

# The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 105

Durham, North Carolina

Tuesday, March 18, 1969



Folk songs by Joan Baez and Jeff Shurtleff kicked off yesterday's forum. Miss Baez and her husband, David Harris, spoke on the draft afterwards. Photos by Steve Bland

## Backlash against campus unrest seen to be inevitable

By Fred M. Hechinger

N.Y. Times Education Editors  
(c) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—The President of a major urban college recently received an unexpected phone call from his daughter, a student at the University of Chicago. When he asked where she was, she said she was occupying the President's office and that she and her friends has taken over the administration building.

The student insurrection apparently transcends all traditional boundaries of family background, economic status, race and region. From Harvard to San Francisco State College and from Sarah Lawrence and Briarcliff to Queens College and Wisconsin—from the small, exclusive colleges to huge state universities—scores of institutions have been involved.

The issues range from defense-related research and black

Vietnam," asked for "many Columbias." But most campus experts still feel that there is more of a generally hortative rhetoric than planned conspiracy in such words.

### Outside support

It is neither new nor unusual for "outsiders" and older adults to take part in the action and for professional activists to exploit the unrest. A decade ago, when right-radicals tried to gain influence on campuses, they had the support—moral as well as financial—of like-minded adults and organizations. In the 1930's radical students were often joined, and even led, by organizers of the Communist Party or, on the other side, America Firsters.

In the heat of the present controversy, particularly over Vietnam, it would be out of character and tradition if the young radicals were not supported and joined by hard-core Maoists, the Third World Liberation Front and others.

But the more widespread rebellion—in contrast to the Hard-core radical activism which, according to a recent study by the Educational Testing Service, has retained a constant cadre of no more than 2 per cent of the national student body of over six million—appears to gain it strength from other causes.

### Infectiousness

Higher education experts are aware of the infectiousness of virtually all campus actions and trends, partly as a result of the natural camaraderie and partly because of lack of originality.

This infectiousness also has a strong appeal to high school students, who copy the issues and the tactics. College rebels, in search of disciples, are turning to the high schools, just as some radical faculty

members have helped to radicalize college students.

The institutions themselves are prone to infectiousness. Such curriculum reforms as general education courses, pioneered by Columbia and Harvard, spread as rapidly in the 1940's as coeducation and black studies programs do today.

In a hierarchy of institutional prestige, to be passed by the parade is a stigma. When the University of California at Berkeley and Columbia become trend setters of unrest, to be calm is the mark of the square. While the vast majority of the nation's 2,300 colleges and universities have not been rocked

(Continued on page 3)

## Blacks decide to stay at Duke

By Jerome Katz  
News Editor

Members of the Duke Afro-American Society have reversed their decision of a week ago, and have decided to remain at Duke. The Society explained in a prepared statement last night that "as revolutionary forces within one of the most conservative and oppressive institutions in America, we deem it necessary to remain here and continue the struggle."

"As young, revolutionary black people, we take full responsibility for our actions and we stand united and ready to be tried for the occupation of Allen Building. Other black people will be entering Duke University and it is imperative that the Afro-American Society continue to exist in order to meet the needs and aspirations of black people. We cannot quit the struggle here; it will, in effect, result in a counter-revolutionary act."

Earlier in the day, Malcolm X University opened to about 40 students. The school met in a classroom on the third floor of the Foundation for Community Development in Durham. The session lasted about an hour and adjourned until after spring vacation.

According to the Afro-American Society, the Malcolm X school will definitely still exist. Most students will be from Duke and North Carolina College. In addition, there is a possibility that other students will attend only Malcolm X University.

Prior to Monday's statement,

none of the blacks had officially withdrawn from Duke. And for a week, the entire situation had been uncertain.

Hearings are expected to begin later this week on charges related to last month's seizure of Allen Building.

### Afro statement

The Duke University Afro-American Society has released the following statement concerning its present position:

It is the decision of members of the Afro-American Society to remain at Duke. As revolutionary forces within one of the most conservative and oppressive institutions in America, we deem it necessary to remain here and continue the struggle. As young, revolutionary black people, we take full responsibility for our actions and we stand united and ready to be tried for the occupation of Allen Building. Other black people will be entering Duke University and it is imperative that the Afro-American Society continue to exist in order to meet the needs and aspirations of black people. We cannot quit the struggle here; it will in effect result in a counter-revolutionary act in that it will benefit those who seek the failure of a relevant Black Studies Program. At the same time we have established the Malcolm X Liberation University to meet our immediate needs. Power to the people; student power to students; BLACK POWER TO BLACK PEOPLE!

## Father Cunnane, destroyer of draft files, here tonight

By Jerome Katz  
News editor

Father Robert Cunnane, one of fourteen men who removed and burned draft files from Milwaukee's Selective Service Board last September, will speak at 8 o'clock tonight in 139 Social Sciences.

On September 24, 1968, Cunnane was one of fourteen men, including five priests and a Protestant minister, who removed approximately 10,000 1-A draft files from Milwaukee's Selective Service board and burned them with home-made napalm in a nearby square dedicated to America's war dead. All fourteen are now under indictment by State and federal authorities and have already served a month in the Milwaukee County jail due to their inability to raise bail. Bail was originally set at \$415,000 but was later reduced to \$95,000.

Explaining his action, Cunnane states: "The demonstrations on Vietnam have been many; the war continues. Vietnam is a concrete problem; it demands a concrete response. Our response has been the

burning of the draft files in a large city because it is mostly the poor who are fighting the war. Although there was destruction of property, we consider this action in the non-violent tradition. We hope that our doing this is not measured by the inconvenience to the city of Milwaukee; the issue is the horror of the war itself. It may cost us dearly by jail and other deprivations, but in an extremely negative period in our history, positive actions are needed; merely to keep us human."

Cunnane, 36, studied for the priesthood in the Congregation of the Stigmatine Fathers, studied philosophy and theology in Rome, and was ordained in 1959. After several years in parish work and five years with the Spousal Retreat House in Waltham, Massachusetts, he became co-director of the Packard Manse Ecumenical Center in Stoughton, and Roxbury, Massachusetts. Cunnane has been active in the peace movement for four years, collected draft cards at a turn-in in Boston's Arlington Street Church last October, and was among those who testified at the Spock trial.



Photo by Phillip Kridel

Father Cunnane

### News analysis

studies programs to tuition increases and demands for coeducational dormitories, from the appointment or dismissal of professors to industrial recruiting for jobs.

### Conspiracy charge

Those who respond in anger, especially members of Congress and others in the federal and state governments, increasingly charge that there is a nationally controlled conspiracy behind the disruptions.

If anyone knows whether this is true, the F.B.I. might. But most academic observers feel that student movements today operate with as much coordination as they always have. Whether it is the relatively moderate National Student Association or the right-wing Young Americans for Freedom or the various national splinters of the new left—all these groups, not unlike national business and professional associations, have national meetings at which action programs, usually vague, are mapped out or recommended.

Last fall, in ramparts magazine, national spokesmen for the Students for a Democratic Society, borrowing from Che Guevara's slogan calling for "many

## Debate

Today's debate on the draft that was supposed to have been held in the Biological Sciences Building has been moved to the main quad. The debate will still begin at 1:15.



# Baez Advises Resistor Sisters

By Peggy Payne

Women's editor

"Reject John Wayne and the role of the nurse who elcomes him home after he kills all the Japs." Joan Baez led a seminar discussion on women's response to the draft on Monday afternoon with approximately twenty women and six men participating. "We must redefine hero and heroine." She spoke of the post office poster descriptions of Marines. "I think Dante was a real man and he doesn't fit this."

"How can a woman be anything but a resistor sister?" Kathy Cross questioned the alternatives of dissent open to the safely undraftable woman. The man burns his draft card and goes to jail. The woman is left to sustain herself on the outside. What can she do?

Joan Baez told of the action she had taken in opposition to the draft. She was twice involved in induction sit-ins. At the first there were thirty women present, at the second about seventy. They sat at the door of an induction center and did succeed in talking some men out of entering. They were arrested on both occasions, spending ten days in jail the first time and thirty the second.

The other alternative she gave is to sign a complicity statement. This gives a woman equal legal responsibility for the burning of a man's draft card or his refusal to be inducted. "I don't think anyone in this room should burn somebody's draft card or sign a complicity sheet, if you don't know that you're facing five years in jail," she said. "Jail is really a drag if you get picked up for something you wish you hadn't gotten picked up for."

"You're a void of feeling because you're out of position," she complained a girl in the group. "How do you relate?" Baez advised her and the others to act. "Very few men can say to me 'You don't understand.'"

She also spoke of the "human approach." Chicago sixteen-year-old girls were advised to look straight into the eyes of the policemen who were raising clubs to hit them. "This is the kind of warfare I'm talking about and it's very difficult."

A girl who was involved in the recent police action on the Duke campus, described her results using this sort of approach. She lost her shoe in the scramble that followed the throwing of the first tear gas canisters. She turned to a policeman and said "Has anybody seen a shoe?" She actually got some help looking for it.

These are a touchy sort of tactics and are much more effective when considered on the human rather than tactical level. "You can scare the pants off a cop by handing him a flower," said Baez. "It's a question of taking people's terror away. You and I on our own little two feet are going to have to go to places we've never dreamed of going and talk."

She defined non-violence. "Passivity has nothing to do with it. You really have to be aggressive." She called it "truth force." She said that the blacks for most of their three hundred years of professed non-violence had been merely waiting. This is not the force of non-violence that she and her husband are advocating. "It's the kind of force the sun has on a plant, to bring it to fruition, to bring it to life. It's never been done



Photo by Steve Bland

Joan Baez speaks to a group made up largely of girls on a woman's response to the draft. She mentioned two important ways to contribute to the movement of draft resistance—sitting in at induction centers and signing complicity sheets. She reminded them of the very real and probable threat of going to jail.

because it's harder."

She did not see King's movement as truly non-violent. "It was a tactical movement. Nobody slug anybody while the cameras are on you." She likened it to fifteen years on very thin ice. When the method failed to get immediate results, the ice would break and violence would begin. "It must be a way of life," she said. "King's way was petitionary." This also she objected to and accused students of the same thing. Both King and students have tried to revolt against the established powers, at the same time continuing to ask these powers for "little goodies." "King was an American first...and a non-violent fourth."

Of violence she said, "Everybody calls it self-defense. For it to be a manly thing to kill went out with Mussolini. Only two people that I know have really tried non-violence for any length of time and become disillusioned."

A Mrs. Whitehorn of California was referred to as an example of feminine active non-violence. She refused to allow her eighteen-year-old son to be drafted.

"I'm still legally responsible for him," she said. "I won't let him have anything to do with the draft." "She's on trial now," said Baez.

"Action should originate because you have to do it, not because you think it will be politically effective. Gandhi was a genius. He would decide he wanted to march to the sea and just happen to pick up a million people on the way."

A man in the audience who had also gone to jail for draft resistance had several suggestions to make to women interested in taking part in this movement. He complained that the best-looking girls seem always to be part of the pro-war image. The anti-war group he found generally less appealing. He used for

an example the fact that Miss America tours Army bases and Raquel Welch goes to Viet Nam. "So let's attach a sexy girl to anti-war," suggested one of the girls in the group. "We're here to take your uniforms off," Baez gave as a possible slogan.

An economic sort of resistance was also suggested. "If ladies will

organize and not buy the products that Dow Chemical makes..." This also came from a man in the group. Dow makes such products as Saran Wrap and Dial Soap. Baez was not particularly impressed by this approach. This man was looking for a method that did not involve going to jail. He wanted to bring into the movement against the draft all the people who are opposed but are not willing to risk a prison sentence. This man had been to jail and felt that it hadn't done any good.

To this Baez said, "To get big you have to go through being small and we may be small a long time, but I know that things are changing." She added, "You can't be so egotistical to think that your one time in jail is going to change everything."

She was asked what would it mean to her cause if the war were to end now. She answered, "If the war ended without us understanding why, it will mean nothing." She does not want to see this war ended as a political maneuver imply to lead to another war.

On the subject of a volunteer army she said, "You're going to be hiring people to do murder for you." She saw it as a mercenary army rather than a volunteer army. She added that it would be necessary to keep some people so poor that this was the only future open to them for this sort of army to exist.

She spoke not only of the draft but of universities and making a living and various other subjects. She did not advise dropping out of universities. "There is nowhere else to go." She did, however, give the free university as an alternative. The students live in communes and one works while the other studies. This position is alternated. Money is pooled. "There are even free

junior highs now," she said. "Is there such a thing as a straight job?" she was asked. "We have to create them" was the answer. She mentioned the case of some people who had been supporting themselves by converting surplus army helmets into drums for children.

She ended with her vision for the future. "It's far from a blueprint but rather an idea—a community where people share, not profits, but benefits. The pyramid will have to change its form...I don't want nations any more. I think they're going to destroy us." To those who want to create this she said, "You have to say 'Jail be hanged.'"

## Fellowships

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York announced last month that an Urban Fellowship will be awarded to each of 20 students from Universities across the nation for a year of executive service with the government of New York City.

## This Week in the Old Book Feature Case

### Books on

### Flowering Things

Here is a nice collection for Spring reading. Old books on Gardening and on Natural History.

Come in and tempt yourself with the flowery world of Spring.

### The Old Book Corner

IN THE INTIMATE BOOKSHOP  
119 E. Franklin Street  
Chapel Hill

## What's so special about Beechwood Ageing?

We must be bragging too much about Beechwood Ageing.

Because we're starting to get some flak about it. Like, "Beechwood, Beechwood... big deal." And "If Beechwood Ageing is so hot, why don't you tell everybody what it is?" So we will.

First, it isn't big wooden casks that we age Budweiser in.

But it is a layer of thin wood strips from the beech tree (what else?) laid down in a dense lattice on the bottom of our glass-lined and stainless steel lagering tanks. This is where we

let Budweiser ferment a second time. (Most brewers quit after one fermentation. We don't.)

These beechwood strips offer extra surface area for tiny yeast particles to cling to, helping clarify the beer. And since these strips are also porous, they help absorb beer's natural "edge," giving Budweiser its finished taste. Or in other words, "a taste, a smoothness and a drinkability you will find in no other beer at any price."

Ah yes, drinkability. That's what's so special about Beechwood Ageing. But you know that.



## Budweiser is the King of Beers.

(But you know that.)

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC. • ST. LOUIS • NEWARK • LOS ANGELES • TAMPA • HOUSTON • COLUMBUS

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



# -Backlash-

(Continued from page 1)

by rebellion, an increasing number of the majority of rather conservative campuses have had their furies.

## Many sympathize

In the opinion of many sociologists, the general intellectual disorientation over the war, the racial crisis and questions of social goals has facilitated the radical disruption because great numbers of faculty members and parents sympathize sufficiently with the young people's goals to protect them from harsh penalties for violent action.

Kenneth Keniston, a Yale psychologist, hinted at this recently when he pointed out that, despite the students' charges of university authoritarianism, the uprisings have indicated instead these institution's nonrepressive nature.

Students' idealistic goals of

social justice makes a target of any institution that is not perfect as measured against those goals. Since no institution is ever perfect, radicals know that by highlighting the imperfections they can count on sympathy, first from potential fellow-travelers and later from discipline committees.

## Instant reform

Described as the "Now Generation," today's students not only want instant reform but also they show, by all expert accounts, less interest in the history, the experiences and the political lessons of the past. An example is the announcement this week that Columbia College has agreed to abandon the chronological approach to its course on Afro-American history and focus instead on the black urban situation and the civil rights movement.

This trend—not unlike the progressive education movement of the 1930's—is antihistorical action rather than theory-oriented, emotional rather than legalistic.

Since the students have had no personal experience with right-radical repression, such as during the era named for the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, and have instead grown up under the protection of liberal courts, they are more likely than their elders to take the bill of rights and the legal process for granted or even to be unflinched by the left-radicals who belittle these traditions as ineffective "procedural liberalism."

This is why liberal adults, including faculty members, tend to be critical, while many reform-minded students seem unconcerned when the radicals ignore or ridicule the will of the majority in some of their disruptions. For example, polls at Columbia, the University of Connecticut and elsewhere have indicated that the overwhelming majority wants open recruiting jobs to continue.

## Division feared

Quite apart from punitive actions that are increasingly threatened by legislatures, many observers fear that the rebellion may seriously divide students against students and faculty against faculty.

Recent warnings by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame University, that "a new fascism" may threaten the campuses unless the universities can combine self-reform with orderly process; the appeal by 100 Columbia professors to stand firm against disruption of classes, and a similar statement by Harvard faculty members last month indicates a new rallying of the non-radical liberal wing of academia.



The disorders at San Francisco State have been as bitter as any campus protests. Here a policeman with a drawn revolver confronts students.

## Bevel says police ignored King plot

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
PHILADELPHIA—The Rev. James Bevel charged here today that police officials of Memphis, Tenn. had known about a plot to assassinate the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. but took no special precautions to guard him.

Bevel, Director of Nonviolent Education and Direct Action for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, insisted that "there definitely was a conspiracy" to murder Dr. King.

He made the charges in an exclusive interview with Claude Lewis, a reporter for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Dr. King, who was head of the Conference, was slain on the night of April 4, 1968 while in Memphis to help about 1,300 sanitation workers, mostly Negroes, who were striking against the city government.

Last week James Earl Ray, who had confessed to the assassination, was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

Bevel said the Conference had learned about the alleged assassination plot a couple of days before Dr. King arrives in Memphis on April 3. He said the information was revealed as the result of a mistake made by Memphis postal authorities.

A letter addressed to a white woman was delivered to a black woman of the same name, who lived in another section of Memphis, Bevel said. The letter, he said, contained "the relevant and pertinent information that Dr. King was to be assassinated while in Memphis."

Bevel said that the letter was immediately turned over to the Memphis police officials, but no special security measures were placed around the Lorraine Motel, where Dr. King was slain by a bullet fired from a high-powered rifle.

Bevel said that another tip about the alleged assassination plot had come from a store "where many Memphis policemen were known to frequent."

The bearded, 32-year-old clergyman, pointed out that the plane bringing Dr. King to Memphis was held up in Atlanta, Ga. for half an hour by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that the aircraft could be searched.

He said this was done because the F.B.I. had known about a plot on Dr. King's life "at least a day before the murder." Bevel charged that no F.B.I. agents were assigned to guard Dr. King in Memphis.

Nearly two months ago Bevel tried to join Ray's defense, saying that Ray was innocent. However, Judge W. Preston Battle, who presided at the trial, refused him permission on the ground that he was not a licensed lawyer.

"As a result," Bevel said, "Ray is out of the way and the real killers are walking around freely."

He said Ray was convicted "by the same brand of justice that black Americans are subjected to every day all over the nation." Bevel insisted that he had "lots of evidence and information" that was suppressed.

Bevel said he may initiate some action in the case, but that his plans had not yet been formalized.



Tim Peebles, a San Francisco State student, is aided after a bomb he was carrying exploded. Peebles was blinded by the blast.

## Is falconry dying?

Dispatch of the Times, London

By John Young

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

LONDON—After two usands of years, falconry, the ancient sport of kings, noblemen and sheikhs is facing a slow death in the Middle East.

"Too much concrete," one noted falconer puts it succinctly if a little prematurely. But even if the modern highways are still only just beginning to snake out into the

silent desert, the ubiquitous land-rover has already left its mark.

On top of that the supply of falcons has been reduced, due not to much to increased trapping as to the use of toxic chemical sprays on crops. And the cost of falconry is for many people becoming prohibitive.

But perhaps more than anything else social change is responsible. From its origins in Persia and Mesopotamia perhaps 10,000 years

ago, falconry has essentially flourished in feudal societies.

Just as the Industrial Revolution all but killed it in Europe, so its ability to survive the vast changes overtaking life in this part of the world must be doubted. Already many sheikhs, seduced by more sophisticated pastimes, keep birds more for prestige than for enjoyment.

For the moment it is still widely

(Continued on page 8)

## Cuba opens relations with Viet Cong

By Paul Hofmann

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

PARIS—Cuba announced today that she had become the first country to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Viet Cong.

The step, disclosed by the Cuban Embassy in Algiers apparently after preliminary negotiations there, implied recognition of the guerrilla movement's claim to full government status.

In the view of experts here, the step may have a bearing on the Paris Peace talks because it seems to suggest a new assertiveness by the National Liberation Front—The Viet Cong—in the international field. This assertiveness may influence the Front's dealings with

Hanoi and possibly Saigon, the specialists said.

The Cubans said that Raul Valdes Vivero, Havana's first Ambassador to the Front, presented his credentials to the chairman of its central committee, Nguyen Huu Tho, "Somewhere in liberated South Vietnam" on March 4.

Algiers is one of about 20 capitals of Communist and nonaligned nations where the Front maintains missions. They have no formal diplomatic status but are granted diplomatic courtesies by the host governments.

A deputy head of the Front's team at the Paris talks, Tran Hoa Nam, was chief of the Vietcong's mission in Algiers from 1966 to last

year. He made a short visit there recently.

The head of the Front's team in Paris, Tran Bui Kiem, is chairman of its External Relations Commission. As chief of all front missions and other activities abroad, Kiem is unofficially called the Vietcong's foreign minister. He and his aides were unavailable for comment on the Cuban announcement.

In statements at the weekly sessions of the peace talks and in other public appearances here, Kiem has asserted that the Front is "in effect exercising the functions of a democratic administration" in four-fifths of South Vietnam's territory with a population of 11 million. Estimates of the total

population of South Vietnam range between 14 and 17 million.

Kiem also insists that the Front is competent to discuss all South Vietnamese problems with the United States. However, neither he nor any other Vietcong leader has so far claimed full governmental status for the Front.

Early this month, a visiting Front delegation was given an official welcome in Hanoi in what was interpreted in Saigon as a move to enhance the Vietcong's position. But the North Vietnamese refrained on that occasion from any reference to the Front leadership as a government.

Allied analysts here believe that the Hanoi regime is not eager to recognize the Front as a

government.

The analysts are wondering whether Cuba's recognition of the Vietcong had been cleared with the Hanoi regime. If not, today's announcement would be evidence that the Front has greater autonomy than conceded by Washington and Saigon.

Leaders and spokesmen of the Saigon regime have recently indicated that a dialogue with the Front might one day be possible. If its members laid down its arms and acted as a domestic opposition group. The tenuous hopes for talks between the Saigon government and the Vietcong would be shattered, it is thought here, if the Front proclaimed itself as a provisional government



# Panel agrees: plantation the key to Southern history

By Andy Parker

Staff Writer

Participants in a panel discussion last night agreed that "the plantation has been the key to Southern history."

The program, final in a three part series on Emphasis: The South, was entitled "Social and Cultural

Institutions". Participants included Mr. Finley Campbell, visiting Professor of English at Wabash College and advisor to the schools' Afro-American Society, Mr. John Hampton, a North Carolina State Planning Task Force Officer with experience in Appalachia, Dr. Edgar Thompson, Professor of Sociology

at Duke and Dr. Robert Rankin of Duke acting as Moderator.

Campbell, interpreting the psychosis of former Plantation owners, described them as "insane" and "sick." As examples, he said that whites were always proud and boastful about their mansions, but they were built by their slaves.

Another example was the fact that white owners would rape the black women, then sell the children as slaves, which according to Campbell, is counter to any morality of decency.

He said that black men were the only ones who realized the "insanity" of the white owners and realized they were being exploited. But, he continued, it is still necessary to "deplantationize the mindset of the black man."

Speaking of Appalachia, Hampton said, "the whole area was bypassed by the nation in its path of progress." He held optimism for the area, though, saying that many who had left the area in search of better jobs were returning. Hampton felt that cooperation between the different branches of government was a key to greater development of the areas' natural and human resources.

In response to a question from the floor, Thompson said, "the church has been the most conservative Southern institution, bringing the past into the present...Perhaps," he continued, "black churches are leading the parade of change."

Campbell claimed to be against the idea of Black capitalism, as proposed by people such as President Nixon. "We want the government to experiment in black humanism," he said. He then listed areas in which government could help such as a guaranteed annual income, health and educational services, and a decent place to live.

In a seminar held yesterday afternoon, Campbell gave his ideas on black studies programs. "Black student decision making power," he said, "is necessary for a program of this nature to be meaningful and successful." He also introduced the idea of academic amnesty, whereby students who were engaged in projects such as the initiation of a Black Studies Program should not be forced to leave school because their grades had suffered.

## Swiss apology

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

GENEVA—A high Swiss official apologized today to members of the Executive Committee of the Universal Postal Union who were marooned for 12 hours Saturday on a cable car in the Bernese Oberland.

By Joseph B. Treaster

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—A militant Buddhist leader sentenced to 10 years at hard labor last Saturday was found guilty today on two additional charges.

A military court ordered Thich Thien Minh, director of the Buddhist Youth Center and secretary general of the militant Buddhist faction headquartered at Anquang Pagoda here, to serve five years in confinement for providing aid and support for army deserters and draft dodgers.



UPI

The reaction of President Nixon to Russia's proposals for new consulates is uncertain at this time. (Story below).

## Broader US-USSR relations proposed

By Peter Grose

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—The Soviet Union has proposed to broaden official contacts with the United States by establishment of an American Consulate in Leningrad and a Soviet consulate in San Francisco, diplomatic sources said today.

The Nixon Administration has withheld a reply to the Russian proposal, made by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin at a meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on March 8.

Though the move could be interpreted as a concrete expression of a political will by both sides to extend cooperation, as cited by Nixon in his news conference March 4, administration officials are aware of possible domestic opposition.

The State Department was said to be consulting with other executive branch departments, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, about the implications of authorizing Soviet diplomats to reside in San Francisco. Before replying to the Russian proposal, State Department officials also intend to solicit the views of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other interested congressmen.

The U.S. approved a consular convention with the Soviet Union in March 1967, establishing a legal framework for protection of each country's citizens in the other country but not actually providing for the opening of consulates.

The Soviet Union and the U.S. have not had consulates separate from their embassies in each capital since 1948. A consulate is a lower-ranking mission than an embassy, dealing mainly with

passport and visa matters, protection of travelers, and commercial formalities.

It is not legally precluded from reporting on political and other matters in its area of jurisdiction, however, so the residence of U.S. officials in Leningrad and Russians in San Francisco could provide their governments with broad information about the two countries from outside the country. The Russian proposal was said to have been a specific response to Nixon's guarded references to the possibilities of Soviet-American cooperation in various world crises.

Though discussed in vague terms ever since the consular convention was first signed in 1964, the Soviet government apparently decided that Nixon's news conference remarks suggested that the time was ripe for a specific gesture toward enlarging contacts.

U.S. officials found the move consistent with a general Soviet willingness to work with the Nixon administration more closely than with President Johnson; Moscow's mounting hostility with Communist China, Nixon's evident restraint in his Vietnam war policy, and the Soviet desire to overcome some of the bitterness incurred by the invasion of Czechoslovakia all are believed to enter into this Soviet policy determination.

Dobrynin met Rogers for a third formal meeting today, but their discussion lasted only 10 minutes and U.S. officials said it concerned only a specific question of detail, not related to the consulate proposal or any other major pending issue between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

## Buddhist leader found guilty

The senior officer of the court said, however, that the two sentences were to run concurrently so that the maximum period of incarceration would not exceed 10 years.

The 46-year-old monk received the longer sentence after a military court had found him guilty of giving refuge to traitors and illegal possession of weapons and documents.

Minh did not appear in court today. Instead he sent a note which

said, in part: "I am much too tired to stand trial. Please go ahead without me. I am ready to accept any verdict you may hand down."

Three young men who were arrested along with Minh in a raid on the Buddhist Youth Center four weeks ago were also tried and found guilty. All three were charged with desertion. One man was sentenced to five years in jail and the other received two-year-sentences.

The decisions today were reached after about five hours.



PHOTO BY Chuck Simpson

Fenley Campbell of Wabash College speaking at last night's segment of Emphasis: The South.



We didn't make it any easier to look at.  
Just easier to drive.

You'd never know it to look at it, but that's a Volkswagen without a clutch pedal.

What it does have is something called an automatic stick shift. "Automatic" because you can drive it up to 55 mph without shifting at all. "Stick shift" because you shift it when you go over 55. Once.

And that's just to help you save gas. (In keeping with a grand old Volkswagen tradition.)

As a matter of fact, this Volkswagen still gives you 25 miles to the gallon. It still takes only an occasional can of oil. And it still won't go near water or antifreeze.

If it were anything but a Volkswagen, you'd probably pay dearly for all this luxury.

Instead, a Volkswagen with an automatic stick shift costs a mere \$1938\*

All of which reinforces what we've been saying for 20 years.

Looks aren't everything.


Triangle Volkswagen, Inc.  
3823 Durham - Chapel Hill Blvd.





# Make Your Own Peace



*You can say anything you want about the world. You can say it's beyond help. That man is more evil than good. That you never asked for the world you got. And you could be right. You can say anything you want about the Peace Corps. That it's just do-gooders. That it doesn't help peace. That it hasn't made any difference. The Peace Corps isn't disagreeing. That's not what it's about. The Peace Corps doesn't shout, "Come make peace." Peace doesn't come that easily. It's more of a separate peace. Maybe yours. No banners. No bands. No medals. The Peace Corps might be for you if you could enjoy feeding children. Or repairing a tractor. Or teaching birth control. Or building a schoolhouse. Even if no one ends up using it. (Don't think it hasn't happened.) The Peace Corps has no delusions of grandeur. Ask anyone who's been in it. But there are enough people who come out of the Peace Corps with things they've learned they can't forget. Good things. There are more ways than you can find to help the world. The Peace Corps is just one way. It's for someone who would rather do something. Anything. Instead of nothing. It could be your way. Write The Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525. *

ADVERTISING CONTRIBUTED FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD



# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Tuesday, March 18, 1969.

Ninety-nine years ago today, the *Paris Commune* was founded by the workers of that city. People who advocated the forming of communes were known as...—wrong, "communards."

Faced with seemingly unending and totally baseless charges of being soft on communism, this is the blushing *Duke Chronicle*, Volume 64, Number 105, at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: 6588.

## Lesson #361B

Many people in the University community have already begun to pass off the black students' occupation of Allen Building as another unjust attempt to get some action on their just grievances. "What do these people want?" they ask themselves.

Well, these people are telling us that something is fundamentally wrong with the way the university and the society are governed.

Many pointy-headed professors have thought that it was possible to wall off the ivory tower from the rest of society and live in a kind of Confucian splendor. Many students have believed the problems of the black students were unique and did not concern them as middle class white students. Now, we hope, they are finding that these underlying predispositions are wrong.

When Duke belatedly admitted the black student about six years ago, we were bringing the agonies of Durham, of the South, of the nation onto the campus; the heritage of ingrained, generational poverty and racism. But no one realized it then; and the University did not make adequate provision for that fact.

We must ask why?

The answer, we think, lies in Duke's governmental structure, which emphasizes not the University as community but the University as receptacle of gifts and grants, servant of business interests, and creator of the new technological elite. It did not adequately respond to the black students, because, as it is presently governed, it cannot, over a sustained period of time, settle problems as a community. And students and faculty who do not feel part of a community must feel part of an oppressive machine. The black students have poignantly shown this truth to more middle class white students than ever before. And as people realize they have so little say in what affects them, they begin to agitate, sometimes immaturely, for an end to paternalism and a beginning of genuine participation.

This is not to say that Duke does not have certain communities within it. Many senior faculty members unconsciously form a club, white and exclusive, as do some students. But there is little common feeling throughout what we call Duke University of living together.

If the University is to be a community, it must function as one, with adequate representation of the interests of all those who live in it. And if that is done, it means a comprehensive reformation of the American University. If it is left undone, we question whether the University will be able to survive as a center of learning.

## Police liberation

Durham police chief W.W. Pleasants remarked in an interview with the Chronicle last week that he was particularly upset that students showed animosity toward the police. He noted that, "we would never have been there, if it wasn't by the request of President Knight."

These words deserve the consideration of all students who were upset by the police presence on the campus.

Chief Pleasants, we feel, is quite right. Students should not express their anger to the police, who deserve our understanding, as we deserve theirs.

Students should instead direct their concern toward those who decided to take this action which everyone should have known would only lead to violence. Students are naturally questioning all authority, and ever since Chicago many have felt a natural polarization against all police.

In a spirit of hopeful reconciliation, we would like to thank Chief Pleasants for his positive forthrightness and express our solidarity with the people who are police, still questioning, as always, those who are what C. Wright Mills called "the power elite," or "the others who use us all."

Editor, Alan Ray

Business Manager, Bruce Vance

Managing Editor, Bob Ashby; Editorial Chairman, David Shaffer; Executive Editor, Tom Campbell; Associate Editors, Jim McCullough, Mark Pinsky; Editorial Page Editors, Pat Black, Alan Shusterman, Araminta Johnston; Associate Managing Editor, Clay Steinman; Assistant Editor, Richard Smurthwaite; Staff Director, Carolyn Arnold; Feature Editor, Dave Badger; Entertainment Editor, Rusty McCrady; Sports Editor, Bob Switzer; Photography Editor, Jesse Venable; Assistant Managing Editors, Bob Houghton, Peter Applebome, Gary Wein, Bob Entman, David Pace; News Editor, Ed Harrison, Connie Renz, Mary Schuette, Carolyn Racial, Wire Editors, Cort Pederson, Jim Vaughn, Dan Balumnic, Boo Bronson; Assistant Entertainment Editor, Dave Smallen.

"TAKE HIM AWAY"



—the pinsky commission report—

## David and Duke

—By Mark Pinsky—

Dave Harris' three visits to Duke in the last two and a half years, and the circumstances surrounding them, are fairly accurate indicators of the rising level of political consciousness and activism on the campus.

In the fall of 1966, around the time he made his first visit, along with Paul Goodman, Charles Muscatine and E. G. Williamson as members of "Symposium 66: Concepts of a University," the burning issues on the campus were: Dutch Uncle talks at Convocation, Unified Student Government and the Experimental College.

(Lest these seem too terribly dated, it is only fair to also point out that some of the other issues of that same academic season—"dirty words" in the Chronicle, collective bargaining for non-academic workers and Hope Valley Country Club—have since assumed an aura of timelessness.)

Dave Harris was unquestionably ahead of most people then, but not that far ahead. He was still President of the Student Government at Stanford and still distributing California goodies from his magical suitcase.

But he was saying things like it wasn't so much The War as it was just plain war, and how it wasn't war so much as it was killing and hurting other human beings. And that education shouldn't merely be an exercise in depersonalization and desensitization.

While we listened with newfound interest as he rapped at the hollow bronze feet of our beloved founder in his stocking cap and beard, looking like a lumberjack, most weren't nearly ready to buy.

The next time around, last spring during the Vigil, Dave saw a lot of Duke people actually doing something for more substantive issues than he must have ever thought possible.

The thought, more than the sight, must have overwhelmed him. Figuring that anyone so aroused and concerned with American society could see the relevance of draft resistance, in light of what military conscription represents, he went into his Resistance thing.

For Duke students in the spring of 1968, the draft wasn't a "clean" enough issue, at least compared to the transcendent thing they had

going for them sitting in the shadow of the Chapel. So he rang up another "No Sale" in Durham.

Now, in 1969, we have become nearly contemporaneous with our political time. The current issues—police intervention on campus, Black Studies and student participation in their own educative process—are more relevant, in their fashion, than any considered by students on this campus before.

Today, equally as eminent as he is imminent of America's political prisoners, Dave Harris may yet be a little ahead of our minds.

However, this time around, we greet him as a friend, not as a West Coast curiosity or a Movement personality. We go to hear him not because we expect to hear him "say something radical" or to congratulate us for being so "committed," but because at long last we have invited him to Duke, simply, like Alro Guthrie, "to talk about the Draft."

We still may not be ready to buy yet, David, but at least we're doing some serious window shopping in front of the right store. And for Durham, that's saying pretty much.

—The Good Life—

## Realist realism?

—By Clay Steinman—

Paul Krassner is one of the most dangerous men alive in America today.

What makes Krassner a menace is not his revolutionary rhetoric. For his political rantings are no more subversive than those ineffectually expressed on campuses across the country. Furthermore, the editor of the *Realist* seems to be quiet, peaceful sort of guy who would not consciously hurt anyone, let alone blow up the Capitol or commit any such revolutionary act.

And yet somehow talking and listening to the soft-spoken co-founder of the Yippie movement, I couldn't help but get the feeling that he posed an even greater threat than a George Wallace or Maoist to the ordered, complacent "Good Life" that to most Americans is an accurate view of American society.

For Paul Krassner recognizes that really, in the cosmic sense, our lives here are meaningless. The

national events are meaningless in the great view. All our struggles are for nothing in the eternal scheme of things.

Because when you're dead, you're dead and what happened to you in your short, infinitesimally small time here on earth won't matter to you or to any of the others who, too, are all going to die.

Why then are we knocking ourselves out? I asked him. Can we ever win? Can we ever make America a just, humane society? Or are we doomed to failure?

Krassner looked at me and kind of smiled. "What do you want me to say?" He spoke softly. "Suppose I tell you no, we can't win. Suppose I say yes, we are doomed to failure? Does it really matter?"

I had no answer. I don't think he expected me to respond.

His smile broadened. His peck-marked face lit up.

"You see," he said, "that's why Abie Hoffman's slogan 'Revolution

for the hell of it' is so beautiful."

He looked at us beaming and said: "You, I, all of us we couldn't do anything else but fight to try to alleviate suffering. Your Jewish guilt feelings won't let you do anything else." I think he was looking at me.

Somebody asked him if he were ever happy.

"I can't separate happiness from anything else. You see, even when I'm in bed with some girl I know that others are suffering. How can I really ever be happy?"

The conversation digressed and then he left.

Krassner is a menace because he recognizes the absurdity of life. And he also recognizes that while you're alive, you have to do what you think is right in order to live in peace with yourself.

In times like these when picking up any newspaper any day is likely to bring on melancholy, his may seem to be a good philosophy.

(Continued on page 12)



# Durham Morning Herald: The implications of a bad week

Durham had a bad week this past one, and its significance is not pleasant to contemplate.

What happened Tuesday night gave a preview of urban guerrilla warfare. The demonstrators came prepared for violence. Certainly there were no stones and other objects lying about Main Street which could be picked up casually by the demonstrators as they left the so-called rally at Five Points and used to break out store windows. These destructive objects unquestionably were carried as concealed weapons by the demonstrators.

Developments indicate that what happened was carefully planned by persons skilled in the tactics of guerrilla action. The mob, for what is what Tuesday night's demonstrators constituted, outsmarted and outflanked the Durham police force. Because of inept planning and lack of foresight and anticipation of trouble at other places, the police were concentrated at the site of the rally? when the mob moved away, it left the police behind and efficiently blocked them from detecting and arresting the culprits who did the damage to property.

Developments also indicate that Durham is not dealing exclusively with a group of dissatisfied students. There are reasonable indications that among the demonstrators are more or less professional revolutionaries who have been involved in riots elsewhere and who have now moved on Durham. The

leadership of the demonstrations and the disorder is not student leadership, but the circumstances clearly suggest that students are being used as pawns by an anarchistic leadership bent on destruction: destruction of educational institutions, destruction of the community, destruction of society.

With so much made obvious by Tuesday night's riot, Durham city authorities must plan and take the necessary steps to cope with this threat to the city and its people. To proclaim a curfew is not enough; a curfew is at best a temporary expedient, and it should be utilized to enable the authorities to set up and put in motion the strongest protective measures possible. Many Durham people—perhaps numbering in the thousands—were inconvenienced by Wednesday and Thursday nights' curfew. They resent this interference with their work and other plans.

The city police force must be strengthened and must be trained to cope with guerrilla warfare—not just routine riot training. Further, they must be given greater discretion in the use of protective and deterrent practices and weapons.

It should be clear that Tuesday's riot was not really a racial incident. The racial aspect was merely facade. The real significance is that it was a revolutionary preliminary, the ultimate objective of which is to overthrow constituted government, to destroy property, to kill people, if necessary, to

accomplish this ultimate objective. To protect the people against it will not be child's play, nor can the authorities and the public allow sentiment to dictate policy.

And what of other governments, for the Durham riot was directed against them as much as against the city? Governor Scott and the state of North Carolina cooperated well, and the governor acted decisively in sending a detachment of the National Guard to supplement and assist the local police.

But Durham may well have a grievance against federal law enforcement agencies. If the reports are true that some participants in Tuesday's destructiveness and rioting have come from out of the state, why has nothing been done to apprehend them under the federal statute which makes it a crime to cross a state line to participate in a riot? If the FBI was not aware that participants in riots elsewhere had come to Durham, why were they not on the alert Tuesday night to the possibility of riot and damage and why did they not act accordingly?

Durham people are citizens of the United States and deserve its protection. They have every right to expect the federal government to help them protect themselves against the nationwide conspiracy.

*La de da de da.*

## WE'VE TRIED HARDER

We've tried harder by bringing you

- Living Group page
- Women's page
- Crossword puzzle
- Spectrum
- More complete campus coverage
- More columns

It's your turn now. Join us. Come by third floor of Flowers or call 2663 this week.  
— the Chronicle office —





Sally Ann Munro and Bill Gordh in "Dark of the Moon," presented by the Duke Players.

# Film of Henry V more a play than a spectacle

By John Hand  
Staff reviewer

A stalwart few were called forth Sunday night to forego Mission Impossible in order to partake of what could just be the best film adaptation of a Shakespeare play to date. Henry V, produced and acted by Lawrence Olivier, crowned Quad Flicks Sunday night with a rare view of what an afternoon at the Globe must have been. Flyers go out, the theater flag is raised; groundlings and gentles have taken their places when an actor appears on the stage. "O for a muse of

fire," he begins, and so does the imaginative journey to Agincourt.

The film of Henry V means to exhibit William Shakespeare's play more than it means to indulge the audience in a screen spectacular. It is a demanding film in a number of aspects. All the dialogue set in England is performed by actors painted with stage makeup who climb and strut, packed together on a bi-leveled replica of an Elizabethan stage. They take bows when the audience applauds; they accentuate the puns and wait until the laughter settles before going on with a speech. From the beginning, therefore, we are placed within the stylized framework of a stage production. Although subsequent scenes of the film move from the stage to more naturalistic sets, and the stylized makeup is supposedly filtered out by our imaginations, the audience is constantly reminded of the context of the play by incomplete naturalism and recurring interludes by the chorus. To further convey a feeling of the period, there are long views of painted landscapes from Les Tres Riches Heures du Duc De Berry, commissioned originally by one of the characters in the play. Such subtleties as these make this film very rewarding for the student of Shakespeare.

For the escapist, the film is not altogether satisfying. Except for the battle scene, done with amazing reticence, there is no indulgence in

common Hollywood sensationalism. The play is cut to its essentials. Henry V, great hero of the Elizabethans, is portrayed straightforwardly as are his other qualities of fairness and compassion. He exhibits all the qualities of a perfect king. From a youth of supposed idleness and revelry, he has grown to understand his men and his obligation to them as King.

Olivier has done a good job with a play that reads better than it usually stages. By trimming off much of the historical background carried through from Richard II, and the two parts of Henry IV, Olivier reduces the necessity of the viewer's being studied in those preceding plays. He has concentrated on portraying the characters and the times as Shakespeare's fellows saw them. Pistol is every bit the rogue he should be. The French Court is foolish and effeminate as the English always picture them. It is a well thought out film worthy of a better audience than it attracted.

## -Falconry-

(Continued from Page 3)

popular. The falcons, mainly sakers, are trapped in northern Iraq and Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan and brought south by dealers. Occasionally a wealthy sheikh will employ his own trappers on a retainer fee or send his envoys to buy from them direct.

## Cocteau traces way to death

By Jim McNab

Special to the Chronicle

Blood of a Poet, dating from 1930, represents Jean Cocteau's first attempt at film-making. Despite Cocteau's protests to the contrary, it may be considered a Surrealist film. For here the barriers between dream and waking reality disappear, and the public is spirited off to an oniric zone outside everyday space and time. In this zone, obvious memories from Cocteau's past life are wedded to creatures of his personal mythology.

The action of Blood of a Poet is circumscribed by an event firmly situated in the material world. At the beginning, a factory chimneystack is seen to start to crumble, while at the very end, it completes its fall. Just as a frightened man, it is said, can see all of his life flash before him in a very few seconds, or the most vivid dream runs its course in an absurdly short time, so Cocteau's here is

abstracted from normal duration to a world where past, present and future co-exist and blend.

The four episodes of Blood of a Poet are like the stages of the Poet's Progress to death. Like a deep sea diver exploring the bottom of the ocean, the hero plunges deeper and deeper, probing the recesses of his unconscious. Subjective realities are given objective form. The journey is hazardous, since secrets best left undiscovered are laid bare.

The first episode, in which a mouth painted by the artist comes to life and attaches itself to his hand like a leper's stigma, begins the explanation of the film's title. The poet-be he painter or writer-is haunted by his own creations which achieve a life of their own. They are a source of joy and of suffering. They set their creator apart from other men, stigmatize them. They are written in the blood of his suffering. The remainder of the film will explore the tenebrous background to

artistic creation.

The impression of a haunting dream continues into the claustrophobic space of the second episode. A new Narcissus, he explores his unconscious, objectified as a seedy hotel with its dingy rooms and their unusual occupants. His eye to the key-hole of each room in turn, the voyeur-poet views diverse scenes which may be interpreted as mirror-images. Everywhere he looks, he finds distorted reflections of himself, until eventually his own eye is shown to gaze back out at him.

The inner speleology is pursued into the third episode with a return to childhood. Here a snow-ball fight with the fatal wounding of a school-boy suggests in strong symbolic terms a childhood trauma, the discovery of homosexuality, with dire consequences for the poet's subsequent life.

In the fourth and final episode, the poet plays cards with a beautiful woman. "If you don't have the ace of hearts," she says, "you're through." Needless to say, he does not have it, and to the applause of an elegant audience, shoots himself. The successful, provisional deaths demanded by artistic creation now yield before the final definitive one. Whereas the man is dead, killed by the demands of society and his work, the apotheosis of the creator is assured.

As the memory of the living Cocteau fades, works such as his Blood of the Poet must stand or fall on their own merits, deprived of their autobiographical, referential content. This film has not been entirely successful in resisting the ravages of time. Whereas Bunuel's pieces from the same era have aged gracefully, Blood of a Poet must strike many a modern cinephile as very slow-moving and somewhat disjointed. On the other hand, as an example of innovative technique, as a revelation of the cinema's potential for exploring inner worlds and as an anticipation of the artistry of Orphee, this film deserves to retain the spectator's interest.

## Lightfoot is vibrant

By Rusty McCrary

Entertainment Editor

Gordon Lightfoot is going to be another Pete Seeger. With his own unique style, of course. Saturday night in Baldwin Auditorium, Lightfoot demonstrated to a packed-in, flag-waving audience that he is one of the most vibrant performers in folk music today. He dived headlong into the performance as if he had some foreknowledge that the spectators were anxious to experience his music.

What distinguished Lightfoot was not his repertoire, which was not significantly different from the mainstream of folk music. But Lightfoot's stage presence proved to be the ideal medium for such music. Before the concert began two quiet looking musicians took the stage and made some minor adjustments to the equipment. As these men were seated, everyone in the audience sat back in anticipation of a serene evening of traditional folk music. And then suddenly there was Gordon Lightfoot in the middle of the stage, and as he plunged into his first song you knew that this was not going to be any ordinary folk concert.

The best of his first few selections was "Black Day in July," a song he wrote while he was staying in Detroit during the riots in the summer of 1967. In this ballad he muses on the violence and tension of the riots, and the apathy and injustice that seems to be at the root of such conflagrations. Lightfoot's strong resonant voice is

at least as effective for such social protest songs as Dylan's crooning, off-key presentation.

Lightfoot thoroughly astonished and delighted the audience with his "How-come-you-come" joke that led into "That's What You Get for Lovin' Me." Through such a humorous approach to his material, Lightfoot immediately created a festive atmosphere, and a strong rapport with the completely enthralled audience.

The success of this concert was proven once and for all by the three wild ovations that followed. Lightfoot was, of course, not at all taken aback by such an enthusiastic response to his performance, and as he came back on stage after the first standing ovation for his first encore, he calmly mentioned, "We were coming back anyway." This first encore was so entertaining that he was called back for a second one, even though the house lights had already been turned on. Gordon Lightfoot had indeed made himself known at Duke.



**Danziger's**

Old World Gift Shop  
In Chapel Hill

\*Imported Gifts  
\*Barton's Candy

286-7761

**STYLER HILTON**  
Honor Inn

2424 ERWIN RD.  
By Duke University

**We Are Open**  
7 DAYS PER WEEK  
9:00 a.m. till 11:30 p.m.  
**The Ivy Room**

Try Our Hickory Smoked  
BEEF BARBECUE  
Cosmopolitan Room Only

Chicken in the Rough  
Steaks — Salads  
**DELICATESSEN**  
(a hile of New York)  
Sandwiches — Beer  
1004 W. Main St. 685-4041

## Get the RABBIT HABIT



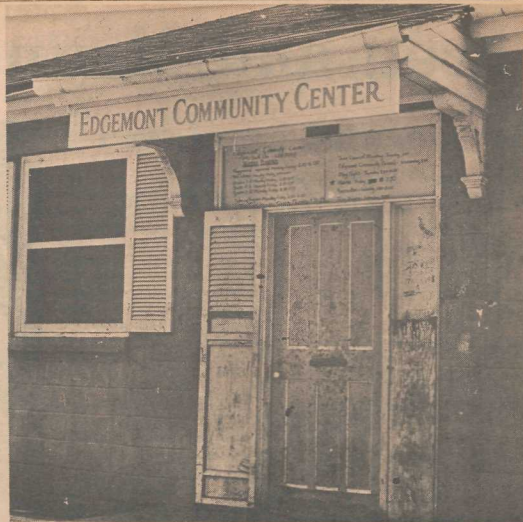
**You Will Love This Rabbit**  
★★★★★

**DO YOU NEED SPEEDY SERVICE?**  
OUR "RAPID RABBIT" HAS IT

★★★★★  
**JACK RABBIT**  
Laundry and Drycleaners

1010 and 1103 West Chapel Hill Street





# Edgemont: learning, living experiment

By Lee Hornstein  
Feature Staff Writer

It's like no other living-learning group on campus. In fact, it's off campus.

Eight Duke undergraduates, together with a Divinity school student and his wife, are living and learning in Edgemont, poverty pocket of Durham. They commute daily from Edgemont to campus classes.

The students, four men and four



Happy faces brighten Edgemont Community Center.

women, are spending the academic year in a community of 5,000 that claims the highest rates in the city of Durham for crime, illegitimate births, juvenile delinquency, and school dropouts.

Students stay on

But the students stay on. As one of them says, "I need to be here this year."

"Here" is Angier Avenue, where the students live side by side in two houses, men in one, women in the other.

The wooden houses are typical of those found in the neighborhood, but noticeably cleaner and in better repair. Edgemont has a fairly rapid turnover in population, so some houses stand abandoned, while others look as if they should be.

Near the student's homes is a grocery store. Down the street is the Edgemont Community Center, where the living-learning students and other Duke students regularly work with community programs.

"Two experiences"

"There are two aspects of living here," explains Sheila Fabricant, the one senior in the group. "There is the service experience, such as tutoring, or leading scout troops, or working with preschoolers. All of us do something on that order. And then there is the personal living

experience."

The personal living experience calls for making one's way in a community that went from about 95 per cent white population in 1963 to 60 per cent black and 40 per cent white in 1969.

The students living in Edgemont seem to feel that they have more contact with the blacks in the community than the whites.

"The whites call us 'nigger lovers,'" one of the students explains.

"Exploration"

Living in Edgemont is an intense group experience. The students explore not only the neighborhood but also themselves.

Currently the students are participating together in a personal encounter group sponsored by the University Christian Movement. The encounter group, one of many sponsored by the UCM this semester, offers a chance for frank and forceful interchange of conversation.

The students in Edgemont are involved in a closer living situation than is found in the dorms, not only socially but also financially. Expenses are shared—major expenses being rental of the houses and food purchases. Even with such expenses, slum-living ends up

cheaper than dorm-living.

Third year

Edgemont Living-Learning, now in its third year, does not yet offer a related academic credit course. Such a course, however, is in the planning stages for next year, under the supervision of an Edgemont Living-Learning steering committee.

Persons desiring more information about the Edgemont project are urged to speak with students now living in the community. These are sophomores

Scott Wright; Juniors Marianne Day, Lan Katz, Judy Braley, Dave Stewart, Fred Richardson, Pauline Bassett; and senior Sheila Fabricant. Divinity student Art Brown is advisor to the group.

Applications and further information on the program may be obtained on East Campus from Dean Broughton, and on West Campus from Dean Carbone.

Application deadline for next year's living-learning group is March 22.



Ominous sign posted in Edgemont community.

Photos by  
Terry Wolff

ATTENTION  
ALL EDGEMONT RESIDENTS  
THE EDGEMONT COMMUNITY CLINIC  
(905 1/2 ANGIER AVE)  
IS NOW OPEN  
EVERY MONDAY NIGHT  
FROM 6:00 PM TO 9:00 PM  
MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES  
FREE  
APPOINTMENT—MRS. INEZ GOOCH  
or MRS. ANNIE NICHOLS  
FROM 9:30 AM—5:00 PM CALL 682-3229  
FROM 5:00 PM ON CALL  
MRS. GOOCH at 688-4852  
MRS. NICHOLS at 602-6799

Facilities within Edgemont Community Center included library, magazine racks, and, yes, a piano.



# Scott and Mount are tourney heroes

## Last-second jumpers win for UNC, Purdue

By Bob Heller

Last second clutch performances by North Carolina's Charlie Scott and Purdue's Rick Mount propelled their respective teams into the National semi-finals to be played this Thursday evening. The Tar Heels slipped past Davidson, 87-85, and it took Big Ten champion Purdue an overtime to dispose of Marquette, 75-73.

With one second showing on the scoreboard clock in Cole field house, Lefty Driesell and his team knew exactly how Vic Bubas and his Duke team had felt less than one week earlier. It was in the ACC finals that Scott erupted for 40 points and single-handedly disposed of the Blue Devils. In the NCAA Eastern Regional finals, the All-American jumped in 32 points, including the final bucket, a 17 foot twisting jumper.

At no time during the opening half were the two North Carolina teams separated by more than five points. Davidson enjoying that spread, 33-28 with 7:10 remaining in the half. However, the Tar Heels immediately countered with six straight, assuming a lead of their own. The teams were amazingly well matched, with the lead changing hands 21 times in the first 20 minutes.

Bill Bunting turned in a sterling performance in the first period, leading Carolina to a very shaky 47-46 half-time lead. The 6 foot 10 inch forward poured in 18 points, six of eight from the floor, and six of seven from the charity stripe. He also led the Tar Heels in rebounding, with five. Scott and Ed Fogler chipped in nine and eight points, respectively.

Doug Cook and Mike Maloy paced the Wildcats, with 14 and 13 points. The latter was unusually cold from the floor, hitting just 5 of 14 shots. Maloy led both teams in first half boarding, with eight.

Carolina shot a sizzling 57 per cent from the floor and 82 per cent from the line in the first half. In direct contrast, Davidson was a frigid 16 for 42 from the field. The Wildcats did mesh 14 of 18 free throws, though. Both teams had men in foul trouble: Carolina's Lee Dedmon had four and Davidson's Cook and Jerry Kroll and UNC's Rusty Clark all had three personals.

Second half action was just as close as the first's. With 18:08 remaining, two Scott free throws gave Carolina a 56-50 lead and the apparent momentum. But Davidson tallied the next ten points, snaring the advantage at 60-56. After UNC knotted the score at 60, with 14:26 yet to play, Davidson had the upper hand until just over four minutes remained in the game, at which time Clark gave the Chapel Hillians an 80-79 lead.

It was now just a matter of trading buckets, and with 1:49 remaining Scott's 15-footer tied the score at 85. Davidson's Mike O'Neill missed two free throws which cost the Wildcats dearly. Kroll was called for an offensive foul with 1:05 remaining, his fifth. Dean Smith's team immediately went into their four-corners offense, setting the state for Scott's heroics. Jim Delaney, subbing for the injured Dick Crubar, did most of the ball-handing until 13 seconds remained, at which time Smith called a time out. With exactly seven seconds left, Scott emerged from his corner, dribbled in a small circle, and then made his move toward the basket. He stopped around 17 feet away and calmly sank the game-winning bucket with two seconds showing on the clock.

The amazing New Yorker hit 14 of his 21 floor shots, 10 of 13 in the second half. He was also 4 for 5 from the charity line and he pulled in six rebounds. Scott was the only Tar Heel to play the entire 40 minutes. Bunting played a fine supporting role, hitting 22 points and leading the team in rebounds, with eight. Clark played one of his better games, contributing 16 points.

Davidson's Maloy recovered from his cold first half to total 25 points. He led all rebounders with 13. Cook added 18, Kroll 16 and O'Neill 10 points in the losing effort.

Down by as much as 11 points in the first half, Coach Al McGuire's Warriors rallied to close the halftime gap to 35-30, in the Regional final against Purdue. Marquette, which has a front line of 6-2, 6-4 and 6-5, had trouble getting to the boards, which they dominated in their conquest of



The amazing Charlie Scott

Kentucky.

As had been the case in their early season loss to Midwest Regional champion Drake, inability to hit from the free throw line cost the team dearly. Both Dean Meminger and Ric Cobb could have won the game for Marquette in regulation time, but both failed to clock from the charity stripe.

Purdue took a four point lead in the overtime period, but two twisting lay ups by Meminger and one by leading scorer George Thompson knotted the score at 73 with less than 30 seconds remaining, setting the stage for Mount's 20-footer from the corner. Both Mount, a first team AP All-American, and Thompson scored 26 points.

Elsewhere, UCLA romped over Santa Clara, 90-52 and the Cinderella Drake Bulldogs disposed of Colorado State 84-77. Santa Clara, though ranked third in the nation (AP) was absolutely no contest for the Bruins. Lew Alcindor led all scorers with 17 points. Only one Bronco, Dennis Awtry, managed to hit double figures. Foul-plagued Bud Ogden, the Santa Clara star, managed just nine markers.

Willie McCarter led Drake's balanced attack with 21 points. The Missouri Valley champs have now won 11 games in a row, and have the unenviable task of making UCLA number twelve.

### Duke's Howser places

Jeff Howser finished fourth in the 50 high hurdles at the NCAA Indoor Track and Field Championship over the weekend at Cobo Hall in Detroit. Irv Hall, from Villanova, finished with a time of 7.0 seconds. Howser finished with a time of 7.7 sec. in the event.

## Dukes, Kentucky cop consolation honors

By Bob Heller

Nationally ranked Duquesne and Kentucky preserved some of their pride in squeaking by their respective opponents in the consolation round of NCAA Regional action last Saturday. At College Park, Maryland, the Dukes from Pittsburgh edged St. John's 75-72, and at Madison, Wisconsin, Dan Issel's two free throws with 12 seconds remaining gave Adolph Rupp's team a 72-71 verdict over Miami of Ohio.

Though the Redmen have lost just six games this season, the Dukes are responsible for two of the setbacks. In their second game of the season Duquesne was victorious over Lou Carnesseca's squad 72-62.

The lead changed nine times early in the first half before St. John's took the lead at 17-16 with 9:23 remaining in the period. Bill Paultz led the Redmen in the first 20 minutes, notching 12 points. High man on the court was Duquesne's sophomore guard,

points. Zoph, hitting well from outside, tallied 23 for the winners.

Kentucky was obviously not "up" for the mediocre team from Oxford, Ohio. After their Marquette setback, the Wildcats played as if they had a "couldn't care less" attitude. Miami jumped off to a 14-3 lead before Kentucky knew what had hit them. However, the Cats fought back and took a 38-33 lead into the lockerroom at halftime.

Issel, who was held to just 13 points by Marquette, finished the game with 36. Miami's sophomore guard Mike Wren had 22, all in the second half.

In the Midwest regional, Colorado trounced Texas A&M by a 97-82 count.

### CHRONICLE CLASSIFIED

**Duke Chronicle Classified Advertising**

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

Summer sales position available in the triangle area for college students with part time opportunities during the school year. Applications being accepted for June Training program. Apply now at 404 NML Bldg., 123 West Franklin St., Chapel Hill, N.C.

O anonymous poet-  
Beauty's spirits are eternally raised. Would that I were worthy...  
Ethereal thanks from a mere earth maiden.

LOST—February 21—Gold Charm Bracelet. Sentimental value—please return. Reward. Contact LJC, Box 1697 Radford College Station, Radford, Virginia.

Summer sales positions available in the Triangle area for college students with part time opportunities during the school year. Applications being accepted for 404 NML Bldg., 123 West Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Congratulations to a certain Sigma Chi pledge and a certain freshman on the second floor of Aycock. It's about time, Buckley.

Water color classes. Six sessions, \$17. Monday or Tuesday Eve (to be decided). 8:00-9:30 p.m. Beginners or experienced artists welcome. Classes begin March 17. Call 682-8495 or 477-0552.


O terrestrial maiden-  
Writing's powers are Delicately proved. Could that I be certain...  
Apprehensive praise from a shy earth poet.

A treacherous feast is ok, but a treacherous test, Dr. Fox? Fees in your plantain soup!



There was much hard contact in Saturday's first Blue-White football scrimmage. Offense dominated play in the contest, which the Blues won, 41-3. Another such scrimmage concludes the spring season next Saturday.

**HAPPY TIME**



**PIZZA PALACE**

2002 Hillsborough Road

**12" PIZZA AND Lg. MUG of DRAFT**

**SPECIAL PRICES**

**ON DINNERS TOO**

**\$1.30**

**5 TIL 7 Mon.-Tue. and Wed.**

**HAPPY TIME**





It's baseball season again at Duke. This is a scene from Saturday's season opener, when the Devils defeated East Carolina, 7-5. The diamondmen are looking forward to next week, which they will spend in Florida.

# Offense in full gear in first grid clash

By Bob Switzer  
Sports editor

The Duke Blues, led by the passing of Leo Hart and the running of Dennis Satyschur, completely overwhelmed the White Squad in the annual Blue-White scrimmage held in Wade Stadium Saturday by the score of 41-3.

Hart, who only played half of the game, had a respectable day, completing 9 of 18 passes for 180 yards, including one touchdown bomb for 48 yards to Bo Bochow.

But the real news of the game was the superb running of the Devils backs. Frosh quarterback Satyschur led the way with two TD's via the ground route. His dazzling broken field running highlighted the game.

Phil Asack rushed for a bruising 61 yards in six attempts and Pete Schafer, rushed 20 times for a total of 72 yards. Don Baglien had a good day, too, rushing 7 times for 88 yards. Baglien had one long run, a 68 yarder for the game's second

By Bill Miller  
Just returning from the ACC basketball tournament a week ago, Tim Teer and John Posen led an impressive Duke baseball team to a 7-5 victory over the East Carolina Pirates Saturday. The final score belies the Blue Devil dominance of the game which saw the two junior basketball players combine for four runs, four hits, and four stolen bases. Five Blue Devil pitchers scattered three hits while Randy Blanchard drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly.

The good-sized crowd that braved some windy weather to be on hand opening day barely had time to get settled in their seats before Duke starter Carl Felton ran into first inning trouble. Pirate shortstop Dick Corrada and third baseman Jim Lanier led off with line singles and both moved up a base on Bill Seath's passed ball. Felton settled down quickly, however, striking out Jim Garrett, yielding a run-scoring sacrifice fly to Carey Anderson, and retiring Wayne Vick on a grounder to second.

The Blue Devils wasted no time in wiping out the one run lead as they utilized clutch hitting and daring baserunning to score two runs in the home half of the first. With one down, Tim Teer walked, stole second, and rode home a single off the bat of John Posen.

Sensing a weakness in the Pirates' catching, Coach Tom Butters had Posen steal second and third with Dave Snyder singling him in.

Felton continued to be plagued with wildness in the second inning as he walked the first two East Carolina batters. John Posen, at third, saved two runs as he leapt to rob Dennis Vick of a sure double and then threw to Danny Arlen at second to get Dave Shields for the second out. The Duke starter then retired opposing pitcher Rick Glover on a pop to short. With the exception of two brief Duke uprisings in the third and fourth, pitching held the spotlight until the seventh inning. Phil Wilhelm overpowered the Pirate batters from the third through the sixth inning, allowing no hits and three walks.

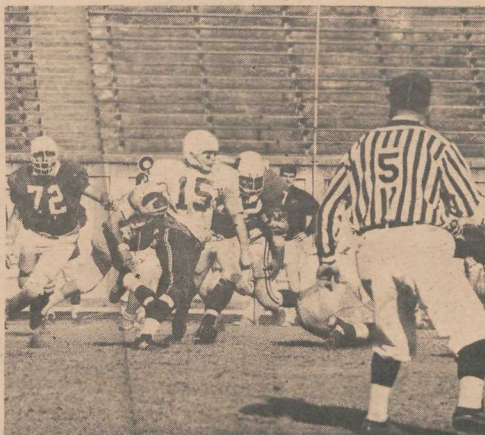
In the third, Tim Teer opened with a single, stole second, and proceeded to third as catcher Ray Taylor's throw bounced into centerfield. Randy Blanchard followed with a fly to center to score Teer. In the fourth, the Devils filled the bases with two walks and an error but pitcher Bob Fisher got Teer to ground out, ending the threat.

The fireworks exploded in the seventh inning as seven runs were scored. After Coach Tom Butters replaced Wilhelm with righthander Steve Denison in the top of the inning, the Pirates capitalized on four walks and a double to score four runs. Following bases-on-balls to the first two batters, E.C.U.

pitcher Ron Hastings laid down a bunt, moving the two runners up a base. After Dick Corrada lined to leftfielder Dave Snyder scoring Len Dowd from third, Denison gave up his third walk and was removed in favor of freshman Al Schwartz. Schwartz also had trouble finding the strike zone as he walked centerfielder Garrett to load the bases. Carey Anderson followed with a double to left while Dave Snyder partially misjudged in the wind and suddenly the Pirates were on top 5-3 with Anderson accounting for four of the runs.

In the Duke half of the seventh, Butters sent Fred Huser to the plate to bat for his pitcher. The strategy paid off as Huser walked and moved to second on shortstop Barney Smith's single to center. Tim Teer struck out after missing two bunt attempts, but John Posen and Randy Blanchard contributed back-to-back doubles which drove in the three runs which proved decisive. Blanchard's liner to right which accounted for the last two runs was misjudged by outfielder Dave Shields and the ball skidded off his outstretched glove.

Freshman reliever Gordy Jackson set down the East Carolina club without any hits in the last two innings to preserve the victory for Tom Butters' crew. Duke added an insurance run in the bottom of the eighth as singles by Bill Seath and Tim Teer, sandwiched around a walk to Barney Smith, made the score 7-5.



It's only a spring scrimmage, but the officials are working just as hard as the players.

touchdown.  
On the receiving end, two freshmen Bo Bochow and Bob Hayes were impressive catching four passes for 81 yards and three passes for 81 yards. Marcel Courtillet and Wes Chesson, Duke's two returning star pass receivers, are both out with knee injuries.

In gaining 553 total yards the Duke Blue Squad gained 348 yards on the ground, a radical switch over last year's superpass offense.

In the game, Coach Harp experimented with many different types of offensive alignments, instead of just the power-I, trying to take fuller advantage of Leo Hart's arm.

Despite the passing of Hart, the defensive secondary showed some improvement over last year's poor showing. South Carolina speedster Ernie Jackson and Dave Trice were impressive, each intercepting a pass, Jackson running his back for 39 yards, and Trice returning the interception for 36 yards and a touchdown.

Four regular Duke starters, Dick Biddle, Ken Bombard, Wes Chesson, and Marcel Courtillet, are all out with injuries. Biddle has an injured back, while Bombard, Chesson and Courtillet all have assorted knee injuries.

In evaluating the scrimmage Coach Harp said, "We've got a lot of work to do. We are young but technically we weren't that good."

Harp continued, "I was encouraged with our hustle and I feel we have some good talent coming from last year's freshmen team. However, our interior line needs strengthening."

Harp said he was most pleased with the offensive backfield. He then added, "In comparison to last year at this time, I feel we have more speed technically than last season. We should progress much faster as the season goes along."

Harp concluded, "If everything goes well, we should have a strong offensive backfield, and a good secondary, but our line needs more depth and strength."

ECU						Duke					
	AB	R	H	RBI			AB	R	H	RBI	
Corrada SS	2	1	1	1	Smith SS	3	1	1	0		
Lanier 3B	4	1	1	0	Teer CF	4	2	2	1		
Garrett CF	3	1	0	0	Posen 3B	5	2	2	1		
Anderson LF	3	0	1	4	Blanchard 1B	3	0	1	3		
W. Vick 1B	4	0	0	0	Snyder LF	4	0	1	1		
Shields RF	3	0	0	0	Abdella RF	4	0	0	0		
Taylor C	1	0	0	0	Seath C	3	0	1	0		
Dowd C	0	1	0	0	e Robertson	0	1	0	0		
D. Vick 2B	3	1	0	0	Arlen 2B	4	0	0	0		
Glover P	1	0	0	0	Felton P	0	0	0	0		
Fisher P	0	0	0	0	a Wilhelm P	1	0	0	0		
b Norman	1	0	0	0	Denison P	0	0	0	0		
Hughes P	0	0	0	0	c Schwartz P	0	0	0	0		
Hastings P	0	0	0	0	d Huser	0	1	0	0		
d Rawls RF	1	0	0	0	Jackson P	0	0	0	0		
Craver P	0	0	0	0							
Woodard P	0	0	0	0							
King P	0	0	0	0							
26 5 3 5						32 7 8 7					

- a Hit for Felton in 2nd
- b Hit for Fisher in 5th
- c Hit for Schwartz in 7th
- d Hit for Hastings in 8th
- e Ran for Seath in 8th

ECU	1-0-0	0-0-0	4-0-0
Duke	2-0-1	0-0-0	3-1-X
E-Smith 2, Taylor, Carrada. 28-Blanchard, Posen, Anderson. SB-Teer 2, Posen 2, Robertson. SF-Carrada, Anderson, Blanchard. LOB-E.C.U. 9, Duke 10.			

## PITCHING

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Felton	2	2	1	1	2	1
Wilhelm	4	0	0	0	3	3
Denison	2/3	0	3	3	3	0
Schwartz (W)	1/3	1	1	1	1	0
Jackson	2	0	0	0	0	1
Glover	2	2	2	2	1	3
Fisher	2	1	1	0	2	0
Hughes (L)	3 2/3	3	3	3	1	1
Hastings	1/3	0	0	0	0	0
Woodard	1/3	1	1	1	1	0
Craver	0	1	0	0	0	0
King	1/3	0	0	0	0	0

## MARCELLES

Eight (8) Piece Dance Band  
NOW BOOKING

R. A. Howell P. O. Box 90  
Smithfield, N. C.

Hear Our Latest Recording:  
"DING A LING"



## RIALTO THEATER

"Joanna"

## CENTER THEATER

"The Restless Ones"

Starts Wednesday!

"UNIMPEACHABLY THE  
BEST PICTURE I'VE  
SEEN IN YEARS!  
A POWERHOUSE!"



1:23 - 3:45 - 6:07 - 8:30  
RIALTO



# Campbell discusses Black Studies

By Mary Jane Eaton  
Staff Reporter

"No Black Studies Program is any good unless ultimately tied in with the liberation of blacks," stated Fenley Campbell, associate professor at Wabash College, in a seminar on Black Studies yesterday.

"Black Studies are necessary to get black people together on a similar historical and cultural basis to understand the manipulation of blacks by American society," Campbell continued. "The black student must come to an awareness of himself by establishing the validity of the black experience." He cannot move outward unless he realizes the worth of self, for an oppressed black "will always be on the defensive in a Beethoven oriented society."

Campbell, active in setting up a black studies program at Wabash College, asserted, "There must be student representation on whatever program is set up...Whites must understand the reality of the situation; if a black Studies Program is designed and originated from black demands, then the blacks should have a right to select faculty members whom they trust. The sincerity of any program must originate in the awareness of the administration. There is no problem unless a school allows a problem to exist."

"If blacks are to profitably use a black Studies program," commented Campbell, "They must afterwards move into professions which deal with black life. The church, law, and politics all must come under black control...We must also remember the ultimate end of these processes, people. The end is a kid in Harlem who is starving."

The black Studies Program at Wabash will be open to white and black people, for Campbell asserted, "It is more important for whites to understand how they have had their minds tinkered never

to let them treat blacks as equal."

A question was raised as to the academic level of courses in a Black Studies Program—would they be equal to the level of present courses. Campbell answered, "I don't listen to the game called Academic Structure. Criticism of our program is based on the idea of a white standards game, which is irrelevant for a Black Studies Program."

Campbell cited three sources for obtaining information for a black history course—validating oral history, re-discovering black scholarship, and studying the slave document at the Library of Congress.



Photo by Steve Brand

Mr. Campbell

## USSR: Peking world peace threat

By Bernard Bwertzman

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
MOSCOW—The Soviet Union tonight stepped up its campaign to ostracize Communist China by asserting that the recent frontier clashes were further evidence of Peking's threat to world peace.

The latest incident on the Ussuri River on Saturday brought forth the expected denunciations of Mao Tse-Tung's "clique" and accounts of Soviet heroism, but there was no visible effort to worsen the already tense relations between the two nations.

Diplomats believe that Moscow does not want to expand the localized frontier conflict into a major military clash, although Soviet forces are believed to be on the alert for such a possibility.

Rather diplomats believe Moscow's main effort is to persuade other Communist states that the Chinese represent a genuine danger

to world peace and should be counted out of the Communist ranks.

As part of this campaign, the Soviet Peace Committee issued a statement that that accused China of taking steps damaging the unity of the Communist movement, of the world peace movement and of endangering the entire world.

The committee, which often serves as an unofficial spokesman for the government, said "the world public now begins to see clearly the purpose of the provocative actions of Mao Tse-Tung and his clique."

"They are aimed at creating tension in the world, unleashing new armed conflicts, fanning hatred for the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community," the statement continued. "Thereby they do serious service for the most aggressive forces of imperialism."

## -Good life-

(Continued from page 6)

Millions of dollars were spent on a campaign where Americans elected Richard Nixon because he promised to end the war as his first priority. Now it has only been two months since he was inaugurated and Nixon is saying that he can foresee no end to the war in the immediate future.

Not only has Nixon done nothing that Johnson didn't do to try to stop the killing, he has taken a further step backwards by wastefully committing part of the wealth of this nation in the anti-missile-missile program. I cannot help but be suspicious of Nixon's motivations because he must well know that if there is a nuclear war, any system, whether modified or extensive, is not going to me a much.

Krassner's philosophy ties well into this. If the mass of Americans who now appear to be trapped in their unknowing existence begin to think that all that is happening here is meaningless, if the only thing that matters is contentment with yourself while, Krassner is quick to add, not hurting anyone else, they will see the absolute absurdity of this unconscionable war.

We're all people. We all have the same ultimate reality-death. So why the hell are we dying and wasting money to fight other human beings?

Moreover, why do we obey our society's laws? Why do we suppress our psychological needs for the norms of society. Why not let ourselves go. If to "do our thing" would not hurt anyone?

If people started asking themselves these questions, as many of those in the movement have done, chaos could well reign as it has never reigned before because our institutions sadly are so intransigent that such a philosophy could not be internalized.

But, alas, most people don't think about such questions.

And even if they do, they quickly repress such thoughts.

Perhaps a bit self-righteously, I used to think that people were being hurt by living in their own sealed worlds and not pondering questions of social inequities.

But after listening to Krassner, I am thankful and content that most human beings are better off inconspicuously and unobtrusively living out their terms here.

A question then: Why then should the Chronicle and concerned individuals keep striving to awaken people to what they see are the injustices of society if nothing really matters anyway?

Are people better off not worrying about the inequities of life if they are or think they are happy? Indeed, if people can be insensitively happy, why try to awaken them? Well, as our calendar might read:

Doing our thing, striving for what we think is the Good Life because this is what we feel we must do, this is the absurdly human Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 105, published at Duke in Durham...

## Spectrum

### Russian

There will be a meeting tonight at 7 p.m. in room 317 Language Building for those interested in improving their conversational Russian. The meeting will be under the supervision of a Russian instructor.

### Study abroad

Duke's Committee on Study Abroad announced today the closing dates for making applications for study abroad during summer 1969 and the academic year 1969-70. Those interested in doing coursework abroad next summer or next fall should contact Deans Virginia Bryan or Peter Carbone before Spring vacation. This is to make sure that they have time to get the necessary papers together and filed before the deadlines.

The actual closing dates for applications are:

For Munster, Germany in Summer 1969, April 15th  
For Aix-en-Provence, France in Fall, 1969, April 10th  
For Madrid, Spain in Fall 1969, April 10th

The Committee also noted that credits and grades earned under

each of these programs may be transferred to the student's official Duke record. In certain cases scholarship aid may be applied to study abroad.

### Interviews

The IFC is holding interviews for committee chairmen this week at the following times: Tuesday, 2-5 p.m., Wednesday, 7-11 p.m. and Thursday 2-5.

The IFC committees are rush, investigation, pledging, internal affairs, community affairs, academics, social, public relations, publications, and rush advisors.

### Tocqueville

The meeting of the Tocqueville Society scheduled for today has been cancelled.

### IFC elections

John F. Sacha was elected next year's president of the IFC at the Council of Presidents meeting Monday night. Sacha is a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon. Other officers elected were: John Kimball (Pi Kappa Phi), Executive Vice-President; Chip Reed (Pi Kappa Alpha) and Ken Myers (Sigma Alpha Epsilon), Vice-Presidents; Tommy Clayton

(Phi Kappa Sigma), Treasurer; Mark Wellner (Kappa Sigma), Secretary; and John Spears (Phi Kappa Sigma), A.S.D.U. Representative.

### Election

Elections for Woman's College Chairman and Secretary of the Judicial Board will be held Tuesday April 1. Any interested rising Junior or Senior interested is required to turn in a petition with 35 names to Pat Kenworthy, Faculty Apartments, by Friday. Qualifications are 2.0 cumulative average or 2.0 for the preceding semester.

### Calendar

- 4 p.m. Gerontology Seminar. Room 1504 Gerontology Building, Duke Hospital. Speaker: Dr. Barnes Woodhall.
- 7 p.m. E.I.T. Lecture Series in Chemistry. Auditorium, Engineering Building.
- 7-10 p.m. Arts and Crafts Workshop in Two-Dimensional Media. Room 108 Art Building.
- 7:30-10 p.m. Scottish Country Dancing. Presbyterian Student Center.
- 8:15 p.m. Durham Civic Choral Society Spring Concert. Page Auditorium.

**JOHN MEYER SPEAKS YOUR LANGUAGE**

Communicate with the world—or look nifty at home—in the wear-it-everywhere Safari shirt—impeccably tailored by John Meyer in linen-look rayon-and-flax. Zip back, button front—with high pockets and self-belt in the colors you look best in. The birds are back—communicate! \$23.