

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Thursday, October 17, 1968



Photo by Mike McQuown

Dr. Michael Harrington holding the seminar on poverty in Flowers yesterday.

Seminar reveals Harrington's views

By Mark Stein
staff reporter

Dr. Michael Harrington was the guest speaker Wednesday in the Major Speaker seminar held in Flowers. The seminar was an extension of the speech given by Dr. Harrington on Monday night.

After giving a short informal talk on the war on poverty, Harrington then answered questions on the same. Harrington started by emphasizing that the war on poverty is not a war but only a skirmish. President Johnson in 1964 declared an "unconditional war" on poverty in this country, but the first battle has yet to be fought.

As the war in Viet Nam escalated, the "war" on poverty was de-escalated; Harrington said however that there were two good affects of the program. Firstly, it made poverty a concern for all. It was no longer invisible to the average citizen. Secondly, a couple of the ideas proposed but not carried out could be used in the future.

Harrington suggested that there are three aspects of poverty on which the United States must focus its attention: employment jobs, income, and environment.

According to independent studies, the government figure of a 3.6% unemployment rate is deceiving. But this does not include those who are "sub-employed." As a solution Harrington suggested that this country must "guarantee the right to work." If private economy cannot supply jobs the public economy must, by law, he said.

Grads

Nominations for the officers of the Graduate School Association will be accepted by the temporary representatives until the meeting of the Steering Committee on October 23, at which time elections will be held.

Committee studies status of blacks

Representatives of the Afro-American Society are meeting with faculty and administrators on a committee to discuss 12 "points of interest" relating to the status of black students at Duke.

The points were drafted by members of the Afro-American Society and presented to William Griffith, assistant to the Provost in the area of student affairs, earlier this fall. They range from expression of "disappointment" that President Douglas M. Knight belongs to the segregated Hope Valley Country Club to a request for University support of the Durham boycott.

Griffith and other members of the administration formed the joint committee of black students, faculty and administrators to discuss the points and make proposals. The committee has met twice and has now divided up into several smaller units to examine the separate points.

According to Chuck Hopkins, a member of the Afro-American Society and the special committee, "We're working together to solve these problems."

The students suggested that if the University could not support the selective boycott of Durham businesses by the Black Solidarity

Committee, it should endorse the aims of the action.

Dues charged by West living groups for social activities in which black students are not interested also drew fire. A possible alternative, the students suggested, would be the establishment of an all-black dorm or section of a dorm.

The playing of the song "Dixie" at official University functions was also criticized by the students.

The students propose the addition of an advisor for black students to the administrative staff and the establishment of a summer program in remedial English, math and foreign languages for entering students who have received "inadequate preparation" for these subjects in high school.

The black students also suggested that they could help in recruiting additional black students and that the number of black men and black women should be equalized.

Changes in the University curriculum to include more courses "relevant to the culture" of black students were also suggested. Among the additions discussed were courses in Afro-American art, music, history and literature, and courses in ghetto economics and black politics.

The fact that the Afro-American Society does not have office space of its own and thus that its officers cannot discuss the organization's business in private was criticized.

Talks

This Friday the Baptist Student Union will present a series of meetings on the current social situation in the United States. This Friday at 6:00 there will be a supper followed by a discussion entitled "Law, Order and Justice" with Dean James Chansler, Dean of Men at UNC.

Paris peace talks 'movement' hopeful?

By Hedrick Smith

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

Paris, Oct. 16—An American spokesman asserted today, for the first time in months, that there was "movement" in the Vietnam talks.

William J. Jorden, the spokesman for the American negotiators, also seemed to imply that the negotiators had heard or detected some signal from the North Vietnamese in the last two weeks that might encourage President Johnson to halt the bombing of North Vietnam.

But Jorden emphasized that only the President could decide if there was sufficient reason to believe that the enemy intended to join in de-escalating the war and talking peace. These are President Johnson's requirements for a bombing halt, as stated Aug. 19.

Nonetheless, Jorden struck a rare note of cautious optimism. For weeks both sides have been emerging from their deadlocked

weekly negotiating sessions each Wednesday and reporting flatly there was "no progress."

Today, Jorden took a different tack when asked if there was any progress to date.

"It's terribly difficult to judge progress until one arrives at a destination," he said. "I would say there has been movement. In the future I hope that characterization will be positive."

His comments were taken as meaning that the phase of intense and sensitive probing was still under way in secret but that no agreement had been reached.

For the last several weeks, the two sides are understood to have been secretly exploring military and political questions. The hope is to find some arrangement that would not only end their prolonged deadlock on the bombing issue, but also on admitting South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front into the next phase of talks.

The society wants its own office.

University funding of the Black Culture Week now scheduled for February was also requested.

The black students also requested the employment of a black barber in the shop in the West



Charles Hopkins, President of the Afro-American Society.

Union, charging that the ones working there now "either do not know how" or are not interested in cutting the hair of Negroes.

Help in finding suitable off-campus housing was also requested.

Black students on the committee are Chuck Hopkins, Charles Becton, Tony Axam, Vaughan Glapion, Bertie Howard, Stef McLeod, and Catherine Watson.

Chavis encourages creative education

K.Z. Chavis, assistant program director of Educational Improvement Program, spoke last night in the East Union on the value of a "creative writing approach to reading," on black problems with language barriers, and on the hope that whites can solve the race and poverty problems if they are willing enough.

Presently, Chavis' main concerns are tied up in a five year Ford Foundation grant to work with developing individual learning methods.

The group working in Durham, directed by Dr. Robert Spaulding, a behaviorist psychologist, believes that children learn in different ways. Therefore, the project hopes to provide children with alternative educational approaches based on things the child knows most about.

A teaching instrument must relate directly to a child's own experiences, Chavis says. The approach now being employed by the Educational Improvement Program follows from this.

The program, due for completion in 1970, involves children from birth through nine years of age. Studies have also included related information about older siblings of these pre-schoolers.

The impact of the "creative writing approach" demands personnel with the ability to constantly plan innovations. Chavis

says, "We need a new breed of cat—one that is a pretty clean human being." This teacher must realize the existence of the second language spoken in America—the dialect spoken by blacks.

Not only must this teacher be aware of this dialect, but he must not be shocked by it. He must realize that this second dialect is an organic, constantly fluctuating language with a range of interpretations and meanings outside the range of the white middle-class experiences. And he must attempt to keep in contact with new nuances of the dialect.

One aspect of the "creative writing approach" is to help a child express his own ideas in writing as soon as possible. If the child is too young to write, then he can draw a picture and explain his drawing. In this way, the child receives the valuable impact of seeing the creative results of his own ideas.

Chavis' philosophy as connected with his EIP work is seen in his concern about the "becoming of the human being." He knows that human beings will become what conditions permit. He continued that unless barriers set up by a "home dialect" and a "school dialect" are dissolved with personalized education and white willingness, children will remain disadvantaged and deprived of the integrity they deserve as human beings.

CO features drug affects on artists

By Terry Rettig

The Celestial Omnibus will feature several of its best known performers this weekend. On Friday night, from 9 until 1, Pat Welsh will share the program with Jeff Van Pelt and Rocky Kramm. Coffeehouse service of worship, their rendition of "The Great Mandella" during the Vigil last year. Having often played together, they harmonize well and infuse much feeling into their performances. Both are also excellent individual performers.

Friday will be Jeff's first appearance this year at the C.O. Rocky has received much commendation for his performance of last week.

Pat, a frequent performer at the C.O., also plays regularly at a coffeehouse in Hurdle Mills, N.C. and leads the music program for the Divinity School's contemporary-appeal religious services (which are sometimes held in the C.O.).

People who would like to know the effects of drugs (marihuana, LSD, STP, etc.) on the ability and creativity of performing artists would learn much from Pat's performances on Friday and (most particularly) Saturday nights.

Pulling out one of his two cherished Martin guitars, Pat often drifts back to his early life—playing in a Minnesota coffeehouse (which had taken over a hotel building),

and living in a commune of drug-taking artists of all varieties.

Now a serious pre-ministerial student, Pat brings back experiences in the many beautiful songs he has written, without judgement or censure, and his monologue explains the circumstances of the songs. On Friday his emphasis will be on more traditional folk music. Gate will be \$.50.

On Saturday night, from 9 until 11, Jeff Davis, another very versatile performer, will play traditional folk music on the dulcimer and guitar. Jeff, an assistant housemaster at Duke, performed several times last year at the C.O., and is known for his skill on the dulcimer.

From 11 until 2, Pat Welsh will again feature a program of original and traditional folk music. Emphasis will be on explanation of his music—the story behind the song that the listener often misses. Gate will again be \$.50.

All interested freshmen and new workers in the Coffeehouse (old workers also) are invited to attend a work and organizational meeting in the coffeehouse at 2:00 Sunday afternoon. Those interested in having poetry readings in the coffeehouse and in inviting poets from North Carolina and bordering states to the C.O. are also invited to attend and help organize this endeavor.

Art series offers pro talks, advice

An eight-week long painting workshop begins Tuesday, October 22 in the basement of the Ark on East Campus.

This first session, from 7:00-8:30 p.m. includes a demonstration by Mr. Frank Creech on the use of acrylic paints. Acrylic paints are a synthetic medium which are extremely versatile due to special quick-drying, thinning, and layering properties.

This semester the Workshop will focus on painting, especially the acrylic and water color techniques. The Arts and Crafts Workshop will be conducted much like an independent study course. One evening a week will be devoted to an instructional period, in the basement of the Ark. Other weekday evenings from 6:00-8:00 p.m. the Ark will be open and materials will be available for open studio sessions. Participants may work at their own speeds, and beginning and advanced students are equally welcome.

Highlights of the workshop will include three painting critique sessions to be led by prominent

local artists. These critique sessions with criticism and discussion offer individual criticism given by notable artists!

The entire university community—students, faculty, and staff—are invited to participate at no cost other than the cost of material.

After feeling out the interests and needs of the Duke community, the focus of this year's Arts and Crafts Workshop has shifted from an emphasis on crafts, particularly textile crafts, to an emphasis on the fine arts, i.e. painting.

Mr. Frank Creech, instructor for the first session and a graduate of Duke and Florida State University, is an exhibiting artist and teacher at Gaston College where he has taught for three years.

The workshop series is under the general direction of W.K. Star of Duke's Art department. Arts and Crafts Workshop is sponsored by the Art Department through a grant from the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation, which specializes in financial assistance to endeavors in the arts.



This Toulouse-Lautrec lithograph "Le Divan Japonais" is one of many original graphics being shown and sold in the West Union, Room 101, today and tomorrow.

London Grafica shows Renoir, Picasso, Degas

By Phoen Peal

The London Grafica Arts will present a collection of original graphics in an exhibition sale on Thursday and Friday, October 17th and 18th, in room 101 of the West Student Union Building. The sale will last from 10:00 a.m. until 7 p.m.

This important collection of prints is making a tour of colleges and universities through the U.S.A. enabling students and faculty to view about 500 works seen usually only in major galleries or museums.

All the prints are original. They have been printed directly from the plate or stone that the artist engraved himself.

Various techniques of printmaking enable an artist to make a number of identical images of his work. The normal practice is to make an edition of between 20 and 125 numbered and signed impressions of any one work before destroying the plate from which it has been printed.

A wide range of the history of prints will be covered including

sixteenth century manuscript pages; old masters, such as Rembrandt, Durer, Brueghel, and Goya; and eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century examples. Among the modern masters—Picasso, Braque, and Chagall—will be exciting new works by Miro, Wunderlich, and Vasarely, as well as new publications by a growing number of young contemporary artists.

All prints are for sale at prices ranging from under ten dollars to three thousand dollars.

The collection includes lithographs, etchings, woodcuts and silkscreens and will be presented with a range and quality of graphics of ever increasing worth.

The London Arts representative will be available at the exhibition sale. He is well informed and will be glad to answer any questions about the prints or about graphic arts in general.

Arts calendar

Oct. 17. "Rashomon" presented by the Duke Players at 8:15 p.m. in Branson Hall

Oct. 17 and 18. The sales exhibit of the London Grafica arts in the West Union Bldg.

Oct. 18. The Cinematic Arts Committee presents movies at 8 p.m. in the Biological Sciences Bldg. This night: "World of Apu" and "Flying Man"

Oct. 19. Concentus Musicus Vienna at 1:15 in the Music room of East Duke Bldg.

Oct. 20. A voice and organ recital at 4 p.m. in the University Chapel by Gwendolyn Haskins and Mildred Hendrix.

Oct. 23. Kid's Konzert by the Duke University Concert Band in Page Auditorium.

Oct. 25. A seminar to be held by Professor Iain Hamilton on "Curlew River" at 7 p.m. in room 208 Flowers. A presentation of "Curlew River" in the University Chapel will be held at 8:15 p.m. the same night.

Oct. 28—Nov. 16. "How a lithograph is made" American Federation of Art.

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Another viewpoint

By Debbie Swain

There I sat in the hospital room carefully holding my injured finger while I awaited the doctor's verdict. Then there was his contemplation and a cough. "The bone has been cracked. No sports for a week." "But the volleyball tournament is starting on East this week, and I was just getting use to that Northern football game for girls—field hockey," I protested. It was of no avail.

No words can express the agony of watching your team play without you because you've been injured. In sports it is just you against all the "big guys": gravity, inertia, volume. Too often you lose. Falling or colliding, no two objects can occupy the same space at the same time. The result is broken bones, sprained joints, torn cartilage and various and sundry real damages to the body. Yet sports is great, and you love to play. You get unmeasurable satisfaction out of pushing your muscles, lungs, motary system, and bones to the limit. It's exciting. It's fun!

The body usually heals, but slowly. For most the mind "heals"

faster. The will to get back in the game is there before the body is ready. Once you have played athletics you see the excitement and thrill in fighting those "big guys." Even if you sometimes lose, you don't quit. Waiting is a strain. Ask Doug More and Marcel Courtillet. Doug was injured in the soccer game with Clemson. The cartilage in his knee was torn, so for a while he's going to be seen limping around campus in a big, white cast. Marcel received his injury during the Maryland football game.

But this star flanker didn't stop working; all last week. He worked hard with Wes Chesson on filling in as flanker. Everyone at Saturdays game was more than satisfied with Wes's performance. We hope Marcel will return soon. For like the good players, the good fans don't quit after a loss.

Undefeated freshmen journey to Clemson

Unscored on in two home contests, Duke's freshman football team faces its first road test when the Blue Imps travel to Clemson Friday.

Looking forward to this game, coach Jack Hall has expressed some concern over his offense.

"Quarterback Dennis Satyshur, who's done such a fine job for us, has had a swollen right hand," said Hall. "I think we'll have to play Rich Searl more on offense as well as defense to fill in."

Satyshur, the leading freshman rusher with 131 yards in 43



The Duke soccer team—led offensively by sophomores Craig Tymeson (left) and Doug Morris (right)—is off to a 3-0 start. After opening wins against ASU and Clemson, the Devils rolled over a strong Lynchburg team Saturday 2-1. The team travels to Virginia Friday for another ACC match.

carries, is also the top passer with 273 yards (one TD and no interceptions) and has scored two touchdowns himself.

Searl should be a fine replacement if needed. The North Plainfield, N.J., native not only intercepted three passes last week against Wake Forest but also threw a 39-yard touchdown pass to Dana Eckel.

The Blue Imps have not beaten the Tigers since 1963 and Hall expects another tough match. "Clemson has a good team...and it's going to take our best."

Mexican Olympics

By Robert Lipsyte

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK, OCT. 11—In Moscow last year a Soviet sports official said: "When we see Leonid Zhabotinsky break another weight lifting record we do not say, 'Ah ha, a clear-cut victory over capitalism.' That is foolish, it is not sport. But, we must realize that his feat cannot exist without space and time, and it was the product of a particular society with a particular culture. There must be some interrelation between Zhabotinsky's feat and the advantages of a socialistic system that gives possibilities to workers, students and peasants to practice sport and to go to the Olympic games."

In the United States, where the subsidization of athletics is fragmented and arbitrary, the concern has always been with the Soviet challenge in the minor sports. Vice President Humphrey has said: "Now we are just going to get cleaned in every one of these international competitions. We are going to be humiliated as a great nation unless we buckle down to the task of giving our young people a chance to compete."

"If the Soviet Union, a socialist state, can be competitive, I want you to know what's happened to a free enterprise country that's supposed to be competitive. We ought to win every competition. We live on competition. This is our whole way of life—individual competition."

Sunday, in Mexico City, the Olympic sports festival began again. This Olympics has been shrouded with more troubles than most—controversies over the city's high altitude and the international body's admission of South Africa, a threatened boycott by Black American athletes and the murderous snuffing-out of Mexican student rioting. But the main problem is the same one that has plagued every Olympic games since the festival caught world attention in the 1930's—the Olympic games offers itself to be hustled as a moral equivalent to war.

The curators of the Olympics, sturdy antiques of independent means, are not stupid men. They rail against professionalism and they carefully examine women athletes to draw sensational attention to their games. They decry commercialism and nationalism while peddling television rights for millions. They hold fast to Olympic ideals until the pot handle gets too hot. They award the next festival to the city whose national sports program needs it.

For most athletes, this is all to the good. If there was no great international significance to these games, a number of Ethiopian palace guards and Soviet engineers and American students and Spanish soldiers would not have eaten so well these past few years. And they will be able to compete against their foreign peers in the ultimate tests of their skill and training, and to break bread in peace and friendship.

But for the vast television audience throughout the world, the games will be another United States-Soviet Union battle for gold medals and, peripherally, a chance for smaller countries to break through with a speciality triumph.

It is not a new thought that a basic change in the financial and social structure of the Olympics is necessary for the games to maintain—some might say assume—relevance.

It seems pretty silly for fencers or weight lifters, say, to represent America when they have been scrounging for four years to get in shape and to get trained in a country unaware of their existence until they are beaten by Eastern Europeans who have done nothing but work out since the last Olympics. This inequality is the other side of the nationalism that keeps the sports budgets fat in Russia and outfits the American team with last-minute corporation money, while some Africans and Latin-Americans arrive on their finger nails.

Running an international sports festival in which athletes enter as individuals is a made-to-order job for the United Nations, perhaps one of the few jobs it can handle adequately these days.

Standards for events would be established. There would be grants-in-aid through existing institutions for the training of athletes. There would be no distinctions between amateurs and professionals (only boxing, football, cycling and basketball would be immediately affected in the summer games). The system would be simplified, many of its problems reduced. And the quality of competition, for participant and spectator, would be enhanced.

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Page Four

Thursday, October 17, 1968

No, not Nixon

We have on occasion criticized the Democratic Presidential nominee, Hubert Humphrey. Such criticism, it must be emphasized, was in no way meant to imply that his Republican opponent, Richard Nixon, is in any way qualified to be President of the United States. Nixon is by no stretch of the imagination intellectually or morally equal to the task of guiding this country out of the quagmire of militarism abroad and negligence, reaction, and oppression at home.

If he is elected it will not be because the electorate admires his public record—he has none, except for the banalities he has been spreading all across the country in the most irrelevant Presidential campaign in memory. He rose to national attention hunting out "subversives," was picked by Republican bosses to run for Vice President in 1952 and after Eisenhower's election stayed in the background except for a few disastrous trips abroad.

For eight years after his defeat he maneuvered for another crack at the White House, getting his second try when the leadership gap in the Republican Party left an opening to him to take the nomination.

Nixon has made not one constructive proposal in his campaign. He is for civil rights, but not federal enforcement of them. He is for "peace" in Vietnam, but refuses to discuss how he would produce it and probably doesn't know. He is for peaceful coexistence but promises to escalate the arms race. He says he is for easing the misery of America's poor but opposes spending any money in the process, opting instead for some nebulous involvement of "private enterprise" in the ghetto.

Perhaps the most graphic illustration of Nixon's unfitness for high office is his selection of one Spiro Agnew, the man who believes the "one thing wrong" with George Wallace is that he "can't win," for his running mate. If Agnew is any indication of the kind of men Nixon will bring into his administration, we can expect four years of government by virtual bumbling idiots.

Boycott grapes

The California grapes you buy in your local grocery store are products of 20th-century slave labor. The system which produces them is among the most striking manifestations of the free-enterprise ethic which has, in this country, facilitated the exploitation of powerless and hopeless people by those who happen to own the factories and land of America.

Industrial workers, for the most part, have been able to organize in recent years and move into the mainstream of American economic life.

But agricultural workers, particularly migrant laborers in California and Texas, have not shared in this good fortune. Most of them are criminally underpaid, working under intolerable conditions and forced to raise their families in windowless shacks scattered across the rich farmlands of the United States.

They have made scattered attempts at organization, all of them ruthlessly put down by employers while the governmental machinery, state and national, looks pointedly away.

Now they are trying again. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has been striking California grape growers for three years. Under the leadership of Cesar Chavez and with the support of Robert Kennedy and a few other political leaders (including in a rather roundabout way, Hubert Humphrey), they have made some progress. But they have not won, and they need our help.

The national boycott against all California table grapes which has been going on for several months deserves the support of all individuals and institutions concerned about social justice.

Unsigned editorials represent the views of a majority of the editorial board.

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Role of SFAC defined

Readers of the Chronicle—

I have been asked to write a series of informal columns from the president's office, which will be as regular as time and appropriate subject allows.

The reason for my writing is a simple desire to communicate my attitudes on campus problems as they arise, and to approach them as directly and as speedily as possible. I will try, within reason, to answer questions put to me and from time to time I would like to pose questions of my own.

Today I have been asked to comment on the Student-Faculty-Administration Council—to give my definition of its role and powers on the campus, and whether these have changed in the past year.

As background, let me say that the formation of such groups as the University Policy and Planning Advisory Committee and the revised Student-Faculty-Administration Council are both motivated by a desire to share responsibility in decision making. UPPAC has become, and it is my hope that SFAC can also be, an effective means of wise guidance leading often to a consensus of judgment. Although both of these committees are advisory, their advice has and will be taken very seriously.

On several occasions, my own prior judgment was

considerably modified after a meeting of UPPAC, because my colleagues saw far more deeply than I did into that particular problem. Similarly, the recommendations regarding pickets and protests which were made by SFAC last winter stood at the heart of our policy as it developed in the following months.

There has been some misunderstanding of the fact that advice has been sought from both UPPAC and SFAC on the same problem at the same time. This in no way indicates that one group acts on the other group's recommendations. Both groups advise the president directly; he is then left, in particularly difficult cases, to make the final judgment.

I find no inconsistency between the existence of several strong advisory groups and the allocation of final responsibility to the various places in the university where it belongs—with those who must carry out the decision and then live with the consequences. A major advisory committee is not a legislative group, but it is not "just another committee" either. It is a group that plays a very real role in the formation of policy, for except in cases of strong ideological conflict, any president would rather act in accordance with than in opposition to his community. That community is best served by the decentralizing of judgment as far as possible.

'GENERAL, TAKE A NOTE...'



By Mike Smedburg

How to answer Uncle Sam

Editor's Note: This is the third and final in a series of columns on the draft and possibilities for deferment.

I. Deferments (This section is no replacement for good draft counseling. Soon counseling will start around here; if you have questions, be sure to see a counselor.) II-S, undergraduates. As long as you are making "normal progress" ok. Normal progress defined by your friendly local administrator, however; be a good nigger.

II-S, graduates. Apparently very few graduates being taken now—draft calls for months preceding Presidential election very low, physicals for August and September cancelled. The crystal ball says draft calls will rise significantly after January.

IN AN EMERGENCY (you are just classified I-A) you can get the temporary student deferment I-S-C good for the remainder of the term. Contrary to a recent Duke memo, getting the I-S-C for graduate students is unlikely. II-A occupational deferments. Now on an individual, (supposedly) board-by-board basis. Not much information yet on what the 'national interest' is now; it can't hurt for you to try it, will take up more time. III-A hardship deferment. If your induction would result in extreme hardship to dependents. Like George Hamilton. I-O conscientious objector. Now

harder to get statistically, maybe 1 of 5 applicants get it. Get a good counselor. It will take them a while to finish with you.

I-O-A c.o. not willing to shoot, but will work in the military as, say a medic. Easy to get, very dangerous; many argue that the medic serves to help the military machine.

IV-F not qualified mentally, physically, or morally (!) Some leeway on the physical requirements. A draft counselor should have access to the latest of surgeon-general's medical requirements. People are still getting out for needle marks, cut off toes, instant psychiatric problems, bad backs, stuttering. But I heard someone got in with 1 leg. You never know. Also the unofficial POLITICAL DEFERMENT (usually I-Y, sometimes IV-F)—not being politically reliable, like being member of Socialist Workers Party or Progressive Labor, or even SDS.

II. resistance, obstruction, harassment and such. Say you are I-A with no way out, or you are tired of them raping your sensibilities with the deferment game, or you are tired of taking your middle-income privileges—these are the choices: refuse induction (Probably to jail) go into the army- and organize go to Canada maybe, go underground other?...

Canada has thousand of U.S. young men. The latest immigration laws make it easier than ever. Some there are doing ok, some are lonely and unsettled, a few have come back to resist. See a counselor.

Refusing induction is the tactic of many pacifists who think that the I-O is a deferment for the privileged few that the poor can't get and/or they want to try to putting their bodies on the machine to keep it from working while the war goes on. Non-cooperation is also the tactic for those who think they can do very little inside the army.

You can do two things going into the army. The organized leftist parties all argue go into the army and do propaganda work among the soldiers—showing them the racist, aggressive nature of the war, how it is not in the interest of working-class people and colored peoples. These people have to be willing to follow all legal orders, e.g. maybe shoot Viet Cong.

Another in-army action is sabotage. Clerks accidentally foul up tons of orders. Messages never get thru. Ammunitions dumps mysteriously explode. Sugar is found in the cargo of huge gasoline tankers, ruining it all.

Going underground is difficult, requires new identification, also that FBI not think you are very dangerous so they don't look hard. You can't do open political work.

By Bob Creamer

UCM to promote true community

We talk about the Duke community, the student community, the religious community, the social community, the academic community. But in all of our talk, how much community is there here in this university? Indeed, how much community is there anywhere?

By the word community I do not wish to evoke images of a sociological construct; we have many sociological communities. Rather, here I ask: how much actual inter-relation, how much personal, in depth encounter, occurs within the confines of this institution? How often do we encounter one another as I-thou, rather than I-it?

To have community in this sense we need more than buildings and geographic proximity. We need instead awareness of each other, total communication, the destruction of walls. We must see each other as people like ourselves, bound in relation, relation that forces sensitivity.

On this campus there is, in fact, very little community between individuals who live in the same

dormitory, still less between men and women, and virtually none between faculty and students. Many forces operate to prevent community here: tired and archaic academic norms; norms of the entire society that prescribe looking without touching, titillation without orgasm, sublimation of genuine feeling and emotion, legitimization of racism and callousness; and there are structures too which prevent us from knowing one another. Whatever the causes, though, it is time for us to seek freedom from the bondage of atomization and to find relation.

Once we try to develop community here, however, we may find that we are forced into more than simple commitment to those within the community. We may find that sensitivity developed among a few, forced its way out of the community's bounds. It will force itself in the direction of individual others—outside of the community—as well as groups with common problems that need our sensitive understanding and our genuine commitment.

We may find that in the course

of developing a community of those who are sensitive to each other's needs, we must develop a community commitment to social action—action aimed at the alleviation of need on a much larger scale. In this way a community may very well become a movement. This is not an easy thing. It may be impossible to maintain a true community that does not blossom into a movement—at least at some level. On the other hand it is also quite difficult to maintain a community of sensitive people—sensitive to individual people—while maintaining a movement concerned with social action.

In the first case, it would seem to be impossible to maintain true sensitivity within a group while at the same time remaining callous to the needs of those with whom our society has dealt in an unjust way. Yet, as Dag Hammarskjöld has said: "The Great" commitment is so much easier than the ordinary everyday one—and can all too easily shut our hearts to the latter. A willingness to make the ultimate sacrifice can be associated with, and

even produce, a great hardness of heart."

The balance between a community of individual relation and one of social commitment and action is difficult to strike—yet it is of utmost importance that we continually attempt to do so.

It is this concern—the desire to create a community in movement—that has become the task of the University Christian Movement on the Duke Campus. UCM has begun several programs designed to develop this type of community.

Once each month, beginning on the 27th of October, all of those who are concerned with the development of a Christian community—in the most profound sense—will gather in lieu of the ordinary denominational gatherings, for supper and dialogue. Individuals who are faculty, students, non-academic employees, chaplains, and administrators will all begin to come together in this way. It is hoped that here a sense of community that crosses denominational academic boundaries can begin to develop.

Also, this weekend all students, and especially new students, who desire to work in this endeavor can participate in a retreat on Saturday and Sunday. This week all of those wishing to become involved in a task force dealing with areas such as political concerns, developing new types of worship, drama and the arts, and new types of learning experiences can sign up at different places around the campus.

In the next few weeks, UCM, together with the Friends of UOCL, and the Y's will sponsor a drive to sell stock in the new cooperative food store being developed in Durham's poor community—by that community. UCM is also sponsoring a staff person to help enable clerical and technical workers of the university to express their desires through the new Employee Councils.

The development of a true community that is also a movement is a great endeavor. It could develop into one of the most exciting tasks in which anyone can become involved. It must, however, proceed upon the assumption that "the revolution is human, or not at all."

By Russell Baker

The man who tried to adjourn

(C) 1968 by N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—On Monday Congress adjourned for the rest of the year with a lot of its work undone. When Hawthorne read about it he was delighted. "Adjourning is a great idea," he told his wife. "I'm going to wire President Johnson and suggest the Presidency."

"He adjourned it last March," Mrs. Hawthorne noted.

So instead, Hawthorne sent wire to Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon and George Wallace suggesting that they adjourn the campaign.

Mrs. Hawthorne suggested that he was playing the fool. If the campaign adjourned for as long as congress has adjourned, she observed, the election could not be held until February.

"That reminds me of a nightmare I had the other night," Hawthorne said with a shudder.

"What was the nightmare?" Mrs. Hawthorne asked.

"The election had been postponed," he said. Hawthorne sent wires to Humphrey, Nixon and Wallace urging them to ignore his previous wires. Still the essential rightness of Congress's idea obsessed him.

The next morning when he was unable to find a parking space, despite scouting 20 blocks of curbing near his office, he abruptly abandoned his car in the middle of a heavily trafficked street and immediately heard some typical policeman sounds.

"What do you think you're doing, bud?"

"I have adjourned," Hawthorne said.

"Move that car or you're in trouble," explained the policeman.

"My good man," said Hawthorne, "it is obvious that you do not understand the principle of adjournment. When Congress adjourned yesterday, it simply left the disarmament treaty sitting there unratified and went away. Having adjourned my motoring, I am simply leaving my car sitting there unparked."

The policeman saw the logic of

this, or at least what he assumed to be the logic of it; namely, that Hawthorne was a congressman whom it would be dynamite to ticket. So he called for two additional patrolmen to stand by Hawthorne's car and snarl at other cars which threatened to dent it.

Naturally, this being Washington, who should become stuck in the traffic jam caused by Hawthorne's car but Sen. Merle Survine, Democrat of Massachusetts. ("Merle gets the giblets for Massachusetts," they boast back in the historic old pork barrel state.)

"A congressman's car!" The senator sputtered after the police

had explained the situation. "Where is he?"

Hawthorne was standing on the corner reading a newspaper. This was Hawthorne's way of filibustering. He had decided to adjourn his job at 9:30 that morning—he was an insurance adjuster—and he knew that since 9 o'clock there had been waiting in his office an unpleasant customer who wanted some insurance adjusted.

By reading a newspaper on the corner until 9:28, he reasoned, he could ignore the unpleasant customer until adjournment time was upon him, then go in and

explain to the fellow that due to the adjournment rush no more insurance could possibly be adjusted this year.

It was 9:20 when Survine, in a livid choler, approached him and asked to be recognized.

"Son," said the senator, "your machine is standing between me and a fat electronics contract for Massachusetts at the Pentagon."

Hawthorne was deeply moved. "I am genuinely sorry and disturbed, Senator," he said, "but I am afraid that Massachusetts will now have to wait for its next Giblet. You see, my car has already been adjourned. I'm afraid, sir, your

contract has been lost under the adjournment crush. Just like the public-parking bill."

"Son," said the senator, "senators from Massachusetts never get shelved in adjournment rushes, people do." And he spoke to the policemen.

After Mrs. Hawthorne had arranged for the bail bond and Hawthorne was home, he asked, "What's so wrong with acting like Congress?"

"Five hundred and thirty-five people acting like that," said Mrs. Hawthorne, "we can survive. Five hundred and thirty-six, and we're finished."

By Bill Prindle

Could it happen here?

Starting off with a few quotes from Thursday, October 10 issue of the Chronicle:

"Student participation in the decision-making processes at Duke is not just a tired cliché."

"The revamping of SFAC is another example of a change which will enhance the student's capacity to articulate his opinions."

"Hart and Baylis, Baylis and Hart."

"You usually come to college to get an education. Sports, however, is a big part of college life."

"Howie is convinced that the chief function of education in American society is to direct children into conformity."

"It could happen here."

These random statements filtered through not a disillusioned mind but an unillusioned one. As a senior I've been bumping into a few more realities than I used to; for instance, I walked into a meeting of an honors class in which a charming and intelligent girl was discussing what author she should study. "Well," she said, "The graduate records are coming up and I'm pretty weak in the 18th century. I guess I'll study Swift." She easily

may have chosen Swift on the basis of his excellence and out of her own spirit of adventure, but my evaluation was that she was letting herself be pushed by fear—she wanted to be covered for the GRE. In secondary school I used texts prepared by university professors, eventually used college texts, was trained for the College Boards.

In college I have wandered around bumping into uniform course requirements, major requirements, and am now faced with launching myself into graduate school; in graduate school I can do as my brother and so many other graduate students have done and search for some safe, obscure, perhaps interesting area and make it my specialty.

Education is a crisis experience—you must need to learn something to learn it. You may need to learn Yeats because someone told you that reading his poetry was a revelation; you may have to learn it because everyone else in the class is studying it and you will be tested as to who learned the most. Both are small crises—the former being rarer as the only genuine learning impulse.

As Paul Goodman might say, by this time I will have "done" Duke; I will receive a degree signifying I have done a prescribed quantity and quality of courses and hours. It will mean nothing to me; it comes from no authority that knows me, that I know, or that has had demonstrated to it I do or do not possess any understanding of English literature or have related my courses into a few coherent ideas. If all my professors sat down one evening and said, "This guy deserves recognition for his work," then a degree from Duke might mean something.

Then I suggest that they think about the essence of Charles Hopkins' editorial which was that you don't change a structure by participating in it on its own terms; you go outside it, around it, underneath it, sneak up on it and force it into contact with you. Hopkins shows an acute pragmatism by his decision to care about the small things that can be done to ameliorate untenable conditions of existence; whom he casts his vote for doesn't affect a damn what he has to do. All the

administrative busy work by elected students, boy wonder deans, and granitic trustees is not relevant to what students can do now.

I would like to see Anne Scott's proposal for an experimental college reinvested with the enthusiasm it once had. The question at Duke is the quality of education and all these goddamned committees and decisions obfuscate this fundamental concern. I see the curriculum reform as essentially quantitative, although it embodies some promising ideas; however, an experimental college could create radically different education environment—one in which politics and art are the same thing, one in which student-faculty-worker-trustee-administrator relation would be inherent (but hopefully limited to the first three groups and not a subject for endless proliferating committees. Get something going outside the system or at least beside it, minimize competition, reduce innumerable educational schisms, make it mean something to have been here for four years.

I doubt if it will happen here.

UCM retreat this weekend

The University Christian Movement (U.C.M.) will cap off a week of intensive work with a retreat this weekend, at Camp Caraway near Asheville.

The purpose of the retreat is to provide new students with an introduction to the U.C.M. community and also provide both old and new students a means of probing problems pertinent to them.

According to Helen G. Crotwell, Assistant Chaplain, the U.C.M. in the past has suffered from being fragmented into many separate groups and from a lack of a sense of unity. The retreat, it is hoped, will help foster a sense of common purpose and unity in the U.C.M. community.

On Saturday evening, discussion groups will be formed to consider problems, especially those of communication in the community. Some discussion and reflection upon theological problems will also take place. Later Prof. Wesley Kort will take over the program. On Sunday morning four speakers will attempt to provoke further thought among those on the retreat.

The retreat will begin at 1:30 Saturday and will continue through Sunday afternoon.

Those who are interested in participating this weekend should contact Mary Cash (Chapel basement—ext. 2921) by 4 P.M. on Thursday, Oct. 17.

Campus concerns

The Campus Concerns Committee of the YM-YWCA will hold a dinner meeting in the Union Ballroom on Thursday at 6 o'clock p.m. The head collector for each house on campus is asked to attend.

During the meeting brief summaries of the three

organizations will be given, and envelopes with literature on these groups will be distributed.

Those attending the dinner should buy their food in the Blue and White Room, then take the steps to the Ballroom on the second story of the Union.

Broadening the fraternity Delta Sig fellow

New ideas and new concerns have been injected into the fraternity system with the advent of the Reverend C. Randal James. Delta Sigma Phi has appointed him as its new resident fellow. It is hoped that his addition to the section will not only broaden the fraternity's scope, but will begin a trend toward the fraternity of the future.

A stocky, powerful looking man with a strong, magnetic personality, Randy should quickly dispel anyone's idea of wishy-washy, namsy-pansy ministers. He is a student and relates with other students. Delta Sigs are hoping that he will invigorate many civic works they have planned. Last year Randy led an informal weekly discussion group at Delta Sigma Phi. A myriad

of topics were covered including contemporary morals, student life at Duke, or any other subject brought up by members of the group.

This year many community and academic projects have been started at Delta Sig. Specifically, members of the brotherhood have started a library, invited professors to the section, and worked with children at Edgemont and Murdock. A course for credit to be taught at the section next semester has been tentatively approved by the administration. The course will probably cover contemporary U.S. political events. All this is in addition to the original discussion groups, still being held and moderated by Randy.

Upon his arrival at Duke's Divinity School, as a merit scholar, Randy became involved with student government. In 1966-67, he was Vice President of the Co-ordinating Council of the Divinity School, later to serve as President. Currently enrolled in the Master of Theology program, Randy hopes to receive his PhD in Christian Ethics.

Randy worked for the First Methodist Church in Minden, Louisiana last summer. He not only served in his official capacity as Minister to Youth, but he also took on the extra duty of a camping guide.

The Delta Sigs learned of Randy's spontaneous personality through the weekly discussion groups last year.

The section earnestly hopes to project, with Randy's help, the image of a new fraternity at a changing University. Randy and the Delta Sigs are eagerly watching for the successes of their innovations, and anticipate a resurgence of strong fraternity life on campus. As President Bill Yaeger remarked, "at a growing university a fraternity must be more than simply a social organ."

Lancaster frosh won't pay dues

Freshman Rob Breznsky of Lancaster Hous has refused to pay first semester house dues of \$33.

Breznsky feels he shouldn't be forced to pay the full dues since he doesn't plan to participate in any of the House's social activities. He further argues that there should be another alternative to incoming freshmen so that they can live in an unstructured house without dues.

Responding to Breznsky's resistance, a majority of Lancaster House voted last week to allow Breznsky to pay only \$8 the first semester (covering such things as breakage), thus removing all his social privileges. The house further voted to force Breznsky to move out at the beginning of second semester unless he pays the full second semester dues. Breznsky contends that he should be allowed to remain in Lancaster second semester whether or not he pays the full dues.

Dean Wilson, who last ruled that an independent house could not vote out freshmen as long as they pay their dues, says he supports Lancaster's decision to remove Breznsky if he refuses to pay his dues second semester. Wilson believes that if Breznsky or anyone else were allowed to stay in a house without paying his dues, he would be depriving others who want to enter a house and participate in its activities from doing so.

For several reasons, Wilson feels he should not intervene in this case: first, Lancaster announced well ahead of time that there would be a house meeting to vote on dues; second, a majority of the house

approved the plan; and third, Rob Breznsky has the freedom to move out of Lancaster if he wishes.

Sumpathizing with Breznsky, however, Wilson believes that freshmen should be allowed to choose an unstructured house with minimal dues. Wilson supports enlarging what is now called hh-1, which is, in effect, an unstructured cross-sectional. Wilson also favors an unstructured freshman house. But whether these and other changes are made next year depends on the findings of the Committee on Residential Life, which is now studying the entire residential system; and their report will not be released until this spring, at the earliest.

As of now, Rob Breznsky, unless he pays Lancaster House's second semester dues, will probably be living in some houseother than Lancaster second semester.

Faculty meetings should be opened

At a University faculty meeting on Tuesday, Dr. Charles Tanford of Biochemistry moved to make regular faculty meetings open to all faculty members. The original proposal was in respect to faculty meetings and set a framework for regular and emergency meetings. Dr. Tanford's amendment to the resolution reads as follows.

Meetings of the Academic Council shall be open to all members of the faculty, and shall be announced in advance in the University Calendar. Faculty members who are not Council members may, at the discretion of the Chairman, participate in debate. They may not participate in the voting.

Dr. Tanford believes that there was no violence at the Vigil last spring because students learned early that some faculty members

were sympathetic with them and agreed with their goals. Students would not have known this if Dr. Cartwright had not called an open meeting of the faculty council. There the faculty expressed their views.

As the system now stands in the rules and by-laws, there is practically no way for a faculty member to express his opinions to the academic council. It is also difficult to find out when a council meeting will be held.

Since the open meetings were so successful last spring, Dr. Tanford believes that academic council meetings should always be open to the whole faculty. This would create better communication between members of the faculty and between the faculty and the students.

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Herbarium houses variety of plants

By George Carr
Mention the word "herbarium" to an innocent liberal arts student, and all kinds of illusions of witch-craft and Rosemary's baby will probably spring into his warped mind. Such people generally realize that modern-day herbariums usually serve extremely useful scientific functions and are sometimes large enough to be compared to their dusty libraries.

Here at Duke is one of the Southeast's largest herbariums. According to Robert L. Wilbur, one of four major directors of the herbarium, it currently contains well over 200,000 species of plants, and the number is growing each day. Plants ranging all the way from cactus to arctic lichens can be found in the herbarium. Usually, there are a great number of individual species for every commonly known plant.

All of these assorted vascular plants, mosses, and aquatic flora are dried and mounted on pieces of cardboard or stored in alcohol. They are then filed by a logical system that any botany graduate student genius can understand.

The plants are stored in groups according to their biological families and are placed in special folders whose special colors denote the vicinity in which they were found. Orange folders, for example, contain only those plants found in Central America; red, those found in North Carolina.

The herbarium is used primarily for research purposes. Some graduate students, for example, may locate somewhat similar specimens stored in the herbarium and formulate useful hypotheses about how these organisms evolved. Ecological investigations comparing the biota of one micro-environment

to the biota of another micro-environment is another kind of research that employs the herbarium. Dr. Wilbur listed the names of several members of the Duke faculty that got their doctoral degrees by doing these kinds of research.

Duke's herbarium contains one of the nation's finest collections of vascular plants from Central America and a nationally renowned collection of mosses and lichens. It does not, alas, have an outstanding collection of North American weeds. Graduate students interested in the evolution and ecology of ragweeds must write to other college herbariums and ask to borrow from their equally fantastic collections.

They can write to the Smithsonian Institute, for example, which maintains a collection of two million specimens (it's ten times larger than Duke's collection). They also could write to Chapel Hill which, according to Dr. Wilbur's reluctant testimony, also has a very large collection.

The herbarium is one of Duke's most rapidly expanding institutions. When the departments of botany and zoology invaded the biological sciences building six years ago, they asked for and received large rooms on three floors for the herbarium. All of these rooms have been completely filled, and the Oak and Hickory collection (a collection of elegant climax community flora, as everyone knows) has been relegated to the inferior environment of the halls and assorted empty counters.

A great number of new specimens currently being added by the herbarium were selected by Drs. Wilbur, White, and Stone on an excursion to Costa Rica during the

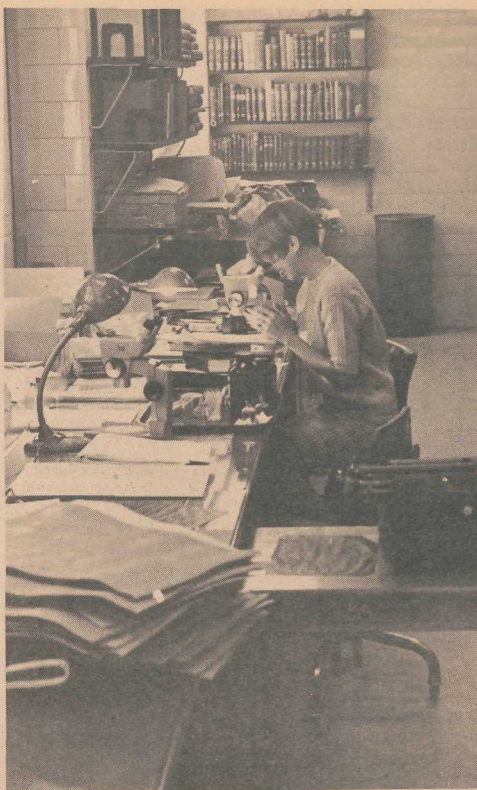


Photo by Doug Chamberlin

The herbarium is open for graduate students in biology wishing to investigate some of the 20,000 species there.

summer. These additions are currently contained in an immense wooden cabinet which reeks of formaldehyde.

The herbarium is currently so large that it requires one full-time employee to mount all new

specimens, answer all requests from other universities, and locate specimens for Studentus undergraduatii. Dr. Wilbur indicated his hope that more space would be allocated to the herbarium in the future when every square inch of available space is occupied by organic matter.

Isenberg: Religion's new prof

By John Duccelle
Religion professor Shetrin Isenberg said today that on first impression, Duke students exhibit an apparent concern for social affairs. He explained that this is one of three reasons why he is looking forward to teaching at Duke. Professor Isenberg is very optimistic about the high-level student ability at Duke, and also feels that the library facilities here are extremely promising in his field of research.

In his first year at Duke, Professor Isenberg will be teaching religion on the undergraduate level. His courses will cover an introduction into the Old Testament, a history of Judaism, and, during the second semester, a survey of the New Testament, which is his specialized field.

Professor Isenberg came to Duke this year after completing his graduate studies at Harvard. His thesis, in the field of social science, is a study of the universality of student power.

Professor Isenberg spent the year of 1965-66 studying in Israel. He attended the Hebrew school, where he studied the modern Hebrew language and Biblical archaeology.

Professor Isenberg spent his undergraduate years at Columbia University. When asked about the student uprising at Columbia last spring, he had some definite thoughts. He replied that the Columbia uprising closely followed the pattern of Berkeley demonstrations during the free speech movement. A polarization of politically-weak and disinterested faculty and a small portion of concerned students led to the radical action. He feels the uprising was further radicalized by the type of police action which was taken.

Professor Isenberg also stated that the issue of "outside agitators" is not really an important one; if the evils do not exist in the first place.

In reply to whether the student were justified at Columbia, he replied that this was not the right question, in that a simple yes-no answer was impossible in such a complicated situation. There is no simple answer, he said, to such questions as "do the means destroy the ends?" and "how much ought we to sacrifice in our educational system?"

Letters

The Chronicle welcomes letters to the editor, columns on any topic, opinion from any source. Although submissions will be printed, as space allows, regardless of the form in which they come to us, it would be helpful if material was typed on a 50-space line, double-spaced. Writings for publication may be mailed to the Chronicle at Box 4696 Duke Station or brought to someone in 301 Flowers.

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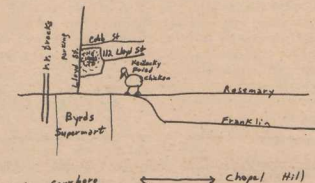
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Campus calendar

- 9:30-11:00 a.m. WSGA Lounge Open. Lobby, East Campus Union.
- 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Student Union Exhibition-Sale. Original Graphics from London Grafica Arts. Room 101 West Union Bldg.
- 10 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. Celestial Omnibus Coffeehouse service of worship.
- 4:15 p.m. Joint Departmental Seminar: Zoology, Physiology and Pharmacology. Speaker: Dr. Theodore Jahn. Lecture room, first floor Medical Sciences Bldg.
- 8 p.m. Department of Classical Studies Lecture. Speaker: Dr. Anthony R. Birley. Room 130 Psychology-Sociology Bldg.
- 8:15 p.m. Duke Players performance: "Rashomon" in Branson Hall. A play by Fay and Michael Kanin.

IFC

Attention all freshmen: IFC Weekend is this Saturday and Sunday. The big event will be a party at the Durham National Guard Armory at 9 P.M. on Saturday night. On hand will be the Villager's Review, along with go-go girls and a light show. Refreshments will include all the beer you can drink. Cost is just \$1.50 including bus transportation from Card Gym.

Graduate students select officers

By Betty Walrond
The Graduate Students Association Steering Committee nominated officers and set up four committees during a meeting last Wednesday.

John Park of the Romance Languages Department is chairman of the Language Committee to study the graduate language requirements. A delegate from this committee will be appointed to the faculty study committee.

John Rosenwald of the English Department is chairman of the Library Committee, which will be working with the library staff on the list of grievances submitted by the association.

Joel Cropper of the Psychology Department is chairman of the Housing Committee to gather information on university plans for construction of graduate student housing.

Gary Ness of the History Department is chairman of the Traffic Committee to study plans to alleviate current parking problems in the university.

In addition, at Dean Predmore's request, it was decided that the chairman of the G.S.A. and one

other appointed member will serve as delegates from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences on the Student Faculty Administration Council.

The permanent standing Publicity Committee will have Steve Fenton of the Sociology Department as liaison to the Chronicle.

The next meeting of the Steering Committee of G.S.A. will be held October 23 at 7:30 p.m. in 139 Social Science Building. Election of the permanent officers will take place. Nominations will be open until then.

a permanent agreement

Czech occupation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
Prague—Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union arrived in Prague this afternoon to sign a treaty on the temporary stationing of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia. His unexpected visit that Coteka, the Czechoslovak news agency, said was "at the invasion of the Czechoslovak government" was seen by observers here as a gesture in favor of this country.

The treaty represents a major Soviet policy objective. The Russians already have rights to station troops in Poland, Hungary and East Germany.

Before the August 21 invasion, the Czechoslovak government had resisted efforts by the Soviets to get similar privileges here.

With the signing ceremonies being staged in Prague instead of Moscow, the Soviets apparently are trying to give the impression that the treaty is not a dictate of Moscow.

Czechoslovak Premier Oldrich Cernik led a delegation to Moscow last Monday to negotiate final terms of the accord. The delegation returned less than four hours before Kosygin arrived.

With the Soviet Premier were the Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Marshall Andrei A. Grechko, Minister of Defense, and Vasily V. Kuznetsov, first deputy Foreign Minister and the man who has led the Soviet diplomatic mission here throughout most of the occupation.

On hand to greet Kosygin at Prague's Ruzyně Airport were Czechoslovak officials led by Cernik and National Assembly Chairman, Josef Smrkovsky.

Three Soviet generals were also waiting in a crowd estimated at about 150 persons. In the crowd

were also many Soviet secret service men in plain clothes. Small groups of Soviet soldiers stood by the side along with uniformed Czech police officers.

Alexander Dubcek, first secretary of the Czechoslovak communist party, was not present. President Ludvik Svoboda, who was not present either, gave a reception for the Soviet leader at Hradany Castle a little later in the afternoon.

Dubcek was at this reception. He also called on the Soviet Premier at the Kramar Villa, the official residence for foreign guests, where Kosygin is staying.

Kosygin, wearing a dark gray overcoat, shook hands with Cernik at the airport and with other ranking officials and then with Cernik inspected an honor guard of white-gloved, khaki-uniformed Czechoslovak soldiers.

The Soviet delegation was taken to the Kramar Villa, a red-tiled roofed mansion with spacious gardens near Hradany Castle. Soviet soldiers and Czechoslovak police stood guard outside.

Kosygin's trip was the first by a Soviet political leader since the invasion. It was late afternoon before the public knew, through radio broadcasts, that he had arrived. There were no signs of demonstrations.

Harrington stresses need for coordinated poverty program

By Michael Kopen
In an interview yesterday, Dr. Michael Harrington called for a nationally coordinated program based on national objectives to alleviate the problem of poverty in the United States.

Dr. Harrington stated that this program should be based on four foundations: housing and environment, guaranteed jobs, guaranteed incomes, and comprehensive planning.

With regard to housing and environment, Dr. Harrington called for the construction of six million new low-cost housing units in the next ten years. This would be a tenfold increase over the number of units provided in the last 31 years.

"The slums," stated Dr. Harrington, "should be destroyed. If poverty is to be extinguished, we must remove slum-dwellers from their environment." To do this, Dr. Harrington recommended the building of entire new towns.

In rural areas, Dr. Harrington called for changes in government subsidies in order to save the family farm. He stated "at the present time, anyone with any sense moves from rural to metropolitan areas as soon as he is able. To prevent this migration, light industry, cultural systems, and improved education should be encouraged in the country side."

Dr. Harrington expressed a belief that the right to work is basic. He pointed out that 5.2 million jobs, "decent jobs," exist unfilled. He said that it should be the duty of the federal government to fill these vacancies and to provide new jobs for all who desire work.

When asked about Richard Nixon's proposal that jobs be created by encouraging private businesses to locate in slum areas, Dr. Harrington replied that this was a start, but that it would not come anywhere close to solving the whole problem. He contended that the power to solve the problem of joblessness lay only in the powers of the federal government.

Dr. Harrington expressed his support for a guaranteed income for everyone, even those who "can't or don't want to work." Asked if a guaranteed income would nullify the effects of the creation of new jobs, Dr. Harrington said that if "good jobs are created, people will work."

He also called for a graduated reduction in welfare taxes. "As it is now, said Harrington, 'the tax is 100 per cent. For example, if someone receives 50 dollars monthly in welfare, goes out and gets a job for 25 dollars a month, the tax is 25 dollars. He takes home the same amount as if he had not worked at all. A graduated

reduction in welfare taxes would add some incentive for working."

All these projects, according to Dr. Harrington, could be funded by the money spent in six years of the war in Vietnam. If the war was to end today, in ten years, the economy would more than pay for the proposed guaranteed wages, jobs, and housing. Tax increases would not be necessary, merely a rechanneling of funds.

Dr. Harrington felt the main problem in the system was coordinating all the facets. The factors of incomes, jobs and housing are all inter-related.

He pointed out the problem of providing jobs for people, having the people live in other areas, then trying to transport the people to the jobs. Dr. Harrington felt that the federal government has the capabilities to solve these problems by establishing a nationally coordinated program.

Drivers!

A voter registration drive is being planned by the Durham Committee for Negro Affairs. The committee is headed by the Reverend Philip Cousins.

Duke students are needed to supply cars and transport Durham residents who want to register for election day voting.

People willing to transport these people should meet at the Carolina Times Building on Pettigrew St. in Durham. You will be met by members of the committee all through the mornings of October 19 and 20.

It is very important that these potential voters be able to register. The Committee will be grateful for a good turnout of interested students.

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