

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 93

Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Friday, Feb. 28, 1969

Fenton promises firm resolutions

"As chairman I intend to move the council in the direction of making firm resolutions on the most pressing issues," Steve Fenton said in regard to his recent election as SFAC chairman.

Fenton, a graduate student in sociology, replaced Steve Johnston, who resigned the chairmanship last week.

Recognizing that SFAC has spent much time discussing a number of difficult issues Fenton said, "If the results of our deliberations are firm and unambiguous then there can be every expectation that the replies of Dr. Knight should be equally clear and unambiguous."

Since Johnston submitted his report several weeks ago, there has been much questioning as to the role of SFAC. In regard to this problem Fenton commented, "As I understand it the function of SFAC is to give advice to the President."

"This means," Fenton continued, "that SFAC has no formal power, i.e., it cannot be sure that what it would like to be done will be done."

Fenton indicated that this need not be the case, however, saying that SFAC "can have power if we realize that influence is one of the components of power in general."

Further, he said, "How much influence SFAC has is largely up to SFAC itself. There has been an atmosphere of resignation in SFAC which has contributed to its own lack of influence."

To alter this situation Fenton suggests a "change in attitude on the part of SFAC members." He plans to "encourage what I see as a shift towards a put up or shut up stance among the council's members."

Fenton believes that by making the advice of SFAC

more public the overall influence of the group can be increased.

To achieve this, Fenton recommends that the "Chronicle should attempt to upgrade its coverage of SFAC and help to make our deliberations and resolutions widely known during the period that they are being discussed and decided upon by the administration."

Fenton is willing to accept suggestions for SFAC discussion and said that "If any student or faculty member would like to have an issue raised in SFAC," they can contact him by Campus mail through the Sociology department or in his office, 09 West Duke.

Next week Fenton will be meeting with Dr. Kerckhoff to discuss the relationship between his committee and SFAC.



By Jesse Venable

Robert Lawrence, animator, Dr. J.C. Crocker, Assistant Professor in the Anthropology Department, Bruce Coville, and Stan Lee, Editor-in-chief of the Marvel Comics Group participated in a panel discussion last night on Comics and contemporary culture as part of the Student Union Committee on Educational Involvement.

ASDU discusses structure proposal

Discussion at the ASDU meeting last night centered around a proposal for restructuring student government at Duke.

Presented to the legislators by Rick Emerick, vice-president from the Engineering School, the proposal involved the abolition of

the present ASDU legislature, Women's Student Government Association (WSGA), Men's Student Government Association (MSGA), and the Nurse's Student Government Association (NSGA).

The restructuring calls for the present Student-Faculty-Administration Council (SFAC) to continue in its capacity to consider University-wide issues.

However, because of the proposed abolition of the legislature, student representatives to SFAC would be chosen by direct student election.

According to the new plans, the West Campus Community Council (WCCC) and a new East Campus Community Council (ECCC) would be the student groups concerned with more campus oriented issues.

The major part of meeting time was spent in discussion for and against specific sections of the restructuring proposal.

A formal vote of the specifics of the proposal will be taken at a meeting tentatively scheduled for next week.

At the end of the session ASDU passed a resolution protesting the possible abolition of special student rates for air travel. In compliance with a nation-wide protest, a copy of the resolution will be sent to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Students respond to Knight

By Julie Logan
Staff writer

Thirteen student leaders have assailed President Knight for his "recent public praise of the actions of the Durham Police Force."

In a letter to Dr. Knight dated February 24, the thirteen declared, "We can no longer remain silent..."

The letter criticizes Dr. Knight for unquestioningly accepting the word of the Durham police chief concerning events of February 13, when neither of them was at the scene. They call this "particularly unusual" in light of the fact that

(Continued on Page 10)

Academic council opens meetings to community

By Andrew Parker
Staff writer

The Academic Council voted yesterday to open its meetings to the entire University community.

The Council also approved the formation of five committees to look into various aspects of the University. The committees will review ROTC operations at Duke, the University as landlord, publications subsidized by the University, student participation in University government, and faculty participation on the Board of Trustees.

The action taken in opening the Academic Council meetings was in response to a letter from Chronicle editor, Alan Ray, to William Cartwright, Chairman of the Academic Council, requesting that Council meetings be opened. The letter said in part, "This important faculty body should have things to say to all of us, and I am sure we can benefit in many ways from the discussion."

The Council still reserves the right to hold executive sessions, closed to the public. Members of the Duke community were the only

people invited to attend meetings, although the Council realized meetings would, in effect, be open to the public.

The minutes of the Council meetings will be available to the public prior to being approved at the next meeting. It takes about two weeks for the minutes to be compiled and released.

The decision to open Academic Council meetings was opposed by Chairman Cartwright. He said that "representative democracy cannot function under the pressure of a mob." He also claimed that the Chronicle would not objectively report the proceedings. "I have no respect for the Chronicle," he said.

Dr. Edward Tiryakian, of the

Sociology department, suggested that if the Academic Council meetings were opened to the public, Chronicle Editorial Board meetings should also be open. This suggestion was defeated by a large margin. Dr. Jack Preiss, also of Sociology, speaking in opposition to Tiryakian's proposal, said that the two bodies were not comparable, and a fairer comparison might exist with ASDU. Precedent, he said, was present in opening the Council meetings. Peter Klopfer, of Zoology, said, "The Chronicle editorial board does not claim to be a representative body as does the Academic Council."

(Continued on Page 7)

The Real world

Gov. Reagan's request for FBI investigation on campus disorders voted at Governors Conference. Page 3.

President Nixon continues European trip. Page 4.

Southern school regains federal funds after submitting integration plan. Page 4.

SFAC seeks admin. minutes during Allen takeover crisis

By Ralph Karpinos

Steve Fenton, a graduate student in sociology, was elected SFAC chairman at a full meeting of the council Wednesday night.

The council also passed a resolution calling for "the Secretary of the University to make available as soon as possible to this council all minutes and materials regarding University administrative decision-making on the day of 13 February, 1969, during and immediately after the occupation of Allen Building."

Fenton, who was teaching a class and unable to attend the meeting, was elected over one other candidate, Dr. Irving Alexander. Fenton replaces Steve Johnston who resigned the chairmanship last week.

The resolution calling for the release of the minutes was proposed

because there were "a lot of rumors going around" about what happened in the meetings during the crisis, WSGA President and SFAC member Becky Bogard explained.

However, the council decided not to request the release of the minutes to the University community, as originally proposed.

Wade Norris, ASDU President and SFAC member, explained that the release of the minutes to the community "might prejudice those involved on the hearing committee," for the trial of the black students.

Norris personally believes that the community has a "natural and legitimate interest in how decisions are made." He suggests that those involved might isolate themselves by avoiding discussing or reading anything related to the hearing.

Norris considers the proposal a

"reasonable request" but cautioned that the administration might choose not to release the minutes at all.

In other business the council unanimously passed a proposal recommending that "the sale of books during second semester should be moved to the concourse of the indoor stadium." A statement presented with this proposal estimated that "4200 hours of student time were wasted standing in line at the Bookstore this semester."

A council member said that a change in the basketball schedule would probably be required to make this request feasible.

Criticism was also raised of faculty members who have been "delinquent in their submission of required reading lists."

The council also discussed a

(Continued on Page 11)

'No normal adolescent' states psychiatrist Jones

By Michael Koplen

Staff writer

"There is no such thing as a normal adolescent," stated Dr. James D. Jones of the Psychiatry department as he addressed an audience of about fifty in the medical school amphitheatre last night.

According to Dr. Jones, all adolescents are by nature in a "state of turmoil." "Those who are good, those who are very precise—you worry about them."

Dr. Jones then mentioned four very important things for adolescents to do.

The first of these is for an individual around the age of seventeen or eighteen to begin to see his parents as human beings. "The adolescent must see that his parents have faults and make mistakes. Sometimes, usually during high school, they go overboard and they think that their parents are complete idiots." "But this," he assured, "is normal."

Secondly, the adolescent must see the parent as setting moral standards which he will not necessarily live by. "The adolescent must develop his own set of morals," said Dr. Jones.

Thirdly, the adolescent must make the appropriate sexual identity. Dr. Jones contended that boys must be "properly aggressive," and girls must be "properly passive."

Finally, the need to find a job is very important to the adolescent.

"To do this," said Dr. Jones, "he must have the kind of relationship with his parents that will allow him to discuss things with them and get advice."

Dr. Jones said that he was of the opinion that "the sickest people have the most difficulties in the first two or three years of their life."

"Adolescents may have many "special" reactions," said Dr. Jones. The two he spoke of were the

aesthetic teenager and the uncompromising adolescent. The aesthetic teenager sees everything as "good, pure, clean; he goes to church regularly, even though he has not gone before and will not go afterward, stresses physical fitness,

and makes a ritual out of combing his hair or looking at himself in mirrors." The uncompromising adolescent is characterized by "saying black when you say white."

Dr. Jones stated that "people who have psychological problems show no sustained achievement and do little in school."



Photo by Scott Sorensen

Dr. James Jones of the Duke Psychiatry Department spoke on the problems of adolescence last night.

'SAT' range to remain same

By Andy Parker

Staff writer

Duke University expects to continue admitting students whose Scholastic Aptitude Test scores are comparable to those in the range of the class of 1972, the director of admissions said yesterday.

Elaborating on information contained in a statistical summary of the Class of '72, released earlier, Director Robert Ballantyne noted that the class median SAT scores were 630 on the verbal and 653 on the math in Trinity College. In Woman's College, these scores were 660 and 650, respectively.

High school preparation for SAT's has become quite proficient, Dr. Ballantyne said. In the past scores have risen, but a plateau has apparently been reached, and they will tend to remain at their present level.

Ballantyne, however, noted that high school academic achievement remains the single most reliable indicator of probable success at Duke.

Of those accepted from public schools, 69 per cent at Trinity College and 87 per cent of Woman's College students are from the top tenth in their high school class. In Trinity, 47 per cent of the men in the top tenth actually matriculate, compared to 53 per cent of the total of those accepted. In Woman's College, 58 per cent of those accepted matriculate.

Scores of SAT's are the single common statistic available to the Admissions Office for analyzing applicants in a comparative manner.

Dr. Ballantyne warned against interpreting these statistics in any strict fashion, though, as they represent only a mid-point in test results, with 50 per cent score above and 50 per cent below the medians. Individuals scores can only be considered valid within a range of 35 points to either side of

the actual figures.

In the Trinity College class of 1971, 21 per cent of those accepted had SAT verbal scores above 700. Of these, only 35 per cent matriculated, compared to 49 per cent overall (private and public schools combined). In Woman's College, 33 per cent accepted had verbal score over 700, with 50 per cent matriculating, compared to 58 per cent overall.

The conclusions drawn from this information suggest that Duke is not a first choice school for top applicants, especially in Trinity College.

Children of Alumni receive preferential treatment when applying. Dr. Knight, in a June 1967 report to the Board of Trustees, admitted that Duke was being forced to curtail percentage of applicants accepted. He went on to say, though, that applications from children of alumni had increased by 28 per cent and the number of acceptances of alumni children had increased by 56 per

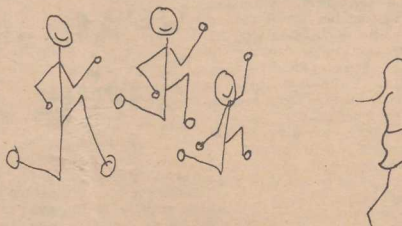
cent. This, he assured, was with "no destruction of our basic intellectual quality." In the class of 1972, there are 134 children of alumni, or 10 per cent of the total class enrollment.

Scholarship athletes at Duke number about 100, or 3 per cent of the total male student body. According to Dr. Ballantyne, the median SAT's for the present freshmen athletes is 605 in math and 510 on verbal.

North Carolina students are in substantial predominance at Duke. They comprise 20 per cent of the undergraduate student body.

Although gaining in national eminence, Duke is still most definitely a Southern institution. About 57 per cent of the students are from the South. The mid-Atlantic states are represented by 31 per cent of the students. 5 per cent are from the North Central states and 4 per cent from New England. Information on academic achievement broken down either by state or region is unavailable at this time.

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the University year except during University holiday and exam periods by the students of Duke University, Durham, N.C. Second class postage paid at Durham, N.C. Delivered by mail at \$10.00 per year. Subscriptions, letters, and other inquiries should be mailed to Box 4696, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706.



Look Dick.
See Jane.
See Jane run.
See Bob and Tom and Hank
And Pete.
See them chase Jane
In her sexy styles from

grey house boutique
214 west rosemary chapel hill

Trustees

The Board of Trustees will not be here this weekend. Their schedule now includes the following meetings next week: executive meeting-Thursday morning; dinner with a group of students and faculty members Thursday night; general board meeting Friday morning.

CHRONICLE CLASSIFIED

Duke Chronicle
Classified Advertising

Rates
Minimum of 20 words \$1.00 (per day)
Each additional word .03
10% discount for 3 consecutive insertions

Joe talked Joi into Sweet Briar
Joi's sweet briar snagged Joe
Congratulations, Joe R.

FOR SALE: 100% Human hair
Fall, Ash Blonde, \$20; Royal
Typewriter, excellent
condition, \$25; Martin Tenor
Guitar, \$30. Contact Jody
Friedberg, Bassett. Tel.
684-3321.

Going to New York during
Spring Break? I am willing to
share expenses and driving, will
leave Thursday afternoon or
later. Please call Smurthwaite,
6979 or 6588.

FOR SALE: Triumph Cub
200cc combination scalded dog
and mountain goat \$225. Call
688-8111 or 489-5835 after 5.
Ask for Vaughn.

Why go to Patagonia when you
can get your head shrunk right
here. 110 Flowers—Tuesday:
10:30 to noon; Fridays: 9:30
to 10:30.

MISSING: 2 KLH stereo
speakers in walnut enclosures.
Anyone knowing their where
abouts please call 3346.

Neda Gammahouche (?)
—A mere pittance— Call
688-4670 WCTU approved.

Interested in seeing Europe in a
VW bus with a group of
students? See Mac Arnold, Box
4495 Duke Station, or Bob
Hosea, Box 5788. Will be
inexpensive and fun.

Happy Birthday Mary Theresa
on your 3rd birthday!
Mother

**Now
All Day
Classified
Service**
bring your ad to the
information desk
in flowers lounge
or call 2323

**Read and Use
Classified Ads!**

'Beefeaters' Haven'



the ANGUS
BARN Ltd.

... just for TUESDAY and THURSDAY

Rare
Prime **RIBS-BEEF**

AU JUS

DELIVERY TIME: MONDAY - THURSDAY 5:30 P.M. - 11:30 P.M.
SUNDAYS 10:00 A.M. - 10:00 P.M.
787-3505

School regains funds

By John Herbers

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Nixon Administration announced last night that it would restore funds to one of five school districts placed under suspension last month, saying that the district had submitted a desegregation plan consistent with the law.

John G. Veneman, Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that Martin County, N.C., had promised to have 25 per cent of the county's Negro students in formerly all-white schools by the fall term. At present, 4.2 per cent of the county's Negro students are in white schools.

Federal funds, amounting to about \$750,000 a year, will be restored to the district retroactively, Veneman said, because of compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Veneman said there "could be great community concern among Negro residents of Martin County" because the integration planned for the fall is one way—Negro students to white schools but no white students to Negro schools.

The plan calls for total desegregation by January of next year, Veneman said, but this is dependent on the voters of the county approving a bond issue for the construction of a new consolidated school.

Veneman also said the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had "serious reservations regarding the educational soundness of the interim steps of the plan" because students would be shifted around at mid-term if the new school was built.

He added, however, that "we are advised by our legal staff that the plan is adequate to accomplish the purposes of the 1964 Civil Rights Act," which bans racial discrimination in any federally assisted program.

H.E.W. Secretary Robert H. Finch, who was in Israel yesterday for the funeral of Premier Levi Eshkol, stirred a controversy on January 29 when he announced that Martin County and four other districts would be given an additional 60 days to comply with the law before their funds would be finally terminated.



LONDON: President Nixon talks with Queen Elizabeth when he lunched at Buckingham Palace. Standing behind are Princess Anne and Prince Charles.

German voting to be in Berlin

By David Biner

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BERLIN—The West German government went ahead yesterday with its plan to hold its presidential election in West Berlin Wednesday although East Germany and the Soviet Union have threatened retaliation.

The East Germans recently barred land access to the isolated city by the delegates to the Federal Assembly, the West German electoral group, and the Russians announced that joint Soviet-East German military maneuvers would take place early in March in the area of East Germany surrounding West Berlin.

Last night the West Berlin government disclosed that the East German Communist regime's nominee, Michael Kohl, had rejected two proposals for new talks on a possible compromise arrangement under which West Germany would allow West Berliners to visit relatives in East Berlin for the first time in three years.

Government sources added that the prospects for avoiding a confrontation over Berlin had now apparently faded.

Senior West German and United States officials who accompanied President Nixon on his visit to West

Berlin voiced the opinion that the Eastern side was no longer interested in a compromise.

This evening Foreign Minister Willy Brandt told his Social Democratic Party aides here he could "hardly imagine" that West German Federal Assembly, the electoral group, would be shifted away from Berlin at this late date. But he kept the door open a crack, saying he would be "happy to be surprised" with a satisfactory conciliatory offer in the "next days."

East Germany and the Soviet Union has described the West German plan to hold the election in West Berlin as illegal. West Berlin is ultimately governed under an occupation statute by the Western Allies—the United States, Britain and France.

Since the meeting last Sunday between the Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Semyon K. Tsarapkin and Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, last-minute efforts had been made on both the Western and Eastern sides to arrange an agreement saving face for all involved.

However, East Germany's demand that before yesterday that Bonn make an advance concession by shifting the presidential election before any conciliatory Eastern move brought the initial talks to a stalemate.

Reagan requests campus inquiry

By Warren Weaver, Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The nation's governors refused yesterday to call for a federal investigation of student disruption on college campuses to determine whether a national conspiracy is involved.

The National Governors Conference defeated a resolution sponsored by Gov. Ronald Reagan of California urging the Department of Justice to launch "a full and complete investigation into the instigators, the causes and the effects of such violence."

Instead, the governors adopted intact the relatively innocuous policy statement approved the day before yesterday by the conference executive committee, which criticized "lawless acts" on campuses and pledged support for keeping higher education available in the face of protests.

The action was taken after Vice President Spiro T. Agnew had assured the governors that the Justice Department, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was already keeping an eye on campus disturbances.

"As I understand it," Agnew said later at a news conference, "there is continuing activity in the Department of Justice in this area, not just when there are campus disturbances but routinely. They have an assignment to keep an eye on disturbances of this type."

He said that Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who attended part of yesterday's conference, had told him that the call for such a campus investigation "really was superfluous."

The Reagan proposal was actually defeated twice. It was offered at the governors' closed business meeting, but they voted to substitute the executive committee's milder language.

Then Gov. John Bell Williams of Mississippi proposed most of the Reagan resolution as an amendment, but that was defeated by a voice vote, with about a dozen governors heard in support.

Before the vote, Agnew gave the governors copies of a letter from the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of the University of Notre Dame, appealing for understanding of both peaceable and rebellious students and urging that universities be allowed to settle their own problems whenever possible.

Agnew told the news conference that closed the governors' two-day meeting that he was most concerned about universities that

failed to call upon government to help them when students began "carrying their dissent beyond reasonable limits."

In his letter to the Vice President, Hesburgh declared that a disrupted school should not hesitate to summon any outside assistance "necessary to preserve the university and its values" but he emphasized that only the university could make that decision.

Hesburgh urged that the universities be given an opportunity to settle their own problems.

"Where special help is needed," he said, "let all assume it will be asked for and given quickly, effectively and as humanely as possible, given the provocations that surround the need for such outside help, as a last alternative to internal self-correction."

The Hesburgh letter was sent Agnew in response to a message from President Nixon to the Notre Dame president, made public by the White House earlier this week. In his message, the President endorsed Hesburgh's stern approach toward serious campus disruption and told him Agnew would be discussing the issue with the governors at their conference.

Students riot as Nixon arrives

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

ROME—Thousands of students and Communists, demonstrating against President Nixon, turned the center of Rome into chaos early last evening.

At least 31 persons—21 of them policemen—were injured in fights near the Palazzo Chigi, office of Premier Mariano Rumor, on Rome's central thoroughfare, the Corso.

Three hundred demonstrators were arrested.

In a separate series of incidents at the occupied University of Rome, not directly connected with the Nixon visit, a 22-year-old youth was fatally injured in a fall from the fifth floor of the teaching faculty.

Massive units of police 15,000 according to some reports and including brigades brought in from outside Rome completely insulated the Presidential party from these disorders and the only crowds Nixon saw were friendly ones.

But outside the closely guarded Presidential corridors, the disorders approached riot proportions, both in the center of the city and at the besieged university.

At the main campus, students barricaded inside made sorties in attempts to join the anti-Nixon demonstrations, showering police and carabinieri with stones.

The security forces, some wearing helmets and face masks and carrying plastic shields, responded with baton charges, driving the students back inside the gates.

Hose trucks spurted high pressure streams of water colored with red dye at the students. In one incident a police van carrying a dozen arrested students was besieged by scores of others and had to be liberated by a police baton charge.

Nixon warns Hanoi with bomb threat

By Peter Grose

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Nixon Administration has given Hanoi explicit warning that continuation of this week's guerrilla attacks in South Vietnam would mean that the so-called understanding that produced last November's bombing halt had "expired."

The sharp reduction in enemy shellings and ground assaults of the past 24 hours is interpreted by top policymakers, at least tentatively, as Hanoi's positive response to this warning.

The United States message, which did not make a specific threat to resume bombardment of North Vietnam, was said to have been conveyed through private diplomatic contacts shortly after

enemy forces intensified their attacks across South Vietnam last Sunday. Military officials feared the attacks might turn into a new general offensive.

The warning was reportedly repeated in Paris yesterday, at the sixth formal session of peace talks with North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front or Vietcong.

The U.S. representative, Henry Cabot Lodge, was quoted as telling the enemy side "the consequences of these attacks are your responsibility."

The precise nature of the understanding between the U.S. and North Vietnam, which President Johnson disclosed in his speech of October 31 announcing the complete bombing halt, has

become a point of public dispute between Washington and Hanoi, as well as within the U.S. government.

Because of this ambiguity, the Nixon Administration withheld an automatic judgment that the enemy offensive required an immediate military response, after a virtually hour-by-hour study of the military action in South Vietnam during the last few days. The Administration's hope now is that the diplomatic warning was sufficient and that military retaliation will be unnecessary.

The relevant part of the understanding, as stated by Johnson Administration officials at the time of the bombing halt, was this: "If there were abuses of the Demilitarized Zone, Vietcong or North Vietnamese attacks on the

cities or other populated areas in South Vietnam, a bombing cessation simply could not be maintained."

The ambiguity that the Nixon Administration has had to untangle has been two-fold: what level of combat is to be considered an "attack" serious enough to justify a resumption of the bombing? and what cities or populated areas are to be considered inviolate under this understanding?

On the latter point, Nixon Administration officials were said to have discovered differences of opinion among Johnson's own advisors. The former White House national security aide, Walt W. Rostow, reportedly included any South Vietnamese towns of more than 15,000 population.



CAPE KENNEDY: A young mother follows her son as they run to shelter from the downpour of rain and high winds buffeting the cape.

US blasts Hanoi at peace talks

By Paul Hofmann
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—The United States warned Hanoi and the Vietcong yesterday that indiscriminate shelling of Saigon and other South Vietnamese cities "clearly complicates our task" at the peace talks here.

"Such attacks bring you no military advantage," the chief U.S. negotiator, Henry Cabot Lodge, told the Communist side at the sixth plenary meeting. "They bring down upon you a universal condemnation and disappointment, the world's hopes for peace."

The spokesmen for North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Vietcong, coupled denials of the charges that civilian targets were being attacked in South Vietnam with harsh criticisms of President Nixon's administration.

Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Paris today for a 48-hour visit. On Sunday he will be briefed on the peace talks by Lodge and other Allied officials.

The spokesmen for the Communist side accused the Nixon administration of having stepped up "aggression" and "neocolonialism" in South Vietnam, and asserted that the South Vietnamese "liberation

forces" and people were fighting in self-defense.

The chief Front delegate, Tran Buu Kiem, said that behind bland expressions in his inauguration address and recent news conferences, Nixon had revealed "black and vile designs."

The delegates for Hanoi and the Vietcong derided what they described as earlier Allied boasts that the Saigon regime was controlling most of South Vietnam's territory and that the guerrilla movement was in trouble.

In his opening statement, Lodge told North Vietnam and the Vietcong that the present "deplorable occurrences" in South Vietnam clearly raised the question as to their side's true desire to work for peace.

"The consequences of these attacks are your responsibility," Lodge warned. He never used the word "protest" in deploring the attacks on South Vietnamese cities.

The chief negotiator for Saigon, Pham Dang Lam, denounced the attacks as "bloodthirsty, barbarous, fanatical and desperate." After the five-and-a-half-hour session he told newsmen he had presented a "forceful protest."

Rocks tossed at Nixon in Berlin

By Ralph Blumenthal
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BERLIN—Leftist demonstrators threw rocks, snowballs, eggs and bags of red paint at the Nixon motorcade in downtown West Berlin yesterday morning. None of the missiles struck the president or his official vehicles.

The West Berlin police arrested 23 men and four women in connection with the disorders. Among them was a youth later hospitalized with a broken arm who, the police said, pushed his hand through a glass display case of Amerika Haus, the United States information service office in the center of the city.

However, the demonstrations turned out to be far less serious than had been threatened in recent

weeks by the so-called extra-parliamentary opposition (A.P.O.) that had called Nixon "the tricky agent of American imperialism."

A fear that incidents might mar the trip led the West Berlin Senate to ban all demonstrations. The A.P.O. said it would demonstrate anyway.

Dan Rather, the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, was struck in the head by a thrown brick as he rode in an open truck behind the President. Rather was given first aid treatment and remained with the motorcade.

A police spokesman laid the relative calm to the massive protection accorded Nixon by the 15,000-man police force under the

Nixon visits Berlin, continues on to Rome

By Max Frankel
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
ROME—President Nixon looked yesterday at the depressing wall of Berlin and at the splendid ruins of Rome, but he offered the same message in both settings: through strength and unity, the western allies may now find a new era of reconciliation.

On the most demonstrative day of his week-long tour of allied capitals, Nixon rode past hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic Berliners who hurled flowers and cheered his pledges of support. He solemnly reaffirmed the United States commitment to the freedom of their isolated and divided city. Yet he carefully balanced this with a plea for negotiations to reduce the tension in Germany and elsewhere.

"No one should doubt the determination of the U.S. to live up to its obligations," Nixon said shortly after he had peered across the wall that divides West Berlin from Communist East Berlin. But he added:

"The question before the world is not whether we shall rise to the challenge of defending Berlin—we have already demonstrated that we shall. The question now is how best to end the challenge and clear the way for a peaceful solution to the problem of a divided Germany."

In less specific terms, Nixon reiterated this theme on his arrival

in Rome. The strength of the western alliance has never been more necessary than now "as we seek a new international atmosphere," he said.

The President was driven along the Appian Way, past the Forum and Coliseum and other ancient Roman relics that stood in remarkable contrast to the neglected Nazi ruins in Berlin's desolate center near the virtually impassable wall. The crowds in Rome were different, too. Though warm and sizable in some places they were more curious than expressive and massive police forces were needed to shield the Presidential cavalcade from stirred up demonstrators around the city.

Nixon had been threatened with obstruction in both places, but this never materialized. Radical students in Berlin massed in only one spot—behind the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial church and monument—with red banners and black umbrellas inscribed "black power." The President's limousine picked up speed to avoid the bags of paint, stones, eggs and hunks of ice and rocks thrown by the group of several hundred. They missed Nixon's car but splattered photographers with paint and slightly injured one reporter.

In Rome, the President saw nothing more than an occasional placard of protest. Thousands of demonstrators roamed the streets

while he met this evening with Italian leaders and a dozen were injured in clashes with the police. But the city whose university has been closed by student unrest and whose Communist Party is the most formidable in Western Europe appeared serene and lovely to the visitors.

At Tempel Air Force Base, the main terminal for the dramatic airlift that sustained the city during the Communist blockade 20 years ago, Nixon offered the first of many expressions of continued support. He also reviewed the troops and armor of the American occupation forces and defined for them his understanding of the mission they bear in Berlin, Vietnam and other distant places.

British halt strike

By John M. Lee
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
LONDON—The British subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company made a bold departure in British industrial relations yesterday by seeking and winning a court injunction against further strike action by Britain's two largest unions.

In the disorganized practice of industrial relations in Britain, unions have enjoyed almost complete legal immunity. Even in cases where employers might be able to sue they have hesitated for fear of worsening relations.

Ford acted against the Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineers and Foundry Workers for calling official strikes after they had participated in a 15-union joint negotiating committee's session which had agreed to an unusual new contract.

The two big unions were on the losing side of a 9-to-6 vote in favor of the agreement. When militant shop stewards and many of the rank and file objected to some of the provisions of the deal, such as withholding of certain extra payments as a penalty for participating in wildcat strikes, the two unions called their men out on strike.

The Ford union leaders last night called on the Ford management to withdraw the writs and the penalty clauses in the agreement to enable renegotiations to take place.

On that basis, the unions said they would recommend a resumption of work.

The walkout of about 17,000 of Ford's 46,000 workers was part of a day of militant union action. Another 50,000 men, including 35,000 in the Liverpool area and 10,000 at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders near Glasgow, struck for the day in a mass protest against the labor government's plans for moderate trade union reform.

The unusual Ford injunction was issued by High Court Judge Geoffrey Lane. Although it does not order the unions to withdraw strike notices, the injunction has the effect of restraining the unions from taking any further action in the dispute until another hearing on Monday.

Shaw denies plot as defense rests case

By Martin Waldron
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW ORLEANS—The defense rested yesterday after Clay L. Shaw took the witness stand and denied that he had conspired to assassinate President Kennedy.

He said he had admired and had voted for Kennedy.

Shaw denied knowing either Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie, the two men with whom he is accused of having conspired.

On rebuttal, the state promptly called a newly discovered witness who said he had seen Shaw with Ferrie at the Lakefront Airport in New Orleans in the summer of 1964.

Nicholas N. Tadin said he had driven out to the airport with his

wife and that they saw Shaw and Ferrie emerging from a hangar, Shaw about three feet behind.

"I said to my wife, 'oh, Christ, look at that. That's Clay Shaw with Dave Ferrie,'" Tadin testified.

Tadin is the business agent for a musician's union and said he knew Shaw by sight, that he had seen the 55-year-old retired businessman driving up and down Bourbon Street in a white convertible with a "car full of boys" in the French quarter of New Orleans.

Tadin said his 16-year-old son took flying lessons from Ferrie during the summer of 1964, and that he had tried to keep a watch on him because of what he had heard.

direction of American and Allied security officers. Another factor, the spokesman said, was the enthusiastic street crowd whose cheers for the President seemed to wilt the demonstrators' zeal.

Informed of possible hostility by some persons in the crowd near Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, security agents asked Nixon whether the motorcade should take an alternate route from the Berlin Wall to Charlottenburg Castle. Nixon said no, and the motorcade accelerated as it passed the bombed out church shell, which has been retained by the Berliners as a reminder of the Hitler era.

It was then that the missiles were thrown—and most of the arrests made. The eggs and red paint could be seen splattered on

the street after the motorcade passed.

At Charlottenburg, where Nixon met prominent Berliners, leftist demonstrators outside the gates raised their right arms in mock Nazi salutes and shouted "Heil Hitler!"

In an action not directly related to the Nixon visit, demonstrators who had jeered the President at the church moved on to the technical university, hauled down the West German and Berlin city flags from two flagpoles and burned the banners.

In seeking to explain why the expected demonstrations did not materialize, Peter Sorgel, secretary of the strongly leftist Republican Club, said later: "We didn't place too much value on the Nixon visit.

Drift toward separatism continues

By John Herbers

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Whites have sharply accelerated their movement from the central cities in the past year while Negroes have even more dramatically slowed migration into them. At the same time, the inner-city ghettos have spread in area and slums have begun to emerge in the suburbs.

This "significant change" in the pattern of urban growth was a major new finding of a special study of the country's social behavior since the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders reported last March 1 that the nation was moving toward "two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

A 90-page report on the nation's response to the crisis was released yesterday by the two private groups which jointly sponsored it—Urban America, Inc., and the Urban Coalition.

Two members of the commission—Mayor John V. Lindsay and Sen. Fred Harris, D-Okla.—and its staff director, David Ginsburg, a Washington lawyer, served on an advisory board for the study.

The authors of the report concluded, as reported earlier, by the New York Times, that although some progress had been made toward eliminating discrimination and poverty, the polarization found

by the commission has increased in the past year and no "serious start" has been made toward the changes in national priorities that the panel recommended.

Other findings of the study included the following:

—Although a number of cities have adopted some of the commission's recommendations, no major city has established an external police review board, which the commission said was needed to improve community relations. "There were worrisome indications in the past year that the police were moving further toward an 'our side-their side' mentality," the report said.

—Disorders on college campuses have taken on an increasingly racial character and are spilling over into high schools in both large and small cities and in some rural areas throughout the country.

—Despite the rise in employment and income, welfare costs have continued to soar—from \$6.9 billion in 1967 to \$8.8 billion in 1968—at least partly because the proportion of Negro families in central cities headed by females continued to rise, to 35 per cent last year. Of Negro families in the cities with incomes of \$2,000 or less, more than half have no father in the home.

—The federal government has not devised any effective means of coordinating its many service programs. The situation has been further complicated by "the increasing volume of black voices saying they want to do it all themselves."

The study was conducted over a three-month period by a staff headed by Donald Canty, Director of Urban America's information center. The commission disbanded after issuing its report last year but Lindsay, Harris and others encouraged further study and review on how the nation reacted to the report.

The essence of the "year after" study was published in the New York Times last Sunday from an early draft of the summary of the report provided by one of a number of persons, outside the sponsoring organizations and review board, who had read it.

In the final version, the authors struck from the summary statements that relations between the police and slum dwellers had "changed for the worse, if at all," and that "communications between city hall and the slums increased, but did not necessarily improve."

"We felt that they were broad conclusions that we did not have evidence to support," Canty explained.

John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and chairman of the Urban Coalition, said yesterday that the report "makes it clear that the nation's response to the crisis of the cities had been perilously inadequate."

When the commission's report was written a year ago, there had been for years a migration of Negroes from the South into the central cities of the North and West. At the same time, there was a shorter range migration of whites from the central cities to the suburbs.

Dr. Herman Miller, chief of the population division of the Bureau of the Census, described the change for yesterday's "year after" study.

"One of the things that has happened since the riots is that the rate at which whites are leaving the city has accelerated sharply," he said. "Before 1966 they moved at an average rate of 140,000 a year. Between 1966 and 1968 the rate climbed to nearly a half-million a year."

"The rate at which Negroes are moving into central cities decreased even more dramatically," he said. "From 1960 to 1966, Negro population in central cities grew an

average of 370,000 per year.

In the past two years, however, growth has dropped to only about 100,000 per year and can be attributed largely to natural increase."

Apparently both Negroes and whites are avoiding the inner cities because of crime and riots.

Miller said no unqualified statement can be made regarding the numbers of Negroes moving to the suburbs. Preliminary surveys show a rather sharp increase, but Miller said that even so "we're probably not getting much integration."

This could be a factor in the emergence of suburban slums, the report said. "The suburban slum-ghetto is becoming a visible, although unmeasured phenomenon in many large metropolitan areas, particularly those around older cities," according to the report.

In the central cities, the report said, ghettos appear to be expanding in area as their population thins out. In Chicago, for example, the Real Estate Research Corp. found that from 1960 to 1966 an average of 3.5 blocks, but in 1968 it soared to 5.1.

Reactions of the cities to the commission's report last year was mixed. Atlanta, for example, put the commission's recommendations into effect, including raising its budget to hire community-relations officers and institute recreation programs.

On the other hand, the report noted, "more than one big-city mayor is known to feel that the commission's specific structural remedies, such as neighborhood action task forces, were naive."

As to police review boards, the report noted that the International Association of Chiefs of Police is opposed to them and believes the police should police their own ranks.

Major efforts had been made toward recruiting Negroes in some cities. But the report noted that even in the larger cities the number of Negro policemen was less than a third of the percentage of Negro residents.

In the schools, the report said the most notable change in the past year had been the extension of conflicts and the black protest movement from the college campuses to the high schools.

Testimony continues in Pueblo inquiry

By Bernard Weinraub

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CORONADO, CALIF.—In "The Gypsy Tea Room," the Pueblo's crewmen sipped Korean wine and beer. They sat at wooden tables and listened to the quiet, even friendly, voices of a group of smiling North Korean civilians.

"They asked me to go to Russia and visit Moscow," communications technician Peter M. Langenberg told the court of inquiry yesterday. "I said, sure, that seemed to satisfy them."

Engineer third class Richard E. Arnold said: "They asked me if I'd receive (North Korean) guests when I returned to the United States. I told them yes I would. I believe I'd call the F.B.I."

A third crewman, yeoman third class Stephen P. Ellis, said quietly: "They asked me if I'd want to come back to Korea after returning to the United States. I told them no, I don't think that would be possible."

A glimpse of the recreation room that the Pueblo's crewmen called "The Gypsy Tea Room" emerged yesterday during an all-day court session that focused on the

crew's 11 months of imprisonment in wooden barracks near Pyongyang, North Korea.

Once again, the five admirals on the court of inquiry heard repeated stories of beatings and kickings, of machine guns placed between the eyes of a young enlisted man to force a confession, and of day and night interrogations.

One crewman broke down and wept yesterday. Gunner's mate first class Kenneth R. Wadley, a 30-year-old sailor who looks 10 years older, buried his face in his hands after completing his 30 minutes of testimony.

"The crew couldn't have gone through the eleven months over there without Law (Quartermaster first class Charles B. Law, Jr.) and Commander Bucher," he whispered, rubbing a handkerchief over his eyes. "That's all I have to say."

Quartermaster Law, 27, was the acknowledged leader of the enlisted men in prison. Law who suffered from the heaviest beatings of the Pueblo crewmen, is now afflicted with permanent and severe eye damage as a result of malnutrition.

286-7761

STATLER
HILTON
Motor Inn

2424 ERWIN RD.
By Duke University

Sharyn Lynn Presents:
DOLLAR DAYS

DRESSES & PANT DRESSES reduced as low as \$6.00

SLAX as low as \$3.00 SKIRTS from \$5.00
KNEE SOX from \$1.00 GROUP BELTS ½ price
COATS from \$15.00 BLOUSES from \$2.00

VESTS & JACKETS from \$5.00

PANT SUITS from \$10.00

CAR COATS from \$10.00

GROUP LEATHER & NYLON GLOVES ½ price

WOOL & ORLON SWEATERS from \$3.00

ALL WEATHER COATS 20% off

SHARYN LYNN

E. Franklin St.

Chapel Hill

All Roads in Durham Lead to Five Points and....

George's Pizza Palace

Tel. 682-5160



"If the road is uphill,
then you can be sure it is
the right one."
Scottish Proverb

Pickwick Restaurant

113 N. Columbia St. (Off the Square)
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Friday, February 28, 1969.

Ten years ago the Duke Board of Trustees, meeting in their regular session, rejected two student-faculty petitions calling for the racial desegregation of the University. One of the petitions, submitted by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, was signed by 66 per cent of the school's students and faculty.

Wondering how many of the same Trustees who voted "no" in 1959 will be coming to campus next week to vote "no" again, this is the dubious Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 93, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

Radical rhetoric

We are afraid that the rhetoric of the radical movement on this campus is in danger of obscuring the substance of the criticisms which Duke so obviously needs. Committed and passionate people have an understandable tendency to verbalize their bitterness and frustration in such disillusioning times as recent weeks have been for us here; all of us must try to restrain this impulse, however natural it might be, in favor of better communication with those whom we must win to our side.

We must first admit that the Chronicle has been sometimes guilty of these rhetorical excesses. We believe in our causes, and we are not backing down on stands taken in the past, but we recognize that too often our stridency has served more to antagonize than correct. And antagonism is not our goal.

Radical groups on campus have also been undermining their own positions with railing against a system which has not, in some cases, been given enough chance to move. We feel that pressure should be restrained until the parties in power are given their opportunity to respond. In areas such as social regulations, where progress has been made, or in areas such as departmental reform, where requests for change have come only recently, the concerned students and faculty should give reason an ample opportunity to work. Organizations such as departmental unions and the Free Academic Senate, are proper first steps which should work toward a broad base of support.

Too often in the past the forces of change have only isolated their legitimate criticisms before allowing the reasonable moderates to recognize the need for change. Unions—in departments, for students, for faculty and for employees—are correct measures.

It is only when united, reasoned criticisms are ignored that it becomes necessary and legitimate to act more directly. Organizations such as Local 77 and the Afro-Americans, for example, worked patiently "within the system" before escalating their tactics.

The origin of these communications problems do not lie primarily with radical students. Misunderstanding on the part of administrators, trustees and senior faculty caused the frustration which precipitated this situation. But we must not shirk our burden of the blame.

In uncertain circumstances such as these, support for change can either coalesce or disintegrate. The trend recently has been toward a polarization of attitudes which would serve only to create mistrust and maintain the status quo.

All of us at Duke must be critical of ourselves as well as society, and when we are wrong, we have a responsibility to own up to the mistakes.

A restatement

In a February 20 editorial calling for departmental unions to influence decision-making, we wrote that "At least one department, History, is run by the chairman in collusion with several of his like-minded full professors, using the executive committee only when the ruling elite feels that the associate professors sitting on that committee will be in agreement with the chairman. Other departments may not be run by the underhanded methods used in History, but..."

While we have serious disagreements with the way the History department has handled several matters this year, particularly those concerning younger faculty members, and while we agree with some members of the department that the Executive Committee has been by-passed on occasion, our criticism of Dr. Joel Colton, the chairman, was unnecessarily strident. We apologize to him for the extravagant aspect of our criticism.

Unsigned editorials represent the views of a majority of the editorial board. Signed columns represent the opinions of the author.

Editor, Alan Ray

Business Manager, Bruce Vance

Managing Editor, Bob Ashley; Editorial Chairman, Dave Shaffer; Executive Editor, Tom Campbell; Associate Editors, Jim McCullough, Mark Pinsky; Editorial Page Editors, Pat Black, Alan Shusterman, Araminta Johnston; Associate Managing Editor, Clay Steinman; Assistant Editor, Richard Smurthwaite; Staff Director, Carolyn Arnold; Feature Editor, Dave Badger; Entertainment Editor, Rusty McCrady; Sports Editor, Bob Switzer; Photography Editor, Jesse Venable; Executive News Editor, Mike Lancaster.



—The Good Life—

Draft amnesty?

—By Clay Steinman—



Since the beginning of the conflict in Vietnam, thousands of American men have chosen to face imprisonment or exile rather than fight in a war they believe to be immoral.

There are no exact figures enumerating how many men are in jail for refusing induction or how many young Americans have fled to Canada or overseas to avoid military service. However, the number is apparently high enough to indicate that there is a problem with our draft laws.

Those who have gone to jail rather than serve are marked for life. Not only are they hampered in finding decent employment because of their political views, but also many bear the emotional scars that five years in prison often brings.

Going to Canada also is not an easy road. The cross of perpetual exile from the mother country is not an easy one to bear. And in Canada, there is some prejudice against those who have chosen to obey their consciences rather than General Hershey and the Selective Service Commission.

Is it right and just to imprison and exile eternally those who have refused induction?

Senator Edward Kennedy said Tuesday that the question is worth serious consideration. While not committing himself on the issue, he did say that "many times in our history we have, as a nation, been magnanimous enough to grant amnesty."

Kennedy went on to cite examples when amnesty was given for political offenses against the government: Andrew Johnson's 1868 amnesty for Southern rebels and George Washington's for participants in the 18th century Whiskey Rebellion.

A logical and proper extension would be amnesty for draft violations during the Vietnam War.

Unfortunately, however, this solution is not easy. "There still is a popular feeling among Americans that it is unfair to also draft escapees unbridled freedom while other men are gallantly fighting and dying, though not necessarily by choice, in Vietnam. There is also the feeling that those who are refusing induction are doing so out of cowardice rather than conscience.

But under careful scrutiny, these arguments fail to hold much water.

The lot of the legitimate conscientious objector is not easy.

Many a CO has suffered abuse and lack of employment opportunity for his pacifist views. By allowing CO's against only the current involvement in Vietnam, and not, as is legally permitted, all wars, the payment of potential infamy would still be extracted from those who did not respect the moral validity of payment with fire and limb.

Also, while there may be some among the ranks of those currently refusing military service who avoid induction out of simple cowardice, it is unlikely that they are any more than an insignificant minority. For as outlined above, the unlawful alternative to military service is by

no means easy.

The question of amnesty is not an easy one. There are no easy solutions. But as Senator Kennedy said, the topic is more than worthy of consideration.

Possible proposals would be an all-volunteer army, immediate amnesty, amnesty granted at the end of the Asian conflict, or allowance of selective conscientious objection.

There are holes and drawbacks in any of these plans. But so long as the war continues, there will be those who, out of conscience, refuse to participate.

By Dewey Clinton

Grit power now

For too long now the academic power structure at Duke has systematically discriminated against a very large part of the people in the Southeastern United States. I am of course talking about the grits.

Casual observation suggests that grits are grossly underrepresented on the Duke campus. The fact that we have no precise statistics on grit enrollment is only proof of their neglect by Duke. To remedy the studied indifference of the administration to the problem, I urge all you grits out there to unite; you have nothing to lose but your starch. The time for negotiation is past. You must use whatever means are necessary to achieve your demands.

You're probably asking yourselves what your demands are. Well, for starters, try these: grit enrollment at Duke proportional to the grit population, elimination of grading for grits, a counselor chosen of, by, and for grits, a grit studies program, and complete amnesty for grits.

The above is not intended to ridicule grits, who after all deserve as much sympathy as poor blacks; nor to ridicule the legitimate needs and aspirations of blacks on campus.

Another group, those who accept Grit Power as formulated above, merit little comment here; they are merely fools. But those who reject Grit Power while accepting the demands and tactics

used by black militants and their far more numerous white strategists last week are not only fools; they are racists. They prove themselves racists when they refuse to consider the claims of grits, who like so many blacks, because of cultural and economic poverty, inadequate schooling, etc., are unable to make it to or at Duke.

To be sure, any group of individuals may take upon themselves the functions of a lobby for whomever they please. The black militants are privileged to ask for special treatment and there is nothing to prevent some of their requests from exceeding the bounds of common sense.

But to make outlandish demands that could only be granted as a kind of perverted charity would be outrageous if it weren't ridiculous. Even if all the demands were themselves reasonable, charity cannot be demanded, or it is no longer charity.

The use of threat of force and incendiary compounds the absurd with the seditious. When force becomes the leitmotif of a movement for change, society is never far from degenerating into a police state. The overreaction of police last week makes the point nicely. Revolutionaries disdain peaceful methods of persuading others to change, because they lack the patience to cope with reality that true moral commitment usually requires.

(Continued on Page 7)

Letters, letters, letters, letters

Propositions for blacks and whites

Editor, the Chronicle:

Out of the cooling ardors of last weekend, I should like to ooze forth, like sweat, a set of propositions threaded together by the concept that the essence of a man's moral nature is his ability to live, through an act of imagination, the life of another person—to someone possibly quite different from himself. These propositions fall under two categories, white and black. First, white:

White Propositions

1. With respect to unbidden visits to the President's house, the score is now tied one-to-one, the most recent violation of his privacy having produced a settlement of grievances, the earlier visit having contributed to a physical collapse requiring months of recuperation. I most passionately suggest that hereafter all elements of the Duke community leave the score exactly where it is, no matter how loudly the campus squawbox may shout the immoral and dangerous doctrine that a college president, unlike the rest of us, has no right to an inviolable private sanctuary. The idea that a president is a mere symbol of the university, a target to shoot at any time a mob robed in its own righteousness takes it in mind to swarm over his private home, is foul. The moment he enters his home, the president is no longer a symbol but an individual human being like anyone else, and no one for any reason has any right to hound him like a rabbit from its burrow, to face a hostile crowd pressing whatever list of demands in the name of whatever moral idealism.

2. The police also are actually members of the human species, not porkers with Gestapo instincts. Welcomed with mass shouts of "Pig!" and "Seig Heil!" and pelted continuously by flying missiles (thrown by students safely back in the crowd, I noticed), I wonder what one would expect them to do: stand like Christ on the cross with no move to defend themselves? In all this talk about innocent bystanders being clubbed and teargassed, let us not omit that some of the bystanders were guilty as hell of doing all they could to provoke police violence, and only after an hour they succeeded.

3. Among those Fascist reactionaries who failed to approve all the tactics of the Movement last Thursday was a jock who forcibly detained a man from pushing a lighted rag down the gasoline tank of a police cruiser, thus saving from blinding, maiming, or death a fair number of those shouting Pig and Sieg Heil at the nearby troopers. I mention this incident only because the jock is a member of the KA house, to which I am faculty advisor, and which has suffered its share of the symbolic view of life emanating from some of the militants. I happen to know that this particular KA member, like some others, sympathizes with the dilemma of the blacks—despite being a member of the Old South fraternity—but yet all the members of this house seem to have been nicely elided into a single Ku Klucker visage, obviously deserving of such Klan-like tactics as telephoned threats of firebombing (a couple such calls arrived last weekend) and theft of property, as well as repeated contempt, and ridicule in the pages of the Chronicle. Despite these provocations, the KA's have been endeavoring to improve their image over recent months. May I ask that

until the KA's do something offensive, let us kindly leave them alone and turn our symbolic sights elsewhere?

Black Propositions

1. There is a direct historical cause-and-effect link between the occupation of the Allen Building in February, 1969 and the arrival, just three and a half centuries earlier, in 1619, of the first cargo of slaves to North America, in a ship called the Jesus. The Allen Building incident is a part-payment for that ancestral crime, as is a number of other unlovely things done by blacks these days. White America beholds its own handiwork in much of this behaviour. The powers that be at

years—are alumna of the Class of '46.

I've never met Dr. Knight nor most of the faculty there, nor any of the trustees, nor any of the Duke family. All I know of Duke is what I remember of Dr. Flowers and Dean Baldwin and what I learned from the faculty members when I was there and what I've read about Buck Duke and his dream of establishing a good college in the Southeast. He could have spent his money in a hundred other ways but he didn't. He spent that money so people like me and my friend could get a good education.

The friends mostly have children of college age now but many of

by individual effort toward personal goals.

The demands of the black students, once they had seized the administration building were not the issue. No matter how sympathetic we would be to their demands this sympathy is lost by the militant methods being used. Duke, because of its social concern, opened its doors to all people that meet its educational requirements. This is as it should be. This privilege is now being tested to see if an excellent private institution will change its educational requirements to allow more students of lower standard; irrespective to race, creed, or color; to enter, stay within, and graduate from the university. If those students entering Duke do not want to better these standards, they should go elsewhere. Those students who took over the administration building should have been suspended and arrested. Although some of their demands have merit they should first regard the authority under which they were offered the privilege to attend.

To destroy the system is to destroy the free and open society that these students say they desire. Men become great by striving to use the best of their ability, not by relinquishing their ability to conform to the average.

The second issue occurring after the students left was the disregard for the police force that arrived to

clear the crowds and to guard the building. There was only a small group (less than twenty-five) that were rude and began to agitate and disregard the police. Their epithets showed that they wanted to tempt the police. These students think that law and order is a game. They wanted to embarrass the police. They showed a lack of concern for individual responsibility. Although they may sincerely believe in their cause, they are sincerely wrong in this belief. The majority let these

few students lead them into action that resulted in the use of tear gas.

We need to support our city, community, state and federal law enforcement. We could accomplish more because we would secure a better position to communicate and understand the individual needs of the people. We by our apathy and indifference are determining how ineffective our law enforcement is.

It is past time that the majority begin to speak up and express their dedication to the principles on which our country was founded. We either work within the system or get out of the system.

After these students have protested to the end and received their demands, I wonder what they will be willing to do in terms of effort. The issues they are asking for cannot be demanded, but must be earned.

Robert E. Carter, '60

-Academic council-

(Continued from Page 1)

The five committees which were approved do not yet have members on them. They will be appointed by Dr. Cartwright in the near future. No guidelines were given the committees, and no deadlines will be set for the results to be submitted. Klopfer said he thought some reports, such as that on ROTC should be fairly easy to research, and could be submitted within a matter of weeks, whereas the report on the University as landlord would entail a large amount of research and might not be available before next fall.

Klopfer added that these committees, plus one formed earlier this month to investigate classified research, were attempts by the faculty to get ahead of the students in dealing with controversial subjects. "We ought to be well ahead of the students. Ever since the Vigil, the students have been light years ahead of the faculty," he said.

Speaking of the committee to review publications subsidized by the University, Klopfer said he felt some faculty were motivated by a desire to get rid of the Chronicle's subsidy; but said he hoped the committee would be above "such crass considerations."

Jack Preiss introduced the motion for a committee to study faculty participation on the Board of Trustees. The idea of student participation will not be included. He said that if students want representation, they should be the ones to work for it. The committee looking into student participation in University government will most likely deal with student relations with the Administration and Faculty.

The property dealings of the University will come under review in the committee on the University as landlord. It will deal with the University selling property, the buildings and property presently

owned, the buying of land with houses on it in order to demolish them, and the threat of industrial development into Duke property such as the Duke Forest.

The committee reports would only be advisory in nature, except possibly in respect to ROTC, where action to deny academic credit to ROTC could be decided upon by the Faculty.

Grit power

(Continued from Page 6)

As evidence, I cite the simplistic sloganeering that typically insulates the radical from moderation or constructive insight. Chronicle editorials are amateurish but in their own way hauntingly typical examples. The demands and actions of the militants last week are an excrescence of the Chronicle mentality.

I take as datum that our social structures broadly represent the interests of all segments of our society. The radical would reject this assumption because it is much easier to speak of destroying "structures" than of persuading people to change. The representative character of our institutions is the long-run strength of our society.

It is the reason that they are reformable, that orderly progress will continue, and that the revolutionaries will not succeed ultimately. In the short run, however, when the basic social order is threatened, as it was at Duke last week by a few intellectually deracinated riffraff and malcontents, we may take comfort when those responsible for maintaining order (read President Knight and the administration) refuse to become accessories to idiocy.

President Knight, we thank you for liberating us from our liberators.



Duke ought to show large charity toward the offenders for this reason—especially since the damage done was mainly to the psychology of authority.

2. Why couldn't the President state clearly and precisely the University's policies? Though it was his duty to restore his control over University buildings, by police force if left no other alternative, why didn't the President promptly and publicly run through the list of demands, point by point, conceding most of them and explaining in full why the others could not be granted? To at least give his own opinions would be leadership.

3. The University should officially state to Mr. Howard Fuller its debt of gratitude for doing what no one else could have done—leading a way from hopeless impasse to a rational talent. A man of courage and talent and intelligence, Mr. Fuller would be representing this district in Congress (rather than tricky Nicky) if this were really a decent society. Meantime, why not invite him to teach courses here?

Victor Strandberg
Department of English

Buck Duke's ideals

Editor, the Chronicle:

This evening (February 20) I'm thinking I should share with somebody there some things I've been thinking as a result of reading rather widely this week about boycotting classes for three days and "occupying" the administration building and otherwise acting in an unruly manner. I'm an alumna of the Class of '46, friends—yes, even after 23

them didn't even try to get them into Duke because they aren't "smart" enough, or they know that they don't want to apply themselves that unstintingly to getting an education.

I have a good job at the DuPont Company and I know I got it because I acquitted myself satisfactorily at a quality college. In return for this assurance, I give—yearly—the maximum money I feel I can afford to Duke's support and I influence any young people I know to try to attend who want to work hard for a quality education and who will feel it is a privilege to have been accepted to try their best.

If any of you students defile one stone of those buildings or attempt to succeed in debating that curriculum, I'm sure you'll have to answer to many of us who have based our lives on striving to be the women (and I'm sure men though I didn't know them as well—it was wartime!) Duke inspired us to be.

Buck Duke spent that money for you, too, because you're after me. Try to be worthy of it.

Gloria A. Brahany

Hoodlums

Editor, the Chronicle:

The two incidents at Duke were separate issues, and they both involved total disregard for authority. The black students were not after just being treated fairly, but their reason lies a lot deeper in that they are seeking in some respects to destroy the foundations that built this fine institution and this country's free enterprise system. They are seeking to promote the individual by publicity of a group. This can only be done

Imps face UNC in rematch, prelude to Saturday's game

By Bob Switzer
Sports editor

The Blue Imps are hoping—and praying that their rematch with the Carolina Tar Babies tonight in the Indoor Stadium at 8:00 p.m. will not be as disastrous as the two prior games between the teams this season.

The Blue Imps playing, almost mercifully, in their last regular game of the season, have a dismally bad 5-10 record getting absolutely killed by the Tar Babies 119-77 Monday at Chapel Hill.

Meanwhile the Carolina frosh have literally been tearing up their opposition (Duke being a typical case in point). The Tar Babies currently have compiled 13 wins against only 2 losses. Their roster sounds like a recitation of the high

Rugby faces Old Blue Sunday at 2

Old Blue Rugby Club of New York plays Duke at Hanes Field, East Campus, this Sunday at 1:00 p.m. Old Blue is one of the best clubs in the United States and is generally considered to be the top team on the East Coast. In a recent poll by *Scrubdown Magazine* they were rated as the number four team in the country (the other three were from California.)

This will be Old Blue's third annual trip to Duke. Last year, Duke came close to pulling an upset only losing 14-13 when Old Blue scored in the final minutes. The Duke team, undefeated in 11 games this season should be at full strength. "B" and "C" games will follow the "A" team game, which kicks off at 1 p.m.

Last weekend, Duke "A"s fought the Norfolk club to a 6-6 draw, and the Duke "B" team ruined Old Dominion's rugby debut, defeating them 12-3. The Norfolk game, played in freezing rain, proved to be a real bloodbath. The slippery conditions suited Norfolk's style of play, which is to use their heavy scrum to keep the ball away from their backs. The lighter Duke forwards were not intimidated, however. Scoring for Duke were Hugh Stephens and Dan Smith.

A large crowd is expected to be in attendance for the match this Sunday, which should be one of the best rugby games of the season.

school All-America list. With such notables as forwards Bill Chamberlain and Dennis Wuycik and Steve Previs the Tar Babies are almost unbeatable among the freshman ranks and will most certainly be of great benefit to the Tar Heels next season.

Double Plight

So the Blue Imps face a double plight tonight, some good opposition and themselves. The Imps under first year mentor Hubie Brown have beaten themselves more often this year even before the opposition could get a chance to beat them. And with Carolina having perhaps one of the best frosh teams, with the exception of South Carolina, in the league the outcome of tonight's game should be just as bad as the two previous games.

A Season's Analysis

At best the Blue Imp's play this year has been sporadic. One would not even like to mention how their worst play has been. The Imps this past season seem to have a fondness for beating themselves. The team just can not get together and play as a unit. They also seem to have a certain affinity for turnovers, as witnessed by their 29 miscues against UNC. The Blue Imps have an apparent dislike for rebounding too. This has been definitely been the weakest part of their already weak game. Against Carolina the Imps were only able to garner 33 rebounds to the Tar Babies 46 rebounds thus allowing Carolina 82 shots from the floor while Duke only had 56, 26 less. The factors of many turnovers and few rebounds have been recurring time and time again for the Imps this year. This is particularly disturbing when considering the fact that what the varsity needs least next year are more turnovers and fewer rebounds.

In fact when assessing the team's relative help to the varsity one can only think of only one and possibly two players that will augment next season. Certainly Don Blackman will help with the rebounding and

perhaps Stu Yarborough will be a good reserve but this is where the line ends.

This all leads up to one disturbing factor, recruiting. Obviously if Duke hopes to regain its lost status in the b-ball world they are going to have to recruit drastically better teams than this year's frosh. Meanwhile Carolina keeps getting better and better fresh teams thus maintaining their predominance in ACC b-ball. Even last year's supposed super frosh team lost to Carolina's frosh team two out of three games.

So before the game tonight it might be a good idea if the Blue Imps paid a little visit to the Chapel before facing UNC.



Photo by Bob Hewgley

The Blue Devil grapplers shown in action against UNC are currently participating in the ACC Tournament at College Park. The conference championships are taking place today and tomorrow.

DUKE MAJOR ATTRACTIONS COMMITTEE PRESENTS

JANIS JOPLIN
&
THE JAMES COTTON
BLUES BAND
SAT. , MARCH 1, 1969 7:00pm
Duke University Indoor Stadium

TICKETS \$2.25 general admission
\$2.75 reserved
Available at all Area Record Bars & on Main Quad

MOVIES

RIALTO THEATER

"Brotherhood"

CENTER THEATER

"Romeo and Juliet"

QUADRANGLE PICTURES

"The Party"

Fencing travels

The Duke fencers will participate in a tri-team match this Saturday at Charlottesville. The other two teams in the match will be University of Virginia and Virginia Military Institute.

The Chronicle Now Prints POSTERS, FLYERS, PROGRAMS, ETC.

Yes, those eye-catching, easy-to-read flyers and posters you've seen on campus were done by the Chronicle Job Work Department....
So are the Playbills, Semester Calendar, etc.
See us for your printing.

Normal deadline for guaranteed-on-time work - 1 week
Shorter deadlines by special arrangement.
Typesetting, small newspapers, etc., also by special arrangement.

See MARK LEES - 308 B Flowers
or phone 2663

EUROPE by CAR



FREE 36 PAGE GUIDE. A must for motoring abroad. Gives current info on Rental, Lease or Purchase.

RENT or BUY

EUROPE by CAR, Inc.

The Oldest and Largest Overseas Delivery System

Volkswagen
Simco, Fiat
Citroen
Austin DKW
Volvo
Peugeot
Ford, BMW

Mercedes
Hillman
Jaguar
Porsche
Rover
Renault
Opel

MG Triumph
Alfa-Lancin
MINI
1018 W. Main St.
P.O. Box 97,
Durham
Phone 682-3521

TRIANGLE TRAVEL AGENCY, INC.

I'm interested in (Cars)
Name
Address
City State

Translation results in awkward 'Carmen'

By Jim Grief
Staff reviewer

Opera is a composite art form. It must be understood as musical drama. Purely musical drama. Purely musical and purely dramatic considerations are combined to produce a form which is dramatic through music and musical through drama. Dependent upon the type of production given opera may be viewed as either a hybrid or a bastard form.

Bizet's *Carmen* achieves a nearly perfect fusion of the musical and the dramatic. The Goldovsky Grand

Opera Theater captured the essential spirit of *Carmen* as a musical drama but not the finesse which makes the fusion of forces in Bizet's work a tour de force.

The short opening prelude sets the festive mood of the opening scene. It announces, also, the melody which is associated with *Carmen*. This exotic line appears again when *Carmen* throws the rose at Don Jose, during the card scene when *Carmen* learns her fate, and in the last act when Jose is about to kill her. Due to this structural importance it has been termed the fate motive. The orchestra performed well, in general, but the climaxes were not strong and exciting as they should be. The woodwind and percussion sections were excellent. Their parts were precise, lyric and expressive. The low brass, however, were often heavy and sluggish, and the strings were not strong enough to convey the dramatic nature of Bizet's score.

The Goldovsky troupe made several changes of the traditional production. As a dramatic form opera should be understandable to be effective. The clear enunciation which the company demonstrated is highly commendable. This justification for the translation into English is, however outweighed by dramatic considerations. The Merimee play, which *Carmen* is based upon, had to be drastically altered by the librettists Melhiac and Halevy. Musical considerations make it impossible to present a complete drama in the scope of an opera. Standard devices have developed to convey types of action and emotions on stage which cannot be conveyed realistically. Many of these operatic conventions are difficult to accept even in modern opera houses with huge casts and elaborate machinery.

Carmen is not a universal, timeless story like *Hamlet*. It is essentially a period work, and the story is out of place in any setting other than 19th century Spain. English translations are always apt to misrepresent the original libretto in order to fit words to the music, but the translation that the Goldovsky company used was particularly poor. Contemporary speech may be more easily understood but it further destroys the mood which is vital to *Carmen*

as a period piece. The translation was awkward in several spots, having words which did not work with the musical line. (The mellismatic line on the word "ready" in the Habanera was a glaring example of this.) The fast choruses sounded awkward in English.

The costumes and scenery were simple and realistic but they lacked the theatrical splendor which was so important in Spanish life. Most of the furor which *Carmen* caused when it was first produced was due to its presentation of a contemporary subject in realistic terms. This was revolutionary in opera, and part of Bizet's genius is lost if this aspect of the work is overlooked.

Carmen was portrayed by Carolyn Stanford. Miss Stanford has a lyric, interesting voice but she was unable to project fully enough to dominate the action. *Carmen* is the dramatic center of the work; all the other characters revolve around her. For this reason the role must be sung by a singer with considerable vocal strength and bravura. Miss Stanford conveyed the playful, coy aspects of *Carmen*'s character well. She did not, however, rise to the austere, callous brutality which is crucial to *Carmen*'s character in the final act. Without this totally unsympathetic portrayal the truly tragic story of Don Jose is unconvincing.

Micela was sung by Lucille Perrett. This role was inserted by the librettists as a dramatic contrast to *Carmen*, just as Escamillo was created to oppose Don Jose. Miss Perrett's acting was convincing if sometimes overdone. The innocent, helpless character presented was effective but the vocal work was not. Miss Perrett's voice simply did not carry over the orchestra.

Don Jose is the most dramatically demanding work in the opera. Jose is the only character who changes in the course of the action. Distinctly different Jose's are evident in each of the four acts. Allen Cathcart's performance was symptomatic of the cast in general. He emphasized the melodramatic aspects of the role rather than the dramatic. His acting conveyed the meaning of his words, but the effect was an exaggerated theatricality not the stirring emotion of real life drama.

Mr. Cathcart's singing was controlled and dramatic and showed a clear understanding of the role, but his voice lacks the lower register and overall power to convey the heroic side of Jose's character. Mr. Cathcart's best moment was the passionate aria of the second act when he tries to explain to *Carmen* why he has to return to his regiment. His expressive singing and acting were in contrast to his over-acted performance in the fourth act.

The highlight of the evening was the unassailable performance of John B. Davis as Escamillo. His heroic stature and full, powerful voice were complemented by a commanding stage presence. Mr. Davis' rendering of the Toreador Song gave the performance a feeling of the grandeur and bravado of the bullfight in Spain. It was easy to see why fickle *Carmen* chose Escamillo over the disheveled, clumsy Don Jose of the fourth act.

The choruses were not strong enough. Bizet's exciting, vigorous sections for the chorus were generally flat and lifeless. The troupe was quite young and the cigarette girls were pretty and playful. The best chorus number was the card scene in the third act. The conducting of Edward Alley was controlled but not exciting. The arrangement that Goldovsky used may be convenient for a traveling company, but it hurts the work dramatically. The ads for the group stress their interest in opera as "living theater." The theatrical side of *Carmen* was adequately presented, but theater is only one

aspect of opera. The use of spoken dialogue is acceptable, if different from the traditional, as Bizet's original score was in the form of a musical comedy. The spoken sections of this performance included many sections that were in music in Bizet's version. This cutting of the score may not seem vital from a theatrical standpoint, but the work does not make sense musically without those sections. Except at the beginning of the fourth act, all of the beautiful intricate music was eliminated. Bizet uses musical phrases to imply dramatic situations. To eliminate this aspect of the drama is not justifiable.

The orchestra and chorus never reached effective, crashing climaxes. Dramatic crescendos, sharp attacks and dynamic extremes were missing. Perhaps the most interesting part of Bizet's score is the brilliant orchestration. Bizet's writing has a crystal clarity which came through only rarely. The Goldovsky arrangement altered some of the instrumentation and the performance suffered as a result.

Bizet's amazing ability to set the mood of a scene quickly did come through despite the dull performance of the orchestra. The pathetic character of Jose, in contrast to the unsympathetic character of *Carmen*, brought on the tragic ending. Considering the stage facilities and acoustics of Page Auditorium the Goldovsky Opera did present an adequate *Carmen*, giving the Duke audience its only opportunity in Durham to see musical drama.

Messages

The Alpha-Omega Players will present Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology," tonight at 8:15 at Duke Chapel. In it we are introduced to approximately 80 inhabitants of Spoon River; we find the town marshal, judges, bankers, doctors, churchmen; Tom Beatty the gambler, Shack Dye, a Negro, Anne Rutledge, first love of Abraham Lincoln; undistinguished citizens of Spoon River who die accidental or violent or unnoticed deaths; and there are the soldiers and the suicides—"All, all are sleeping on the hill."

QUADRANGLE PICTURES
7:00 and 9:00 p.m. Sat. & Sun.

THE PARTY

With Peter Sellers and Claudine Longet. "Directed by Blake Edwards, a man who has an understandable affection for the old comic forms and who directed Mr. Sellers in 'A Shot in the Dark' and 'The Pink Panther.' Mr. Sellers cast as a woefully stupid actor from India turns a stuffily posh Hollywood dinner party into a shambles of broken glassware and plumbing and shattered egos."

Vincent Canaby-N.Y. Times

Special for
TODAY and SATURDAY
FREE BEER WITH COPY OF MENU
INSERTED IN THIS PAPER AND
ANY SANDWICH OR PIZZA ORDER.



Why not
stop in after UNC game?
Pickwick Restaurant

113 N. Columbia St. (Off the Square)
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

Pub has atmosphere

An English pub on the ground floor with a coffee house upstairs, Chapel Hill's Pickwick Restaurant (at 113 N. Columbia St.) is a unique establishment for this area. The unusual quality of this establishment is not provided by the excellent but conventional menu, but by its refreshingly different atmosphere.

The "pub" motif downstairs is especially effective because it is realistic and convincing without appearing to be contrived. The menu sheet is a convincing copy of what one would imagine an English inn menu to be like, and the selection of food is also consistent

with English tastes—featuring delicious and quite filling roast beef and steak sandwiches. The draft beer is served in two-quart pitchers with full pint mugs, instead of the usual 12 ounce beer mugs used at most restaurants.

The coffee house upstairs resembles a garret with a back room, and as such its atmosphere, while a bit different from the pub, is still distinctive—especially the floor of the back room, which slants at about a 15 degree angle. Folk singing provides most of the entertainment, and there is a bar to provide beer and other refreshments.

Spring in the Bahamas

FOR ONLY \$170:

1. Round-trip jet fare between Raleigh-Durham and Freeport, Grand Bahama Island
2. One week in Freeport Inn
3. "Happy Hour" every night (live music, unlimited free mixed drinks) 7-9 pm
4. Transfers between hotel and airport in Freeport

Be one of 50 Duke students and 2000 others in Freeport this spring. Only \$40 reserves Freeport for you.

For reservations and information contact:

CIRCLE TOURS, INC. Jack Tar Hotel, 682-5611
or campus tour agents: Craig Pearson 5416 D.S.
Jess Venable

This weekend ... after the UNC Game ... eat at

DINNER **MAYOLA'S** LUNCH
109 GREGSON
Luncheon - Dinner Special - Meat & Three Vegetables \$1.10!
also
SUBS PIZZAS CHARCOAL BURGERS

Wigner discusses perception effects

By Mary Schuette

"The content of my consciousness determines my perception of phenomena," physics professor Eugene Wigner of Princeton University told an open meeting of Duke's Sigma Xi Society last night in 111 Biological Sciences Building. His talk, "The Science of Consciousness," was the twelfth annual Fritz London Memorial Lecture.

"I can never know," Nobel prize-winner Wigner continued, "what a phenomenon actually is, but only what I perceive it to be."

Because of this problem, Wigner said, "physics is based on a set of approximations, such as the laws of quantum-mechanics." These laws do not make definite statements about the actual physical existence of phenomena, but rather postulate "probability connections between subsequent observations."

According to Wigner, this question of the effect of the content of man's consciousness on his perception is common to all branches of science. Thus there is a need, he said, "to develop a set of basic concepts by which to calculate this content."

Wigner outlined three approaches to the developing of these concepts: that they can be formulated on the basis of existing laws of physics and chemistry; that these existing laws will have to be reinterpreted in order to develop them; and that a whole new set of

laws will have to be discovered before these concepts can be delineated. Wigner said that he favors the third approach.

If the content of man's consciousness can be calculated by a set of laws, albeit undiscovered as yet, Wigner said, the question of the artificial creation of life arises. Without these laws, this question cannot be completely explored now, Wigner concluded, but "there

is no solution of a problem of physics which would not bring in its wake a host of new unsolved problems. This is how we broaden our horizons."



Photo by Steve Bland
Nobel prize winner Eugene Wigner spoke on "The Science of Consciousness" last night.

East campus survey studies board system

By Celeste Wesson

Staff writer

Woman's College students will be expressing their opinions about the East Campus compulsory board system in a survey this week.

Under the compulsory board plan, each girl must pay a board rate of \$500 a year, and can eat as much at each meal as she wants in the East dining halls.

"Do you want the board system abolished for all students?" and "Do you personally want to go off board?" are among the questions on the survey. Students will also indicate the factors, such as convenience or financial considerations, influencing their decision.

Other questions ask whether or not students would want to go off board if the Gilbert-Addoms dining hall were to close or if West Campus dining halls were open to girls for all meals. Students can also indicate parent opinions on abolishing the board system.

The Student Welfare Committee of the Women's Student Government Association, which is sponsoring the survey, distributed a fact sheet on the board system to all East students last week, presenting the advantages and disadvantages of going off board.

Reasons suggested by the WSGA data sheet for going off board included a desire to save money, to get a variety in menus or a change in atmosphere. The information also noted that some girls felt that the times the dining halls were open were inconvenient.

Other reasons mentioned for abandoning the compulsory board plan were that male students do not have a compulsory board system and "this represents a double standard," and that a compulsory board system deprives women students of their freedom to decide where they should eat.

Ted Minah, director of dining halls operations, said yesterday that "the board system has three basic advantages: economic, social, and dietary."

Campus newsbriefs

The Free Academic Senate will meet this afternoon at 4 p.m. in Room 205 A East Duke. Interested faculty and members of the University community are invited to attend.

Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship—Friday 6:30 p.m. Room 208 Flowers Building. Dr. Fred Brooks, UNC physicist will speak on "Christianity and Science."

YFAC applications are due by Saturday, March 1 at the Y office. Applications will be available throughout the week for those interested.

The University Religious Council is sponsoring a celebration of a Love Feast by the Moravian Church of Raleigh. The ceremony will feature an antiphonal choir and a brass band with the traditional Moravian serving of buns and coffee. The service will be held in the Ballroom at 4 p.m. Sunday

afternoon. The University community is invited.

A series of informal panel discussions on the complex aspects of "Southern" life will begin next Monday night in Page Auditorium with a discussion of Urbanization and Industrialization.

Speakers for this first panel include Charles Wade, Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Duke; William Knowland, Professor of Sociology at UNC-G; and former Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield. Frank de Uuyver, Vice-provost of the University will be moderator.

Information is now available in the ASDU office (206 Flowers) on the Urban Crisis Conference to be held at Wake Forest University March 20-22. ASDU will be accepting registrations for this conference on a first-come, first-serve basis for the next week. The conference features Senator Edmund Muskie, Dr. Harvey Cox (author of the *Secular City*), Mr. Saul Alinsky.

-Letter-

(Continued from Page 1)

the students and faculty present felt "that the police grossly over-reacted to what was initially mild harassment."

They strongly protested Knight's praise of "unwarranted and brutal over-reaction to a situation which need not have occurred at all had the police been able to tell when they were no longer needed."

Only after a "complete and thorough investigation" can any "appraisal of the police actions be justified," according to the letter. The 13 students call for such an investigation.

"Your previous statements have served only to antagonize increasingly large segments of the student body," the letter also stated.

Those who signed the letter include:

Bruce B. Cook, ASDU speaker; Richard Reisman, chairman, S.U. Educative Involvement Committee; Marc Caplan, chairman, S.U. Board of Governors; Becky Bogard, WSGA president; Robert B. Creamer, chairman, UCM; Mark Pinsky, associate editor, Chronicle; Reed Kramer, YMCA president; Thomas J. Nolan, president, junior class, Divinity School, WCCC; R. Wade Norris, ASDU president; Craig M. Kessler, ASDU vice-president; Kenneth F. Vickery, ASDU treasurer; Thomas H. Campbell, executive editor, Chronicle; H. Richard Emerick, ASDU vice-president.

"No girl could get the amount and selection of food for \$2.10 a day anywhere else," Minah explained, "and if she is not on board, she doesn't begin to eat the way she should."

"Furthermore, Woman's College is a residential college, and eating meals together does contribute to the social education of each girl and to the cohesiveness of the college."

"There would be several disadvantages to a changeover to a pay-as-you-go system, added Minah. "Gilbert-Addoms dining hall would have to close, and a \$300,000 modification would have to be made to lengthen the counter line in East Union. Also, a voluntary board system would be economically and practically difficult to manage," he said.

Campus calendar

8:00 p.m. Student Union Cinematic Arts Committee Film Series. Auditorium, Biological Sciences Building. The first of the neo-realist films "Open Cities," is the struggle of the Rome resistance against German occupation in World War II. "La Strada," neo-realist on a new plane, explores the story of everyman's loneliness and search for life.

8:15 p.m. Annual French Play: "Les Femmes Savantes." Music Room, East Duke Building.

8:15 p.m. Chamber Orchestra Concert. Baldwin Auditorium.



Perfect symbol of the love you share

Being with each other, doing things together . . . knowing that your affection is growing into precious and enduring love. Happily, all these cherished moments will be forever symbolized by your diamond engagement ring. If the name, Keepsake, is in the ring and on the tag, you are assured of fine quality and lasting satisfaction. The engagement diamond is flawless, of superb color, and precise modern cut. Your Keepsake Jeweler will assist you in making your selection . . . He's in the yellow pages under "Jewelers." Rings from \$100 to \$10,000. Illustrations enlarged to show detail. Trade-mark reg. A. H. Pond Co., Inc., Est. 1892.

REGISTERED
Keepsake
DIAMOND RINGS

HOW TO PLAN YOUR ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING

Please send new 20-page booklet, "How To Plan Your Engagement and Wedding" and new 12-page full color folder, both for only 25c. Also, send special offer of beautiful 44-page Bride's Book.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

KEEPSAKE DIAMOND RINGS, BOX 90, SYRACUSE, N. Y. 13201

FOISTER'S CAMERA STORE

The Largest Camera Store
in Durham—Chapel Hill

Also featuring Sony tape recorders,
miniature TVs, transistor radios

Complete Photo Supplies Picture Framing

161 East Franklin St. Chapel Hill

Leica
Kodak
Nikon
Hasselblad

Many used models from \$75
new BSA 441 and 650 New
Honda 50, 65, 90, 160, 305
and 450 cc models buy this
month and save.

OPEN ROAD, INC.
229 N. Gregson
Durham

★
February

Clearance

Klopfer explains role, duties as draft counselor at Duke

By Howard Baskin
Staff writer

"All denominations with which I've come in contact provide some sanction and support for conscientious objectors."

After making this remark, Peter Klopfer of the zoology department and a leading draft counselor at Duke went on to say that Methodism, the parent denomination of Duke, is one of the greatest sources of pacifism in the country.

He said the Methodist Peace Fellowship has in fact a greater percentage of Methodists in its following than the similar group found in the Quaker church.

Speaking in his capacity as a conscientious objection counselor, Klopfer stated that in the past year there has been a steady increase in the number of young men seeking status as a conscientious objector. "Since there are other counselors now, I have no way of knowing the actual

number, but I personally am seeing about two men a week," he said.

Klopfer sees the functions of his advisory position as falling into two categories. The first is counseling and discussion in which he serves "as a back-stop-one off whom they can bounce their ideas." His second function is "the supply of information concerning changes in the Selective Service system." He generally receives his information from "the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, which serves as a clearing house for C.O. information."

"The law states that for a man to acquire status as a C.O. he must pass two requirements. His religious training and belief must be in theoretical opposition to war and this opposition must be to all wars."

The first requirement has been clearly softened by the Supreme Court, and the second may soon follow suit. In a decision on March 8, 1965, the Supreme Court, "broadened the interpretation of religious training and belief to any philosophical belief which controls one's actions as an orthodox religious belief would," Klopfer said.

There is now an appeal before the Supreme Court by a man who says the government is misusing his religious freedom by declaring that he must be opposed to all war. His church defines wars as "just" and

"unjust," and he claims that he should be allowed to act accordingly. Klopfer feels, "that unless something very strange happens, he is bound to win his appeal."

Designated C.O. counselor ten years ago by the Durham Friends Meeting, Klopfer sees "the chance for acquiring C.O. status as varying from one local draft board to another. Some boards are quite lenient while others are entirely opposed to conscientious objection. The leniency of the board may often depend on its draft quota for the month, the number of fish in the barrel." It is interesting to note that Klopfer finds "the draft boards in the South lean toward religious objections."

Klopfer cited several different categories of conscientious objectors. "The 1-A0 is a non-combatant who accepts some

other position in the military. Since more than 70 per cent of the military is non-combatant, this position is relatively easy to acquire. At the other end of the scale is the non-co-operator, who doesn't even register, or if he does, sends his card back in."

The maximum punishment for resisting military duty is five years imprisonment, but the average sentence is three years, with parole being available after one-third of that time. Few people who are seeking C.O. status ever end up being indicted by the court. Many have their draft status changed to a lower classification, such as 4-F or 2-S. Many are just forgotten about and never ordered inducted, depending on need for inductees at that time. Others fall their physicals and there are few remaining who must resist their military induction."



Peter Klopfer

Klopfer seems quite satisfied with his role as counselor and finds no inherent discrimination toward his position. "The draft board appreciates my advising because I allow people to be informed and this makes the job easier for them. I find the school neutral in regard to my counseling. They give me the same access to students as they give to military recruiters, and this is all I can ask."

Help wanted

Can you string a verb and a subject together with any precision at all? If you can, think about joining the Features staff of the Chronicle. We could use a little help.

Tonight's easy pick-up



Take it from the Colonel... "It's finger lickin' good!" Take home Kentucky Fried Chicken tonight. All you do is pick it up. The service is sudden.

COLONEL SANDER'S RECIPE
Kentucky Fried Chicken.

7 COLONEL'S TAKE HOMES
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill-Carrboro

Gino's



17 Locations
All Around
Washington, D.C.

75 LOCATIONS IN
New Jersey, Delaware,
Pennsylvania, Maryland

By William Norton
Staff writer

"I wouldn't say that I have much power, but I do feel like I'm doing something that is important to a lot of people."

With these words, Alan Jenks, recently-appointed assistant dean of Trinity College for freshmen, explained his thoughts on his role as an academic dean.

Jenks, a lanky, bespectacled professor in the religion department, joined the administrative staff of Trinity last fall as dean of sophomores. He took Hugh Hall's position as freshman dean when the latter left on sabbatical at the beginning of the spring semester.

Jenks joined the religion department at Duke in 1966, after four years at Wellesley and a year's study abroad. An Old Testament and Semitic languages scholar, he is preparing a book on Elohism and northern Israelite traditions of the Bible for publication.

Youth and Education

Jenks grew up in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where as a teenager he spent part of his time making deliveries for his father's fried chicken establishment on a motorcycle. He worked his way through the University of New

Mexico to a degree in philosophy by driving an ambulance. After graduating from the Church Divinity School in Berkeley, he studied at Harvard for his doctorate in theology.

In 1965, financed by Harvard and a Fulbright Grant, Jenks and his family of three moved to Jerusalem, where he spent a year studying Semitic languages at Hebrew University. Although he claims to be losing them at the rate of one a year, he once knew ten foreign languages.

Duke, less 'unreal'

Jenks said Duke is less "unreal" than Wellesley. "The students here have less than what might be termed ideal intellectual curiosity, but I wouldn't call them 'timid.' Most students are serious, I think. They simply don't have time to pursue their own interests." He is pleased with the new curriculum, only "sad that it going to take so long to implement."

Having sympathized as a faculty member with many students whose only impression of the administration was that of a faceless group, Jenks now finds that they are real people doing their best at a difficult job. "Even the faculty sometimes casts administrators in a rather nefarious role instead of considering us as colleagues."

Like the other deans, Jenks is still an active faculty member, teaching a freshman tutorial and an upper-class survey course. These duties take about a third of his sixty-hour work week. The remainder is split evenly between

conferences with students, and meetings and paperwork.

Relationship with students

Jenks feels that the reaction of most students to the "university establishment" is sensible and understandable. Few, he said, harbor pure hostility for the administration. "Sometimes the university experience doesn't seem real to a student. Many of those I talk to are only too aware of this feeling. On the other hand, most of the student leaders I deal with seem to have reconciled the problem, at least temporarily."

"My relationships with students haven't really changed much," he said. "I see more students now, but don't get to know them as well. As a faculty member you see the same students throughout the semester. Sometimes the I-Thou encounter Martin Buber talks about really begins to happen. But now if I never see a student in the office again, I can only guess that his problem worked out."

SFAC

(Continued from Page 1)
recommendation that both men and women be given the option of paying a set board rate. Response was favorable but a decision was postponed until the council can discuss the proposal with Mr. Theodore Minah, director of the University's dining halls.

A request that the Library Council be expanded to include student representatives was approved and will be sent to the administration.

Blow Yourself UP TO POSTER SIZE

2 ft. x 3 ft.
Send any Black and White or Color Photo, also any newspaper or magazine photo. We will send you a 2 ft. x 3 ft. BLOW UP, perfect FOR ART poster.

A \$25 value for \$3.50
3 ft. x 4 ft. Blow-Up.....\$7.50

Photo Jigsaw Puzzle \$3.50
1 ft. x 1 ft. 11
Send any S & W or color photo. Mailed - 43 cents to location prices.

Your original photo returned undamaged. Add \$0.50 postage and handling for EACH item ordered. Send check or M.O. (No C.O.D.)
PHOTO POSTER, INC. Dept. C 592
210 E 23rd St. New York, N.Y. 10010

FRIDAY NIGHT SPECIAL

5 to 9 P.M.
Spaghetti Supper for 2 with \$3.69
Pint Bottle Vintage Chianti

For a Fast Lunch or Supper—Try Our Hickory Smoked BEEF BARBEQUE — Cosmopolitan Room Only



The Gourmet Center Operating
IVY ROOM RESTAURANT
Cosmopolitan Room & Delicatessen

1004 W. Main St. Open 7 Days—9 A.M. till 11:30 P.M. Ph. 688-6641

The Janis Joplin philosophy

Every Moment She Is What She Feels

from New York Times



Newsweek photos by Robert R. McElroy



Joplin at Fillmore East: 'I could laugh and scream and pound the walls'

Janis

"I just like to say one thing onstage," says that phenomenal pop-rock-soul-blues singer Janis Joplin. "Let yourself go and you'll be more than you've ever thought of being." Probably there are some people who are repelled by her abandoned, all-out style. But no one can help but marvel at it. She's a living force, the idea of emotional freedom made flesh, the glory of the uninhibited and the unbridled. "Being an intellectual," says Janis, "creates a lot of questions and no answers. You can fill your life up with ideas and still go home lonely. All you really have that really matters are feelings. That's what music is to me."

Last week at New York's Fillmore East, Janis was preaching her gospel, exhorting her willing audience with revivalist fervor, making more converts per capita than Billy Graham, her audience crying out their own kinds of amens after every song. "These kids need and want something big," says Janis, "and that's what feeling is. They say the hell with practicality, I want to feel something, and that's what I give them. I'm so full, so full I could laugh and scream and pound the walls."

There is something monumental about her performance, in its raw power, like a prehistoric sculpture come to life with all its primal force. As if one Janis was not enough, a closed-circuit television system intermittently projected her larger-than-life image on the psychedelic screen behind her. She's an action singer, flinging her unruly long hair from her eyes, wiggling her hips and chest, rescuing an errant shoulder strap on her clinging black silk pajamas, the fissionable body vibrating to seismic impulses as she urges it along or follows it helplessly.

Earthy: It's easy to mistake her thing for sheer sexuality, with her sinuous movements and earthy voice that can rasp the blues or shout hard rock, and even do a little crooning smooth as velvet, as in "Ball and Chain." Sometimes the words, as in "Raise Your Hand," are pretty explicit: "I want you to come

along right now, Now, NOW, NOW!" But she embodies the female principle rather than the sex act. "It's all feeling," she says, "That rolling good thing like sex, but much larger in concept. It's that love, lust, warmth, touching thing inside our bodies that everybody digs. Sex is just one of the things in it. When I'm singing I'm not thinking, I'm just closing my eyes and feeling, feeling good."

It's the sound of that feeling that she's after, and with a voice like a nutcracker she fragments the syllables, looking for the kernel of sound within. She turns the melodic line of "Summertime" into a flamenco-like lament and transports "Work Me, Lord" from a mundane gripe into a metaphysical prayer. Her voice has few dynamics but plenty of dynamite, with a range in volume from ear-splitting to deafening. That fullness she talks about needs release, and to empty herself she resorts to any kind of unholy screech and shriek, exposing her nerve ends pitilessly, holding nothing back, squeezing out sounds that are pure feeling.

"I don't worry about whether it's musical," she says. "But did it get off? Did they dig it and, digging it, dig themselves? If they like me, that liking comes back into themselves."

Lying: They like her not only when she sings, but between songs, as she slugs down Southern Comfort and banters with the audience. They plead for favorite songs. "That's past," she tells them. "You can't go back." And later, she confides, "that was why I left Big Brother and the Holding Company and started this new band—which hasn't got a name. We were lying." But so far neither is the new six-man band, which includes a saxophone and a trumpet, and which acts simply as Janis's accompaniment.

She comes on strong offstage as well as on. Last week, she was drinking her breakfast late one afternoon, an unlovely concoction apparently made of wood alcohol and chocolate syrup, and happily displaying a sheepskin coat given to her by the distillers of Southern Comfort in

recognition of her unwitting efforts on their behalf. (She wouldn't be caught dead using a word like "unwitting"—or not using an avalanche of four-, five-, ten-letter words and some hyphenated combinations that are not only unprintable but barely pronounceable.)

But her language is the vulgarity of protective coloration, like her odd assortment of clothes from the furry hat to the Harold Lloyd-like spectacles, big around as doorknobs, that adorn her attractively open face. The spectacles had no lenses. (Nobody asked why—who wanted a kisserful of that chocolate alcohol?) Ideas on ethics, sex, freedom, dart from her and are withdrawn with the rapidity of a lizard's tongue, and she tends to bristle when challenged. "I'm changing," she admits. "I'm trying to be more of a singer and less of an entertainer. I'd like to be less excessive—but not all the time. Just letting go used to be everything. Now what I really want is the right thing. I'm just learning my trade. The whole thing is to dig yourself."

Tacky: Janis has been trying to dig herself ever since she found herself an alienated, defiant teen-ager in Port Arthur, Texas, where she was born 26 years ago. "Do you know they once threw things at me in the hall at school?" she said. "I don't know why. It was like the whole environment turning on me, as if the trees all lit up and said, go home. They lead such tacky lives there." But oddly, she can't get Port Arthur out of her system. "I went home last year," she says, "thinking they would accept me now. And they kicked me out of a restaurant because my skirt was too short."

She has always called singing the great release for her emotional well-springs. The wanton demands she makes upon her vocal chords hardly encourage a long career. "I don't want to do anything half-assed," she says. "I'm 26 and all I'm worried about is 26, not 95. I don't want a return on my investment years later. I want it now. And when I can't sing, I'll worry about it then. Maybe I'll have babies."

—HUBERT SAAL

From Newsweek

JANIS JOPLIN

and the James Cotton Blues Band

Sat., March 1, 1969 - Indoor Stadium - 7.00 P.M.

Tickets - \$2.75 reserved \$2.25 gen. adm.

Tickets on Quad & at the Door