by the number of trips each team took to the free-throw line. The Owls outscored the Bears 36-44 from the field, and were unable to produce a point percentage-wise on the line at their adversaries. But Baylor was given 30 free throws, while Rice was awarded only 19. Rice was able to take advantage of the valuable one-and-one situation for only the last six minutes of the game.

The Owls' next game is Saturday afternoon, when they visit College Station and league leader Texas A&M. A&M enters this last week of the conference schedule's first round-robin half with an undefeated record.

For Jim, it added up to six assignments in six years. This may be some kind of a record. But he didn't waste time. Every day of it was solid profit.

"My first assignment was installation of improved polymer transfer systems," says Jim. "Then some research. A patent was issued on my device to apply steam to a running threadline. Next I was a college recruiter. After that I worked on a five-year forecast of the company's engineering needs. Now I'm in a cost reduction group."

We have a practice called "planned mobility," a kind of intramural job hopping. It means you don't go into a training program. You go to work—at different growth jobs that broaden your professionally, benefit you personally, and help you find the specific field you want to grow in. Here's how it worked for Jim Davis, an M.E. from the University of Pittsburgh:

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18-year-old vote --

(Continued from page 1)

Bayh's subcommittee studying the 18-year-old vote last year.

Campaign unright and other dis- cussion stands to be interesting as the vote is granted, Senator Javits and others argue. The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violent Crime has reported that voice violence occurs partly because protesters believe they cannot make their demands effectively through normal chan- nels.

The 18-year-old vote "will see the frustrations of a genera- tion obviously intent upon having a voice in the determina- tion of their own destiny," the YD's Oliver told the Bayh subcommittee last May.

Schwartz in his testimony took note that 18-year-olds feel themselves in "a kind of limbo." They carry adult responsibili- ties but are denied certain adult rights, like the vote. This ten- sion "between what we are and what we are allowed to do," said Schwartz, "has created a revolution of rising expectations among young people every bit as profound as that of our Neg- roes and people in the underdeveloped world."

"There is no single sensible answer to the revolution of rising expec- tations among young people—according of institu- tional power to us" he said.

Salary: Supporters of the lowered voting age argue that vot- ing, the ultimate test of citizenship, should be begun as young people are most likely to start voting. A new argument is that under the recent one-man- one-vote ruling by the Supreme Court, 18- to 21-year-olds in states not permitting the vote are being deprived of rights that are their counterparts in Kentucky, Georgia, Alaska and Hawaii have. (Voting age in Alaska is 19; in Hawaii, 20.)

When Gov. Ella Arrnall first proposed lowering Georgia's voting age in 1949, he inten- ded the argument that young people have a contribution to make. "Their fellow citizens need their participation . . . the fresh viewpoint of those un- registryed voters . . . , their idealism.

The Coalition's propo- sal talks about a possible "therapeutic effect" in the nation, and Sen. Javits says the most compelling reason to lower the voting age is that "American politics needs the trans- fusion younger voters will give." In a study for NSE, Roland Liebert concluded that if the voting age were lowered, political participation would in- crease, the political spectrum would broaden slightly, the par- ties would get more enthusi- astic support, and the depth of American political criticism would increase."

Fear of change

With all these reasons for lowering the voting age, why has the Constitution not been changed? A main reason is fear of change itself, and the threat of old politicians at federal, state and local levels to see an elec- tion expanded by 12 million young people.

"Perhaps many of our Con- gressmen who are out of touch with the current American scene are afraid that the young will vote them out of office," says Larry Chilnick of the Uni- versity of Oklahoma Daily. "They are probably right."

While to some the prospects look bright, the realities of the situation suggest that the 18- year-old vote is far off. Coaliti- on leaders expect only Senate passage by the end of 1969. House passage will come only after much difficulty. Even then the new amendment would have to be ratified by the legisla- tures of three-quarters of the states, many of which will not be in regular session again until 1971.

"If it doesn't pass this time," says NSA's Graham, "for many of us it will be the last straw."
About the breakdown of the rice thresher, February 6, 1969—Page 8

at 3:00 am in Autry House.

Executive Director of St. Vincent will speak and lead an
searchers keep up with the in-

information explosion.

Concerns—Oliver O'Connor, Executive Director of St. Vin-
cent's Community House in Gal-
vins will speak and lead an
informal discussion after the
morning service Sunday, Feb. 9,

is "Harnessing the Information Explodion.

Pacific in California, and who
works at the Community
House with about 200 black
children from pre-schoolers to
high school dropouts, will talk
about teaching and cultural en-
richment programs in Chi-

Work — The International

Work Exchange has prepared
a directory listing job opportuni-
ties in Europe and telling how
to arrange for such jobs. The
publication is available for $3
from the Publications Division,
International Work Exchange,
P. O. Box 240, Pala Alto, Cal.

SF State—Ewin Kelly, eco-
nomics professor and member
of the striking American Fed-

G. B. Shaw's "Saint Joan,"

May 10

Alley—The Alley Theater is
experimenting with a student
workshop where three per-
sonnel from the same class are

TV — The "Rice: Spectrum 1969" television show this
week is "Harnessing the Information Explo-
don by International Pan-

that school in the Chem Lec-
ture Hall at 6:30 pm Wednes-
day, Feb. 12.

Invitations—Orders for Grad-
uation invitations will be taken
from graduating seniors tomor-
row from 8:30 am to 1:30 pm
in the RMC lounge. A $3 de-
posit is required with each or-

family unit among black people,
and who works at the Commu-
nity House with about 200 black
children from pre-schoolers to
high school dropouts, will talk
teaching and cultural en-
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1969...

Notes and Notices

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note...
To live with complexity...

The circles of unrest

As to the first point, the structural variety of student unrest, let me suggest a method of analysis that considers such unrest in terms of a series of concentric circles. It is a method that does not assume that all students are unhappy all the time. But it does permit us to perceive different degrees of diffusion and also of intensity in such expressions as do exist. Furthermore, visualizing the circles as concentric helps to explain why students who fall within the inner ones share the discontent felt by all those in the outer, plus some additional aims and impulses not shared by everyone in the larger configuration.

The largest circle encompasses those, and they are many, who in some form or another are experiencing the pains of growing up, intellectually, socially, in many cases physically, while in college, a place of challenge, moments of both exhilaration and discouragement, and the competitive tension which no faculty could impose on the young with anything like the rigor which itself brings to comparative judgments of individuals. At this level, student unrest is nothing new. It is the sort that every capable reader of these words who has not felt it, shared in it at some time or other? This does not mean that problems of maturing are a negligible factor, but it does mean that they are presumably part of life itself and that to dispense with such manifold expressions has about as much meaning as would criticism of, say, the Pacific Ocean.

The second circle, which at times, I admit, seems to contain all students in the first, is nevertheless more limited by temporal circumstances. It finds its being in the particular values of the 1960's, not exactly a gay decade for anyone, young or old.

The thought-bending blows of successive assassinations, the morally tragic though comprehensible death of the cities, the growing bitterness of the poor amid the self-congratulations of affluent, the even greater bitterness of black Americans, rich or poor, for whom American society seems to combine legal equality with actual caste discrimination—all of these formements of one day have hit thoughtful young people with peculiar force. This is so not only because youth is a time of extreme vulnerability to grief and frustration, as well as at a time of impatient, generous sympathy for the underdog, but also because young people know that they will have to live far longer than their elders with the result of the assassinations and with the demands of militant (most students appear to believe justly militant) underprivileged groups.

Vietnam enforces criticism

The war in Vietnam deserves a word of separate comment. Though the second circle appears as crude and conditions of the 1960's would exist even if America were not mired in the jungles of Southeast Asia, I personally considered that the war pumps in an element which is simply different in kind from anything else exciting student opposition to things as they are. Without it, we should have criticism of older people and established institutions, criticism much of...
Vietnam injects whole new element...

Questions of courage

To dismiss the depth of student feeling on this issue as a
kind of embellishment of unlimit-
ted cowardice makes no sense
whatever. If it is foolish to sug-
gest that some genetic miracle
has suddenly produced a genera-
tion of unprecedented wisdom
and moral purity—and that is
obviously so foolish that many
students who like to needle us
would exist for present-day col-
lege students, even if their el-
derly all had the good sense not
to sneer. It is a question stu-
dents put to themselves; and
I think it not misleading to
suggest that some aspects of
the war, alone—fought by con-
temporary methods seem to mock—which
leads so many students to
charge America as a whole with
the cruelty which might other-
wise be attributed to the in-
dividual murderers of great men
and humble civil rights workers.

Many of those who think that
the war is a necessary evil, and
who are willing to support it,
feel that some aspects of the
counter-culture are also
unacceptable. If the war is the
cause they think is just.

The Graduate Teaching Fellow

The graduate teaching fellow
is a bunch of guilt-ridden sub-
burbans around our necks.

Vesting authority,  the chal-
enge to arrest and prosecution
members of separate groups of dissenters
whose interests occasionally or-
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plaints are not impossible to
sort out.

These include the militant
black power advocates within
universities (whom many other
black students do not support
but whom almost none of the
latter would openly denounce);
the more doctrinaire advocates
of "student power," as a camp-
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reforms but to alter the fun-
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and responsibilities in the uni-
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elements among graduate teach-
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seek to be more honored
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than the second and
smaller than the second,
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This breakdown into circles of motives and membership I have developed at some length, for I know it may not be easily accepted by many readers inside or outside the academic community. If the need for some such basis is acknowledged, however, the answer to the other four questions with which I began comes rather quickly and can be briefly stated.

What can be done?

Thus, to the query "What can be done about student unrest?" let me reply that we must go on trying to deal with its several sources in several different ways, trying not to oversimplify or demand in terms which our constituents will recognize as neither expressive nor supine, but responsive.

To the uneasy young adult of the first, largest circle we must go on offering, and seeking to improve, the advice and help of professors, of masters and tutors in the residential Houses, of instructors and section men within specific courses, and of those few technically trained staff members of the Bureau of Study Counsel. When still more professional attention is required, the University Health Services will as in the past offer medical, including psychiatric, expertise. The techniques of counseling at all levels are still far from perfect, but in my own 20 years as a college teacher I have seen them win more attention and acquire more sophistication with each passing year.

"Chance to discuss" Communication can always be improved, and we must keep working at it; but to say that in a present-day American college or university the student cannot fail to express is pure poppycock. It may be safer for him in some institutions and...
Your breath can blow somebody's mind.

Especially when it comes on bad. And, usually, you're the last to know.

Breathe in, new pocket-size breath fresher that can make your bad breath flip to good.

Just put two drops or a sprig of Boom on the tip of your tongue and, like wow, your mouth will start tasting fresh to you.

And your breath will start smelling good to everybody else.

Response: 'Better communication'

(Continued from page 11)

Useful in others, but in none known to me it is impossible.

For the second circle, the students must worry about the issues of the day, we can and do offer the chance to discuss those issues in an almost limitless range of situations in the classroom, in various sponsored group meetings, in informal, and generally sporadic, hall sessions.

Beyond that, I think students have come to realize more and more, especially in the last few months, that college facilities and administrations do not constitute universal pillars of anonymous support for public policies young people want to hear challenged and debated.

As for the third circle, that of specific "interest groups," we must seek, again, to speak to each in its own terms.

We shall continue to engage black students in the search for qualified candidates for admission back in their home communities and in the planning of courses, both formal and informal, having to do with the experience of Afro-Americans, including their ancestral roots in Africa itself; but we must reject the notion of guaranteed quotas of black students or staff, as we have resisted past demands for other, essentially negative, ethnic quotas.

No surrender.

To the proponents of "student power," we shall continue to offer the chance to make their case for student representation on various faculty committees; but we need not surrender the very concept of differentiation of roles as among governing boards, faculty members, and students.

As far as disgruntled fellow students, we adjudge, perhaps, that while we cannot rely on all students to appear and think, we will be drawn increasingly into discussions of serious pedagogical matters.

School will keep.

For what I have portrayed as the narrowest circle, the micro-chief-makers and their solemn fellow-chief-making lines, we have tried to make clear that, like all other students, they have the right to be heard and that we will defend them as individuals against attacks aimed simply at their opinions.

On the other hand, without wanting to predict just what action would be taken in any of a long series of hypothetical and wholly unpredictable situations, we need to identify at least some kinds of behavior that cannot be tolerated in an educational community.

The first is obstruction of the teaching and learning process itself, whether in classroom or libraries or laboratories.

Secondly, the cycle of violent and genuinely destructive university efforts to deal with them as sympathetically as possible and as firmly as necessary.

Better leads to worse.

If we can learn any one thing from history, it is that, whether we like it or not, the Greeks' explanation of wrath on Olympus, the ostensibly optimistic assertion that things are getting better is all too often the signal for things to get much worse. Nevertheless, there has been so much gloom generated by commentators who either fear student activists in general or distrust everyone who has anything to do with running a college or university, that I feel impelled to report that this year the feeling of rumor and of insidious plans, that Harvard University seems somewhat reduced from the year 1967-68. Last year may in fact prove to have been the worst, has been charged with the worst, of several bad ones for American higher education. Demands for change and for reform will continue; they may get much louder; but they are not the same as destructive frenzy.

 Destruction being appeal

I am not being wholly pessimistic in this, although there is no denying that a university, like any other social organism, has a somewhat different "feel" about it at various times and that numerous public and private observers can agree on the general import of that "feel," without being able to explain it precisely. In any event, I can cite three examples to show that if this latest age of student revolution has not wholly yielded to one of student pessimism and reform, there are some restraining factors in the attitudes of large numbers of students.

First, the cycle of violent and genuinely destructive university uprisings, notably those at Columbia, Paris, Berlin, and Mexico City, seems to have left many young people somewhat tired of that way of working.

(Continued on next page)
change. I refuse to generalize confidently about this, and I know that some observers think we are still skidding downhill toward genuine chaos, but what I have been observing in our own institution has been supported by reports from several others, to the effect that most students do want to finish their educations and have now had ample opportunity to see the threat to that aim implicit in mindless violence, regardless of who unleashes it or for what motive.

Second, whatever place Senator Eugene McCarthy ultimately comes to hold in political history, it seems to me that his place in the history of higher education in America is already secure.

Work within system

Admittedly, after the rush back in political participation on the part of college students, triggered by his presidential candidacy and quite predictably investigated at the Democratic National Convention, many students have lapsed into cynicism once more or have announced themselves as simply "turned off." Their hope lay not in signing a petition or standing in line to violate some New Politics and is made up of young people who are determined to go on working within the system, this year supporting specific candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives whose views they endorse. Thereafter, quite obviously, these students hope to win their younger colleagues who in the last analysis must themselves have forgotten, namely, that faculty members, sharp, it seems to me that there are two possible reasons that faculty members have less trouble. But every-where, there lingers the possibility that faculty members, who in the last analysis must give corporate sense and conformity to a college, will fall back instead on their right to teach what they please, do their research, and leave the affairs of the institution to those of their younger colleagues who "may get along better with the students."

The other possibly damaging linguistic violence, regardless of where, there lingers the possi-

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... but the university will go on

... but the university will go on

... but the university will go on
Encourage faculty responsibility...

(Continued from page 13)

present tensions and our possible dangers! Here, since no one can justify committing his colleagues to what they must do, I can only say what I intend to do.

On the one hand, I shall go on encouraging the acceptance of faculty responsibility for the hardest, because most central, decisions we have to take, including when necessary the dis- tasteful business of discipline.

For more important, however, I propose to try to overcome in myself, as I hope many other faculty members will in them- selves, the curious reluctance which the liberal academic has long shown with respect to the positive values he knows very well are central to his as to many other professions and, indeed, to the survival of any academic community at all.

Because academic freedom has tended to be defined primarily in negative terms, as demands and instruments that certain kinds of self-expression will not be interfered with, it is now potentially vulnerable to challenges by some (blissedly few) individuals in the university community who will use it as their own means to effect on the one extreme and a collection of sub-communities—departments, demands and assurances that very importantly, a maze of sub-communities—departments, decisions and advocacy, I believe, and shall go on saying, that the search for objectivity is an essential part of the search for knowledge; and that while no man can be wholly unbiased, the effort to recognize and then to reduce bias is one of the noblest exercises of the human mind. Noble enough, I might add, so that the smallest and most generous approach even to a "gut issue" cannot be divorced from that effort.

Lastly, I believe firmly and explicitly that there can be no special rules for anyone, whatever his claim to moral superiority and "commitment," at the expense of anyone else.

Search for objectivity

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