

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 115

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Tuesday, April 8, 1969

Larson chairs 'military and US priorities' group

By Andy Parker
Policy reporter

Opponents in the Anti-Ballistic Missile system met in Washington last week to discuss immediate steps to halt the deployment of both offensive and defensive strategic weapons. Also considered was the militarization of American policy and ways in which it can be curbed.

The conference, titled "The Military Budget and National Priorities" was chaired by Dr. Arthur Larson of the Duke Law School.

Larson, head of Duke's Rule of Law Research Center said the conference was sponsored by 52 Congressional leaders and more than a dozen leading scientists and scholars. The Senators involved most directly in the planning of the conferences included George McGovern of South

Dakota, William Fulbright of Arkansas, and Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin.

The primary purpose of the conference was to prepare a report signed by participants which could provide leadership to move the United States away from militarism and towards peace. The report will be released in a few weeks, although a summary of the activities and suggestions for immediate steps on the part of the government have previously been made public.

Opposition to the deployment of ABM's and the final testing of MIRV's (Multiple Independently-targetable Re-entry Vehicle) pending prompt negotiations with the Soviet Union was very strong.

Larson warned particularly of the MIRV, saying that the fight over the ABM was tending to obscure what he considers a more

immediate challenge to successful negotiations with the Soviet Union on limitation of strategic defensive and offensive weapons systems.

With the deployment of MIRV, one missile including up to ten warheads, Soviet intelligence will be unable to establish the number of warheads the United States has and an agreement to disarm a certain percentage of our weapons would be impossible.

At present, American intelligence can determine within a dozen, according to Larson, the number of missiles in the Soviet Union. The espionage is done by satellites and is of very high quality.

According to Dr. Len Rodberg, a scientist from the University of Maryland, "Not only can our satellites photograph a telephone wire on the ground; they can tap it." The

Russians are far behind the United States in the development of a missile similar to MIRV.

Further immediate steps recommended by the conference included the commencement of strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union, and negotiation of a standstill in testing and deployment of new systems while substantial talks are taking place.

Two suggestions were made concerning Vietnam also. They were: 1) intensive public education to prepare the American people for the kind of a settlement that will be necessary if the Vietnamese war is to be ended—a settlement in which the United States cannot expect to get everything it wants; 2) promotion of understanding that a transitional regime in Saigon involving NLF (Continued on page 11)

Woodhall: 'Troika' next year?

By Steve Emerson
Policy reporter

"The so-called troika is an arrangement to work in conjunction with the president during the transition period. We don't know what the arrangement will be for next year," Barnes Woodhall, Chancellor pro-tempore of the University said last week in an interview.

"I don't know anyone in his right mind who would want to be president of any university right now. The idea of an acting president is not really too hopeful. Maybe a group of three to five would work better than just one man," he continued.

On the subject of student involvement in the process of choosing a new president, Woodhall said, "This is one place where they could really help. The trustees decided by themselves to have students on the search committee."

"I think the original draft said three, but there's no reason there couldn't be more." He added that it had not yet been determined how the students were to be selected.

Woodhall expressed concern over threats wives of administrators have reportedly received and over recent arson charges. "I don't get upset over student protest. I've been protesting one thing or another all my life."

(Continued on page 3)

Divinity student to be tried this Thursday

The trial of Bob Moore, a Duke divinity student, is scheduled for Thursday, April 10, at the Durham Courthouse.

Moore was arrested near the scene of window breaking that occurred following the Tuesday night Five Points rally held on March 11.

His case has received little attention at Duke, though several New England schools have collected some money to help defray the cost of his defense. Moore, a native of Massachusetts, is a graduate of Andover-Newton Seminary.

Since his arrest, Moore has been personally attacked by Jesse Helms in a WRAL editorial. In Durham, pressure is reportedly building to convict Moore as an example to other students.



The annual Greek weekend featured many activities, among them athletic competition like the chariot races pictured here.

Knight speaks of college unrest and responsibilities

By Sue Keenan
Staff writer

Dr. Douglas Knight, appearing on NET Journal program last night, "To Calm A Troubled Campus," acknowledged that student protests against the university system are in many instances making necessary requests for change.

Speaking of student frustration with the current policies of many universities he said, "We look into our own hearts the way they (students) do; we don't show it perhaps as easily as they do, but we feel it."

"We need to correct the idea that students have discovered this. We have all discovered it. We woke up fifteen years ago to the fact that we are all in a world revolution."

Appearing with Dr. Knight were two other university presidents, Dr. Fred H. Harrington of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Andrew W. Cordier of Columbia University.

Dr. Cordier, in response to a question concerning the student's role in pointing out the changes necessary in a school, said, "A university must be flexible, but if we assume that it takes shock treatment to pull a university out of its lethargy, then it will be a short-lived growth."

When asked why the universities didn't more often anticipate problems, Dr. Knight said, "We're

No students yet on Budd Committee

By William Wilkerson
Staff reporter

The question of student membership on the Budd Committee of black studies is still partially unresolved, according to Dr. Louis J. Budd, committee chairman.

Dr. Budd said yesterday he had received no response to letters sent to black student leaders Mike McBride and Chuck Hopkins regarding the sending of representatives to the committee.

Hopkins said that the Afro-American Society would meet on Monday night to decide whether or not to cooperate with the Budd Committee. He went on to say that he had received the letter from Dr. Budd, but that neither he nor Mike McBride were in a position to send representatives from the Afro-American Society or to speak for the group.

Hopkins said he had gotten the impression that Dr. Budd was to appoint the representatives. He said this would not be acceptable to the Society and that it was essential that the representatives be elected by the Society.

While awaiting an answer from the Afro-American Society, the committee has met several times and will in the future meet every Tuesday, in order to study a great deal of information on the black studies programs of other institutions. Dr. Budd said particular attention was being given to the program at Cornell University.

In regard to rather slow progress, Dr. Budd said, "It's true that it has been a very slow business, but we didn't formally meet until March 22, and we are very busy now."

Although choosing not to comment on specific courses, he said that a great many courses were being considered, as well as the obvious problems of faculty, financing and text material.

He concluded by saying that, at present, not much could be pointed to in the way of concrete achievements, but that progress, however slow and tedious, was steady.

Rich Reisman new Union President

Richard Reisman, '70, of Atlanta, Georgia, was elected President of the new University Union last night for the 1969-70 year by the outgoing Student Union Board of Governors.

Other Union officers will be elected on Thursday. The new University Union is the successor to the old Student Union. It will have representatives of all segments of the University community.

Weather

Fair and warmer today, cloudy and warmer tomorrow. Probability of precipitation near zero tonight. High today in 70's, tomorrow 80's. Low tonight, 50's.

Easter services on campus, in community

Editor's Note:

A world that rarely sees such an early morning rose before dawn on Sunday to watch an Easter sunrise. Six sunrise services were held in Durham, most of which continued in spite of rain. Worshipers gathered at churches, in gardens, and even in a parking lot.

The traditional Easter hymns resounded over a foggy seven a.m. Durham. Baptist, Episcopal, or non-denominational—messages of resurrection were delivered to outdoor congregations who waited for the daily reawakening of the sun.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

By Peggy Payne
Women's Editor

Gold letters on the glass read "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back." The light burning behind it was the only one that was it in the building of Sears Roebuck Company. In the parking lot was being held an Easter sunrise service, "Demonstration for Christ," led by the Rev. Russell Wimmer.

It began at a Spartan 6:30 a.m. with a concert by the Salvation Army Band. The service was conducted to a background of traffic sounds. The exhaust pipes of buses wheezed across the street in the Durham Bus station. The surprisingly frequent cars threw suds onto the sidewalk.

A crowd of about 150 was gathered for the service. The opening prayer was given by Leland Kerr. He stood with the speakers to follow him on a high platform with his back to the bus station speaking out over the bowed heads in the Sears parking lot.

The choir sang "The Strife is O'er" to a piano accompaniment. The Scripture lesson was read by Marcia Garris. Rain fell from the overclouded sky and umbrellas blossomed over the crowd. No one headed toward a car. Everyone joined in singing "Christ the Lord Is Risen Today." The piano was covered from the increasing rain. The choir sang "Were You There?"

Dr. John Freeman of Edgemont Baptist Church gave the sermon. He spoke on the victory over death that Easter means to those committed to Christianity. His message also contained a warning to the youth in the group of what they would face in colleges and universities. The two main dangers he mentioned were the influence of atheistic professors and the influence of a peer group "that moves so fast it would make you uncomfortable to think about God."

He spoke of "the hippie-yippie radical element" and said that he didn't think that they were a majority of youth but he deprecated the tendency that it showed.

Across the street the bells began to ring in an Episcopal church. The formal procession of white-robed acolytes and clergy was forming in front of its arched doors. They filed solemnly into the church. The bells continued to ring in a sonorous competition with the parking lot assembly as they sang "Low in the Grave He Lay."

The closing benediction was given by Chris Perry. The wet pavement and grey sky were not so idyllic a setting for an Easter sunrise, but where banks of flowers are the message already is.

Rain moves gardens sunrise rites to chapel

By Jenny Warlick
Staff Writer

It seemed that more than the usual number of people were up at 6:00 a.m. on a Sunday morning. That was the first indication that a sunrise service on Easter morning was a special occasion for many students.

Even though the promise a beautiful spring day did not quite describe Sunday morning, everyone cheerfully donned their bright spring Easter outfits and glanced hopefully at the threatening sky. They were not to be undone by a few raindrops. However, by the time all arrived at the Gardens the rain was pouring down and the service was moved to the Chapel.

In the Chapel, which was two-thirds filled, both with students and town's people, those attending heard a moving presentation of William Billings' "The Lord Is Risen Indeed" sung by a quartette consisting of Mrs. Howard Killion and Fritz Mahla, Libba Carpenter, and Susie Cunningham. The Rev. Stanford R. Hall, Chaplain to Lutheran students followed with the Meditation in which he called the Resurrection of Jesus the miracle over death which mankind has sought for centuries.

The congregation confirmed his message with a resounding rendition of "Christ the Lord Is Risen Today." And indeed, the spirit was such that perhaps more penetratingly than even before members of the congregation recognized and acknowledged the significance of the resurrection.

Those who had risen in anticipation of worshipping in the garden could not have been otherwise than disappointed by the rain. The contrasting pinks, yellow, violets, and greens of the blooming garden was spectacular even in the downpour. But the service in the Chapel which was so inspiring might perhaps have been still more meaningful placed in the beauty and serenity of the Gardens. For a short time it could have been the first Easter morning in the garden of Joseph of Arimathea.

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.

I didn't join the Peace Corps for the greatest reasons. Not what you'd call altruism.

If you want to know, I joined because I had this idea of doing something I wasn't supposed to do. I mean, go far away. See things. Expand my mind. That stuff.

What I was supposed to do was marry a split-level house. I never exactly intended to teach.

Maybe what I really am is, different. And maybe I wouldn't ever have married a split-level house. Maybe.

But I couldn't give up after college. I wasn't ready, if you could say that. I joined the Peace Corps and I went to Siinoo, Liberia.

It was so wild and new and, you know, definitely scary. A small plane with no landing field. People packing my gear on their heads, like a safari.

But then the Hollywood part of it comes to an end. It ends, I think, when you can't wash your hands when you want to. Or go to a nice john.

Or you feel tired when you go to bed. A nice tired. I never worked before. Really worked.

And then something different starts. I taught kids. I taught teachers. Me. I went home with them.

I'd sit and we'd all worry about something. A pickup truck with a busted fuel pump. Could I get some American lipstick. Maybe mention that a woman couldn't have to have a million kids if she didn't want to. Malaria.

Then the next day I'd think I was just a teacher. Except there'd be fried plantain for breakfast.

And you get a magazine. And you think about America. Martin Luther King. And you don't know. I never seriously thought I would change the world. Does anyone believe it any more?

Then I came back. And I'm a teacher. And I've been seeing this guy, Ronnie. He's a teacher. We teach at P.S. 201. It's in Harlem.

ANNMAY DALTON

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High Court oks right to obscenity

By Fred P. Graham
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court declared today that obscenity in the home is a constitutional right.
"If the First Amendment means anything, it means that a State has no business telling a man, sitting alone in his own house, what books he may read or what films he may watch," Justice Thurgood Marshall declared for a unanimous court.
"Our whole Constitutional

heritage rebels at the thought of giving government the power of controlling men's minds," he said.
Ruling for the first time on the question of whether mere possession of obscene matter in the home can be a crime, the Court held emphatically that it cannot.
The first amendment protects a man's "right to satisfy his intellectual and emotional needs in the privacy of his own home," even if he satisfies them by watching dirty movies, Marshall said.

The case arose after federal and state law enforcement officers raided the home of an Atlanta bachelor, Robert Eli Stanley, who was suspected of conducting an illegal gambling operation.
Their search turned up no incriminating evidence of gambling, but in a desk drawer in an upstairs bedroom the officers found three rolls of eight millimeter film.
Using Stanley's projector, the policemen saw what Georgia officials later described in court papers as "nothing but successive orgies by nude men and women engaging in repeated acts of seduction, sodomy and sexual intercourse."
Stanley was convicted of possessing obscene material and received a one-year jail sentence. He has been free on bail pending appeal.



Red Chinese soldiers are waving their rifles like clubs during an incident the Russians labelled "provocation" near the countries' borders.

Arms control talks soon

By Max Frankel
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The United States now expects to begin arms control talks with the Soviet Union in "late spring or early summer," Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday.
The Secretary suggested that the Nixon Administration was still preparing positions about how to limit offensive and defensive weapons deployment, but he implied that neither side was raising political obstacles.
"There is nothing that stands in the way," he said at a news conference, referring apparently to an initial round of what he previously called "preliminary" discussions.

Marshall stressed in his opinion that the case did not involve the typical statute that makes it a crime to sell obscene material, but the unusual case of a conviction for possessing obscene material in the privacy of the home.

"This right to receive information and ideas, regardless of their social worth, is fundamental to our free society," he said.

In a separate concurring opinion, Justice Potter Stewart, joined by Justices Byron R. White and William J. Brennan Jr., asserted that the Court should also have disapproved the officers' method of obtaining the films.

The artificial heart scores a success

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—At St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital in Houston the concept of the complete artificial heart has scored its first great triumph.
For 65 hours a man lived with no heart—just an artificial pump to keep his blood circulating. The device bought time in which a heart donor was found and the transplantation completed.
The doctors who gambled that they could complete this life-and-death chain of events did not know how much time they would need. Or even how much was available. They knew the artificial heart would damage the patient's blood, but they did not know how

long he could survive this damage.
Dr. Denton A. Cooley, who installed the pump and later replaced it with a human heart, never intended the artificial device for permanent use. But he had no way of knowing how much time it could buy. Dr. Domingo Liotta, who designed the artificial heart, said animal experiments with it had never gone beyond two days.
At other centers where artificial heart research is in progress, animals have been maintained with such pumps for as long as about 50 hours, but there have been no published reports of longer survivals. For the doctors at St. Luke's and Baylor University, there was no way of knowing whether a man would fare better.

-Woodhall interview-

(Continued from page 1)

"Even occupying a building doesn't disturb me that much. But when things like arson are around, it makes it difficult to deal with things. Trustees, faculty, administration, students, everyone gets upset," he said.

Woodhall also expressed concern over the problem of getting into

discussions with black students.
"We have to get a little reason into it if we're ever going to be able to start over."
"I've tried to get some of the black leaders over here to talk about things, but I'm having a hard time. We've made a lot of mistakes and we've got a lot of work to do, but we can't do it without their help," he continued.

By Hendrick Smith
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday that the big four were seeking agreement on "a certain general formula" for a Middle East settlement and were prepared to use the "force of public opinion" to push Israel and the Arab countries into agreement.
"If the world community should agree on a certain general formula for the settlement of the Middle East," Rogers said at his first formal news conference, "then I think the governments in that area would want to think long and hard before they turned it down."
That was the most explicit statement of the Nixon Administration's objectives in the big four talks with the Soviet Union, Britain and France that opened last Thursday at the United Nations.

Meanwhile, King Hussein of Jordan arrived in New York yesterday and said he welcomed "the friendly intervention [of the big four] under the auspices of the United Nations to find a settlement." The King was on his way here to confer with President Nixon tomorrow.
In view of the Israeli Government's objections to the Big Four approach and of the dangers of an "imposed" settlement, some diplomatic circles expected a negative reaction from Israel to Rogers's comments.

As if anticipating such a reaction, Rogers later in his news conference made an explicit appeal for all Arab nations to declare clearly their desire for peace.

Text of blacks' trial verdict

Editor's note: The following is the full text of the decision of the Hearing Committee concerning the 48 black students charged for the Allen Building takeover. It was read in the courtroom by the Hearing Committee Chairman, A. Kenneth Pye.

The Committee accepts the pleas and finds all defendants guilty of a violation of the Regulations on Pickets, Protests and Demonstrations.

We find that the defendants occupied the first floor of Allen Building, interfering thereby with the operations of the University which are normally carried out there for a period of at least one day.

The Committee also finds that in the process of occupying the building several University employees were treated discourteously and placed in fear; however, no University employee was harmed. Some University property was damaged, but the evidence does not establish that any records were damaged or destroyed nor that the students occupying the floor intended to destroy any records.

In deciding on the appropriateness of particular sanctions, the Committee felt it necessary, however, to take note of several additional considerations. The particular case before the Committee was presented in the context of the past and future of blacks in the Duke Community.

However, the evidence established that the University had been engaging in bona fide efforts to deal with the focal points of concern of the black students and that progress had been made with reference to a number of these concerns.

Two witnesses for the defendants, however, expressed the view that their frustration over the slow rate of progress by the University in meeting their demands justified the take-over of the building in order to dramatize the seriousness of the problem and that similar action in the future might be considered permissible.

The Committee wishes to make it clear that the continuation of such an attitude is incompatible with membership in the Duke community. The Committee does not accept the position that it is ever justified to occupy a University building regardless of the motivation of the persons involved. Indeed the Committee believes that a sentence of suspension would be clearly appropriate for individuals who planned and led a take-over of the building regardless of their motivations.

But the Committee is unable to determine relative degrees of culpability among the 48 defendants. It seems quite likely that there are some students who simply followed the leadership of others who are more articulate and experienced, without appreciating the seriousness of the action involved or of the penalty which might follow.

Moreover, we are particularly concerned that over one-half of the defendants before us appeared voluntarily to be tried in the absence of any charges brought against them by the University. The evidence does not permit us to distinguish among the defendants in determining the sanctions to be imposed.

To impose a penalty of suspension would be appropriate for some of the defendants involved. It might constitute a substantial miscarriage of justice to others. Under these circumstances the Committee announces the following judgment:

The Committee places all persons charged on probation for the period of one year from this date. If during that period any one of the persons charged is found guilty of a violation of the Pickets and Protest Rule or any rule of discipline of the school or college of which he or she is a member, in addition to such penalty as shall be imposed for such violation, the probation will be deemed to have been violated, and the student shall be automatically suspended from the University.

Malcolm X University opening after delay

Malcolm X University, whose curriculum is devoted to black studies, will open today after a four-week delay.

Classes will be held two or three evenings a week until the summer in the Foundation for Community Development building.

Among the subjects to be taught are "Afro-American History," "The Role of the Black Church in the Black Revolution," "The Psychology of Racism," and "Introductory Swahili." Basic

courses on math and taxes also will be offered.

The founding of Malcolm X arose out of the dispute at Duke between black members and black students over black studies.

Financial support for the school will come from The Foundation for Community Development and from individual contributions.

According to Duke student Bertie Howard, "it is a possibility" that Malcolm X University could open on a full-time basis this fall.



PEOPLE



AND



By Richard Smurthwaite

The people from the Baptist Churches in Durham who set up the Easter Sunrise Service in the Sears-Roebuck parking lot and who extended a special invitation to hippies were most probably very disappointed Sunday, for nearly everyone at Duke who could pass in North Carolina for a hippie (even if all he or she sports is long hair and bellbottoms) spent his weekend in the small town of Union Grove.

There they and their straighter student colleagues and devotees of country music from Carolina's farms, mountains, and small cities together listened to the 85 country music bands who came to the state from all over the East to perform in the 45th Annual Union Grove Fiddler's Convention.

Fiddling in the Morning

The morning before the contest is the best time to be at Union Grove; the musicians take out their instruments—guitars, banjos, mandolins, and fiddles—and stand around the grounds of Union Grove School, where the convention has been held for its entire history, playing for the audiences of 5 or 25 who gather around them. The music that they play is often driving, often slow and sorrowful, but always, one feels, exciting to hear. They perform in business suits, dungarees and workshirts, or—if they are members of a more established band, like the Sandy Mountain Boys of Columbia, S.C.—various uniforms, like white-shirts-and-string-ties or gold and silver jackets.

The musicians performed from the back of their station wagons or in groups surrounding the outside of the big yellow-stripe tent that was erected especially for this convention; though when it rained, they retreated into the tent or to the covered walkway leading from the school to its lunchroom; one of the spectators every so often joining the groups to back them up on his guitar or play along with his fiddle.

The visitors to the convention stopped to watch one trio or quartet for a few minutes, perhaps requested a favorite song, and then moved on; so the fiddlers found themselves playing the most popular over and over again, some a dozen times by the end of the day, songs like "Pallat" (make me a pallat on your floor, make it soft and make it warm...) and "Rockytown, Tennessee."

A couple of the bands were composed of younger fiddlers and banjo players; one such group, dressed in shirts of gold glitter paisley on a faded orange background, featured one chubby guitarist, and his equally chubby sister handling the bass.

Two ancient people, an old but lively woman from Virginia and an even older—and less agile—man, fiddled and played the bango, for the crowd gathered around them; the woman sang while a friend of hers passed around his hat to

By

Richard

collect the coins.

At eleven in the morning, a contingent of old cars, motorcycles, and simple floats paraded down the mainstreet of town (state highway 901). One family displayed their Conestoga wagon; more common show-offs rode on their Model A's and antique trucks. The last float in the parade, which followed the motorcycles, was a flatbed truck carrying four hounds barking at a racoon clutching to the top of a "tree" in the middle of the display.

Competition in the Tent

The final event of the night, however—the culmination of two days of practicing, playing for the spectators—was the competition performed in the three arenas. Each of the 85 groups played three times—beginning in the symnasium, where the \$3.00 seats were the most expensive available for the evening's performance, then moving to the school auditorium, and ending the evening in the tent. In each of the structures, hundreds of people waited to hear each group present their number. Three judges examined the groups in each arena, listening for the proper tuning of the instruments (worth 30 out of 100 points), and audience response (worth another 10), among other criteria.

In the tent (all the spectators had their hands stamped with a bold red "TENT" as they entered), the show was supposed to begin soon after 7. A few minutes after the hour the MC mounted the square stage in the center of the tent, to begin talking.

"The best audience"

"The tent's the last place these groups come and the best place they come, because we have the best crowd here." (Applause, some yells) "Now you, keep quiet when I'm talking—you'll can be quiet talk later. We want everybody here to enjoy themselves. There's just one rule—don't go protruding on your neighbor. You see, if you don't rub me wrong, I won't rub you wrong."

This MC, who was an announcer at a Statesville radio station (someone whispered), then turned to a problem he had to solve; how was everybody going to face the performers when they surrounded the stage on all sides? The MC was reassuring. "We'll make sure that everybody gets to see the musicians. We'll try our best to treat everybody the same; we're not gonna do any segregating."

Within minutes after he stepped down, audience unrest forced the MC to return to the stage. It was nearly 8 o'clock, no bands had shown up, and the impatient had begun to clap their hands in time; so the MC had to put down the revolt, advising everybody to save their hands so they could clap for and applaud the 85 groups.

While they waited, the audience

PHOTOS BY

Smurthwaite

occupied itself with hitting a couple of huge, watermelon-shaped balloons around the tent; those who didn't get to play with the balloons watched intensely never the less.

Before the groups finally arrived, the MC introduced to the crowd the man who founded the convention 45 years before, when 6 fiddler bands performed on a rainy Easter Sunday night. An ancient Henry P. Van Hoy, "82 years young," climbed onto the stage with a cane and the help of another man who supported one arm, people in the audience began to stand up; in seconds the founder of the Union Grove Fiddlers Convention was standing motionless watching the standing ovation given him.

Mr. Van Hoy joked a bit, asking how many of the audience were with him 45 years ago at that first convention, telling everyone that he needed his cane not for support, but for "protection." Then he told a reminiscent story of the earliest predecessor of the night's event.

"We performed in the old gymnasium; it was Easter Sunday, 45 years ago. That was an old building, one in which the rafters came to a peak way up yonder. At the beginning of the evening, it was raining, and it rained for the first thirty minutes of the show. It was raining so hard that you couldn't hear the man next to you unless he shouted; and water a couple of inches deep flowed into the gymnasium. But we didn't stop, and we haven't been rained out since."

Suddenly, the kindly old man grew suddenly vindictive. "You know that this is the last year we'll be performing on the school grounds, where we've been playing for the past 45 years." (Boos of disappointment rose from the audience) playing on the emotion, Mr. Van Hoy's voice grew louder, "Do you know who's responsible for this move? It's the Board of Education of our damn county!" (Further hooting).

But though he mourned the moving of the event, Mr. Van Hoy invited everybody back again next year, all those who stood up once again to applaud him as he was helped from the stage.

The first music Soon, the first group paraded in with their banjos and guitars. In the following hours, as the MC moved the microphones about the stage trying to find some way for all in the audience to see, the musicians came to perform their mountain music, which lost much of its appeal when broadcasted via the mikes.

The Hyde Brothers were three, two of which weren't older than twelve (they've "little brother" played the bass; he was about 17). They played their banjos with their

fingers clamping down the strings near the top of the neck, making their chords sound like sounds from an electric organ. They were followed by groups with improbable names, like the Greenbriar River Mountain Valley Boys (from Union Grove) and the Dixie Cut-ups. One group played with a one-handed fiddler, who held his bow in a hook.

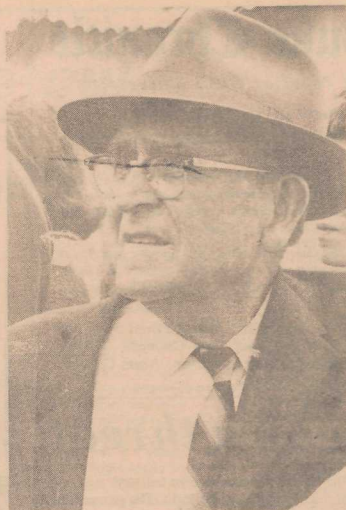
Audience response was quite fickle; some groups received only the politest claps, while others inspired cheers of the crowd and standing ovations.

One old banjo player, way into his eighties, came with his band to the stage, he dressed in a flaming red cloth and dungarees suit; he sang and played "John Henry," in an aged but rugged voice, and though his string broke near the end, the audience stood up to pay their respects to him. As he walked down the aisle, the people near the aisle slapping him on the back, he had tears in his eyes.

A few more groups played, and then—the blackout. The tent suddenly grew dark—the only remaining light in the arena was that from a popcorn machine and that from a few flashlights the state troopers had been carrying. The MC once more sensing a crisis, jumped to the stage, unseen, and told the people "The lights are out all over the school grounds, so it won't do you any group to go over to the gym. Just stay in your seats and we'll have some music."

Without the microphones working, though, only the few people near the front of the stage could hear the music, which was performed as the MC held a flashlight over the hands of the musicians so they could see what they were doing. Everyone else stumbled through the dark (and the mud—it had been raining pretty hard)—to get outside, where a few people started clogging to the strains of some groups who were playing around the tent, others buying lavender cotton candy or boxes of charcoal-burned chicken.

Nashville ain't Union Grove After quite a while, perhaps half an hour, the lights went back on over the grounds. Many people had left, however, and the crowd dwindled; the worst groups came last. "That's Nashville music those people are playing," a newspaper man from the North Carolina mountains told me; the music was that whining sort heard on pop country and music stations, in which the guitars weep like ukeleles, and no fiddles or banjos are heard. "I'm surprised they're not hooted off the stage. They don't know how to perform real mountain music."



MORE



The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Tuesday, April 8, 1969.

Two years ago, on this historic day, a story on the front page of the Chronicle informed the university community that Duke had its first permanent black faculty member—out of 600. It is two years later and now we are two. Whee!

Alan Sandler told the New York Times this Sunday that he can still remember how tough it was when he was the only Jew in the Duke Poli Sci department. Now, just ten years later, look how far we've come.

Eternally grateful for every crumb which falls from the faculty table, this is the eternally gratuitous Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 115, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663, Business: Ext. 6588.

Pentagon a threat

The greatest threat to the United States is its own military.

The war in Vietnam continues with no end in sight. The generals, rather than searching for a way to get out of this disaster and prevent another, are still claiming that "victory" is in sight. General Westmoreland and Admiral Sharp are taking a different tone by detailing the factors (intensive bombing, etc.) which brought about the victory we were supposed to have gained last year (e.g. the peace talks). Other militarists are warning as to how to better fight the next Vietnam, with Laos (we're already dropping bombs) and Thailand (we're already losing men) the most likely prospects. While these men try to find ways for bigger and better wars several thousand human beings are killed each week as a result of American military action.

In addition to the normal guns and tanks and bombs variety of killing the Pentagon also provides for the ultimate eschatological dream. The ABM system is a further exercise in nuclear lunacy, and the members of the Nixon Regime don't even agree as to which bad argument forms the basis of their proposal. Only a year ago McNamara opposed a system of this type because we had enough hardware to blow the world apart even after absorbing an attack.

But the practical aspects of the bomb balance between us and Russia probably won't matter in the end because of the great amount of money involved in maintaining ridiculous levels of armament. The Defense Department alone spends \$82 million each year, and 25 million people work for corporations with defense contracts. This much money carries a logic all its own regardless of how much killing power we really need.

There seems to be no end to this threat until the national applies George McGovern's advice on Vietnam to the Pentagon as a whole:

There is one consistent characteristic about our military strategies on Vietnam during recent years—they have always been wrong. The time is long overdue for us to cease listening to their narrow and badly conceived counsel.

Union

The undergraduate Student Union has taken a small step along a long, tedious path toward community governance by opening its social and academic activities to all segments of the University.

It is unlikely to get faculty, administration, or graduate students involved in the new University Union. Its value lies mostly as a precedent for community involvement which will inevitably, we hope, be repeated in all areas of the University.

This is the first time in which students, faculty, administration, trustees(s), and alumni will talk together in a structured format at one time.

The survey taken by the present Union Board of Governors indicated that faculty felt they should be involved and students wanted to involve them.

We hope more members of the University will begin thinking along lines of University-wide cooperation and creativity.

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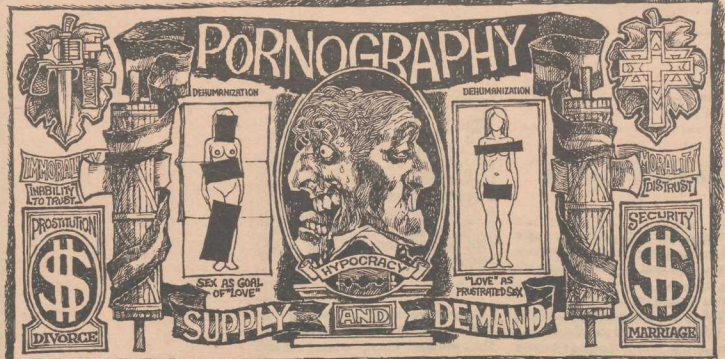
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Strawberries

'Peace is the way'

By Alan Shusterman

There are only two ways through which this world can escape from the continuing cycle of war following war. Total destruction in one way. The recognition of peace is the other.

Total destruction is a possible result of the course that mankind is now following. If destruction does not occur, then the wars will keep coming—small or large, often or maybe spaced far apart. There is no reason that they might stop; the laws of inertia apply to war, too. Besides that, societies structured by wars and conditioned to wars will either continue to win them or will succumb to a war. This is the existing way. It will exist until it is destroyed, and violence cannot destroy violence.

War is not now used as a last resort action, taken only in desperation. Perhaps it never was. What must be noted is that men and nations are using weapons and actions of murder and destruction to try to solve problems that are social, economic or political. The commitment is made only secondarily, if at all, to humanity. In this system, one owes his first loyalty to his nation-state.

To further complicate matters, the nation-states look upon each other all with an attitude of mistrust, fostered by the knowledge that bluffs, threats and challenges are integral parts of the operation.

It requires no active measures for the cycle to continue. Each person is presented with a closed system having war as an existing evil which must be counteracted. In this system there is only one widely recognized way to end war—fighting the evil and destroying it is the given means for arriving at peace. This does not work.

It occurs to few people that destruction of evil makes the righteous man a destroyer. From this point it becomes a question of grays—is the Destroyer of the Wicked more or less evil now than

the Evil one was when he existed? Typically, the survivors are judged to be the Heroes while the dead, regardless of policy, were the Bloodthirsty Fanatics. But the only reason for this is that the judges left alive are all on the side of the victor. That's called stacking history. It is a common practice.

There is still the problem of evil to contend with. Someone always asks: "What about Hitler?" And that brings up the concept of peace as a positive force.

People always think of peace as the absence of war. It includes this, but, since there is no other word, it must include also the state directly opposite to war. This is not a neutral idea, a zero; but as war is a commitment to a certain means of defending ideals, positive peace is an affirmation that men can live together. Even though few people recognize positive peace, it encompasses a direct commitment toward open societies, open worlds and tolerance.

This type of commitment may even include some violence and some disorder, but it would never include an army or a war. Violence

could never become an accepted part of the structure. Hitler may still have been crazy, but the more people there were committed to positive peace in his world, the less likely it would have been that his organized murders could have begun. Given the acceptance of war attitudes, his atrocities were much more likely. Existing attitudes acquiesce to violence in the name of country; positive peace attitudes resist tendencies toward war.

The real world of 1969 exists as a collection of nuclear missiles, wars and "trouble spots." You desire to have it end, and if you do nothing, you have made the tacit commitment to ending war through military might, and threats and counterthreats. Or you can commit yourself to positive peace. Only once in your life are you faced with a direct clear-cut choice: the draft. If you can get a 4-F you are never faced with a choice.

If not, you must choose one way to arrive at peace: a) the military system. b) peace.

There is no way to peace—peace is the way.

Fraternity houses: move off-campus

By John Kimball

Duke is faced with a housing problem. One expedient means of alleviating this situation, and one which might solve the problem altogether, would be to permit fraternities to build houses either on or off campus. There are numerous fraternities which could respond to a go-ahead from the administration almost immediately, and which could have houses built within a year.

In simple terms, the current housing problem stems from a lack

of space: there is not enough room to accommodate the present, and in the future, increasing number of students. The results are overcrowded rooms, which are a detriment to a beneficial residential environment, a large number of students living off campus, some of whom have not wanted this, but have been encouraged to do so by the situation, and the splitting-up of living groups. Some fraternities have members strewn about the campus in small groups of 2-10.

(Continued on page 7)

Observer



Generals are out

By Russell Baker

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Suddenly all the fun has gone out of being a general. You can see the change with painful clarity here in Washington, which has more generals per square foot than any city outside Latin America.

Nowadays the President no longer stands up when a general enters the room. Generals who ride the bus to work are requested to sit in the back. When rains spoil a weekend people say, "It's because of the generals."

The reasons for this decline of status are complicated. Persons are beginning to talk about the Military-Industrial complex the way they used to talk about Rap Brown. The management of the Vietnam War has probably seemed too often to many people to be in the hands of Laurel and Hardy.

The Pentagon's enthusiasm for the Anti Ballistic Missile has even senators suspicious that the generals have been communing with Rube Goldberg and Doctor Strangelove. For the first time ever, the phrase "American Militarism" is heard in Washington. "Militarism," as everybody knows, is Unamerican and has hitherto been the province of bad Germans, Communists and Mussolini.

Whatever the explanation, the generals are in a heartrending position right now. Take Hank, the general next door. Not a bad sort, really. He's fairly typical of the 11 generals who live on this particular block and, not surprisingly, he is baffled.

He telephoned the other day. "This is Hank next door," he said. "How do I know you're Hank?" "Why would I kid you?"

"You kidded me in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 when you said we'd turned the corner in Vietnam. I'd like to believe you, Hank, but after all if you really are Hank, you're a general."

"Listen," he said. "I'll come over there right now and prove that I'm Hank."

"Okay, you can come over. But use the back door. You know how some of the neighbors are around here."

It was Hank: sure enough. He had a bad day testifying before a Congressional committee. No one had saluted when he entered the hearing room. He had testified in favor of an \$800 million appropriation for research into the possibility of developing a water pistol that would squirt 5,000 yards at a force of 20 megatons.

The committee had been

disrespectful. One senator had even asked him a question: "Why should we give you \$800 million to do research on a water pistol?"

"Things have come to a pretty pass when a general is treated like that by the United States Senate," Hank said.

He had not come to talk shop, however. "I wondered if you'd like to go to a theater opening with me next month," he said. "I've got four tickets and—"

"Sorry, Hank, I'd really like to, but I'm going to have to go to a funeral next month."

"All month?" asked Hank.

"They hold funerals every day." "Yeah, but it's funny that I've asked 13 people today to go to the opening with me and all of them said they're going to be tied up with funerals."

Hank went out the back way

and started weeding his tulip bed. A car loaded with young people came by. "Turned any good corners in Vietnam lately, general?" one youth hooted. That night three stars and an epaulet were burned in Hank's yard by night riders.

Last week the neighborhood sighed with relief at news that Hank had been offered command of an army post five states away. Hank was thrilled about it until he read in the paper that the soldiers at his new post were petitioning the courts for the right to hold antiwar rallies on the base.

Now Hank is thinking of retiring. He would like to know if any water-pistol companies are interested in a top-flight executive with excellent connections in the Pentagon. He'll accept \$75,000 a year.

On the right

The draft and the judge

By William F. Buckley, jr.

The 1967 law says that a young man may be drafted unless "by reason of religious training and belief (he) is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form." Nothing doing, says Judge Charles Wyzanski—that is unconstitutional. A violation of the First Amendment. What liberties are available to someone who believes in religion are equally available to someone who does not believe in religion. Concerning his decision a few thoughts:

How do you establish whether a particular individual really harbors what one might call a religious abhorrence to a particular war? Well, the supporters of Judge Wyzanski say, let the individual draft boards diligently inquire, and satisfy themselves in each case, "Often it is harder," says Judge Wyzanski, "to detect a fraudulent adherent to a religious creed than to recognize a sincere moral protestant. We all can discern Thoreau's integrity more quickly than we might detect some churchman's hypocrisy."

My thoughts turn to Cassius Clay. He was asked why his draft board should credit the sincerity of his turning suddenly to the religion of the Black Muslims, declaring himself a minister of that faith, and claiming immunity from the draft laws as a conscientious objector. "Look," he said—the words and the figures are approximate and from memory—"after I was converted by Elijah Muhammad I went back to my wife and told her, 'Your skirts are too short, let them down.' She refused. So I hired a lawyer. I paid her one hundred thousand dollars in settlement, I pay her sixteen hundred dollars every month. I paid the lawyer forty five thousand dollars. I ask you, is that sincere?" Yes, I said, that's sincere.

One must indeed suppose that Cassius Clay was—sincere. He had an opportunity to underwrite his sincerity most concretely. Even so, the draft board demurs, reasoning that the coincidence of his joining the Black Muslim ministry at the particular moment he did stretches credibility beyond

the imagination of that particular board. And so the case goes to the courts, where it has globetrotted about for a couple of years.

Consider then the difficulties of persons less adequately situated than Cassius Clay, who seek to demonstrate their sincerity. The plaintiff who appeared before Judge Wyzanski, a young man named John Sisson, Jr., persuaded the Judge that it was unconstitutional to deny him rights which are not denied to members of pacifist religious sects, and the judge went along. But in doing to he did not affirm the sincerity of young Sisson—that would be up to the draft board to do, one supposes. In other words, even if the Supreme Court affirms the interpretation of Wyzanski, it would still not follow that Sisson is immune from the draft; merely that in appealing for immunity, he would not have to profess to any religious conviction.

What, then, would be the final rammings? Suppose that the draft board looked Sisson in the

face and said that the difference between his career and Voltaire's are sufficient to persuade the draft board that Sisson simply doesn't want to enter the army and fight in Vietnam because there are other things he would prefer to do. What would Sisson then do? Why, exactly what Cassius Clay has done: appeal. And how many Sissons would there be? I do not know the figures for the number of deserters from the army, but the rumor has it that there are upwards of fifty thousand. Add to those the young Americans who have avoided the draft by leaving the country. Open up to the lot of them the alternative of pleading conscientious objection. Impose on the draft board the requirement of meeting draft quotas and using their best judgment to distinguish between those who are truly conscientious objectors and those who are not. And then meditate on the number of people who like Cassius Clay, would appeal against the judgment of their boards. Sufficient, one would suppose, to

very nearly paralyze the draft movement at this time.

Judge Wyzanski seemed to be uneasily aware of the practical consequences that could ensue from the automatizing of conscience. The ruling he gave, he said, might have been different if Mr. Sisson had been drafted to fight in "a defense of the homeland" in which the entire country was being mobilized. Again, he is suggesting that the courts rule on the practical nature of the problem. Presumably the Supreme Court would need to go to the Pentagon's briefing room

to satisfy itself that a particular engagement was related to the defense of the homeland.

An enviable concern for the rights of the individual, in brief; but inconsistent with the facts of national life. Compulsory servitude is bad enough. But if one puts up with it, one must put up with the consequences of it. If there is to be a draft, there must be draftees. Who says A, must be B.

Letter to the editor

Clinton — Feenberg, more

Editor, the Chronicle:

I read the Clinton-Feenberg exchange with amusement. Feenberg has, with his typical condescending style, succeeded in baiting Clinton. I am not sure the object of Feenberg's article was worthy of his prose.

In the first place, rational discourse is possible only in cases where both parties start from the same premises. Arguments may be valid, but if one rejects the premises, one will also reject the conclusions drawn from such arguments.

It is abundantly clear that the premises of the left differ from those of the right. What is not clear is whether the right is aware of the various starting points of the of the rational left. I do feel, however, that we of the left are beginning to get the attention of the right.

The hope of the left, or rather tat fragment of the left which still has hope, is that when the right has become sufficiently aware of the premises of the left, rational discourse can be carried on at a different level, from a point where the two factions find themselves in fundamental agreement.

Some of us believe that this hope is in itself destructive. The starting point where both the left and the right find agreement is apt to be so trivial as to be uninteresting, and I doubt if progress can be made from such a beginning, rationally or otherwise.

We must not forget that we are engaged in a struggle. Some of us proceed non-violently, some of us with force, some with violence, and so on. We are engaged in an axiological revolution, in which the political aspect is but an over stressed part.

If we become terribly convinced that our own opinions are based on The Truth, that God is on our side, then we too will partake of the authoritarian personality which characterizes the fascist. It is not without reason that the scale which measures authoritarian personality is called the f-scale (fascist scale).

What we can do is to realize that the struggle is like an equation. We can place our belief in rationality in the hope that the more factors thrown into the equation, the greater the chance of an accurate answer. The answer of this humanistic equation, if rational, if accurate, will be the grounds for establishing the society most conducive to peace, love, brotherhood and the other virtues.

Some of us, however, have lost our faith in the utopia of rationality.

Charles Ellertson

-Fraternity houses-

(Continued from page 6)
independent houses have members living elsewhere on campus, and independent-independents are stranded wherever there is an extra room.

Allowing fraternities that want to build houses (not all do) to do so would open up needed space and allow residential groups to be just that. It would also promote the extension of cross-sectional houses, which could then be made available to a greater percentage of freshmen. Permitting the building of fraternity houses would also have the advantage of costing the university nothing, as they would

be financed by the alumni and nationals of the local chapters.

And this would not be a radical departure from the present housing policy. Off campus houses could in no way be construed as a change from the present policy which allows around 500 men to live off campus. On campus houses (suggested sites have been by the golf course, along Campus Drive) would further the concept of a residential college by opening up enough room in the buildings which now exist to allow all those who wanted to live there to do so comfortably, and by allowing room for experimentation with new ideas in residential living.

As a gesture of springtime goodwill to those who, throughout this year have suggested that "if you can't say anything nice, don't say anything at all," there will be no Report this week.

The Pinsky Commission



Action from a recent Duke Lacrosse match. The Devil Stickmen defeated Towson State last Saturday and ran their record to 3-1.

Stickmen down Towson State in storm; record is now 3-1

By Roy Towlen

Led by Co-Captains Chuck Clark, who scored 4 goals, and Steve Sachs, who scored three, the Duke lacrosse team defeated a tough Towson State team 9-7 on Saturday to push its record to 3-1.

The Blue Devils started slowly, as they have all season. Towson scored twice in the first period before Clark put Duke on the scoreboard. But two more quick

goals by the Baltimore team lengthened the visitors' lead to 4-1 before Duke finally caught fire. Sachs tallied twice, leaving the Devils only a goal behind at the end of the first period.

The second period was all Duke, as the home team sandwiched one Towson State goal with three of their own. Clark tied the score with his second goal, but Towson regained the lead, 5-4 before Sachs

tied it up again with his second goal. Fred Ramsey's goal gave Duke the halftime lead at 6-5.

Excellent ball control and a tough defense maintained Duke's lead in the second half, despite a torrential downpour. Goals by Clark, his third, and freshman Don Miller widened Duke's lead to 8-5 before Towson could post its only score of the period. Clark matched Towson's only goal of the final period to assure Duke of victory, it's first in four years against Towson.

The Blue Devils now appear to have an excellent chance of bettering the 500 mark this season. The only problem which the team has is an inability to start as strong as it finishes. Duke faces stiff challenges in the near future from such powerhouses as Virginia and North Carolina. Hopefully, there will be considerably larger crowds here for the remaining five home games. The Devils are averaging about nine goals per game, and lacrosse may well be Duke's winningest spring sport.

only Wolfpack victory as he edged Chuck Benedict 6-2, 2-6, 6-1. Going into the doubles matches with a 5-1 advantage, the Ducks managed to take all three of the remaining matches in straight sets.

Saturday, the Duke netters won a rain-shortened match over Hope College by a 5-0 score. The Devils won five singles matches in straight sets and Charlie Meek was ahead in his match when the rains came.

Netters top State

By Benjamin Hoyle

Returning to ACC action, the Duke netters rolled over N.C. State yesterday by an 8-1 margin. It was the fourth straight win for the Duke squad which has now upped its season record to 10-3.

Strong performances were turned in yesterday by captain Charlie Meek (who downed James Hunt 6-1, 6-1) and Don Berns (who defeated Bunny Coward 6-2, 6-2). Jack Blakenhorn accounted for the

Ball team routs Clemson in three hour slugfest

By Rich Cowperthwait

A seven run third inning enabled the Duke University baseball team to upset a powerful Clemson Tiger team here yesterday 13-6 before an estimated turnout of 750.

The victory was a notable one as the Devils for the first time since 1963 stretched an unbeaten streak to six games. They did this at the expense of a Clemson team which was considered to be one of the frontrunners in the ACC. The Tigers are now 2-2 in the conference and 14-5 overall, their other ACC loss coming at the hands

of UNC. The Dukes improved their record to 7-5-1 and are 1-0 in the conference.

The game was anything but a pitchers' duel, although, Clemson's six runs complied on only four hits were unearned. Leo Hart took the win for Duke evening his record at 1-1 and likewise Clemson's loser Mike Whitefield's record now stands at 1 and 1.

The real stars for Duke were fast-working pitcher Allan Schwartz who hurled five flawless innings of relief and his battery mate Rich Searl who was a perfect four for four with three RBI's. The freshman catcher snapped an 0 for 13 streak and raised his average to .306. Also, Don Robertson, a senior out for the first time, continued to impress in the leadoff spot as he tripled in 4 times at bat but reached base 5 out of 6 times. Centerfielder Mike Davies chipped in with 2 hits and John Posen playing in only his 3rd game of the season had 2 hits and 2 RBI's before being removed in favor of Don Baglien.

The Devils once again got off to a quick start in the first with 2 runs produced by a Blanchard sacrifice fly and Davies' single. Don Robertson and Tim Teer scored the runs after they had both reached on errors, 2 of the 5 that Clemson made.

The hard-hitting Tigers who had a team average of .313 going into the game roared back in the second with runs on a grand slam by Don Russell. They added another run in the third off Leo Hart who had replaced starter Phil Wilhelm.

The bottom of the third, however, saw Duke break the game open in a startling offensive display. After a Posen single and walks to Blanchard and Bochow, Searl delivered a 2 run single followed by Hart's single which was good for another run. Two more walks produced a run before John Posen slashed a 2 run single. The fireworks finally ended with Mike

Davies popping out but not before Randy Blanchard has rescued the 7th run with a double.

The teams traded runs in the fourth with Searl driving in the Devil's run after a double by John Kiefer. After a scant 4th inning the game was an incredible 1 hour and 40 minutes old but the remaining innings were somewhat brief much to the delight of the sun-soaked crowd. This was largely due to the effective and machine-like work of Schwartz who at one time retired 10 straight batters and gave up only one tainted hit in his 5 innings.

Duke was not quite finished as it scored again in the sixth. The runs, as in the 3rd inning, came after 2 were out. Bo Bochow reached second on a double error and Rich Searl singled him to third. Then Schwartz struck out into a double play but Don Robertson tripled in a run to keep the uprising going. Tim Teer followed with a run scoring double and Don Baglien with a single good for Duke's 13th and final run.

The action finally ended a lengthy 2 hours and 53 minutes after it had begun. The Devils have a comparatively long rest before the young and improving team take on the defending ACC champs, North Carolina State at Raleigh on Saturday.

Friday, Dorothy arrives.

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By Duke University

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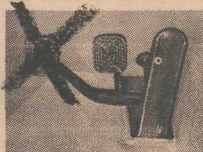
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Ciampi Quartet and guest artists play brilliantly

By Helen Fruitstone
Staff Reviewer

Saturday night's concert of the Ciampi Quartet and guest artists was probably the best performance given at Duke this season. The all-Schubert program was varied in instrumentation and mood. The full, rich tone that is the group's hallmark is ideally suited for Schubert's abundant melodies. The Ciampi Quartet's accuracy of ensemble extended to the quintet groupings as well.

The first selection was "Quartettssatz," a one-movement selection for string quartet. It is very dramatic, with frequent changes in mood and dynamics. In the opening section, a lyrical theme is superimposed on a mysterious rapid staccato. The structure is tight, though the material is rather Romantic. It served as a showpiece to establish the basic medium of the string quartet before other instruments were added.

The Quintet in C Major, Op. 163, adds another cello to the group. Not surprisingly, guest artist Bruno Di Cecco fit into the ensemble like a member of the family. This instrumentation gives an even richer tone and, since a cello is not easily subdued, a thicker texture. The first movement is dramatic, romantic, and emotionally demanding. The most

lyrical moment features a cello duet which is later taken up by the violins. The movement is repetitious and longer than necessary. The second movement is also long but not so heavy. The mood becomes reverent and tender. Schubert makes use of organ-like chords as a base for the first violin melody and has some unison melodic passages. The third movement is a Beethoven-like scherzo, infectious but not undignified. Then the trio, stately and ornamented, pairs various instruments for duets. The closing Allegretto is fast and thick in texture. Virtuoso passages make it seem like a concerto finale.

The famous "Trout" quintet, Op. 114 in A Major, drew many of the concert-goers. This quintet is Schubert in a less intense, more Mozartian moment. It is written for piano, violin, viola, cello, and string bass. The sound of such a group is very different from the previous quintet. The bass takes the job of supporting the chords, enabling the

cello to serve as a middle-range lyrical voice. The piano writing avoids the lower notes and has a thin texture so the piano adds lightness. In the first movement, the piano had same sort of figuration as the violin. The Andante uses the piano as a lyrical voice. This quintet has a more formal scherzo than the first one. The last two movements make use of simple, songlike themes. Movement IV, Theme and Variations, exploits the possible combinations of sonorities. Guest artists Betty Talbot and Lynn Peters helped make the performance a brilliant one.



Artist Ed Connelly stands in front of his oil, "Hero and Leander." His works are currently on exhibit in the Woman's College Library.

Bergman's 'Silence' a profound allegory

By John Hand
Staff Reviewer

One of the nice things about an Ingmar Bergman film is that you have to chew it for a few days to really savor it. "The Silence" shown Friday night in the Bio Sci Auditorium has meant enough for several viewings and more than a few hours of subsequent reflection.

"God's Silence" as it was originally titled in a trilogy of religious films, follows very closely the unities of time, place and action. It is a tightly packed film where structure and juxtaposition are of paramount importance.

The women and a boy form a visible triangle in the opening scene. Anna wears her hair long and her dress cut low. She responds to the smothering heat in the train car by slouching and fanning herself. Ester sits up straight in her suit, hair drawn up in back, holding in her discomfort; seeming self-sufficient in her struggle with the heat. The boy sits near Anna, his mother. His first action is to stand and rub his eyes, full face into the camera before settling again and laying his head on Anna's breast. He ignores Ester, his aunt. The whole basis of the conflict, then, is established before any word is spoken.

The initial silence becomes the most revealing motif of the film; in fact one could say it is the basis for

the symbolism which carries the struggle beyond the personal level of the characters into the realm of allegory.

Ester is masculine, intellectual, and barren. She is also very ill and talks repeatedly of dying. She has rejected the role of the woman as a figure of lust. To the impatient, uncommunicable servant she moans, "When I was fertilized, I smelled like rotten fish." Masturbation and loving her sister accompany her illness as expressions of her perversion.

Anna not only accepts her role as flesh, she becomes a source of lust in herself. Rather than being had by men, she has them. Her lover becomes a nameless phallus whom she loves to scratch. She has the desire to dominate and wound all the men around her. She has nothing but commands for the boy. Ester's masculinity becomes a threat and Anna seeks to punish her by making love in front of her.

The boy, in the midst of this perversion and dominance becomes the object of contention of the two women. He is truly the central character, and it is toward his acceptance or rejection of impotence that the film moves.

"The Silence" is a good art film. Bergman, as always, shows his consciousness of the importance of what is not said and who is not present to the development of relationships. He paints a torrid, desiccated world but ends with a promise or possible rain. Johann may go on to expand the list of words he has received from Ester to become the communicative, potent male so obviously absent.

Aretha Franklin to be here April 26th

Aretha Franklin has become one of the largest selling of today's soul artists. Her first record, "I Never Loved a Man," was a million seller, and since then she has received four Golden Records.

In 1967 alone she sold over a million albums, won two Grammy Awards, and was cited by Billboard Magazine as the top female performer of the year. For not only is Aretha Franklin a top recording artist, but an exciting stage performer as well.

One of her most famous live numbers is "Holiness About," a writhing dance number derived from gospel services. Apart from her dancing, her performing style is simple enough: a direct, natural vocal delivery that ranges over four octaves, and sufficient breath

control to spin out long phrases that curl around and accompany the beat.

Aretha has released four albums, containing her most famous hits, such as "Baby I Love You," "Respect," "Dr. Feelgood," "Since You've Been Gone," and "Chain of Fools."

Her performance at the Indoor Stadium will be on Saturday, April 26th, and will be sponsored by the Student Union Major Attractions Committee. The show will begin at 6:00, and tickets will be sold on the main quad on April 14th, and will cost \$4.00 for reserved and \$3.50 for general admission. Mail orders are being filled now, and should be sent to Box KM, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706. Tickets will be sold in blocks to Duke living groups, and such large block orders may be ordered by mail at the above address.

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Tuesday, April 8 Wednesday, April 9 Thursday, April 10
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Twenty more seats have been
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Littler wins Greensboro Open playoff

By Bob Margolis
Gene Littler won the \$160,000
Greensboro Open Sunday in a
four-way, sudden death playoff.
Littler ended the dramatic playoff
by sinking a 10 foot birdie putt on
the 5th extra hole.

At the end of 72 holes, Littler
was tied with Julius Boros, Orville
Moody and Tom Weiskopf.
Weiskopf was eliminated on the
73rd hole where he took a bogey

five. His second shot on the par
four, 442 yard hole was long and to
the right of the green: He pitched
back short and missed the putt.

Although Littler, Boros and
Moody made several mistakes on
the first four holes, none of them
proved to be fatal as they each
performed admirably when the
pressure was on.

Boros, who would have
remained unfazed if General

Sherman marched through
Sedgefield while he was putting,
had to sink putts of approximately
five and 15 feet on the 15th and
16th holes just to stay in the
match.

Moody, who has developed the
only "jump shot" in professional
golf was also forced with some
pressure putts, usually after his
approach putts had gone awry.

Littler, whose fantastic approach
putting kept him in the match,
seemed to be having a little trouble
with his long game. He managed to
hit all of the greens in regulation
but he was unable to put any of his
approach shots close to the pin for
birdie attempts.

It wasn't until the 18th that
Littler was able to steady his long
game. He narrowly missed 15 foot
burdie putt at 18 and as the match
moved out to 15 once again
(television coverage gets the credit

for this bit of redundancy), Littler
took control.

His drive was nearly perfect
down the right side of the fairway.
His second shot landed 10 feet
from the pin and the tricky
downhill birdie putt was right in
the center of the cup.

Ironically, none of the four
players in the playoff was among
Saturday's leaders. Dave Marr,
George Archer, and Deane Beaman,
who shared Saturday's lead at nine
under par, faded badly on Sunday.
Marr and Archer finished a 5 under
and Beaman finished at 7 under.

Arther looked particularly
distracted as he approached the
18th green needing a 10 foot putt
to salvage a bogey five. He
promptly stroked the ball into the
cup, his only incentive being a
desire to end the round as quickly
as possible.

Baseball opens

By Edwin L. Dale, Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President
Nixon was rewarded today for
staying to the end of a long baseball
game filled with major and minor
vicissitudes, including defeat of the
hometown Senators by the New

York Yankees, 8-4.

But it still could not be counted
a good day, on balance.

First, the President walked up to
his box to find the seal of his office
misspelled. For today, at least, he
was "President" of the United
States.

-Larson-

(Continued from page 1)

representation will be necessary.. "

Larson indicated that for the
first time, the United States was
getting an "honest to God
confrontation" between domestic
needs and military and foreign
policy needs. In the past the
government has been able to absorb
the costs necessary in waging a cold
war and the war in Vietnam, while
at the same time providing for the
needs of Americans at home.

Larson warned that we are now
"inexorably moving toward a
society in which its foreign policy

and even its everyday life is
dominated by the military.

Moreover, this is happening not
as a result of deliberate choice by
the American people, but as a result
of a cumulation of military
decisions, commitments and actions
that are substantially beyond the
control of present democratic
processes."

The participants in the
conference hope that their report
will spark an effort in the Congress
to re-examine many of the
structures of American life and
"use its legislative power to make
them serve the real needs and
desires of the American people."

'The Church-Why?' a varied program

By Wayne Parrish

The Inter-Varsity Symposium,
"The Church-Why?," will feature a
variety of speakers whose
backgrounds qualify them to
discuss the issue.

Stuart Barton Babbage,
currently president of the Conwell
School of Theology at Temple
University in Philadelphia, will
discuss the Biblical and historical
perspective of the church. He is a
native of Australia, and has written
several scholarly studies of religious
groups among the natives, as well as
historical material on the
development of the Anglican
church there.

In the early sixties he moved to
the U.S. and took a chair at
Columbia Theological Seminary in
Georgia as professor of practical
apologetics and Church History. His
efforts in making defense of the

faith, and communicating in terms
relevant to modern man are visible
in his book "The Vacuum of
Unbelief."

Dr. Babbage, who received his
Ph.D. from the University of
London, has recently contributed
several books dealing with ethics,
specifically as they are reflected in
modern literature. "The Mark of
Cain" explores the effect of sin and
other theological doctrines
embodied in the writings of current
authors.

His topics at the symposium
include a major presentation on
"The Biblical View of the Church
and Its Mission," and a seminar
dealing with the Trade Union
movement and the Christian's
responsibility and response.

Tom Skinner will also give a
major address during the opening
session. Skinner has worked

extensively in Harlem, Brooklyn,
and Newark and is very well
qualified to speak on "Jesus Christ
and the Black Revolution."

The black leader is presently a
lecturer at the Conwell School of
Theology, and has spent much time
touring campuses in the past few
months. His courses at the seminary
are practical studies in work in the
inner city, tactics of evangelism,
and maintaining effective
relationships within the ghetto.

In his book "Black and Free"
Skinner tells of his former life as
the top man of the toughest gang in
Harlem. As leader of the "Lords"
he planned and carried out several
wide-scale gang wars. He confesses
"the mob spirit caused me to lose
all my moral restraint. I got to the
place where I could break a Coke
bottle and put it in a fellow's face
and twist it. My knife had 22
knotholes indicating how many
fellows I had cut up."

After two years as a gang leader,
Tom Skinner walked into a meeting
one night and told the "Lords" he
was quitting. No one had ever done
this and gotten out alive, Skinner
relates. He told them about his
conversion, and the new life Jesus
Christ was helping him live. During
the next few weeks several other
members of the gang came to know
Christ personally, Skinner reports.

Since then Tom Skinner says
that he has "been fighting for the
Lord, and taking a strong stand in
helping his black brothers toward
freedom now, and complete
freedom in Jesus Christ." He will
discuss "The White Christian's
Response to Revolution" in his
seminar.

Grady Spires, associate professor
of philosophy at Gordon College in
Wenham, Mass., will speak at the
final two sessions on Sunday, "The
Churches and the Inner City" will
be his major address. He will also
conclude with a discussion of the
credibility of Christianity, and
conduct a seminar on "The Church
and the Kingdom, Some Pertinent
Thoughts."

Spires has been at work on his
Ph.D. at Harvard. However, some
unfortunate events have prolonged
the work on his thesis. A fire at
Gordon destroyed one copy of the
thesis, plus most of his notes, and
then a fire at home destroyed the
only other copy of his rough draft.

His thesis explores the
theological methodology of Ernst
Troeltsch and H. Richard Niebuhr
and deals specifically with the
problem of historical relativism.

His works with the Greater
Boston Ecumenical group with its
outreach into the inner center
provide Spires with a background
for discussing this topic. One of his
other interests is the ideological
basis for the relationship of small
groups with the church. He
describes himself as a "general jack
of all trades in that broad area of
theology and social action."

The general sessions Friday
night, Sunday afternoon and night
will be held in Baldwin auditorium
and are open to the public.
Seminars on Saturday afternoon
will be held from 2-5 in the East
Duke Building.

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Butterfield speaks on Jews, history

By Betsy Brittle
Staff writer

Producing a 'history of their own times,' Sir Herbert Butterfield said yesterday that the Jews emerged as "the first people interested passionately in the past."

The distinguished historian from Cambridge University addressed a group of about sixty persons yesterday afternoon on the originality of the Old Testament and the contributions of the Jews to our world.

Concerning the Jews historical sense, Sir Herbert said, "We are more sure that the memory of Exodus was what stimulated them rather than the event itself."

Professor Butterfield emphasized the fact that the historical sense of the Jews was primarily developed by the Exodus. "The Exodus gave them a historical event they could not get over and made them historians. They devoted themselves to the god of history rather than to the gods of nature."

Their whole idea of history came to be based on God's promise. "They believed that God could still do new things," Sir Herbert said. In this sense, their idea of history was an original factor in the Old Testament. They believed that "history is irreversible, unrepeatable, and moving always toward something."

The Cambridge historian went on to say that the Old Testament is original "when it portrays God drawing sinners to Him." In their Old Testament writings, the Hebrews often showed God in a gentle light.

Another original factor of the Old Testament is the idea of God's judgment as evidenced in national disaster. "If society becomes too materialistic, then I think there is a judgement of God, embodied in the constitution of things, which will bring that society to its end," Sir Herbert said. Yet, he noted that, "The judgement of God is never so monstrous as the judgement of men when they come to act like little gods."

The Old Testament conveys another original Hebrew idea in their concept that, "A nation's suffering is an essential part of its mission." Professor Butterfield said that "the vicarious suffering of the Jews was the first example of a nation having a historic mission."

With the advance of time which brought no reward to the Jews, "they began to look beyond history to dreams of a Messianic kingdom. They looked to a God whose great accomplishment would be a final cataclysmic event in the future." The result of this reasoning was the contribution to the Bible of the apocalyptic literature between the Old and the New Testaments.

The Jews were thus 'the forerunners of political messianism,' a movement seen throughout time in the political showdowns between good and evil. The inevitable result is an increase in the power of the state as "people throw themselves into the arms of a Messiah, who turns out to be a despotic ruler."

Butterfield is visiting Duke and UNC under the sponsorship of the two institution's Cooperative Program in the Humanities. He will speak again April 14, 21, and 28, at 4 p.m. in 208 Flowers on 'Relations of Christianity and History.'

President's brother, Duke grad, gets a federal post

By Jerome Katz
News Editor

Edward C. Nixon, a Duke graduate and brother of the President, has been named chairman of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

Nixon's appointment to the \$30,000-a-year post was announced Friday by the Commerce Department. The committee will coordinate federal and state programs designed to develop the economy and resources of Alaska.

The appointment is effective May 3, Nixon's 39th birthday.

Nixon's background includes being a California oil worker, Navy pilot, geologist, and for the past two years a commercial staff supervisor for Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co.

Last summer, Nixon took a leave

of absence to handle correspondence at the New York headquarters of presidential candidate Richard Nixon.

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Spectrum

Tocqueville

The Tocqueville Society will meet tonight at 7 p.m. in 101 Union. Nominations for next year's officers will be made, and plans for spring membership drive will be formulated.

Russian conversation

For those interested in improving their conversational Russian, there is a meeting Tuesday night at 7:45 in the Ivy Room. Copies of the Russian magazine to be discussed, OGOHEK, may be found in Room 315 of the Foreign Languages building.

Ushers' meeting

For those who would like to break the study syndrome and do something different, the reorganizational meeting of the YMCA Campus Tours-Ushers Committee will be held tonight at 7:30 in 102 Flowers. You can help as much as you want to from a tour on Sunday morning to several tours per week.

Tennis tourney

The Women's Recreation Association will conduct a singles

tennis tournament for all undergraduate women this Saturday, April 12. Matches will begin on the East Campus courts at 1 p.m. and will continue through the finals. Any interested students should contact Pat Kenworthy in Faculty Apartments by Friday.

Shirer's book, will be shown today and Thursday in two parts. The showings will be in the Law School courtroom from 7:30 to 9 p.m. No admission will be charged.

Calendar

Arts program

This week, the Fine Arts Committee of the Divinity School is presenting a series of programs designed to incorporate both traditional and experimental art forms in worship. The theme is "Art for Christ's Sake." Today's program will be a choral reading of contemporary litany with musical background with liturgist Russ Martin. It will be held in Duke Chapel at 10 a.m.

Third Reich film

"The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," a film based on William

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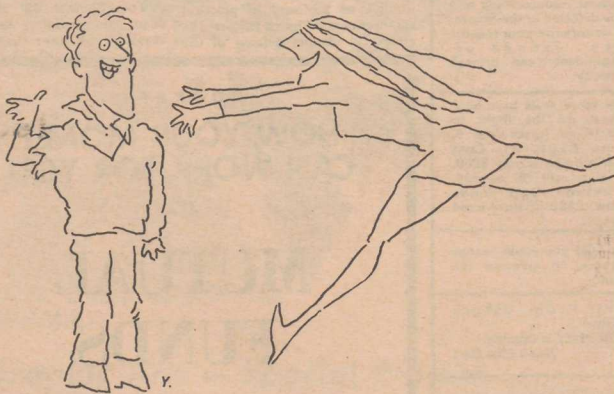


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