

# The Duke Chronicle

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## Draft Issue

This special issue is being published to coincide with the appearance of Selective Service head General Hershey at the University. The issue considers the alternatives to the present Selective Service System and reports on some of the recent activities of students locally and nationally. The Chronicle invites comments on any aspect of the Selective Service System or the draft.

## DUKE & THE DRAFT

### Hershey Backs Local Draft Autonomy And Deferment

By MARTY LLOYD

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the U. S. Selective Service System, spoke on "The College Man and the Draft" and answered questions last night for a large crowd in Page Auditorium.

He defended the present system which has been in effect since 1940. Keith Kennedy, president of the sponsoring Freshman Council of the YMCA, introduced General Hershey.

Hershey began his speech in a humorous vein, a tone which permeated his entire talk, and which delighted or frustrated many members of the audience. "I'm going to try to talk a little about the history of the Selective Service System. I will try to avoid becoming immersed in waiting to see if I'm going to say anything or not . . . I will be perfectly happy if you relax and sleep during the time I'm talking, and wake up for the questioning period."

#### Local Autonomy

Hershey defended the autonomy of local draft boards by citing the traditional role individual governors of states have had in raising troops. He said that the decentralization of power of the local boards was a much better system than a centralized and autocratic power. This decentralization, however, had raised cries of unfairness and lack of uniformity within the system. Hershey claimed

that in dealing with human beings, lack of uniformity is inevitable because human beings are not alike.

#### Criticism Negative

Hershey took a very dim view of the recent criticism leveled at the Selective Service System. "I have been very disappointed about the advice I have received on how to change the system. Most of it has been completely negative."

He stated that student deferments arose because students came to be considered national assets by Congress, and therefore more valuable to their country in school. However, the problem of which students to defer came to the foreground, and Hershey said that he had originally hoped each college or university would tell the local draft boards which students should be deferred and which shouldn't. "I gathered, however, from the educational authorities that advised me, advice many times unsought for, but that's part of my job, that the thing to do was to rely on standing in class."

#### Deferment Valuable

Hershey said that he thought that student deferment was valuable because it encouraged young people to obtain higher education.

He said that the official commission of the Selective Service, as determined by Congress, is

1) to raise and maintain the armed forces, 2) to do it in a fair and just way, but in a way which does not interfere with the basic economy of the country, and 3) to do all that can be done to utilize the scientific, technological, and professional resources of the country.

Hershey said that the rationale for student deferments comes primarily from the third mandate.

The General did not feel that the draft was a threat to real students. "I have some very strong suspicions that the students we have inducted have not been students, but had ceased to be students by some arrangement made for them by the institution to which they had been connected."

He placed the blame for the high rejection rate of potential inductees on Congress and the Defense Department.

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LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY discussed the Selective Service system and fielded questions from a large audience in Page Auditorium last night (top). An afternoon press conference (bottom) saw him answer the questions of representatives of national and local radio and television networks. (Photos by Eaton Merritt)



### Changing The Draft

## Alternatives: Points And Problems

By JIM McCULLOUGH

The following is an extensive revision of an article appearing in the Nov. 20 issue of the "New York Times Magazine" by military editor Hanson N. Baldwin.

The present Selective Service Act must be renewed by Congress by June 30 of this year, and since almost no one likes the law as it stands, some type of change seems inevitable. Unfortunately, the closer one examines the problem, the more complex it becomes, and everyone has a favorite alternative.

The alternative that has united such politically diverse groups as Students for a Democratic Society and Young Americans for Freedom, along with many others, is the all-volunteer service concept.

The arguments for all-volunteer service revolve around the greater motivation of volunteers, the resulting greater expertise and readiness of the armed forces, lack of waste in today's expensive training, better use of the nation's manpower resources i.e. have some working also on social improvements, and the "pro-Americanness" of the volunteer concept.

The idea has its weak points. For instance many would not like the idea of a three million man, purely professional fighting force which might grow apart from the people, thereby increasing the danger of militarism in a time of the lightning fast strike forces.

Also, since 70% of the present members of the National Guard and Army Reserve and 38%

of the present enlistees joined to avoid the draft, larger inducements (read, tax money) will have to be provided, though till now no adequate study has been made of the savings which would result simultaneously through greater re-enlistment.

Another fear is that the armed forces will suffer in quality by not being able to pick and choose as they are now.

Corollary to the all-volunteer idea is compulsory national service by which all 18-year-olds would serve the government in some capacity. This has both idealistic and totalitarian overtones, and merely papers over the problem of inequality of service, as some choice will still have to be made as to who will carry the rifles. Too, there is the massive problem of training the great bulk of the 2 million men who become 18 year year for non-military duty.

Another way to eliminate inequalities is through Universal Military Training (UMT), a proposal backed by former President Eisenhower. The idea is that four months to a year of military training will strengthen the nation by instilling a sense of discipline, civic consciousness, patriotism, and providing a trained manpower pool for national emergencies.

UMT seems, however, to be out of step with a time of missiles and guerilla wars. The men would be let go just as they became ready for specialized work with a resulting decrease in readiness and a possible simultaneous result of an in-

crease in the influence of the military in the nation. It would also raise training costs and have none of the savings of a professional volunteer force.

A national lottery is one more suggestion for ending inequality in the draft, one advanced by Sen. Kennedy of New York. The main difficulty with this proposal is that it completely ignores motivation. According to polls conducted by Moderator Magazine no more than 10% of today's students favor the lottery, even though roughly 60% do not favor student deferments. Moderator calls the lottery proposal "the ultimate statement of 'No Confidence' in young America's sense of service."

Finally we come to changes in the present law. Centralization of the present system is often advanced. The Selective Service counters by noting that any system of compulsion in this country must have the support of the people and stating that most of the cases of alleged differences in application of standards is actual difference in circumstances as revealed by study local boards' of confidential files.

Mr. Baldwin himself proposes that the young be taken first (that the young be taken first that way anyway); that educational deferments be eliminated or sharply curtailed; and earlier classification, followed by a lottery to choose the draftees, and a 1-2 year liability period for the men classified, at the end of which time they would be dropped to the bottom of the manpower pool.

### Boards Get Class Rank If Student Consents

By CAROL GOWGILL

One aspect of the draft controversy which affects Duke men most acutely is the determination and maintenance of their 2-S classification.

Student deferment is based on either the Selective Service College Qualification Test or on rank in class or both.

At Duke, the University Selective Service Committee chaired by Dr. R. L. Tutthill is the administrative organ through which the student may officially inform his draft board of his class rank. This information is released only upon the student's request.

Class rank and other pertinent information is recorded on an I.B.M. card. Each fall, men are given the option of returning this card with their signature, thereby granting permission to the U. S. S. C. to release his class standing to the local draft board upon their request.

If a local draft board requests a student's class rank, the University will not forward this information without the stu-

dent's permission. In such situations, however, it has been Dr. Tutthill's experience that the student asks him to send the card.

Hundreds of Duke students were reclassified 1-A this fall. In every case, this reclassification resulted from incomplete information or a misinterpretation of the I.B.M. card by the local draft board. Through letters and telephone calls (at university expense), Tutthill has supplied or corrected the necessary information and has succeeded in re-establishing all student deferments. Says Tutthill "no undergraduate students in good standing have been drafted out of Duke yet."

It is the administration's policy to encourage every male student to take the Selective Service qualifying test "as an added precaution against being suddenly drafted out of school."

Tutthill said that the Government has not put any pressure on the Duke administration to change their class rank reporting procedures.



# Draft Petition Urges Service Alternatives

By JOHN STEVENS

A petition circulating on campus last week asks that the "antiquated" draft be abolished. Signers have pledged themselves to support officials and candidates who will work for the draft's repeal and for the "creation of more democratic alternatives to rmeeting our nation's needs."

The Student Committee for Repeal of Selective Service Laws, which circulated the petition, also drafted a list of questions about the Selective Service System titled "Twenty-Seven Years of Inequities." Questions probe the value system upon which the draft is based ("Does the principle of involuntary servitude inherent in a conscription system have harmful effects?"), the actual application of the draft laws ("Why are there no fixed standards for local draft boards?") and the draft and its effect on other national interests (does the present system harm the national economy?).

Rich Scott, chairman of the University Young Americans for Freedom, in explaining the endorsement of the petition by his organization, stated "our position is that a volunteer army would ultimately be less expensive than the present system and more in keeping with the American tradition of voluntarism." Stated Scott, "YAF is emphatically opposed to proposals for a national lottery and the abolishment of student de-

ferments. Our endorsement of the petition was made with this understanding."

The YAF position coincides with that of "Moderator" magazine, which says in a current editorial, "We believe . . . that the nation will be best served on the battlefield by men who serve willingly, and who chose to do so as soldiers."

The Student Committee has collected three hundred signatures on the Duke Campus, and seventy at UNC, in support for change in the draft laws. The petition will be available for signing through this week in the West Student Union.

## - Hershey Address -

(Continued from Page 1)

Hershey acknowledged the fact that the Selective Service has been a prime factor in the recent high enlistment rates.

Following General Hershey's speech, he was asked what he thought about the proposal to create a professional army and thus avoid the constant turnover in the military. He replied, "I don't think survival is something you can buy with money . . . I'm always frightened by the idea that we would have to place the security of our nation on a monetary basis. I am reminded of earlier mercenary armies . . ."

The controversy over the draft is expected to take a new turn with the appearance of a report by the 20-member National Advisory Commission on Selective Service. The report was

originally due on January 1, 1967, but has been delayed for an indefinite period of time.

President Johnson established the commission to "consider the past, present and prospective functioning of selective service and other systems of national service" in the light of fairness to all citizens, military manpower requirements, and other factors. The commission's recommendations are expected to influence Congress when the present draft law expires on June 30.

Former Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall is chairing the commission, which includes Kingman Brewster, president of Yale University, and James H. McCrooklin, president of Southwest Texas State Teacher's College, President Johnson's alma mater.

The New York Times recently speculated that the Commission's report would suggest the substitution of national standards for the present variable ones, an emphasis upon drafting men at an earlier age, and a modified form of a lottery. Although Hershey is a member of the Commission, he denied any knowledge of the report's contents.

## Duke Radio Log

### TUESDAY

Bob Inskeep (Rock 'n Roll) ..... 7:29 a.m.-9:01 a.m.  
Greg Bowcott (Rock 'n Roll) ..... 12:59 p.m.-4:05 p.m.  
Bill Cobb (Popular and Classical) ..... 4:55 p.m.-8:55 p.m.  
Rick Watson (Popular and Folk) ..... 8:55 p.m.-1:06 a.m.  
FOCUS (Dennis Campbell, YMCA President, discusses Y-Men, religious life at Duke, and abolishing the YMCA. The Fast for a Rebirth of Compassion. WDBS talks with students who are fasting for three days) ..... 10 p.m.

# BELL SYSTEM

## INTERVIEW TEAM

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American Tel. and Tel. Company  
Western Electric  
Bell Telephone Laboratories

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INTERVIEWS: WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY  
FEBRUARY 22 & 23 1967

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## Peace Corps Recruiting Wed., Thurs.

Three returned Peace Corps volunteers will be on campus Wednesday and Thursday, February 15-16.

Kirby Jones, who served in the Dominican Republic, Lou Barfield, former volunteer nurse in Pakistan, and Joe Higdon, volunteer worker in the Philippines, now Director of Southern Recruiting, will be available for questions in both the East and West Dope Shops from 9 a.m.-5 p.m., with both applications and literature concerning the current Peace Corps programs. The recruiters will also speak to several classes.

A film will be shown Wednesday night at 7 p.m. in 208 Flowers, followed by discussion.

Testing in modern language aptitude will be given in 110 Flowers Thursday and Friday at 3-3:30 p.m. and 7-7:30 p.m.; and Saturday, 10-10:30 a.m.

Peace Corps volunteers must be 18 years old. They do not have to have a college degree or previous foreign language training. Invitation for Peace Corps training is based on the Corps' ability to match backgrounds and potential with existing project needs.

"We're concentrating on seniors this spring," notes Edie Fraser, who is with the Washington staff in Public Affairs. "There is an advanced training program for juniors; however, only 500 students are accepted nationally."

Volunteers normally serve for 24 months, including the two-to-three month training period. Training programs begin throughout the year.



# Draft Questionnaire Profiles Duke Views Youth Leaders Write Anti-Draft Statement

By GAYLE HENEY

The Selective Service System questionnaire distributed on West last November by the MSGA Campus Life Committee brought varied responses from male undergraduates.

Results compiled this week by John Kernode indicate that a majority believe that the government should be able to require military service. Only one out of five would support the inclusion of women in the draft. A large percentage feel that persons eligible to enter government service should also be allowed to vote. A need was expressed for an organization to review the work of local draft boards, while just over half of the replies indicate a need for uniform national guidelines. The

proposal of a lottery system instead of the draft was solidly opposed. Opinion was also divided on the existence of discrimination in the present system.

A majority indicated that the current system of selective service has caused uncertainty in regard to present or future schooling and employment, yet nearly all agree that military service can be constructive for the less advantaged by means of basic citizenship education and vocational training.

In order of the strongest support, the following exemptions from military service are desirable: sole support of family (94%); major physical defects (90%); married with dependents (88%); over 26 years of age

(62%); service in the Peace Corps, Vista, or similar activity port exemptions for married (61%). A majority did not support dependents or for minor physical impairments.

Eight out of ten support the exemption of religious objectors, while 7 out of 10 would exempt conscientious objectors as well. Only 2 out of 10 feel that political objections should be basis for exemption.

As an alternative to the draft, few doubt that a volunteer army would meet our military needs. Only 29% would enlist in such an army. Still, half of the replies favor a voluntary as opposed to draft army.

Over half favor the option to perform alternative service (e.g., Peace Corps, Vista) instead of serving in the military. Over one third indicated interest in such an alternative. The suggestion that an equal time in an alternate service satisfy the military obligation was approved by one fourth. Nearly one half felt that if alternatives were employed, 3 years of Peace Corps duty would equal 2 years in the military.

Seventeen youth leaders, representing the political spectrum from the Students for a Democratic Society to the Young Americans for Freedom, have agreed on a statement of major policy.

John Kernode '67, national president of the United Campus Christian Fellowship, attended the conference which charged that "the present draft system with its inherent injustices is incompatible with traditional American principles of individual freedom within a democratic society."

Moderator Magazine sponsored the conference, on voluntary military service, held February 5 in Washington, D. C.

In calling for a program of voluntary national service, the conference participants said, "An urgent need exists within our society for young people to become involved in the elimination of such social ills as ignorance, poverty, racial discrimination and war."

Introducing the conference statement, Sherman B. Chickering, publisher of Moderator, stated, "No one in government seems aware of how widespread and deep runs the resentment toward the draft among young people."

In a National Student Association survey of 100,000 college students concerning the draft, almost 80 per cent of those questioned felt that if conscription was necessary, those chosen to serve should be allowed to do so in alternative areas such as the Peace Corps, VISTA, or the National Teachers Corps.

Chickering announced at the conference the creation of a Student Serving Society to act as a registry of individuals willing to serve voluntarily to correct social problems. Moderator hopes that at least 500,000 students will enroll in the program "to total up the individual commitments to serve, and to make known the willingness of thousands of students to serve their society."

The SDS, one of the groups represented at the conference, adopted a strong anti-draft proposal December 28, 1966 during its national conference held in Berkeley, California.

The resolution reads in part:

1. SDS reaffirms its opposition to the United States Government's immoral, illegal, and genocidal war against the Vietnamese people in their struggle for self-determination.

2. SDS reaffirms its opposition to conscription in any form. We maintain that all conscription is coercive and anti-democratic and that it is used by the United States Government to oppress people in the United States and around the world.

3. SDS recognizes that the draft is intimately connected with the requirements of the economic system and the foreign policy of the United States.

4. SDS opposes and will organize against any attempt to legitimize the Selective Service System by reforms. The proposals for a lottery or for compulsory national service would not change the essential purpose of the draft—to abduct young men to fight in aggressive wars.

5. SDS therefore encourages all young men to resist the draft.

6. A. SDS members will organize unions of draft resisters.  
B. National SDS will assist all efforts to organize within the armed forces, resistance to United States foreign policy.



1. Now that graduation's getting close, have you given any thought to the kind of work you'd like to do?

I want to work for The Good of Mankind.

2. I might have suspected, I'll probably grow a beard.



3. Is it required? It helps. And I'll certainly need a pair of sandals.



4. What do you expect to earn? All I ask is the satisfaction of knowing I'm helping to Build a Better World.



5. I'll be doing much the same thing. I've also lined up a job that affects society in a positive way. And if I do good, I'll move up, and my decisions will be even more important in the scheme of things.

But where's your beard? What about sandals?



6. You don't need them in Equitable's development program. All you need is an appetite for challenge and responsibility, and the desire to do the best possible job. The pay is tops, too.

You know, I'm afraid a beard would itch—could you get me an interview with Equitable?

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# The Duke Chronicle

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## Draft Dodging

General Hershey is amoral.

He speaks with a flippant equanimity about the serious ills of the Selective Service System he heads which sends more than a quarter of a million men a year into the armed forces, 5000 of whom have been killed in the Vietnam war.

He is a silly old man who directly influences the future of almost every student and college age youth in the country, a responsibility which he apparently takes lightly.

There were no indications in what he said yesterday that major Selective Service reform was in the offing. The present Selective Service Act expires June 30. Congress will consider, in drafting new legislation, the report of the National Advisory Commission on the Selective Service. Preliminary reports from this body say it will recommend national standards for local draft boards and a modified lottery.

Sweeping reform is needed to remove the inequities of the Selective Service System and to provide more meaningful opportunities for national service. *Moderator* magazine (February, 1967) proposes voluntary national service as an alternative to the present system of military conscription. Their argument is well-developed—we will discuss only its basic tenets.

An increasing number of young Americans, both men and women, feel a genuine obligation to serve their country. Many cannot satisfy this personal commitment in the military. Many others grow cynical about the draft and become, in effect, draft dodgers. Only voluntarism can foster a real sense of patriotism. Alternatives to military service, such as the Peace Corps, VISTA, the Teacher's Corps, and similar private agencies, would provide greater opportunities to serve society. It is certainly in the national interest and important to the national security that ignorance, poverty and disease get as much attention here and abroad as their political manifestations, instability and conflict. By increasing the idea of what constitutes patriotic national service, the country can take advantage of and satisfy the desire of many young Americans to serve.

Voluntary national service would remove the inequities of the Selective Service System and might cure the non-service neurosis. The sometimes undemocratic, crazy-quilt pattern of deferments would be abandoned and national service would become something done for the right motives at the right time. Education, industry, the professions and government could be energized by the voluntary service system.

*Moderator* argues that the military would not suffer under a voluntary service system. It makes a good case for its contention that "The combination of civilians doing support jobs, intensive sophisticated recruiting, and a guaranteed base of 200,000 enlistees makes a volunteer army a possibility: pay and benefits competitive with civilian occupations would make it a reality."

Hopefully, both General Hershey and the present Selective Service System will soon retire.

## 27 Years of Inequities

Following are questions raised on the cover sheet being circulated at the University by the Student Committee for Repeal of Selective Service Laws.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Why are there no fixed standards for local draft boards?** Local Selective Service boards are given almost total freedom in deciding whom to draft or not draft. This situation—a lack of well-defined national standards applicable to all local boards—is in sharp discord with the one man, one vote principle or with the principle of equal obligation which operates in federal taxation.

**Why is Selective Service's personnel structure not based on racial equality?** The Civil Service Commission is now investigating the Selective Service System for not having any Negro employees about the GS-12 rank. In June, 1966, Rep. William F. Ryan testified before the House Armed Services Committee that not one local board in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi had any Negro members.

**Are the criteria for student deferments fair?** The Selective Service gives student deferments to those who carry a full course load. The student who works part-time to finance his education and cannot bear a full course load is likely to be a victim of economically based discrimination.

**Why is the College Qualification Test slanted toward scientifically-minded students?** General Hershey has admitted that questions in the sciences are "easier to grade" than questions in other fields. The presidents of Yale and Princeton have denounced this test as a blatant farce.

**Have government groups for study of the draft operated effectively?** For the past 27 years, most studies of military manpower procurement have been carried out by Presidentially-appointed or Defense Department groups which operate in closed hearings. General Hershey has usually been the star witness. Their findings have seldom been unbiased or creative.

**Does the present system harm the national economy?** 40% of draftees between ages 22 and 25 during fiscal year 1965 were refused jobs in the civilian economy because of draft liability. Many firms face employee and trainee shortages, thanks to S.S.S.

**Does the principle of involuntary servitude inherent in a conscription system have harmful social effects?** Men who face the possibility of 2 years of forced service, depending upon the capricious decisions of their local boards, are led to doubt whether our society is truly democratic. The man who considers himself a victim of unfairness may cease to be an asset to his society.

Following are excerpts from an article which appeared in *YOUTH* magazine.

By DOUG ADAMS

How many of your personal decisions will be influenced by the draft? A major university president complains that thousands of men overcrowd the colleges, not to gain an education but to get 2-S deferments. A leading anthropologist traces the American pattern of unsuccessful early marriages to young men seeking to become draft-exempt fathers. Civil rights leaders charge that the draft provides deferments for middle-class whites and discriminates against poor whites and Negroes. The Mayor of New York fears that deferment for cold war job holders are attracting young men into new patterns of employment and changing the future course of our society. To eliminate these evils, a former President advocates that all young men be inducted into the armed services; and several liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans urge payment for an all-volunteer army which would end the need for a draft. . . .

Local boards differ from town to town. This past summer's hearings before Rep. Mendel Rivers' House Armed Services Committee traced most current protests against the draft to the lack of uniformity in deferment criteria used by over 4000 local draft boards and to the advantages given the wealthy by the system of deferments. But the greatest inequity, no matter what the method of selection, is that some men serve and others don't. . . .

Although General Lewis Hershey, head of the U. S. Selective Service System, issues suggested guidelines to local boards for student and occupational deferments, those guidelines are not binding, and the General doubts that local boards even read some of his bulletins. The appeals procedure provides a way for a man to gain equal treatment, but the burden of achieving equality thus is placed on each applicant.

Is a man with money favored? The person most likely to take advantage of the appeals procedure is a man of some means who can hire a lawyer or join a professional group to press his case. This same man has a better than average chance to go to college; and a college man has the best chance of never having to serve in the armed services. General Hershey originally defended student deferments on the grounds that a higher proportion of college men than non-college men eventually serve in the military; but the U. S. Defense Department's study of the draft shows that college graduates do not bear their equal burden of military service. (Only 40% of college graduates end up serving in the military, whereas 57% of high school graduates serve, and 50% of non-high school graduates serve.) This inequality will increase when the non high-school graduates who now fail the mental induction tests are rehabilitated for service under Defense Secretary Mc-

Namara's recent order.

The student deferment policies also seem to favor the middle and upper classes. . . . The present policy of many local boards favors those students who can afford to stay in college for four consecutive years and discriminates against those students whose finances cannot support four years of consecutive, full-time college expense.

Negroes, who make up a disproportionate part of the poor population, are hence discriminated against by the present system. . . .

Can any criteria for deferment be fair? . . . So long as some men are forced to serve and others are deferred, inequities remain, for a deferment implies a discrimination. . . .

Thus alternatives which are suggested to silence present complaints against the draft would eliminate most deferments. These alternatives are: 1) a lottery used with the present limited draft; 2) a truly universal military training; 3) a compulsory national service; and 4) an all-volunteer military.

Deferment by chance, not by choice: Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) proposes a return to a lottery, last used on a large scale in World War I. In the Kennedy lottery, every qualified young man—rich or poor, college or non-college, married or single—would have to take his chances. In most cases this would be at age 19, when differences in education, occupation, and marital status are less than they are subsequently. . . . General Hershey opposes this and all reforms with a quip, "You'll still have inequalities; but the lottery would be better than the present system. Although some men would still serve while others wouldn't, the inequity would not come about because of their different economic positions.

Every man serve, with no exceptions: Under a truly universal military training (UMT), all young men would be compelled to serve their country as soldiers. (Now over one-half of the men reaching 26 years of age have not been needed in the military. By 1974 only one-third of our young men will have been called upon to serve.) General Eisenhower and General Hershey acknowledge that UMT is not needed for the national defense but should be instituted to breed better citizens. . . .

Most Republicans and Liberal Democrats oppose such an expansion of military authority. . . . The Department of Defense publicly opposes UMT by citing the cost. . . . Privately, the military opposes UMT because it would burden the services with the rehabilitation of millions of young Americans of whom nearly half now fail minimal mental and physical fitness tests.

Every man selects his own area of compulsory service: A compulsory national service, in which all men would choose among several years in either the army, the Peace Corps, or another project would have many of the same advantages and disadvantages of UMT. . . .

National service could provide youth with an educational exposure to strata of society not met in our highly segregated schools and churches. Such a system would broaden the definition of what it is to be a good citizen serving the country. National service is better than UMT in that in the former, one would be spending time doing jobs that need to be done.

But because of the very importance of these jobs, Senator Edward Kennedy opposes compelling men into the Peace Corps where dedication and sacrifice have distinguished volunteers from the sort of men who might choose to serve in the Peace Corps if it were an alternative to military service. To discourage the undedicated from entering the Peace Corps, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey suggested that the national service term could be three years for the Peace Corps and two years for military service. . . .

General Hershey says this still is unfair, for some men would be exposed to the dangers of army life while others would be in the Job Corps. However, many men in the army never serve outside an office in the United States or overseas; on the other hand, Job Corps Volunteers have found a great deal of danger in some cities and in parts of the South.

Good pay and volunteers only: An all-volunteer military service is a possibility if U. S. citizens are willing to pay for the services now being

(Continued on Page 5)



## - Is the System Fair? -

(Continued from Page 4)

involuntarily extracted from draftees. . . .

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) and Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.) have contended that many inexpensive reforms would make a volunteer less costly to attract. Curtis believes that the existence of the draft makes it unnecessary for the military to institute needed improvements in poor personnel policies which now discourage enlistment and reenlistment. Sen. Nelson suggests that services now requiring draftees could be provided in other ways.

What is our nation's intent? Some critics say that any new efforts to revise the draft should be done within the context of our nation's domestic and foreign policies and proposed programs for the future. For example, they ask, if peace is our purpose, is a massive compulsory drafting of men for military service the best way to impress the world of our peaceful intent?

Other critics ask, if our national goal—both at home and abroad—is to help the hungry, the uneducated, the poor and the ill, what kind of man power will be needed and how will we enlist such personnel? Should such service in the slums, in hospitals, in low-income schools, and in underdeveloped nations be compulsory or voluntary? If such service aids out nation's welfare and supports its policies,

is it not as vital to the nation as military service and therefore an acceptable alternative to military service?

Still other critics say that any system of enlisting manpower ought to respect the conscience of those citizens who object to being asked to serve their nation in a manner they personally feel is morally wrong. Present draft laws already exempt men from military service on the basis of conscientious religious objection to all war. Should not these exemptions be

extended? ask the critics. . . . But others say that, because our nation must show a unity of force against communism and maintain its world leadership, now is not the time to risk change. Congressmen are cautious about changes in the draft because of the intense feelings aroused among the voters back home every time draft legislation is discussed. . . .

The major obstacles to a thorough investigation of alternatives to the draft are the Defense Department, the Armed

Services, and the Selective Service, none of which is eager to see any alternatives adopted. These organizations either have not carried out or have not revealed the studies which Congress needs to fully evaluate the alternatives. (The Defense Department Study of the Draft did not even explore the important arguments in favor of the alternatives.) Individual Congressmen protest; but Armed Services Committee chairman Mendel Rivers, who has had a hand

(Continued on Page 6)

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(Continued from Page 5)  
in shaping the present Selective Service system, has refused to press for thorough hearings. . . .

Adams goes on to discuss the responsibility of each person to make their views on the draft known.



DUKE UNIVERSITY DINING HALL

## Fencers Slash Clemson, Citadel

By GORDON GRANT

The Duke fencing team overwhelmed Clemson and The Citadel in action here Saturday. The Blue Devils demolished Clemson 19-3 and wiped out The Citadel 22-5.

The outcome was never in doubt as Duke walked away easily in both matches to bring its season record to 3-1. Now 3-0 against conference foes, Duke appears sure to retain the Southeastern Conference crown another year.

Fencers Have Depth, Experience  
The Big Blue team is loaded

with veterans. Four of the starting nine have had 2 to 3 years of experience. Last year's outstanding freshman squad has moved up to provide much depth as well as brilliant prospects for the next several years.

George Ganaway with 6 victories and no defeats, Dudley Houghton at 4-0, Captain Greg Perett 4-1, John Melville 4-0, Frank Craig 4-0, and All Moretz 3-0 provided the thrust of the Duke attack Saturday.

Also winning for the Devils were Walt Bradley, Bob Swenens, Steve Karver, and Kevin

Durham in foil; Gerry McKenzie and Ryan Dybdahl in epee; Walt Green and Mike Insel in sabre.

Other action in the five-way meet saw Clemson and The Citadel square off against Virginia and VMI. The standings of the meet were 1. Duke, 2. Clemson, 3. University of Virginia and VMI (tie), and 5. The Citadel.

The Blue Devil Fencers captured competition in every weapon. The foil team tripped Clemson 5-4 and The Citadel 7-2. The epee team pushed back Clemson 6-3, and The Citadel 7-2. In sabre Duke smashed both opponents by a 7-2 count.

The Devil bladesmen return to action next week at Raleigh against the 1966 NCAA champs, New York University.

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I can comprehend more at a faster rate, and enjoy reading more. I can even read in a noisy room now. The hand movement seems to keep my brain glued to the book. Now that I can read faster, I intend to read all those books piled up from the Book Club, and to indulge in the classics. . . . Mrs. Ruth Wenberg.

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It's fast break time Saturday against USL and everybody's in the picture (Tim Kolodziej is partially hidden behind Mike Lewis). (Photo by Steve Conaway)

Basketball Commentary By Dick Miller

## The Reluctant Warriors

"We thought we were going to a picnic—we were going to a war."

That's the way Vic Bubas opened the press conference Saturday after his basketball team's uninspired defeat of Southwestern Louisiana (who?). The Duke coach made it clear that he was more surprised and disappointed by the poor play of his own team than he was favorably impressed with the Bulldogs from Lafayette, Louisiana.

When the "Durham Sun's" Elton Casey suggested that perhaps Bubas had been holding back the pressure defensively in consideration of his small-college opponent, Bubas replied vehemently that applying any more "pressure" would have meant spreading his defense over most of the court. Then USL's quick sharpshooters could have made Duke look even worse. No, he wasn't "holding back" for the benefit of anybody. The game simply had been Duke's worst defensive effort since Jan-

uary first.

(Incidentally, it always gives me a nice smug feeling when one of the local "pro's" like Casey or Jack Horner—but never Hugo "Gerinimo" Germino—comes up with an amateurish blooper like Casey's idea that we had been showing mercy for USL Saturday. That definitely wasn't the situation as viewed from my spot on press row, and it gave me a warm feeling to hear the coach tell Casey with no reluctance and in plain language that it also wasn't the way he had seen the game from his side of the court.)

You've got to admire the special quality of "class" that distinguishes the style of Duke's head basketball coach. There have been some tough moments this season when a man without this quality would have skipped the whole business of press conferences. Bill Gibson, whose Cavaliers are 1-8 in Charlottesville, doesn't bother to meet the press after home games any more.

No Excuses From Bubas

But Bubas is always there with the facts and no excuses. When we lost to Carolina last month by 3 with half a team, Bubas wasn't interested in discussing what might have happened with everyone available to play. For him the story was that we could have and should have won, but didn't.

Saturday it was Bubas once again taking the hard road. He refused to excuse a poor exhibition of basketball by citing the difficulty of getting mentally prepared for every game, or by mentioning the USL apparently was a better team than expected. The Bulldogs had been scouted by Assistant Coach Daly and were known to be no joke. They didn't unveil any surprises Saturday.

The Negro guard Marvin Winkler, a freshman from Indianapolis, had drawn substantial recruiting interest from Bubas last spring when he was breaking Oscar Robertson's high school scoring records. Out of the running himself for academic reasons, the Duke mentor had heartily recommended to another big-time coach that he go after Winkler.

According to Bubas there are hundreds of good college basketball players today who can look pretty good scoring unopposed. But there no team in the nation that can shoot 74% for 20 minutes against a Duke team that's playing respectable defense. When asked what aspects of our defensive play were most damaging Bubas replied, "all of them!"

Verga, Riedy Get Coach's Approval

Duke's basketball boss at first refused to single out any member of his team for praise (saying "it wasn't that kind of game") but later admitted to being happy with the outside shooting of Riedy and Verga. Anyone observing the USL bench Saturday would have discovered that this aspect of Duke's game quite evidently awed the Bulldogs. But, then, perhaps the most charming thing about this team was its utter lack of phony "cool" or sophistication.

They came to play basketball, and a good brand of basketball, but wouldn't let that interfere with their enjoyment of the trip. In the manner of tourists, they took time to view what interested them. Like Pam Davis and Co. when they were supposed to be running through pre-game warmups. Or like the Duke starting five when it was intro-

(Continued on Page 8)



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## Seminar Set To Discuss Use Of LSD

By GUS ANDERSON

Are you aware of the psychological, legal, and ethical aspects of drug usage when you throw a LSD party? The Student Union is presenting a seminar, "The Aspects of LSD," to answer questions about this controversial drug.

The seminar will be held in room 139 of the Social Science Building at 7 p.m. tomorrow. The panel members are Dr. Martin Keeler, a psychiatrist at the U.N.C. Memorial Hospital, Dr. Kenneth Penager of the U.N.C. Law School, and Dr. Harmon Smith of the Duke Religion Department.

Dr. Keeler will give a short talk on the use of the drug. He has worked with LSD and other related drugs. An advocate of looser restrictions on experimental drugs, Dr. Keeler feels that the regulations regarding the use of LSD are unduly strict.

Dr. Kenneth Penager will discuss the legal aspects of LSD usage and the handling of experimental drugs. Dr. Harmon Smith will speak on the ethical questions involved with the use of the drug.

After a short talk by each of these men the seminar will be thrown open to questions and discussion from the audience.

### —Basketball— (Continued from Page 7)

duced and when everyone knows that "serious" teams should be concentrating on the final words of their coaches so as not to be "psyched out" by the pageantry and the roar of the crowd.

When time came to play they played, however, and with real poise.

### Campus Calendar

#### TUESDAY

7:30 p.m. Visiting Scholar Ana Maria Barrenches will speak in the Music Room of East Duke Building.

#### WEDNESDAY

8:00 p.m. "Scepticism and the Sciences in the Seventeenth Century" will be the subject of visiting lecturer Professor Richard H. Popkin of the University of California at San Diego. Presented by the Co-operative Program in the Humanities, 130 Soc-Psych Building. Open to the public.

Dr. Janson's Art History lecture will meet Thursday, February 16, rather than Tuesday.

#### FRIDAY

8 p.m. Reading of T. S. Eliot's play The Family Reunion. The amateur student cast will be directed by Dr. Edward Jennings of the English Department. Admission is free.

# SPECTRUM

## Mekas' Experimental Films Shown

By MARC KAPLAN

Jonas Mekas, editor of Film Culture magazine, columnist for The Village Voice, and leading spokesman for the New American ("underground") Cinema movement, will show and discuss two of his experimental films on Wednesday night at 8



JONAS MEKAS

p.m. in Page Auditorium.

The two films are "The Brig" and "Film Magazine of The Arts." The latter is a documentary survey of the arts in New York. "The Brig" is a stormy Off-Broadway play about a day in a Marine Corps brig. The aim of the filmmaker is to show the brutal dehumanization to which the prisoners are subjected by their guards. This film has become one of the most famous and honored products of the "underground" movement. It was awarded the Gran Prix de St. Mark at the Venice Film Festival in 1964. There will be a 60¢ admission charge for the program.

The movies will follow an open

seminar on "The Film-Making Process" which will be held at 3:30 p.m. in 208 Flowers. The entire program, part of the Duke Festival of the Contemporary Arts, is sponsored by Quadrangle Pictures and the Student Union Visual Arts Committee.

Called the "voice of the Underground Cinema" by the New York Times, Mekas, 44, was born in Lithuania and developed his passionate commitment to film as a universal means of expression while studying philosophy in Germany immediately after the War. Mekas' column in The Village Voice is regarded as one of that newspaper's most provocative features.

## IFC Schedules Greek Week

Greek Week this year has been moved up to March 10 and 11. The earlier date is to avoid having Greek Week and Joe College Weekend only two weeks apart as they have been in the past.

IFC Social Affairs Committee Chairmen Tom Roberts and Mac McAlpin announced the new dates and the schedule of events, which is as follows:

Friday, March 10

2-4 p.m. Greek Games.  
4-5:30 p.m. Sorority Carnival.  
7 or 9 p.m. Righteous Brothers concert in Indoor Stadium.

Saturday, March 11

2-5:30 p.m. "Rites of Spring," as performed by the Duke student body on the grounds of the

American Legion Hut in Chapel Hill. Featuring the 1st annual "Greek Regatta" and augmented by the "Hot Nuts" and the "Spontaneous."

8-1:30 a.m. Individual fraternity parties.

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