

University stores record profit

By Steve Emerson
Policy reporter

Duke University Stores had a gross profit of \$149,346 on sales of \$1,968,415 for the fiscal year 1967-68, Peyton Fuller, Duke's assistant controller, said last week. This figure represents profit after salaries, cost of goods sold, and rent had been subtracted. Such expenditures as utilities, accounting services, purchasing services, payroll services, and general administrative

expenses were not subtracted from the profit figure.

Dave Wellons, Director of the University Stores, feels that "Duke University Stores is providing an excellent service to the students. In the majority of cases prices are well established. Most items, such as toilet goods, are sold at prices set by the government through Fair Trade Price Laws." Nonetheless Eckerd's, for example, consistently undersells the Dope Shop on

toiletries. "If there are any discrepancies in prices, I want to know about it," Wellons said.

Wellons' general philosophy on pricing articles not covered by Fair Trade Laws is illustrated by his concept of haircut pricing. "Haircuts are priced on the basis of what we must charge to keep good barbers."

Wellons also defended his used book prices, "The twenty percent profit on used books is in order. We

have to process every used book we sell. We may get stuck with a book because we don't know how many will be in the class, because students buy books elsewhere, or because a new edition comes out." However, it is widely known that there are used book warehouses which will buy any used book from bookstores.

Employees

When asked why there are so few blacks in high level positions in

the University Stores, Wellons said, "I disagree. We have one of the best vending machine service men in the business. We also have a Negro who has a stock and clerk's rating. We hire people on the basis of openings. We don't discriminate on any basis. We're delighted to have a chance to interview anyone, whether he be black or white."

Make-up

Duke University Stores is comprised of the Bookstore, the Dope Shops on East and West Campus and in the Hospital, the Gothic Bookshop, the Barber Shop, and the Vending Service. The Stores are part of the University, although they must pay their own rent. "Whatever extra revenue we may make goes back into the University," Wellons said. A new accounting system will be instituted soon so that the actual net revenue of the Stores may be computed. The present system does not compute such a figure.

Wellons stressed the importance of a bookstore within the University. "We spend many hours on books. Our best manpower is put in the bookstore." The size of the bookstore is a problem. "I would hope to live to see the day that Duke University has a union" (Continued on Page 5)



The auction held on the main quad yesterday raised funds for Biafran relief.

Meriam: change by order necessary

By Howard Baskin
Staff writer

"Any student or faculty member who is dissatisfied with the present standards of Duke University and is too impatient to change these through orderly methods should leave the University."

"It is the moral obligation of people of the Duke community to respect the rules of the University, although they may disagree with them." Dr. James Meriam made these remarks at a panel discussion of the American Association of Undergraduate Professors last night at 8:15 in the Law Building.

He was joined in the discussion, attended by approximately 80 people, by Dr. Jane Philpott and

Dr. Jack Preiss. Meriam's topic of discussion was "University Freedom." Preiss spoke on the role of Duke University in Durham while Philpott discussed the question of relevancy with respect to curriculum at Duke.

Meriam, dean of the School of Engineering, later became the center of a somewhat heated discussion. He cited to great extent what he referred to as "the moral decay of certain universities in this land." He said "the faculty of these universities has traded ethics for the cessation of violence. At one university, any student is allowed to use a microphone on the university steps to defy the Selective Service system, preach revolution, shout obscenities and other degradation. The university allowed a nearly nude woman to cavort on its campus while crawling under a stick seven inches off the ground. In defense of this action, the president of the university declared 'the university isn't an island and this is part of the environment in which the university exists.'" Throughout his speech, he lambasted the "free-forum, no-censorship syndrome that takes priority over all else. The situation cries for leadership."

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Fraternities ask university help in collection of dues

By Diane Lubovsky
Staff writer

University assistance in the collection of dues was the main proposal discussed at the West Campus Community Council meeting last night. In particular, the IFC representative to the Council inquired about the possibility of university assistance in the collection of fraternity dues. He noted that "the University already

takes official action in the withholding of transcripts in the case of an independent who does not pay his dues."

The council considered several problems which have arisen in regard to freshmen. Incoming freshmen placed in independent houses are often unaware of the fact that independent dues are usually considerably higher than those in freshmen houses. In

addition, the new freshmen have no say in the establishment of these independent dues. This situation will be rectified in a letter which will be sent to all incoming freshmen.

The possibility for freshmen to move into empty rooms which now exist in several fraternity sections was also proposed. After some confusion as to whether this was due to an IFC ruling or not, it was established that there was no reason that they could not move into the sections. The deans present agreed that they would look into the possibility of carrying out this idea.

Proposed social regulations of several living groups were also considered. The regulations of Lexington Hall and Lee House were approved, while those of Eden's Hall and Essex House were tabled because of lack of information and vagueness.

Wilkinson condemns radicals in sermon

By Candy Carraway
Staff writer

Believing that "silence can be yellow as well as golden," Reverend Dr. Howard Wilkinson, Chaplain to the University denounced student revolutionaries in his chapel sermon last Sunday.

He presented his thoughts in a sermon because of his belief that "anything that threatens the continuation of the University deserves serious attention in the Chapel."

Student radicals "have not been content to malign and abuse the administration. They have heaped scorn upon our distinguished faculty as well. Serious scholars who have proven their worth in the classroom and have received

national and international recognition have been called "pigs," and the work of some of the best departments in the university has been subjected to totally unjustified abuse, and slanderous impressions have been created which are flagrantly foreign to fact.

"While many of their fellow students have been majoring in the serious disciplines of academic life, these few who apparently came here to teach rather than to learn, have been majoring in muck. While others have been pioneering in science, these have been pioneering in profraternity; they have been obsessed with obscenity; they have been in the forefront of filth and in the vanguard of vulgarity," he said.

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The real world

Nixon warns North Vietnam against attacks on South Vietnamese cities. Page 3.

Apollo 9 astronauts vault into new orbit in preparation for space walk. Page 4.

American Special Forces camp attacked by North Vietnamese. Use of Russian tanks reported. Page 3.

Married students ask housing improvements

By Betsy Bittle
Staff writer

The Tenants Association composed of tenants in the Married Students' Housing has issued a petition demanding the installation of several necessary safety and privacy features. "We have had one burglary already—an alleged worker for Mr. Greenberg who had a passkey," said one concerned tenant.

Allenton Realtors, Abe Greenberg, and L.W. Smith are among those who will receive copies of the petition. Smith, the Director for married students' housing, said yesterday, concerning his plans for action and possible steps toward improvement, only that "We plan to meet with the owners tomorrow."

The demand for safety and privacy features includes improved locks on doors, paved roadways,

gutters, and sufficient outdoor lighting. A second demand in the petition calls for better health precautions such as pest control, an adequate sewage system, and improved methods of garbage disposal.

Another demand is for "luxuries." This would include such items as landscaping and soundproofing. According to one member of the Tenants Association, "Soundproofing was an advertised feature of the housing but we never got it."

A final demand is stated under the heading of "rent reduction." As one tenant stated, "Since we have paid for items which we have not gotten, we are asking for an immediate rent reduction. We feel that a fair rate would be \$106 monthly for an unfurnished apartment and \$121 for a furnished apartment."

Afros

The Duke Afro-American Society in conjunction with a group of concerned faculty and students are sponsoring a rally in Baldwin Auditorium at 8 p.m. to discuss reactions to the Kerckhoff and Proctor Committees. All interested members of the Duke Community are invited.

122 E. Franklin St. - Chapel Hill

President warns Hanoi not to continue attacks

By Robert B. Semple, Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon declared last night that the United States "will not tolerate" increased attacks on South Vietnamese cities and warned that an "appropriate response will be made to these attacks if they continue."

Nixon emphasized that the recent wave of enemy attacks was still under review and that no decision had been made on what would constitute an "appropriate response."

At the same time, he said that the Paris peace talks were now moving into a new phase of "hard bargaining," adding that he was encouraged by South Vietnam's desire to explore new approaches "rather than simply resign ourselves to a military decision."

The central question in the administration's review, he indicated, is whether the attacks constitute a violation of the "understanding" of last October 31, which led to an expansion of the Paris Peace talks that began last

May.

The "understanding," as interpreted by both the Johnson and Nixon administrations, was that North Vietnam would refrain from attacks on major South Vietnamese cities and "abuse" the demilitarized zone in exchange for a halt in the U.S. bombing of the North.

Nixon declared that the attacks may have already "technically" violated the "understanding." But, he added, the level and kind of response undertaken by the administration would depend in large part upon its assessment of the seriousness of the violation.

"Whether we reach the conclusion that the violation is so significant that it requires action on our part is a decision we will be reaching very soon, if these attacks continue at their present magnitude," he said.

The president's warning to North Vietnam was his first public statement on the attacks and came during a 55-minute televised news conference in the East Room of the

White House.

The purpose of the news conference was to give the president an opportunity to review his first presidential mission abroad, an eight-day journey through five European capitals that ended Sunday night.

But the President also answered questions on a wide range of foreign policy matters.

He warned that "Communist harassment" in West Berlin would "jeopardize" projected negotiations with the Soviet Union, but predicted hopefully that the Soviet Union would do its best to prevent disturbances there.

The president also:

Disclosed his hope that one major result of the forth-coming four-power talks on the Middle East would be an agreement among the four to "guarantee" a Mid-East settlement.

Issued a broad invitation to the Soviet Union to share with the United States the burden of resolving a wide-range of problems, including the Middle East, Vietnam, and the arms race.

Disclosed that he would make and announce a decision early next week on whether the United States should proceed with an antiballistic missile system.

Disclosed that Israel Foreign Minister Abba Eban would soon visit the U.S.

Nixon approached the subject of the Communist attacks on Vietnam with caution, offering three possible motives for the stepped up activity. The Communists, he said, may have undertaken the attacks to break South Vietnamese morale, to increase public opinion in the United States for a settlement in the Paris "more in the direction of North Vietnam's position," or to achieve more quickly a "military victory."

He insisted that Hanoi had failed in all three objectives, but he asserted his resolve to act if the current review showed that the October 31 "understanding" had been seriously violated and that American lives had been placed in danger as a result.

"We have not moved in a precipitate fashion but the fact that we have shown patience and forbearance should not be considered a sign of weakness," he said.

Lodge, Ky meet at peace talks

By Paul Hoffman

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—The Chief United States Negotiator at the Peace Talks here, Henry Cabot Lodge, conferred yesterday with Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam in what appeared to be a display of close coordination between Washington and Saigon.

The allied response to the nine-day-old Vietcong-North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam was believed to have been discussed.

Strategy at the Paris Conference also was thought to have been discussed. North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, or

Vietcong, are expected to step up their demands for establishment of a "Peace Cabinet" in Saigon. The allied side is determined to ignore this demand.

The South Vietnamese Ambassador in Washington, Bui Diem, and the ranking Vietnam expert in the U.S. Delegation here, Philip C. Habib, participated in yesterday's allied Conference at Ky's rented villa on the Boulevard De Maillot overlooking the Bois De Boulogne. Allied officials would not comment on the meeting.

However, U.S. and South Vietnamese sources both stressed the collaboration of the two allied negotiating teams here. The notion seemed implicit that this relationship represented an improvement over the occasional strains that developed between the two delegations under the Johnson Administration.

Lodge is known to have much more cordial relations with South Vietnamese officials here than did his predecessor, W. Averell Harriman. Lodge is credited with having recommended to President Nixon to meet with Ky here last Sunday.

American analysts believe that at the roundtable session on Thursday and on other occasions in the near future Hanoi and the Front will keep pressing for a "Peace Cabinet" in Saigon as condition for progress in the Peace Talks.

An American official said: "The other side is playing through the 'Peace Cabinet' play for all it's worth, and it may take a couple of months before they find out they have to work with the present Saigon government."

As proposed by Hanoi and the Vietcong, the "Peace Cabinet" that should supplant the present Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu would include groups now unrepresented in the government and National Assembly and start conversations with the Front.

Scientists study uses for research

By Robert Reinhold

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Scientists across the country are preparing to put aside their research today and gather to consider the uses and misuses to which their discoveries are put by government and society.

Here at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the movement began in the Physics Department about two months ago, the organizers refused to speculate on how many would participate.

But to judge from the number of persons wearing the red button of the March 4 activities, plans for a stoppage seem to have gained wide support. Even many who have protested that the stoppage is an inappropriate action for scientists, are planning to participate in the discussions, to be held at the Kresge Auditorium on the MIT campus.

China attacks Soviets

By Tillman Durdin

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
HONG KONG—Communist China yesterday called the rulers of the Soviet Union imperialists "more gluttonous than the Czars." The charge was made as new mass demonstrations were held in Chinese cities in protest over last Sunday's border clash between Chinese and Soviet frontier guards.

Yesterday's denunciation was contained in an editorial printed jointly in two official Peking dailies, Henmin Jih Pao and Chieh Fang Chun Pao. The editorial, relayed here by Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist Press Agency, said that the regime now in power in Moscow was seeking to occupy Chinese territory as part of a scheme to recreate and expand the old czarist colonial empire.

In the view of observers here, the Chinese reaction, barring some provocative action on the Soviet Union's part, will be confined to



Two U.S. soldiers rush a wounded Viet Cong across open ground during recent fighting.

Army discloses weapons budget

By John W. Finney

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Because a Congressman's wife was upset after watching a television program, the Army was forced to disclose yesterday that the Pentagon is spending \$350 million annually to develop and produce chemical and biological warfare weapons.

At a private briefing for a group of Senators and Representatives, the Army was quick to point that the United States effort in chemical-biological warfare was outmatched by that of the Soviet Union. According to Army estimates, the Russians have seven to eight times the capability of the entire free world for waging chemical and biological warfare.

The briefing also brought out that the Army was regularly shipping by rail to and from test centers 300-gallon canisters of a nerve gas, known as G-B, a few drops of which are sufficient to kill a person.

Partly classified
The briefing, attended by two dozen Senators and Representatives, was arranged by Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, a three-term Democratic House member from Buffalo, N.Y.

After watching a recent National

Broadcasting Company show on chemical-biological warfare, McCarthy's wife asked him what he knew about the subject. McCarthy replied "nothing," and proceeded to arrange for the briefing by Brig. Gen. James A. Hebbeler, the Director of Chemical-Biological-Radiological and Nuclear Operations of the Army.

The briefing, which was partly classified, brought out information that the Army has preferred to keep secret, even from members of Congress.

Budget undisclosed
For the last four years, for example, with the cooperation of senior members of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committee, the Army has managed to keep secret how much the pentagon was spending on chemical-biological warfare research and production.

The funds were scattered throughout the Defense budget in such a manner that it was virtually impossible for individual members of Congress to determine how much was being spent, and references to the over-all total were customarily censored out of the testimony given the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees.

verbal outbursts and mass protests.

The encounter Sunday over Chenpao Island in the Ussuri River was not considered important enough, even if an instance of Russian aggression as the Chinese claim, to cause Peking to risk an enlarged conflict with the Soviets through military counteraction.

Restraint expected
The Chinese are expected to control their emotions while making the utmost propaganda use of the incident for the purpose of both arousing patriotic fervor domestically and discrediting the Soviet Union internationally.

Hsinhua yesterday reported that "millions and millions" of Chinese civilians and army men turned out in angry demonstrations against Russia Monday and yesterday in all major cities and in the countryside. The demonstrators were said to have pledged their support of the government and to have demanded punishment for Soviet

"provocations."

Crowds carried placards with slogans such as "Down with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism," "Down with the new czars" and "We vow to defend the sacred territory of our motherland."

The joint editorial in Jannin Jih Pao, the Communist Party daily, and Chieh Fang Chun Pao, the military daily, went over the same ground covered in Peking's protest note Monday to Moscow. It said the encounter in sub-zero weather on the frozen Ussuri early Sunday morning was caused when Soviet frontier guards, including infantrymen and vehicles, opened fire on a Chinese patrol at Chenpao Island.

The editorial said the Soviet Union has been consistently hostile to Communist China, particularly since the start of Mao Tse Tung's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.



PARIS: South Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky talks with President Richard Nixon before their private meeting at the U.S. Embassy last Sunday to discuss progress in the Vietnam peace negotiations.

Berlin autobahn closed again

By David Binder

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BERLIN—East German border guards closed down both entrances to the main autobahn out of Berlin yesterday afternoon for two hours. This was a somewhat stiffer gesture than the two blockades at the western end of the highway on Saturday and Sunday.

But at the same time, the regime of Walter Ulbricht kept the door open for a compromise in the current dispute on Berlin by renewing the offer of a concession to West Germany for changing the site of today's federal election in West Berlin.

The bid was to permit more than a million West Berliners to visit relatives in East Berlin for the first time since 1966, in exchange for shutting the election.

Mayor Klaus Schuetz of West Berlin said that the East German offer was "nothing new." A West German spokesman said that it was "no basis for negotiation."

Pressure increase

Yesterday afternoon, while the negotiators from East and West Berlin, Michael Kohl and Horst Grabert, respectively, were still meeting, A.D.N., the official East German Agency hinted at more pressures against the isolated city by announcing that East German and Soviet troops maneuvering around the main autobahn were "preparing for a further complicated highpoint of the exercise."

The offer made by Kohl, according to an authoritative source, includes willingness to talk about "further passes" for West Berliners to visit East Berlin later this year. This is what Bonn wants in exchange for changing the site of the election of a West German President. It was understood last night that the West Germans are keeping their options open about a possible last-minute deal with East Germany.

Virtually all political signs, including a report on the second day of the joint maneuvers in Neues Deutschland, the Communist Party paper, pointed to relative calm in and around Berlin.

The Bonn Parliament, almost fully assembled here along with delegates of the 11 State Parliaments, went ahead with routine preparations for their electoral meeting. The East Germans and Soviet Union have contended that under postwar

occupation agreements the meeting in West Berlin is illegal.

Last evening all the West German political parties held council in West Berlin on how to vote in today's election. But the key meeting was in the Europahof Hotel, where the 84 delegates of the Free Democratic Party conferred on how they would choose between the two major candidates: Justice Minister Gustav Heinemann of the Social Democratic Party and Defense Minister Gerhard Schroeder of the Christian Democratic Union.

USSR denounces Czech proposal

By Jonathan Randal

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PRAGUE—Czechoslovak Trade Unions formally presented demands yesterday for the creation of Workers Councils as the Soviet Union for the first time attacked this reform as a dangerous heresy that would lead to the restoration of capitalism.

Although Czechoslovakia was not specifically named, a highly critical article in Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, coincided with the opening of the Seventh Czechoslovak Trade Union Congress here.

Legislation defended

Trade Unions defiantly defended the proposed Workers Council legislation—and the independence of the labor movement in general—in the opening session attended by Alexander Dubcek, the Party leader, Oldrich Cernik, the Premier, and other leading Czechoslovak politicians.

The Soviet attack on the Workers Councils, and by extension, the democratically-minded Czechoslovak Trade Unions, was not unexpected.

However, the Soviets have held off their criticism, apparently because it was judged awkward to attack any Communist Trade Union, which Marxist traditions equate with the working class.

The Workers Council reform was launched here last year partly as a sop to the workers, whom Soviet propaganda and pro-Soviet politicians in Czechoslovakia depicted as betrayed by the

Apollo astronauts enter new orbit

By John Noble Wilford

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
HOUSTON—Whipping through a series of orbital gyrations, the Apollo 9 astronauts shook, rattled and rolled their linked spacecraft and lunar module yesterday to prove them a solid, flyable combination for future trips to the moon.

Col. James A. McDivitt and Col. David R. Scott of the Air Force and Russell L. Schweickart, a civilian, tried twice deliberately to give the 60-foot-long combined vehicle a rough ride by swiveling the nozzle of Apollo's main rocket engine as it fired.

The two ships remained securely linked nose to nose, not bending or twisting. An autopilot system was able to stop the induced rolling, as was Scott when he took over manual control.

Firings accomplished

Eugene Krantz, the Flight Director, said the rocket firings "were accomplished as planned and as far as we can see met the objectives."

A third burst of the rocket's 20,000-pound thrust engine shoved Apollo 9 into a new orbital path for Schweickart's apoc "walk" Thursday and the complex rendezvous maneuvers on Friday. These are expected to be the highlights of the planned 10-day mission.

Today, McDivitt and Schweickart plan to crawl through the narrow connecting tunnel in to the lunar module to check out its systems and ignite one of its two

main engines.

While in the lunar module, the astronauts are scheduled to transmit a seven-minute live telecast, beginning at 9:27 a.m. E.S.T.

It will be the first time astronauts have ridden in the squat, bug-like craft designed to land men on the moon this year. The command ship and the lunar module were joined Monday shortly after their launching from Cape Kennedy, Fla., on a Saturn 5

They complained, however, of

some strange radio noises awakening them during the night when they passed over Southeast Asia. They had apparently picked up a flight control tower, perhaps in the war zone of Vietnam.

The astronauts were reported to be in good health, showing no signs of the colds they suffered last week that postponed the Apollo launching for three days.

The three men, awakened to their second day in space at 5:45 a.m., said that they had had a good night's sleep.

Sirhan tells of background

By Lacey Fosburgh

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
LOS ANGELES—Leaning forward eagerly in the witness stand yesterday Sirhan Bishara Sirhan told the crowded 8th floor courtroom his version of the long, involved Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

One minute shy and boyish, the next intense and angered, the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant, on trial for killing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, described the impact that the hates and bombings, the killings and the national striving continued to have on "life and thought and being," even after migrating to the United States in 1956.

"I was sick and tired of being a foreigner, of being alone," he said in an anguished voice. "I wanted a place of my own, where they speak my own language, where they eat my own food, share my own politics."

"I wanted to have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and an Arab," he continued. "I wanted my own country. I wanted my own land, my own city, my own business. I wanted my own everything, sir."

Then, stopping, he looked across the room at Grant C. Cooper, the Defense Attorney, as if seeking his approval for this emotional outburst.

Background described

Beginning at 9:30 yesterday morning, Cooper gently guided the defendant through his second day on the witness stand. Like a student obediently and eagerly answering his teacher's questions, Sirhan described his childhood in the war-torn Middle-East and his adolescence in Southern California. He told of his interest in horses and diplomacy and his prolonged experimentation with mysticism.

Threading through his entire testimony, however, was his intense involvement in the Arab-Israeli situation.

When Cooper asked him to explain the long history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, Sirhan gradually became more intense.

Bitter and intense

He spoke very emotionally,

bitterly criticizing the Zionists for being indifferent to the fate of "thousands and thousands of Palestinians."

Soviet strength increased

By Drew Middleton

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BRUSSELS—Reinforcement of Soviet air strength by several fighter squadrons and a sharp increase in the number of Army communications in East Germany were reported yesterday by qualified sources at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Alliance.

There are no reports, they said, of the movement of Army divisions from Poland or the western Soviet Union into East Germany to reinforce the 20 Soviet divisions already believed stationed there.

Nor did they report any of the usual signs of a massive Soviet military buildup.

The cautious consensus at headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the immediate problem to prevent today's election of a new West German President. It is conceded that the Soviet Air Force may disturb the process by buzzing the East Prussia Hall in West Berlin where the election is to be held.

More attention is being paid here to the prospect that the Soviet Union and East Germany may seek to prolong the present stoppage of traffic on the autobahn on the pretext that armaments are being shipped on it from West Berlin factories to West Germany for the use of its armed forces.

N.A.T.O. consequently is reviewing long-range contingency plans to deal with a prolonged blockade that would continue after the present Warsaw Pact maneuvers have finished.

These plans involve primarily the United States, Britain and France, the three Alliance members directly responsible for West Berlin, and secondarily, West Germany, the European member most affected by a blockade.

Spectrum

Concert rescheduled

The Duke Artist Series has rescheduled tonight's concert featuring pianist, Clifford Curzon for a later time this month. Mr. Curzon has the flu.

History union

There will be a meeting of the History Union, Thursday night at 7:30 in Room 139 of the Social Sciences Building. All concerned majors are urged to attend.

Cars needed

The Duke volunteer project to the emotional adolescent unit at John Umstead Hospital is in urgent need of participants with cars. The volunteer group works with adolescents in the milieu therapy ward, acting as tutors, participating in small group projects and recreational activities.

All driving expenses are covered by project funds. Any interested students may leave their names and phone numbers at ext. 2909 (YWCA) to receive further information.

Cern to lecture

The power of God to improve experience immediately will be the theme of a lecture to be given Thursday by Jules Cern, C.S., of

Scarsdale, New York.

Cern, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will speak in the Music Room of East Duke Building at 8:15 p.m.

The lecture is sponsored by the campus Christian Science Organization, which holds open meetings every Tuesday night at 7:00 in the Chapel Room of East Duke Building. All members of the university community are invited to this lecture and to the regular weekly meetings of the organization.

Biafrican collection

A collection for Biafran-Nigerian relief will be held on the main quad from Tuesday thru Friday this week.

This fund is a continuance of the drive held last month. Money will be given to non-political relief organizations. No money will go to the military of either side. The drive is sponsored by the Freshman Y-Council.

Panel to discuss race relations

The Durham Liberal Alliance will present a panel of five speakers who will discuss possible solutions or steps toward solutions of the black-white conflicts which divide the Durham community next Friday at 8 p.m. at the YMCA on Chapel Hill Street.

The speakers will include Howard Fuller of the United

Organizations for Community Improvement, Joseph High of the Citizens Council, E.K. Powe of the Durham Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Joel Smith of the League of Women Voters, and J.R. Woodward of the Human Relations Commission.

A question and answer session will follow the speeches. The discussion is open to the public.

Geology majors

The Undergraduate Geology Majors Union Meeting will be Wednesday at 4:15 p.m. in the Geology library in room Q17. All majors and prospective majors are urged to attend.

Campus calendar

10:00 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel. Alumni Visitor Speaker: The Reverend Al Fisher, Centenary Methodist Church, New Bern, N.C.

4:00 p.m. Phi Beta Kappa Meeting. Room 208 Flowers Building.

4:15-5:30 p.m. East Campus Pool open for women; faculty, staff members, and students.

6:25-8:00 p.m. Chapel Choir Rehearsal. University Chapel.

7:00 p.m. Student Union Pre-Artists Series Seminar: Betty Bullock Talbot. Room 208 Flowers Building.

7:00-9:00 p.m. Open House Badminton for all men and women: faculty and students. East Campus Gymnasium.

Famous boys choir to present concert

The Indian Springs School Glee Club will be appearing at the Duke University Chapel next Friday at 10 a.m. This group, composed of eighty boys from Indian Springs School, is regarded by many as the finest high school choral group in the Southeast. This spring tour marks their first concert appearance since their return from their first European tour last summer. The boys visited France, Belgium, Germany, England, and Switzerland, and presented a special concert before the International Society for Music Education meeting in Dijon, France.

The Glee Club, which is directed by John Jennings, represents Indian Springs School, a private preparatory school for boys located near Birmingham, Alabama. With almost half of the student body participating, it is the largest student organization on campus. Through the group each student is given the opportunity to develop his own musical abilities and to express himself artistically. The

group also serves to promote a greater understanding and appreciation of music within the school community.

The group's program consists of many different styles of music, ranging from Renaissance church pieces to new "experimental" compositions. This competence and diversification insure a memorable experience of vocal entertainment.

Wilkinson

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilkinson sees the recent campus disorders as a microcosm of a nation-wide plot to reduce the nation to confusion, class hatred, and bitterness. These hard-core radicals "goad sincere reformers into taking drastic and disruptive action which in the end backfires."

"They hope by this manipulation of people to increase the number of haters sufficiently so that eventually through them they can bring down the institutions of American society," he added. While favoring non-violent student activism Wilkinson condemned Duke's "exceptional breakdown in decency, dignity, and respect among a small group of students."

He emphasized that there is no justification of the take over of Allen Building by the Black students. "They must discover empirically that such conduct is not acceptable. That is all a part of their education."

Wilkinson also deplored the move toward separatism and resegregation and away from the integration emphasis of recent Black Duke graduates.

Duke Stores

(Continued from Page 1)

building that can provide a sufficiently large bookstore," Wellons said. Concerning books prices, he said "I'm intensely interested in any program that will help reduce the cost of books. I'll give any student the retail and wholesale prices of books and let him compare them with prices anywhere. I fight price increases like crazy but sometimes we have no choice."

BUSINESS MAJORS!

LOOKING FOR EXPERIENCE?

THEN WE'RE LOOKING FOR YOU

**THE CHRONICLE, the largest student run business on campus
needs business oriented people to fill several positions:**

1. Comptroller

The Chronicle needs an accounting major or person with considerable accounting background to set up and oversee the accounting and related operations of the Chronicle. Because of the size and diversity of the operation, this position offers an excellent opportunity to pick up practical experience in the field of accounting and business controls.

2. Ad. salesmen

For the ambitious student this is a perfect way to make money and gain experience. A commission of 10% is paid on all ad sales made by the salesman. This allows good salesmen with the perseverance to build up a territory the ability to make \$30.00 and in some cases \$50.00 a week, although the beginner will probably not do as well, if he will stick with it he can look forward to a good income with moderate effort once he is established in his territory. ADVANCEMENT in this department can be rapid both within the department and in the business staff as a whole. The techniques acquired as a salesman can help you advance no matter what business you finally go into.

for interviews come to 304 Flowers Building Thursday from 8-10 p.m. or call 6855 and ask for an appointment.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, March 5, 1969.

Rosa Luxembourg, the beautiful red flower of the German Communist Party, was born on this day in 1871. Who can say what the world would be like today had the Social Democrats not done their traditional dirty work and allowed her life to be snuffed out 47 years later?

Remembering Rosa with fondness and still distrustful of Social Democrats—by any name—this is the nostalgic Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 96, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

Contagious?

The Academic Council's laudatory decision to open its meetings to the entire University will, we hope, create a contagious spirit of openness among the rest of the community. And particularly among the Board of Trustees.

Trustee meetings have, historically, been closed affairs. And although trustees have often been conscientious in fulfilling what they feel are their responsibilities to the University, they have usually done so in secret, hiding from the community their information and their discussions and thus making their decisions without significant community involvement.

As a step to reform, we propose that the Board of Trustees open its meetings to the University community and that all their discussions be held in public. The University community not only has a right to know what goes on behind presently closed doors, it has a right to participate in the deliberations.

It should be obvious to all concerned people that we must experiment and innovate boldly to make our governmental structures more responsive to the needs of the entire University. The present system of closed-door discussions, administrative prerogative, and patronizing condescension can only lead to strife throughout American universities. It may be possible to stifle the conflict through repressive measures, but that will not get at the root of the sore, and it will inevitably erupt again in more vicious form.

Duke needs leaders with vision who are willing to try the untried. A few people are groping for a new system of governance that emphasizes participation and involvement for all people at all levels. The concept has almost become a cliché through constant repetition, but it has not become a fact. We hope the trustees will begin to see the need for collective rights and collective responsibilities. It is only the excluded who agitate and demonstrate.

Keep talking

It is readily apparent from the conflicting statements of Afro-Americans and faculty published yesterday that points of disagreement were highlighted in this past weekend's conference, but no real understanding was reached.

It is always so easy for such a situation to develop when two quite different groups meet in unfamiliar face-to-face conversation. White senior faculty members and black students have not historically been brothers and mistrust must exist on both sides.

Given a history of discrimination against black people, great generosity and understanding must be shown before real communication can develop.

We hope the Afro-Americans and the faculty will renew discussions now and keep talking until they can understand each other's special needs. The University is facing a period of sweeping change. Fear of the unknown and a lack of faith contribute to inflexibility on both sides. Only through an urgent and continued effort to understand can we prevent more polarization.

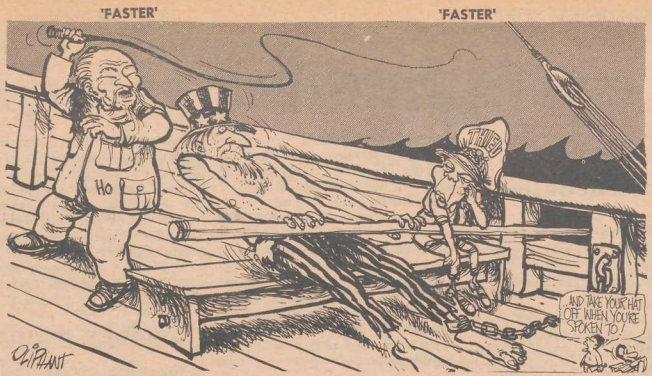
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—From the ramparts—

Here we go again...

—By Jim McCullough—

Hired proctors in the halls, enforcing open-open regulations. Pretty grisly thought; and just barely possible, due to the bind that the West Campus Community Council finds itself in now. All it might take is a few people blowing their cool.

The reason is 24 hour a day, 7 day a week open-opens (hereafter referred to as—the goal). The Council approved 5 sets of living group regulations calling for the goal, and now (surprise!) the deans and upper administration are not happy. They might even be described as definitely unhappy.

It all began with the creation of the Council, just after ASDU was formed. It's admirable purpose was to get together all the groups who had interest and responsibilities for the social and living conditions on West Campus, hopefully to prevent polarization thus there is representation by the deans, students, resident fellows and house-masters. Unfortunately, and all too typically, the powers and responsibilities of the Council were never formalized. Nothing seems to have been written at all. According to the deans, however, it was made perfectly clear that WCCC was to be a recommending body to the president in this specific area, and thus the decisions of WCCC were subject to his approval.

One concession was made—the West deans would not overturn any WCCC decision independently; after all, they were sitting in on the formulation of these proposals.

So during the last year, WCCC participated in the general relaxation of social regulations, but

nothing about it was ever made definite—all the channels remained kind of hazy. The stage was set for the misunderstandings which are bearing fruit now.

According to some sources, the president did not want WCCC recommendations to come to him—he had neither the time nor the detailed information needed to study and approve every change in social regulations. The new provost has, again according to some sources, made it clear he considers social regulation changes on West a matter for the West Dean's staff. So just where things must go from WCCC has not been too clear for some time, despite the dean's efforts to make it clear.

After five or six months of getting organized and studying and all the other wonderful things that committees do, WCCC submitted a plan, or a guideline of procedure for determining social regulations. To...to...the Provost Group, colloquially known as the Second Floor Boys. The Second Floor Boys agreed to the procedures, which gave the houses the right to set their own regulations, subject to yearly review by WCCC.

It may not have been clear at the time, but the Second Floor Boys were letting some power be delegated to students—the system and all that. Naturally, living groups realized that it didn't hurt to aim for the goal—after all, the worst that could happen would be that they would have to pass another set if WCCC rejected them. It never

seems to have occurred to the deans or the Second Floor Boys that the students might pass something "unacceptable," on that WCC night approve them.

But five living groups managed to get the goal approved in various forms. And that, friends, doesn't cut any ice on the Second Floor. Precedents are not encouraging. At two schools, when the goal was reached, Trustees stepped in and redid the social regulations. It is difficult to get enthusiastic about that. The Second Floor Boys have let it be known that they want WCCC to end the mess, and enough votes have now been swung to the deans to prevent any more regulations incorporating the goal from being passed.

How about the ones that have been passed before? Supposedly the council can only review the regulations once a year, and the goal regulations have already gone into effect. (And what effect. One report has perhaps one fifth of the rooms with live-in girls this past weekend.)

There does seem to be some question as to the seriousness of some of the proposals that WCCC approved. One, for instance, includes a ten dollar fine for rape. But what can the Council do? Suddenly decide that it doesn't approve of something it approved of? Muddle through with those five until the end of the year? What will they tell the living groups whose open-open proposals are now turned down? It's enough to make you live off-campus.

By Ken Pugh

My name is Thursday

Ny name is Thursday. I'm a cop. I was working the eight to five beat catching speeders coming off the university campus. About 3:30 Police Standard Time I got a call from the chief. Something big was up over at the Administration Building on the Campus. I didn't know what in the world the administration building was so I asked. He told me.

I lost my way and took a wrong turn at the entrance to the campus and wound up in the University Gardens. There was a bunch there from the rest of the squad. I parked and went over to find out what was up.

"There's some militant students in the ad building up there and the

administration has asked us to clear them out." I didn't know what the ad building was, so I asked. He told me. "It's that permissive attitude that this left-wing institution has been raising these kids with that's the cause of it all. The university lets those kids speed all over town and then goes down to the station to try to get them off the hook."

"Where's the chief?" somebody asked. He had sent a louie over to tell us what to do. The louie said that in order to avoid all the gas they gave our brothers up in Chicago and New York, that we ought to keep the clubs down. We'd just try the mosquito fogger that was good for getting rid of pests.

Well, it was finally about six

o'clock that we finally got the word to start moving. We marched up to that Ad building and marched inside. But we didn't find anybody. It was a disgrace if all the administration wanted us to do was to spray the inside of an empty building. And my wife was going to serve me a cold dinner just for this.

We marched outside and were faced by two hundred of the meanest, dirtiest, little college grunts you ever laid your eyes on and behind them were a thousand or two more of them left-wing anarchists that Duke was infiltrating our nice town with.

They started shouting, "Sig Heil," and "Go home pigs." I didn't

Continued on page 7)

By Elliot Carlson

Student radicalism - part of normalcy

The following is reprinted from the Wall Street Journal of January 31, 1969, and although a little bookish, makes a good point or two.

"The movement"—as today's youthful rebels like to call their loose federation—appears to have entered a new and self-destructive phase.

To young radicals, disruptions no doubt seem like innovative responses to a worsening political situation. But as its strangeness deepens and its tactics become more provocative, the youth movement itself, paradoxically, gradually seems less innovative—and, indeed, less novel.

The movement, to be sure, remains formless and elusive, a curious mixture of forces constantly in flux. Even so, it increasingly invites comparison with the ideological and emotion-charged youth movements of yester-year that once shaped—not always for the better—European and Asian politics.

Pattern of Decline and Fall

Even though rebellious groupings of alienated young people seeking drastic change are new to America, they have been staples of European life. Such movements were frequently short-lived, suggesting a recurring pattern of decline and fall. Idealistic at the outset, they often gave way to disillusionment when youthful passions failed to correct the grievances of the ages. Many youth movements had profound effects, although they were often the opposite from those intended.

Generally, youth movements project a progressive and forward-looking appearance, and sometimes they approximate the stereotype. In the 1830s, students backed movements that helped win democratic constitutions in Greece, France and Belgium. At the same time there emerged "young" movements in Europe like Young Italy, Young Poland and Young Ireland—all aimed at expelling foreigners ruling their countries.

But youthful idealism is a capricious force that has been tapped by mountebanks as well as progressives. Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot who organized Young Italy, admonished: "Place the young at the head of the insurgent masses; you do not know... what magic influence the voices of the young have on the crowd... Consecrate them with a lofty mission; inflame them with emulation and praise; spread through their ranks the word of ire... Speak to them of country, of glory, of power, of great memories."

But not all the "lofty missions" with which youths have been consecrated have been progressive. Many youth movements have been downright reactionary.

Consider the Gymnasts, organized in 1815 by German students dismayed by

Napoleon's military successes in their country. To break down class distinctions and create a feeling of national unity, the Gymnasts wore gray shirts and emphasized physical regeneration. Rowdy and crude, they invaded and broke up lectures of professors they considered anti-national.

"The 'gray shirts' were finally crushed after they collected the books of anti-nationalist writers and burned them in a huge public bonfire. But even though short-lived, they anticipated later youth movements that used the same techniques more effectively.

Though they may be influential for a time, youth movements seldom achieve their most cherished goals. The reasons are complex but mostly they reflect the nature of youth revolt itself. For one thing, such groups are often unified by the naive faith that intractable problems—invariably identified with a morally suspect adult world—will yield in the face of youthful exuberance.

Despite their tender age, rebellious youths are perpetually in a hurry. They not only want freedom *now*, they also seem to want perfection *now*. Unhappily, this impatience frequently breeds an intolerance and an indifference to the means by which change can be accomplished. When its "magic influence" fails to work, youth groups frequently yield to authoritarianism. In so doing, they often set in motion forces that contradict their own aims and speed their demise.

Even though rebellious groupings of alienated young people seeking drastic change are new to America, they have been staples of European life.

A case in point is provided by the Narodniks, the Russian youths who preached agrarian socialism among the peasants in the 18th century. For years the students were almost the only group to engage in demonstrations demanding freedom and economic reform. But in 1881 they sought to accelerate the process of reform by assassinating Alexander II. As a result they helped usher in a more extreme tyranny, that of Alexander III.

Apparently there is something in the chemistry of youth movements that militates against balance. Chinese students in the 1920s understandably viewed Confucianism, the classical language and family—arranged marriages as stultifying and out-moded. But they tended to limit the creativity of their impact with simplistic arguments. "The source of all evils is the force which destroys our personal individuality... and this force is our family!" raged one Chinese youth.

Some youth movements view the future with dread. Thus, a few groups mingled

reform with nostalgia for an imaginary past, as did Young England, a coterie of dissident Tories led by Benjamin Disraeli in the 1830s. Alarmed by the liberal spirit of the times, Disraeli and his followers sought to recreate in England a benevolent feudal system that never existed.

Later, the Wandervogel, the German youth movement of the early 20th century, modeled itself on the rambling scholars of the middle ages. Like youth groups today, the German movement was a protest against parents, commercialism and the allegedly dehumanizing effects of industrialism. Youths complained of sterile human relationships and the "atomistic individualism" engendered by industrialism and the growth of large cities.

As Peter Gay writes in "Weimar Culture," "Alienated sons sought out other alienated sons and formed a great 'confederation of friendship.'" To find haven from a fast-changing Germany, Wandervogel youths—equipped with rucksacks and guitars like today's hippies—took to the woods for long rambles and group singing.

More romantic than intellectual, "the movement" celebrated the simple life. One Wandervogel poster read, "All youth must combine to fight against everything that is rotten and corrupt in our society... Come to our meetings as simple men and women; leave at home powder and paint and stupid fashions."

Rise of Militarism

But the easygoing Wandervogel groups were shattered by World War I, which deepened youth's disillusionment with the older generation. In the place of Wandervogel youths emerged the Bunde, a more disciplined set of groups that organized summer camps and war games and idolized the soldier. At the same time, post-war youth groups gave expression to the anti-rationalism and anti-semitism that has been latent among the Wandervogel.

Despising liberalism as an alien creed, the German youth movement glorified the fatherland and national history. Emotional and confused, they were easily swayed by demagogues and "lofty missions" emanating from the lunatic fringe. Even while considering themselves superior, Bunde youths frequently conferred approval upon the Hitler youth, Nazi Party rowdies who broke up meetings of left-wing adversaries.

Boasted one youth leader: "German youth turns away from liberalism with mausea and especial contempt... In the liberal man German youth sees the enemy par excellence." Longing for a heroic past, one youth journal noted, "We do not want to discuss anymore, we want only to act."

Even without a coherent philosophy, the movement helped shape the intellectual climate and contributed to the cynicism that undermined the Weimar Republic. Few

youths were overt Nazis, but "nevertheless it remains true that the existence of the free youth movement greatly assisted the Nazis in their seizure of power," observes R.H.S. Crossman, the British writer and social critic.

He adds: "From Hitler's point of view, its vitally important function was to prevent the development of any concrete belief in freedom among the sons and daughters of what should have been the Weimar establishment."

Just as radical leader Tom Hayden today celebrates the New Left's "wariness of blueprints" and programs, a favorite slogan of German youth in the 1920's was "Our lack purpose is our strength."

Like radicals today, the German movement seemed trapped inside fatal contradictions. Suspicious of intellectual analysis, the German youths, like many New Left Protesters, preferred romantic gestures and grand demonstrations.

Just as radical leader Tom Hayden today celebrates the New Left's "wariness of blueprints" and programs, a favorite slogan of German youth in the 1920's was "Our lack of purpose is our strength." Ultimately, both the New Left and German youths seemed to prefer the isolation of their own movements to the fashioning of realistic plans. As Walter Laqueur wrote of German Youths: "Many members went through an emotional experience they believed to be incomprehensible to outsiders."

New Left youths today seem to regard their movement with the same mystical reverence. The result is that "the movement" becomes an end in itself, from which it is a short step to the ethical nihilism and storm trooper tactics that are now familiar on campuses. Strangely, youth movements tend to transform themselves into what they fear most.

In the U.S. today, New Left radicals seem similarly determined to belie their original slogans. Scorning police, New Left tactics brought the police to the campus. Practicing disruption, radicals have weakened the processes that protect the dissent they celebrate. Inadvertently, young rebels have helped move the country rightward.

Curiously, rebellious youths seem to be presiding over their own dissolution—and enjoying it. This perhaps wouldn't be such a bad thing if the young radicals did not insist on involving the entire society in their downfall. If the New Left rebels were less contemptuous of history, they would do well to heed Peter Gay's critique of the Wandervogel:

"Flight into the future through flight into the past, reformation through nostalgia—in the end, such thinking amounted to nothing more than a decision to make adolescence itself into an ideology."

-Thursday-

(Continued from page 6)

know what they meant, but I read that's how they always greet the police when they come on one of the university campuses.

Well, I had had just about enough, so help me George. After a few minutes I got sort of sick hearing it. The louie shouted out for all of them to get back, that we didn't hear. The louie had left his bullhorn in the squad car.

I don't know exactly what happened next, things started so quickly. Jim who was beside me, went down like a lead balloon when something fell from out of the sky on him. The louie said to start with the pest control equipment, so we did.

We started marching up that main quad, clearing them away and trying to send them back to where they belonged, so that nothing would happen. But they came right back at us. You'd think that these

college kids would have more sense to know when enough was enough. So the louie said to try it again.

We were a little irritated at having to march up that quad again. On the way up I saw one of those long-haired, bearded kids who looked just like the Commie-lover, type, the type this country could do without. I decided that a tap or two might knock a little sense into him, so I gave him a couple.

After a couple more times of this marching up and down the quad, we got pretty tired, and pretty cold. The louie got a radio call from the sergeant at the station saying that all the wives were complaining because their husband's dinner was getting cold. And the sergeant said the captain was getting a little bit of grief from the administration from what we were doing. So we decided that since we had run out of gas, we would call it quits.



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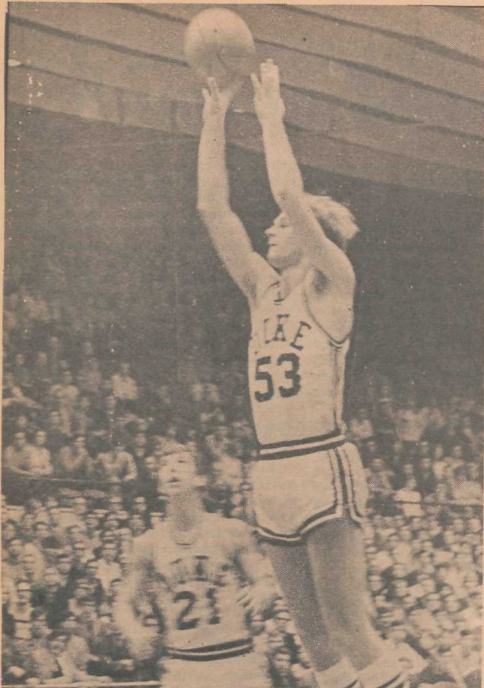


Photo by Bob Hewgley

Now it's on to the tournament for Duke's Blue Devils. After Saturday's win over Carolina the Devils appear to have momentum going into the journey, however a tournament victory is going to have take a total effort from Fred Lind, Dick DeVenzio, and the rest of the Devils.

Grapplers end season inACC

By Bob Rolnick
The Duke University Wrestling team closed out its season Saturday with its participation in the ACC championships at College Park, Md. The championships are an individual tournament with no team trophy awarded, however Maryland proved as usual to be the class of the league, coping seven of the 12 trophies at stake.
Duke was able to win one of the three crowns which did not go to

the Terps, with Mike Jordan pinning Crane of UNC at 3:40 for the championships in the 123 pound class. In other high finishes, John Olsik took second place in the 131 pound division, losing 9-3 in the finals to Maryland's Mulligan. Heavyweight Art Morgan also took second place, pinning Opp of Virginia in the semifinals but losing to Sonntag of Maryland 5-3 in the final.
The Blue Devils were able to

capture three 4th place titles as Alan Bloom-177, Rob Stoddard-137, and Bob Vanasselt-160 took those prizes in their respective weight classes. Also entered from Duke but unable to place among the leaders in their classes were John Brodsky-130, Jack Derryberry-191, Mark Furniss-145, Alex Newton-152, John Kluttz-160 and Walt Reinhardt-177.
Coach William Harvey announced that Art Morgan of Newport News, Virginia was awarded the Most Valuable Wrestler Award for the 1968-69 season. Morgan amassed a total of 66½ points to lead the team and thereby win the honor.

Final ACC conference standings

Team	ACC Games		ACC Games	
	Won	Lost	Won	Lost
North Carolina	12	2	22	3
South Carolina	11	3	19	5
Duke	8	6	13	12
N.C. State	8	6	15	9
Wake Forest	8	6	17	8
Virginia	5	9	10	14
Maryland	2	12	8	17
Clemson	2	12	6	18

Duke faces Cavaliers

By Bob Switzer
Duke will face Virginia in the first round of the ACC Tournament, Thursday, March 7 in Charlotte, it was announced yesterday.
Previous to Monday night, Duke had been in a tie for third place in the conference with N.C. State. However, with its win over Virginia Monday night, Wake Forest created a three-way tie for third place. This situation necessitated a toss of the coin to determine positioning for the opening round of the tournament.
Duke, by winning the toss of the coin, was seeded third in the tournament and obtained the right to play Virginia in the first round. The Cavaliers have sole possession of sixth place.
The tournament pairings for the first round are: UNC vs. Maryland, South Carolina vs. Clemson, Duke vs. Virginia and N.C. State vs. Wake Forest.

In baseball

A yearning for old days

By Arthur Daley
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—The Florida sun was blazing one spring morning many years ago when Frank Lane came out of his general manager's office waving a newspaper and grinning a very large grin. His star homerun hitter had been obdurately holding out in the frozen north and the ebullient Lane had not been smiling often.
"Great news," he said. "It's been snowing so much back home that it has to be up to the hips of that stubborn S.O.B. nothing can chase a holdout into Florida's sunshine faster than a snowstorm. I betcha he phones me and comes to terms before the day is out."
He did, too. Spring fever strikes all ballplayers at this time of year and has long been used as a secret weapon in the owner's psychological warfare with their hired hands. Cold weather in the North has the inverse effect of thawing out resistance to reporting in the sunny South.
One reason the players made swift peace with the owners last week was that their solid boycott front was beginning to crumble. The amazing thing was that their bosses gave them so much even though they perceived that the natives were betting restless. Yet delay might have been ruinous in the long run. They wisely settled. However, the diamond

operatives never had it so good as they do today. Manager Ralph Houk of the Yankees and his staff got to talking about it during the daily ritual that's known in aviation circles as the happy hour, a session when beakers of refreshing brew are sipped and when tall tales are told. The best yarn spinner is Johnny Neun, once a big league manager and now a professor without portfolio on the Yankee faculty.
"Rookies of today are pampered and coddled and helped," he said resignedly. "It wasn't that way when I broke in with the Detroit Tigers in 1923. They called the rookies 'yanigans' and we were a species apart. I you want to know why there were so many good fielders in those days, here's why.
We reported at 10 a.m. each day of spring training and we batted only until Ty Cobb, Harry Heilmann and the other big hitters walked up to the cage. We retreated to the field and fielded while they hit—and they hit until they got tired. By then we were exhausted because the coaches never stopped slapping grounders at us between swings of the guys in the batting cage.
"Cobb, of course, was a marvel. I remember one year when he had to undergo an operation on his eyes just before spring training. He showed up at practice one day wearing sun glasses—this was before it became fashionable for a ballplayer to wear sun glasses. He stepped into the cage and I never saw so many line drives rattle off a bat."
Neun lost one of his distinctions last year when Ron Hansen completed an unassisted triple play. No big leaguer had done it since Neun pulled off this rarest of coups in 1927.
"Johnny," said Jim Turner, the pitching coach, "you're absolutely right. I can't remember anyone giving me any help when I'd finally reached the big leagues. Nowadays we even bring minor league pitching coaches to help out at camp."
"Come to think of it," said Houk, "the Yankees didn't even have a pitching coach when I came to my first spring training at St. Pete in 1947. Funny thing that every ball club is searching for catchers these days and I had three good ones ahead of me that year—Yogi Berra, Aaron Robinson and Sherm Lollar. But the biggest roadblock to me throughout my career was Yogi."
"Me, too," said Elston Howard. "Yogi was in solid by the time I reached the big leagues. But once Casey Stengel decided to switch me from the outfield to catching, he assigned me to the best possible coach, Bill Dickey. I was sent to Toronto to get experience and my manager there was Luke Sewell."
"Luke was a fine catcher himself," said Harry Craft. "he should have helped you."
"He wanted to change me over completely," said Ellie. "I told him that Bill Dickey had taught me a way that was more comfortable for me and Luke was smart enough to leave me alone. I hit .335 and won the Most Valuable Player trophy in the International League. The next year I was with the Yankees—behind Yogi, of course."
"I just thought of something," said Houk. "Do you realize that Yankee catching was held by three men for almost 40 years—Dickey, Berra and Howard."
"Cincinnati has one now who will last a long time," said Craft.

"He's Johnny Bench and he's only 20 or 21 years old."
"I ran into Dave Bristol, his manager, not long ago," said Houk with a snicker. "We got to talking about football in general and Joe Namath in particular. 'Did you ever see anyone release a ball faster than Nath?' I said. 'Yes,' he said. 'Johnny Bench.'"

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First folk concert here to feature Lightfoot

By Bill Simon

In the first concert by a major folk artist on the Duke campus since last spring's Folk Festival, Canadian singer Gordon Lightfoot will appear in Baldwin Auditorium



Gordon Lightfoot.

at 7:00 p.m. on Saturday, March 13.

Lightfoot, 30, has been the top male vocalist in his native Canada since 1967, but has gained wide exposure in the U. S. only in the past few months. He started to make extensive public appearances in this country last year, and the enthusiastic reviews which followed his performances have begun to awaken the American general

public to his talent.

Among dedicated folk enthusiasts in the U.S., however, Lightfoot's recordings have been known and loved for several years. He is especially appreciated by folk aficionados for remaining among the diminishing number of folk purists, refusing to follow the more lucrative path of folk-rock. He fits the image of the "traditional" folksinger in other ways also, possessing a truly fine voice and a remarkable guitar technique.

Songwriting is another major talent of the young Canadian. At a time when Lightfoot's own records were relegated to the U.S. folk "underground," millions of Americans listened to Judy Collins' version of his song "Early Morning Rain," and Peter, Paul and Mary's recording of his ballad for "For Lovin' Me" enjoyed a long stand on the Top 40 charts.

Though Lightfoot is a traditionalist, many of his songs deal with contemporary issues. "Black Day in July," for instance,

is an impression of the 1967 Detroit riots. When he turns to the more conventional themes of folk music, he has an authenticity which is extremely rare today. He has a special feeling for the romance of "the road," and for the austere charm of the Canadian north country.

Lightfoot's "sound," augmented by accompanying guitarist and bass player, is also contemporary and upbeat, without suggesting commercialism. He is known as a very "assured" performer in concert, capable of communicating profoundly with an audience.

Lightfoot's Baldwin Auditorium performance on March 15 is being presented by the Duke Student Union's Performing Arts Committee, the group which handled the Folk Festival last year. Tickets, priced at \$2.00 for Duke students and \$2.50 for others, are available at Page Box Office, and at the Record Bar Stores in Durham and Chapel Hill.

'Romeo and Juliet' a 'vibrant drama'

by Helen Fruitsone
Staff Reviewer

Making a movie out of any play is a tricky business because the art forms are closely related and it is difficult to exploit the movie medium without doing violence to the play. The problem is compounded if the play is Shakespeare's and well-known. *Romeo and Juliet* has a good balance. It is not pure Shakespeare but it is never anti-Shakespearean either. The film only occasionally succumbs to cast-of-thousands-type spectacle, as in the opening street brawl and the ball. And the costumes in these scenes were really nice to look at even though they added nothing to the plot. Seriously, the acting of Juliet (Olivia Hussey), Romeo (Leonard Whiting), and Mercutio was excellent. If only for the joy of seeing the difficult part of Juliet portrayed convincingly by an actress who even looks the correct age (14), go to see the film. The supporting cast also deserves commendation, especially Friar Lawrence and the Prince.

Moderation seems to be the keynote of this production. It is neither traditional nor daring. The photography was softly shaded and

had no startling effects. The music was somewhere in the limbo between Elizabethan and modern. The actors' accents were only moderately English. The duel was only moderately gory and the bedroom scene was moderately naked (on the conservative side). The film seems to be trying a little too hard to please everyone, from Shakespearean scholars to typical movie-goers.

There are several excellent scenes. The balcony scene, although it is done on a stairway, is among these. Mercutio's character as a jester is well developed and his death is portrayed effectively. His friends cannot believe that this time the jester is serious. The humor of Romeo's friends is unleashed on Juliet's hapless nurse in a just-for-fun scene. Another memorable spot is Mercutio's fantasy of Queen Mab. It is done by torchlight among masked revelers. The movement and blocking dramatized the scene far beyond its actual importance in the play, however. Unity of impression was sacrificed for some moments of good drama. Even with imperfect editing, *Romeo and Juliet* is good, vibrant drama throughout.

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The Blues Project ends as planned

By Rusty McCrady
Entertainment editor
"Planned Obsolescence,"
by the Blues Project
FTS 3046 on Verve Forecast

The old Blues Project was perhaps the most brilliant collection of progressive rock and blues musicians that has ever been assembled. But the original group, featuring guitarists Danny Kalb and Steve Katz, and organist-composer Al Kooper, disbanded a year and a half ago. The group that recorded "Planned Obsolescence" consists of only two members (Andy Kulberg and Roy Blumenfeld) from the old Project, and three other relatively obscure musicians.

The name of the album indicates a general truth about the whole contemporary popular music scene: the day of the established recording group is over. There are so many talented individuals who want to "do their own thing" that it is unusual now when a band records more than one or two LP's together. Such bands as the old Blues Project, the Electric Flag, and Cream were simply too talented to stay together for much more than a year.

In the case of this recording, "Planned Obsolescence" means that this will be the last album by the musicians who now comprise the Blues Project. As becomes apparent on this album, the entire talent of the original group did not rest in Kalb, Kooper, and Katz alone. The members of this version of the Blues Project have carried on the spirit of innovation and excellence of the original band. But, as with all outstanding groups, the individuals of this one will go their separate ways after this album—each to develop his own talents.

The music of the album is not consistent in either theme or quality. Indeed, the beginning and end of the first cut of the LP, "If You Gotta Make a Fool of Somebody," might discourage the listener from hearing the rest of the album. But the greater part of the song is refreshingly jazzy and highly imaginative. The use of the flute is what brings the song alive, and the vocal is a perfect complement to this instrument. However, the fiddle playing at the end of the cut borders on the cacophonous—as it does in several other places on the LP. Finally, the crash at the very end of this selection is not only extraneous, but it makes you wonder why such a cheap novelty is used at all on such a promising recording.

But the rest of the first side of the LP is both varied and eminently enjoyable. The hard and fast rock drumming and crisp guitar-playing make "Frank and Curt Incensed" one of the best cuts of the entire record. The saxophone played by John Kretmar in the middle of the song adds a touch of jazz to this recording. Similar to this cut is "Moho Hanna," another rock selection that shows definite jazz influences.

Many listeners will no doubt consider "Calypso" and "Turtle Dove" to be the two most beautiful songs on the album. Both are soft melodic ballads that are almost flawlessly performed, and as such are entrancing because of their sad and musing quality. Andy Kulberg's flute and John Gregory's voice are perfectly suited for this quiet ballad type of music.

"Nairt Aes Hornpipe" is a pleasing introduction to the second side of the record, although it is not a real overture since it does not incorporate any of the themes of the music that follows on the second side of the album. And to some, the fiddle solo of the song (reminiscent of a hoedown) will seem out of place in the rock-jazz context of the rest of the record.

The next selection, "Endless Sleep," is played and produced quite proficiently, and features a fuzz guitar and a heavy rock drum beat. The ending of the song adds a bit of a camp flavor to the theme of the recording.

Another adroitly played but essentially conventional cut is "She Raised Her Hand," a piece which depends on John Gregory's voice and Donald Kretmar's sax for its success. But, as in several other songs on the album, the ending is a definite letdown. Instead of reaching a satisfying conclusion, the music just gradually fades out rather inanely. But in this case, the ending, while disappointing, does not detract seriously from the quality of the music preceding it.

The last twelve and a half minutes of music, an extended jazz piece entitled "Dakota Recollection," are what make "Planned Obsolescence" a noteworthy record. This piece creates a mood of sadness, contemplation, and nostalgia that is described by the title. Perhaps the theme that is played on the bass is a portrayal of the endlessly rocky, hilly up-and-down country of the Dakotas. The bass theme accompanies and complements the lighter but just as persistent theme played on the flute by Kulberg. These two themes, intertwined, are what make this composition a near-masterpiece. Unfortunately, the violin theme, played by Richard Greene, is much harder to follow and much less consistent than are the other two themes. As in other parts of the album, the string arrangement is not as well played as the other arrangements. Yet when the flute and violin are played together just before the conclusion of the song, the result is rewarding. The electric guitar solo contributes to the mood already created by the flute. Just before the ending, Blumenfeld plays a skillful jazz drum solo, but this part of the composition is not particularly relevant to the rest of the music. It is Kulberg's tour de force on the flute and the ever-present bass theme that initiate and enforce the motif of the composition.

Despite its obvious faults, "Planned Obsolescence" is a delight to listen to. The expressiveness of the musicians of this revised Blues Project is the strength of this last album, and the various talents of these individuals will probably be acclaimed long after the end of the Blues Project.



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IFC moving Perkins Library

by Michael Patrick

The Duke fraternities for the past month have been moving the main library collection from the old Perkins library to the new building. The job includes moving approximately 1,200,000 books, the several million manuscripts, and the University archives housed in the old building.

Elvin Strown, the head of the Circulation Department, estimated that over half of the task had been completed by Wednesday. "If the work proceeds at the same rate, the major portion of materials will be moved in another four weekends," he said. Strowd did mention, however, that he expected the work to progress slower because of difficulties involved in moving large bound periodicals and the archives.

The idea of the fraternities moving the collection originated with the Interfraternity Council. The library, when approached by the suggestion, was receptive to the suggestion. The library is saving substantial sums in using student manpower. Dr. Powell, University Librarian, has estimated the savings to the university of \$30,000.

The I.F.C. is receiving \$7500 for the enterprise. As an incentive to work, monetary rewards are being offered to the individual fraternities. The fraternity which contributes the largest number of

man-hours per member receives \$1000; a \$500 second place prize is also awarded. Any fraternity which meets 80 percent of its goal will receive \$200.

On Monday, total man-hours contributed stood at 3,888. The three fraternities who had contributed the largest number of man-hours were Sigma Phi Epsilon, Delta Sigma Phi, and Theta Chi.

Strowd, speaking in glowing terms about the fraternities' work said, "they have done amazingly well—a tremendous job." He cited instances where fraternities have cooperated under difficult circumstances. One such instance occurred when the Murihead Construction Co., which is renovating the old building, required that a large number of books be moved on three day's notice.

When the renovation of the old building is completed it will be completely air conditioned and will house an undergraduate library of about 50,000 volumes. The new undergraduate library will be divided by scattered stacks into smaller study areas, similar to the lay-out of the first floor of the new building.

The main stacks of the collection housed in both the old and new buildings will remain closed. However, it will become

much easier for an undergraduate to obtain a stack permit.

-Meriam-

(Continued from Page 1)

He reaffirmed that "the purpose of the university is to prepare young men and women to make wise choices in life."

Dean Philpott spoke on the possibilities of the new curriculum. She said "if we cannot succeed with the flexibility built into programs one, two, and three, it will be our fault as teachers, advisors, and administrators and not the fault of the program."

"If we try, we might be able to learn something from student movements." She quoted Rossman from Berkeley as saying "the role of the student is dependent and should become autonomous. The line between teacher and student must blur."

She noted a need for involvement on the part of professors and said that "some freshmen do not even know their advisors. Every professor should be willing to be a freshman advisor. The principal problem we have now is the tension between getting involved and the need for some sort of academic distance."

Preiss covered his topic of the relation between Duke and Durham in a down-to-earth fashion. He stated that the basic issue is "should there be an official or definable role on Duke's position in the Durham community."

He noted that "people outside the University have different set images of it. Soem regard us as eggheads or oddballs who are not to be trusted and turn to teaching, researching, and general timewasting." He said that others "regard it with awe or actual mystique, with University people as god-like. But the most widespread opinion is that the University is a stranger. They know nothing about it and don't regard it as part of the community."

in 1917 threatened to abolish football, the students staged a demonstration to keep the sport.

Ed felt that some progress should have been made in five decades in student-administration communication so that Wade would know Ed's bed had lousy springs. Apparently the Vigil and recent occupation show that nothing has changed. What is needed is more opportunities for students and administrators to sit down for discussion, like the two hours with Wade last Sunday.

Another view of fraternities

by Randy Grass

Seems some people round here would like to run fraternities out of this place. They say there might be some bad things about fraternities. Those people doing the shoutin' are talkin' like they might know everything there is to know about fraternities, although most of them never been in one. To one person who has, seems like there's somethin' inherent in the fraternity system that makes it worth the negative aspects of rush.

There are many good things about being in a fraternity but when justifying the system's disadvantages it would seem best to consider those elements with value which exist beyond the realm of pleasure or convenience. We will

consider, then, only those aspects of the fraternity system which contributes to one's growth as an open-minded, self-reliant, flexible individual.

It is difficult to describe the essence of a fraternity to those not in the system, because, frequently, those people have had little experience which they can relate to an assessment of the system. For easier understanding, one should realize that the essence of a fraternity is found in the fact that fraternity men live together in a close-knit way. The group is close-knit because of the high degree of organization and because of the many things which the group must do together.

(Continued on Page 12)



Duke fraternities have saved the University over \$30,000 by moving the books from the old library into the new.

Theta Chi hosts Wade

by Tom Strohaker

On Sunday February 23, 1969, Charles Wade, the new chairman of the Duke Board of Trustees participated in a discussion with some 30 members of Theta Chi.

The two-hour discussion centered upon the recent occupation of Allen Building and the subsequent student-police confrontation on the main Quad. Wade said he did not know the entire circumstances on the decision of calling in the Durham police.

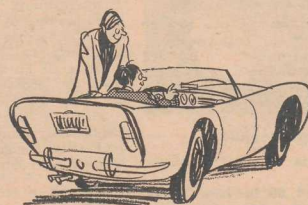
Both Wade and the students present agreed that an underlying cause was the lack of communication between the administration and the students. Wade pointed out that Duke has never had an easy path of communication with the Durham community and that not many universities do.

Wade compared his university experience at Duke with the students. He pointed out that his days had several demonstrations that were damaging to property, but that people in the community were more inclined to excuse because it didn't involve such serious themes as modern protest movements.

Wade also was quick to say that Duke University should always do "what is right" regardless of the consequences. He pointed out that the recent protests have hurt the university through decreased alumni contributions. He added that Duke might not meet the matching grant from the Ford Foundation.

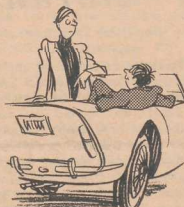
The chairman of the Board was also questioned on Dr. Knight's congratulatory letter to the police chief. Wade said the letter was a personal letter to the Durham police chief, not an official news release. He pointed out Duke is dependent on Durham for police and fire protection.

An interesting discussion developed when Ed Britton pointed out to Wade that protest has been the only effective way for fast action and deep communication for five decades. When Trinity college



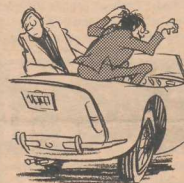
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2. What happened to your Viper Mark IV?

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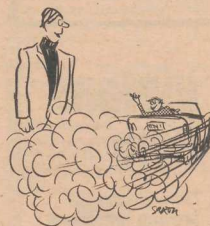
3. That's what you said about the Sidewinder Eight.

But a Python is something else. Four-on-the-floor, six-barrel carb, console tach... and what a steal!



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An interview with a dean:

Gerald Wilson: on attitudes at Duke

By Rob Haughton
Staff writer

"I hate to hear the administration called by the collective 'Allen Building.' To say this is to say the administration is a monolith, and this is false."

These words were part of the answer Gerald Wilson, recently-appointed assistant dean of Trinity College for sophomores, gave when asked about the deterioration of student-administration relations at Duke.

In talking about the situation of communications between the student body and the administration, Wilson indicated he thinks the trouble lies with both sides.

"The administration is made up of people with diverging opinions, people with personality and life-style differences. We don't see all things alike at all, no matter

lies in the fact that "these are not normal times. We've been operating in a crisis situation for a year or so in that everything goes directly to the top and then filters down. In more normal times, people would have designated responsibilities" in the administration. The administration has not yet adjusted to the "crisis situation."

When asked to explain the "crisis situation," Wilson said it has been "caused by increased student interest and participation in the affairs of the University. Before the last couple of years, everything emanated from the administration."

Wilson came to Duke in 1958 as a graduate student in the religion department, when panty raids on hot spring evenings were still the major outlet for the excess energy of students, and he has seen Duke students in the gamut of their

"Students now are far more intellectually oriented, aware, and interested. As a housemaster in 1960-61, I was one of two people in House P for Kennedy. Everyone else was for Nixon," he said.

"The social situation has changed greatly too," he said. "Nobody, except in the fraternities, was really interested in a lot of parties and the like. Now even the freshmen houses have a tremendous social schedule."

"Students are now far more socially interested and adept," he continued. "Fraternities, as always, were interested in a social whirl, but there were no independent houses then to compete with them. Nor was there such an emphasis on freshmen housing as there now is. Freshmen and independent housing has obviously changed greatly since then."

"House H was the first organized independent house, and it was followed by an organized house in House G," he said. "These houses became York and Lancaster, respectively. They even organized a Rose Ball." Out of these two houses grew the present independent system.

"The fraternities, unfortunately, have not changed significantly," Wilson continued. "They continue to be primarily a social organization."

"I do see a trend toward a change in the living group systems, however," he said. "They are moving away from the strictly socially-oriented type of living group. They are now becoming more living-learning situations" than merely organizations to sponsor parties.

Wilson was born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where he graduated from R.J. Reynolds High School. He received his A.B. from Davidson and earned his B.D. and M.A. in religion at Duke. He is now working on his doctorate in colonial and

revolutionary history at UNC-CH.

He has held a variety of roles in the administration since he came here in 1958. He has variously served as an assistant housemaster, a housemaster, an acting dean of men before becoming dean of sophomores at the beginning of the present semester.

When asked which job was his favorite, he said he has "enjoyed them all but liked being a housemaster the most. I enjoy dealing with people on a personal level."

"As a housemaster, you're dealing with people on a very personal one-to-one relationship, and your primary interest is focused on your house with a minimum of administrative work."

"As a housemaster, you operate

on an informal level," he continued. "You don't have a barrier of power, real or assumed, between you and the other person. You are right there if someone wants to talk to you."

Although his title may have changed from time to time, Gerald Wilson is still there if anyone wants to talk to him.

We are in need of writers, which you should be able to tell from the number of inane pleas on the features page. You can write about anyone or anything you want, including you great aunt Fanny. Give us a try?



Photo by Steve Bland

Gerald Wilson, assistant dean of Trinity College

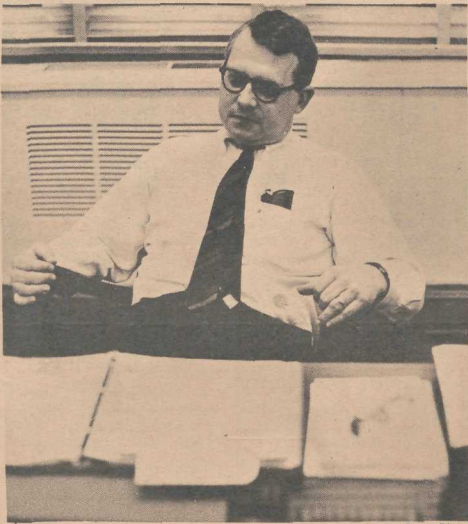


Photo by Steve Bland

In the "administration" for years, Wilson maintains a great interest in the student body.

what the student body might think," he said.

"It's like it is with any corporate management," he continued. "There is an appropriate time to make your opinion known, but you have to be committed to the policy of the administration. If you feel administration actions definitely violate your conscience, it's time for you to get out."

Wilson indicated the administration's role in the trouble

transformation.

"Panty raids were big deals even in the early 1960's," he said. "They were 'the thing' to do on hot nights. Crowds would run over to Hanes House, sometimes to East Campus. Many a night we had a panty raid."

"The raids never amounted to anything. They were good-natured occurrences which happened every so often in the spring on warm nights when everybody got restless," he said.

"There have been two basic changes in the student body since then," he continued. "When I came here, the average student was a member of the 'silent generation,' but the average student has changed since then."



Photo by Steve Bland

Dean Wilson has the responsibility for "looking after" most of the sophomore men at Duke, including a number of habitual repeaters, when he is not inundated with paperwork, that is.

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Public supports present military draft policy

By Louis Harris

Despite widespread criticisms of the way the military draft is working, the American public prefers continuing the present draft system to either a lottery or a volunteer method of recruitment. Specifically, the present system is preferred to a voluntary armed force by 51 to 38 percent and to a lottery among 19 years old by 60 to 27 percent.

During last year's political campaign, President Nixon advocated abolishing the draft in favor of a system of volunteers. Although he has not reiterated this stand since he entered the White House, a group of U.S. Senators representing a broad spectrum of political views—ranging from Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater to Democratic Sen. George McGovern—has introduced such legislation in Congress.

By contrast, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has indicated that he would favor a change in the draft to substitute a lottery under which all able-bodied men would be subject to a call to service regardless of occupation or education status. Such a lottery was advocated by a special commission appointed by President Johnson.

However, leaders in Congress, most notably the chairmen for the armed services committees, have resisted either suggested change in the draft. The latest Harris Survey would appear to support the position of these Congressional leaders against changing the system. By 57 to 35 percent, the public favors the draft as it now works.

Support for the present draft system should not be taken to mean that the American people are satisfied with the way the draft now works. There is wide-spread criticism. A cross-section of 1478 people was recently asked by the Harris Survey:

"Do you think the present military draft system is working fairly or not?"

IS DRAFT WORKING FAIRLY?

	Working Fairly %	Not Fairly %	Not Sure %
Nationwide	50	42	8
By Education			
8th grade or less	56	32	12
High school	51	41	8
College	42	52	6

The margin of public opinion which sees the draft as working fairly is narrow at best.

Significantly, the college educated are most critical of the equity of the present system. Their main reasons for feeling this way is that the draft during the Vietnam war has been a major contributor to the creation of the generation gap between them and their own affluent children.

Young people themselves, those in the 26 and under category, however, do not show signs nationwide of voicing majority opposition to the present draft. By 55 to 37 percent, they favor it. However, this younger group feels more strongly than any other that "a lot of draft evasion is going on." This view, held by 54 percent of the draft eligible group, stems mainly from the criticism that those fortunate enough to be going to college or to get into deferrable jobs such as teaching are using these activities as a shelter against being drafted. There is more resentment against these believed inequities than there is outright opposition to the draft system itself.

Fundamentally, the draft issue illustrates the fact that there are two very different American societies operating on quite different levels. The roughly 30 percent of the population which is highly educated and affluent tends to be more dissatisfied with the draft. The sons and daughters of these people who are attending the more privileged colleges and universities in many cases are in open revolt against the draft.

But the broad mainstream of Americans cling to the more traditional view that all young men, regardless of status or money, should be eligible for services in the armed forces. Therefore, they conclude, the draft is the only equitable way in which to maintain a citizen army in time of war or peace.

The other commanding fact of public opinion is that no alternative plan seems capable up to now of replacing the present draft in the view of a majority. Here are the questions testing the idea of a volunteer armed services and a lottery plan:

"During the election campaign, President Nixon favored abolishing the present draft system of a volunteer armed force. Would you favor keeping the present draft system or substituting a volunteer

system?"

SUBSTITUTE A VOLUNTEER SYSTEM

	Total Public %
Keep present draft	51
Substitute volunteer system	38
Not Sure	11

"It has been suggested that the draft be changed so that 19-year-old boys would be subject to a draft by lottery—that is, any 19 year old can be drafted, and, if qualified, would serve in the armed forces. For those chosen, it might mean no deferment for college or any other reason. For the rest not drafted, they would know they would not be drafted and could make plans for a normal life. Would you prefer this new system of drafting 19 year olds or the present system?"

SUBSTITUTE A LOTTERY SYSTEM

	Total Public %
Keep present system	60
Substitute lottery system	27
Not sure	13



The crew and back-up crew of the Apollo 9 space mission received a 150-foot telegram from residents of Jackson, Michigan, prior to their blast-off Monday.

Zoology department adds new courses to fall curriculum

By Jean Cary

Academics reporter

Two introductory biology courses will be taught in the fall, instead of the present course, Biology I-2.

Biology 11-12, "An Introduction to Biological Diversity," will focus on the diversity of plants and animals; their evolution, ecology, structure, function, and significance to man and his environment.

Zoology 11-12, "An Introduction to Living Systems" will be an inquiry into the common aspects of organisms; the physical and chemical bases of life, and the origin, perpetuation, evolution and functioning of living systems.

Either of these courses can be taken to fulfill the prerequisite for a Zoology or a Botany major. There will be considerable overlap in the two courses, but they will have different outlooks.

Dr. Roger Doyle, Director of Undergraduate Studies in Zoology,

explained that the Zoology Department will have a greatly expanding program for independent study and independent projects next year.

"The only limits for the independent study will be the initiative of the students and the cooperation of the individual faculty members," Doyle said. When asked how many students he thought would be interested in the independent study programs, Doyle said that most students would choose a formal curriculum. "But we hope that there are certain students who have felt frustrated because certain courses they wanted were not offered. These

students will have the option of working independently in their area of interest, or of organizing a seminar in this area."

According to Doyle, the Zoology department is "trying to increase the personal side of education by encouraging the student to take responsibility for teaching himself."

In the new curriculum there will be no specific course requirements for a Zoology major.

In the past there were requirements in morphology, physiology and genetics. Although recommended, these courses will not be required.

- Fraternity -

(Continued from Page 10)

The group is also brought closer together by each individual's psychological commitment.

The group is also brought closer together by each individual's psychological commitment to the group. Because of this commitment each member of the living group has a ready-made interaction. This commitment is one that is not present in less structured, non-selective living groups.

There is no implication here that one cannot enjoy meaningful relationships in living groups other than fraternities-one can and does. The point is, however, that in a less structured living group, you are not

forced to interact with anyone. It is quite possible to maintain one's level of involvement with people to a minimum. This is not possible in a fraternity, where merely participating in the activities necessary to maintain a fraternity throw one into intimate contact, at one time or another, with nearly everybody in the fraternity.

It is precisely this constant abrasion of personalities that distinguishes a fraternity from independent living groups. Since this abrasion is instrumental in developing an open, individualistic personality, it is ample justification for the existence of fraternities on educational and experimental grounds.

Psychology revises courses

By Ann Ward

Academics reporter

The major curriculum change in the Psychology Department is the restructuring of the introductory courses, Psych 91 and Psych 100. The department has outlined four courses open to second-semester freshmen and upperclassmen without prerequisite to replace 91 and 100.

These four courses (92, 93, 94, and 95) will deal with specific issues in psychology without attempting to present a general overall view of the field. According to Dr. Cliff Wing, Director of Undergraduate Studies in Psychology, the courses will offer a more concentrated view of the four primary sections of the field: the experimental, the biological, the social and the clinical, personality."

The instructors teaching the introductory courses will be able to concentrate in their own specialties. Psych 92, Sensation perception and learning, will be taught by Norman Guttman, Gregory Lockhead, and John Staddon. Psych 94, Personality (now called Psych 100), will continue being taught by Irving Alexander, Irwin Kremen, Richard Kramer, and Robert Carson. The two completely new courses are Psych 93, Biological bases of Psychology, to be taught by Carl Erickson and Irving Diamond, and Psych 95, Developmental Psychology to be introduced by John Coie and Philip Constanzo.

In addition to the above changes, the Psychology Department is organizing freshmen seminars of ten students. This new approach will deal with specific,

problem-oriented topics and will be given the credit of a half or whole course.

In tutorials, the trend continues to be both an increase in number and an increase of problem areas to be discussed. As Dr. Wing stated, "Any student with a reasonable average in psychology and a reasonable overall can have at least one, maybe two semesters in tutorials."

As for the upper-level courses, the department plans to expand their present offerings, especially in the 140-lab series. For example, Research method in Child Development is the restructured replacement of Psych 122. Although the number of students in each section will remain under twenty, the number of sections offered will be increased.

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