

# The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 116

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Wednesday, April 9, 1969

## Committee urges residence changes

By Les Hoffman

West Campus reporter

The Residential Life Committee, in its first preliminary presentation to the West Campus Community Council, recommended the abolition of both the freshmen houses and the fraternities and independent groups as living groups. The committee also recommended, as a separate proposal, the establishment of "federations" consisting of approximately 350-500 people which would promote greater participation and have greater powers of implementation than exist now. As pilot projects of this "federation" plan a variation of "living learning corridors" was proposed as well as experimental co-ed Federations and possible co-ed dorms.

Dr. Womble presented the Committee's proposals for West Campus. The two main areas of concern, freshmen houses and selective houses, were discussed at great length by the councils. The disadvantages of freshmen houses, as the Committee's research to date has verified, vastly outweighs any of the advantages of the houses. The temporary nature, the second year reorientation to a new dorm and the lack of upperclass contact were cited as the major drawbacks of freshmen houses. The only possible advantage of freshmen houses mentioned was the "we're all in the same boat" philosophy, which is in itself a major disadvantage of freshmen houses.

Concerning selectivity, Womble stressed that the Committee was not trying to find blame, that there was "no bad guy", and that the Committee was concerned only with trying to formulate a better residential system. Womble said that freshmen could not be integrated into only independent houses as this would make the independents 65% freshmen, which in essence would be a freshmen house. Concerning their preliminary proposal Womble said, "After a great deal of soul searching we propose most reluctantly that the invitational groups cease to be residential in their organization." As far as fraternities are concerned, Womble said that they would still be recognized and rush would still exist. Dr. Clum paraphrased the proposal by saying that fraternities as we know them at Duke would be eliminated and Greek lettered social clubs would be instituted. There would be a gradual implementation of this plan so that no person would be asked to move or change his current affiliations.

However, freshmen who rushed during the year that this program was first being instituted would go through rush with the understanding that they may not live in their section. In the program's first year of implementation a given fraternity could control no more than 50% of its sections membership. In the second year of implementation the fraternity could control no more than 25% and in the third and all the following years the fraternity could control no more than 10% of the sections membership.

Dr. Womble, as well as Dr. Strobel, emphasized that these proposals for change and their implementation are only preliminary recommendations and that the proposals can undergo drastic changes before the two committees agree on a final proposal to be submitted for review and possible implementation to the Administration.

(Continued on page 2)

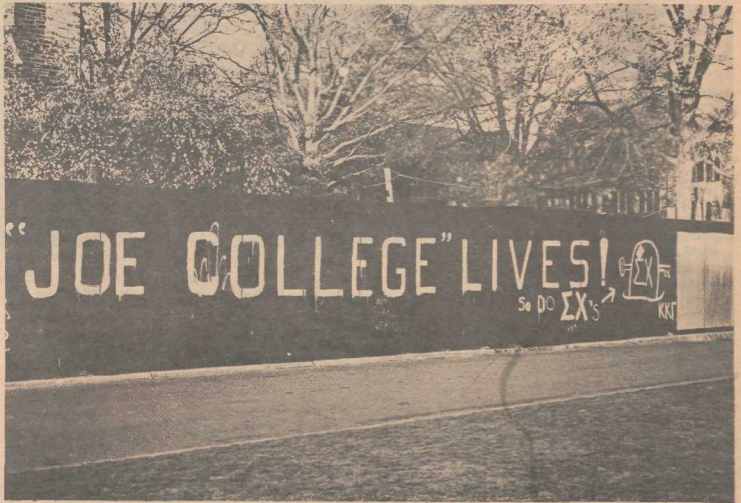


Photo by Seth Krieger

Or does he? One crisis after another seems to be the tragic fate of ever so fair Duke. If it's not cops and building seizures, it's the name of spring weekend.

## Moore to stand trial Thursday in riot case

By Gretchen Wolf

Staff writer

Thursday morning, April 11, at 10 A.M., Bob Moore, a Duke Divinity School student, will be tried for "malicious injury to real property" in the District Criminal Court. Moore was arrested in downtown Durham during the window-breaking incidents which followed the rally at Five Points on March 10.

The specific action with which Moore is charged is the breaking of a window with his elbow. He is pleading "not guilty" to the charge.

According to Moore, he was on Main Street during the march. When the windows started being shattered, Moore apparently ran up the street behind the crowd and stopped in front of an already-broken Thalheimer's window. A policeman came running at him, told him to "get out of the way," and pushed Moore against that broken window. The policeman then ran around the corner and three other policemen appeared to arrest Moore.

Pressure is apparently mounting



Bob Moore

in Durham to convict Moore as an example to all students. Jesse Helms, Vice President and Vice Chairman of the Board of WRAL-TV, commented in his March 17 editorial "Upon conviction, will this man be allowed to continue his enrollment at a

once-great university? If so, what will be the lesson to other would-be hotheads who later on take leave of their senses? A great deal matters as to what happens in this episode. Not only he, but the university which lets him get by with it—if he does, is on trial."

Financial support for Moore's trial is being directed by the Divinity School pending total costs of an appeal. No money has been collected as yet.

Moore, a former Chicago social worker, has served a number of churches before entering Duke Divinity School. He was uncertain of the amount and kind of support being organized by the university itself.

### Weather

Fair and warmer today and tonight, chance of precipitation near zero. Partly cloudy and warmer tomorrow, 10% chance of precipitation. High yesterday 80, today 80 and tomorrow, low 80's. Low tonight in the 50's.



Photo by John Dooze

This place may not be much, but even the world's worst Dukeophobe has to admit that it's pretty in the spring.

## Malcolm X school program organized

By John Copacino

Staff writer

Approximately 50 black students from Duke and N.C.C. met last evening for the opening of the Malcolm X Liberation University at the Foundation for Community Development in Durham.

The students gathered in a small room to participate in discussions led by Howard Fuller. The general course areas to be followed were discussed although no definite decisions were reached.

In the course of the discussion

Fuller indicated that he preferred a course in Black history as opposed to black politics. Black politics, he said, is concerned with unrelated, impersonal issues whereas black history is "the study of black people, black events that often we didn't know about."

Fuller emphasized the necessity of relevant topics, saying "We must teach here why we have to destroy capitalism. We must destroy the emphasis on property and place it on people, human beings, in order to escape from the oppression we

are now in."

Fuller pointed out the need for courses which are related and complement each other. He indicated that this is the main problem with the proposed black studies program at Duke. "They want to have one course here and one course there, with no relation between the two."

The students indicated an interest in courses in community organization and Fuller responded that such a course would be beneficial only if coordinated with

an actual field program in Durham.

The discussions were relaxed and informal and essentially aimed at orientating the students for such a course and developing the course to fit the students' needs. Fuller underlined this groping attitude and said, "What we are doing here is done for an experimental thing for September when we do the real thing. That's why all of it is not as complete as it could be."

The discussion was then cut short and a film, "Malcolm X, Struggle for Freedom," was shown,

with an easel serving for a screen.

Following the film and for the majority of the evening, Fuller presented a discussion on the importance of public speaking. He emphasized public speaking as a necessary means to relate to often apathetic black people. Fuller said that, "We never want black people to leave a meeting happy. We would rather have them disturbed by hinting at self-analysis so that people say 'that's me.' That's the only way you develop black

(Continued on page 2)



## -Housing-

(Continued from page 1)

In clarifying the committee's recommendations about selectivity, Dr. Womble said that the purpose of the percentage is to keep social groups from reconstituting as living groups. Dr. Womble also said that this proposal would apply to Independent houses as well as fraternities. All living groups would be compensated for investments they had made in their house. All chapter rooms would become commons rooms for that particular dorm.

The proposed "federation" is completely independent of, yet apparently complements, the proposals concerning freshmen and invitational houses. The Committee emphasizes the fact that either proposal is acceptable without the other. The concept of a "federation" recognizes that a student's first identification is with his or her house. It is the combination of the maintaining this identification, and coupling it with the advantages of larger groups that the Committee is trying to create in one unit. As preliminarily proposed, each of approximately ten "federations" would have its own dean. This way the dean would be able to operate more efficiently and have more student contact than he does now. The "federations" would also be in a better position to provide the student opportunities for participation in areas of particular interest. The "federations" would reflect the already existing physical plant of Duke. For instance, a "federation" might consist of a particular quadrangle.

The first proposed pilot project would consist of approximately 120 students (half men and half women) living as a "federation" and each student would have had submitted and had approved a plan of study for the year. A member of the faculty would serve as director of the "federation." He would be relieved of two-thirds of his teaching obligations so that he could devote most of his time to the activities the "federation" might choose to undertake.

The other proposed pilot project involves three co-ed "federations." Two would be located on West Campus and one on East. The dormitories would probably not be co-ed although male and female dorms might be adjoining. The "federations" would maintain whatever ratio existed between men and women on the campus. There has been little suggested about a co-ed dorm both because of a lack of enthusiasm for it and a lack of facilities.

A Duke University marine scientist will serve as consultant for the National Science Foundation to the All-India Symposium on Marine Biology beginning April 20.

Dr. John D. Costlow, director of the Duke Marine Laboratory at Beaufort, will journey to Ernakulam, India, where the meeting will be held in conjunction with the University of Kerala.

## -Malcolm X-

(Continued from page 1)

awareness in society." Fuller then presented an informative and spirited presentation of the essentials of public speaking, and related those concepts to actual presentation by use of obviously satirical examples.



Photo by Seth Krieger

Yippee! It's Derby Day time! Now, not only must one put up with the less than superb cuisine in the Union, but also with girls fighting over hats.

## Lapp study opposes new ABM system

By John W. Finney

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—An analysis prepared for Senate opponents of a missile defense system concludes that even on the basis of the most pessimistic Defense Department assumptions, the Soviet Union would not acquire a "first strike" capability with its SS-9 Missile.

In effect, the study challenges the basic premise in the administration's case for its safeguard Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) System, namely that steps are necessary to protect Minuteman Missiles against the growing number of SS-9 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.

## University Union forming

By Gary Minter

Duke's Student Union has in the past few months undergone an intensive program of self-evaluation. As a result, the Union will no longer be a purely student-oriented organization; rather, the new University Union will include graduate and professional students, faculty, administration, and local residents as well as undergraduates.

The purpose of this change—which is not merely an attempt at reorganization but a new concept in campus life—is twofold. According to Marc Caplan, present chairman of the Union's Board of Governors, "one purpose of the University Union will be to fasten the sense of community at Duke by bringing together the diffuse elements of the University without forcing them to lose any of their individual identities."

Furthermore, Caplan stated that the Union must make the best of creative abilities and interests of each individual member of the University community. If we are at all successful, there should be qualitative benefits to every group within the larger community."

Commenting on the University Union concept, newly elected President of the University Union Board, Richard Riesman emphasized that the Union must direct itself outwardly. "The new

Union must include a new openness in Union-campus relations and a new responsiveness to student needs and preferences." In regard to developing the creative abilities of its members, Riesman elaborated that "our committees will cease being administrative machines and we will develop meaningful

educational and social programs for the members themselves."

Interviews for student offices, which are open to any Duke University student, are being held this week through Thursday from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10. Sign up sheets are outside 204 Flowers.

## City Council tables ban on assemblies

By Diane Barth

Durham reporter  
A proposal for an ordinance to require any group of 25 or more people to obtain a permit from the city police department for a meeting in any park, public street, or vacant lot in Durham was temporarily tabled by the Durham City Council in a meeting last night.

The proposal, which also contained clauses designed to prohibit the carrying of weapons to or during any such meeting and the

inciting of violence by anyone at a meeting, was a response to the marches and meetings which have taken place in Durham recently.

After a great deal of discussion by the Council members, the city manager, and the city attorney, the ordinance was referred to the attorney. It will be reworked by him and any others who wish to contribute and brought up again at the next meeting of the Council, which will be held in two weeks from this past Monday.

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## Off campus forms issued for women

By Celeste Wesson

East Campus reporter

Applications for rising senior women who wish to live off campus next year are being issued Wednesday.

The committee which wrote and will consider the applications is made up of Dean Mary Grace Wilson, Mrs. Margery Daniel, house counselor, and three house presidents: Marcia McIntyre, Nancy Nieman, and Sherry Hiemstra.

The application is divided into three parts. The first part asks the applicants age, present dorm, major, time of graduation, whether or not the applicant will be practice teaching, and, if the applicant is returning after a leave of absence, what her activities were away from Duke. The form also requires the applicant to list the specific reasons she has for wanting to live off-campus and to tell whether her parents are aware that she is planning to move off-campus.

The second part of the form, to be completed in the dean's office, will concern the applicant's academic standing. The third part of the form will correlate the applicants name with the number on the part of the form the committee will see.

Miss McIntyre, a member of the committee, said that there would also be a place for the applicant to indicate whether she would want to live off-campus if the group she

plans to live with is not also selected, and a place to list the names of the other girls she wishes to live with. "We will consider each application and each girl individually," said Miss McIntyre.

"We don't know yet what will be the fairest way to make the decisions. My personal opinion is, who am I to judge which are the best reasons for moving off-campus?" she continued.

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More from Allen Building

Dean Price: administrator, teacher

By Keith Upchurch  
Feature Staff Writer

Sixteen years ago, an obscure religion teacher was requesting a job on the Duke faculty—he is now the dean of Trinity College. Dr. James Price was unable to find a satisfactory textbook several years ago for his Introductory New Testament Religion class—so he wrote one himself.

"We are still too large and impersonal," stated Dean Price in reference to Duke, "and I thoroughly dislike the idea of being simply Allen Building—a faceless administrator, which is too much the model of the great state universities."

**Teaches religion**

For five years, Dr. Price has coordinated the programs of Duke's undergraduate colleges as Dean, plus overseeing all on-campus housing matters. Being a part-time administrator, he still continues to teach religion, which is his primary commitment.

The thought of red tape and bureaucracy sets Dean Price's teeth on edge. He would rather dig a ditch than fill out a form.

"We are too large to be personally involved, which is the heart of the education process I think. We must somehow devise structures of administration and ways of living together that will maximize personal relations and minimize the bureaucratic red tape."

When asked how the university has changed since he joined Duke in 1953, Dr. Price seemed to feel that the ills and frustrations of society are more fully reflected by colleges today than they were 16 years ago. His belief that the university is moving toward a greater sensitivity and concern for curing society's diseases in only exceeded by his conviction that we all too often go about this healing process foolishly. In short, he feels we have tried to cure cancer with aspirin tablets for too long.

**Greatest of tragedies**

"There has been too much symptomatic treatment of the ills of society and a search for instant solutions which are not possible in this complex world." These too hasty efforts to make gigantic reforms have, I think, brought some terrible by-products in human relations—and the greatest is the feeling of lack of trust and community. This, then, is the greatest of tragedies."

In looking into the University's future, Dean Price reacted with pessimism and optimism. On the pessimistic side, he believes that in the near future we will experience greater student and racial unrest, but that this is a sign of the country's growing in convulsive movements rather than in a steady

stream. Ultimately, he is an optimist, believing that if people will make genuine efforts to

understand, we will find the best direction to move, for the benefit of all.

"There must be greater efforts in the future at Duke for students, faculty, and administrators, not just to communicate because that is not the secret, but to find common interests and to realize that we all have a lot at stake."



Dean Price cheerfully reflects on his experiences as Dean of Trinity College.

Sex education

NEW YORK—A unique course in sex education at the University of Minnesota is spotlighted in the current issue of Look Magazine.

Formally known as "Family Studies 100-Human Sexual Behavior," the course is one of the most popular at the university's new West Bank campus in Minneapolis.

Professor Gerhard Neubeck, who teaches the course, points out in the article that "the first big hang-up I run into with each new class is the vocabulary. This idea that sex talk is dirty talk is deeply ingrained in us. I have to desensitize my students so that sexuality becomes less loaded for them."

The professor desensitizes his students by having them participate in word drills and classroom discussion in which no word is forbidden and "no question is too hot to answer."

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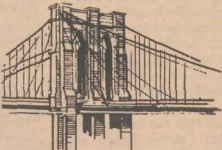
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Eating clubs on the way out

(C) 1969 N.Y. TIMES NEWS SERVICE  
Princeton, N.J. When F. Scott Fitzgerald was completing "This Side of Paradise" the year after his graduation from Princeton University in 1917, he wrote the final drafts in the Oxfordian Library of the Cottage Club, then one of the university's most socially acceptable eating clubs.

In his novel, Fitzgerald reflected on his undergraduate delight with Princeton eating clubs—the oak and mahogany warmth, the gracefulness of all the right young men, the thrills of wicked college dreams when, on weekends, girls were allowed in the clubs' sanctuaries.

**Decline in membership**

But now the eating clubs, which dominated Princeton's social undergraduate life for 80 years, are being forced by impending coeducation and a significant decline in membership to search for changes to stay alive.

Quite simply, many of today's Princeton students are, as Stephen S. Kennedy, the president of the Cap and Gown Club and the Interclub Council, puts it, "No longer very interested in the gentlemanly pursuits and pleasures of Fitzgerald's day."

Princeton's eating clubs originated in the late 1880's and early 1890's when students banded together to hire their own chefs as an alternative to taking their meals at local boarding houses. Fraternities, which served a similar function on other campuses, never took root at Princeton because of

administration in the 1850's banning secret societies.

**Status less important**

The decline in popularity of the eating houses now is matched in colleges across the United States, where the appeal of fraternities and sororities has been slipping. Observers note that today's student cares less about the status that fraternities once conferred and is too interested in serious scholarship to be concerned with secret rituals that have little connection with current life.

Until a year ago, the 15 alumni-endowed clubs that line Prospect Street were the social outlets for 91 per cent of Princeton's upperclassmen. The clubs' members were chosen during a weeklong sequence of 10-minute interviews called "Bicker."

Then, last year, only 55 per cent of the sophomore class took part in Bicker, which for many years has been widely criticized as superficial, snobbish, and occasionally as a tool for discrimination.

**Percentage slump**

This month, the number of sophomores joining clubs dropped to 50 per cent, and several clubs, including some of the most prestigious, face financial troubles arising from membership levels of 20 to 50 students—instead of the former 100 to 140.

The reform of Bicker is only one of the changes the clubs are now facing. Since the 1880's, club members have used the clubs for eating, for the seven parties each

semester that are permitted by the university, intramural sports, recreation, and relaxation.

Now, however, students and some faculty members are calling for "integrated living and dining facilities," and even "integration of intellectual and social life."

According to Howard S. Bell Jr., a junior from Willow Grove, Pa., the Campus Association of Black Collegians takes no position on the merits of eating clubs or on the custom of Bickers.

**"Natural life style"**

The trends toward what proponents call a more natural life style is expected to intensify when coeducation comes to Princeton.

Julian Jaynes, a psychology professor and retiring master of Wilson College, predicted: "in two years there should be several coeducational colleges, but I imagine that in 25 years there might still be three clubs where the more-heeled men can sit and admire themselves."

Preschool effort

An experimental effort to reach and teach the nation's 12 million 3- to 5-year-old preschool children through educational television will be launched next fall, the U.S. Office of Education reported this week.

The Office's Bureau of Research said it was providing more than \$2 million over two fiscal years for the Children's Television Workshop, New York City, to support the effort.



# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, April 9, 1969.

On April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Ulysses S. Grant, who accepted it on behalf of the Army of the Potomac. Just think how different things would be today had it been the other way around. Stop crying and think!

Frankly not giving a damn, as Clark Gable used to say, this is the Radically Reconstructed Duke Chronicle, suh, Volume 64, Number 116, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

## Fallible professors

Pre-registration is always a time of frustration, when students discover that the courses they want to take are not being offered, or are scheduled at conflicting times, or are otherwise inaccessible.

The situation which students face has been in recent years particularly acute in the Political Science department, where the preponderance of the staff is made up of highly-paid full professors who have a limited interest in teaching undergraduates.

Remarkably enough, the situation in the department is not noticeably better for next year than it was this year, even after the dumping of those undesirable elements, Hart and Baylis.

Some of our readers will remember the department's rationale for dismissing these two popular young professors. Aside from professional considerations, such as the department's judgment of their teaching ability and research output, it went approximately as follows: Professors Margaret Ball and Taylor Cole were returning to full-time teaching; their teaching areas (International Relations and Comparative Government) coincided with those of the dismissed younger faculty members; with the new strain the salaries of these two full professors would put on the budget there really wasn't enough money to rehire Hart and Baylis anyway.

Funny how things haven't worked out quite that way. For the fall semester, those undergraduates who want to register for a course in international relations (Hart's field) will find that there are none scheduled. The comparative government division still has a fairly broad offering, but there are a number of students who will miss Dr. Baylis' differing perspectives next year. And budgetary strain or no, a new full professor, a new assistant professor, a visiting lecturer, and three graduate students have been hired for teaching duties next year.

Meanwhile, 28% of the courses listed in the catalog are not being offered by the department next year during either semester, including three of the four senior seminars which the department boldly announced to its majors in a mailing a few weeks ago. Several of the respected senior faculty members will be on leave all or part of next year, including Dr. Samuel Cook.

One major source of the department's woes is the fact that it is inordinately top-heavy, and full professors devote less time to fewer undergraduates at greater expense than their junior colleagues. The 11 full professors in the department, for example, will next year teach a total of 26 courses open to undergraduates, while their seven colleagues at assistant professor rank and lower will teach 40 courses open to undergraduates. Indeed, one of the department's James B. Duke professors will teach only one course open to undergraduates next year.

So the department's problems are far from over, although the chairman and some of his colleagues are apparently making an effort at improvement. But there is still a long way to go, and the loss of Hart and Baylis is now, in our view, even more indefensible. Hart, for example, while some of his senior colleagues were avoiding undergraduates like the plague and thus making it difficult for department majors to register for anything at all, opened up one of his courses to overflow and then split it in half, thus meeting additional sections every week in order to make meaningful class discussion possible.

Among the many lessons of all this, there is one that stands out above the rest: that professors, even highly-educated, highly-respected Duke professors, are fallible. The experience of the Political Science department makes us wonder once again how the faculty can possibly argue against the necessity of bringing students and young faculty into the decision-making process in an important way.

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"MARRIED TWO MONTHS AND THEY WANT YOU TO GO TO CAMBODIA...?"

OPINION



From the ramparts

## Watershed

By Jim McCullough

Let there be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, for hard-pressed justice has triumphed at San Francisco State.

S. I. Hayakawa assumed—and it is an assumption, whether one considers the immediate involvement left or the apathetic to hedonistic center-right—that most of the students were there for an education. If nothing else, it was what they were paying for and what he was being paid to oversee their getting. But money or no money, education and not power politics is the purpose of a college.

This simple truth seems to have escaped Hayakawa's predecessors who, allowing bleeding hearts to rule battered heads, altered the priorities of the school, not realizing that reforms and immediate crises are one thing, basic purposes another—not mutually exclusive, but not identical either. Holding fast to this truth, Hayakawa bit down, gritted his teeth, even managed a smile or two.

Since violence and police were fairly common at SFS already, he realized that cops, especially the crack tactical units he could enlist, would not create more radicals. He could try a war of attrition (ah so!). Wars of attrition go to the side with numbers, will, and patience. The radicals' alternative was increasing pressure in terms of violence or numbers, but at SFS these involved costs without commensurate gains.

Bringing in help from other campuses hardened attitudes (it makes "outside agitators" a fact) and exposes non (SFS) students to sticky civil charges. As for violence, stink bombs, real bombs,

disruptions of classes were all tried, but without success.

As the fight became a symbol for the nationwide radical-Establishment battle, the radicals could afford less and less to loose.

The radicals had other problems. Faculty jumped late onto the battleground and were regarded as opportunists. This was partially overcome, but relationships between radical groups continued on a patch-work basis. Radicals will argue that these and other "contaminating" factors (comparative gentleness and expertise of S.F. cops, Hayakawa's flair, etc.) disqualify SFS as a symbol, but the masses took it as a symbol—something truly difficult to overcome.

Hayakawa, facing the color cameras, refused to talk in terms of victory, but did it with a grin that belied his words. Having won he will be a man much reviled, and much supported for the wrong reasons. He will be supported by the Right, which will see the cops and the victory and ignore the reforms.

But these supporters will be closer to the man than his detractors, for he has done a ghastly thing. He has exposed those supposed moral idealists for the second generation Hollow Men that they are. Moral idealism which carried them to ever louder noises, including a bomb or two, but which crumbled in the face of a steady "no." He indirectly exposed the dry rot of liberalism in the preceding succession of presidents that did cave in to heated words and strikes.

The Academy won't like him for that, but it should.

## Thinking white

Editor's note:

In connection with the Inter-Varsity Symposium, the following is reprinted from "Freedon Now" magazine, edited by Rev. John F. Alexander, pastor of a black church in Cleveland.

The Kerner Report says that racism is the cause of lawlessness and disorder in this country. Hearing that, most of us heave a sigh of relief and sit back in our chairs. We feel cleared of all charges. For we are not racists.

But that is a fallacy. To be a racist you do not have to belong to the Klan or even to be a segregationist. In fact, you do not even have to be middle class or white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant. All you have to do is be white—and think that way.

In other words just be yourself, and you can start a riot without really trying. And remember, Stokely Carmichael can't start a riot unless you help lay the foundation by thinking white.

The essence of thinking white is forgetting that black people exist. It is saying that Southerners need time to get used to the idea of living with Negroes and forgetting

that nearly half the Southerners are Negroes. When such a "harmless" statement is made, a Negro hears something different. He hears, "The human beings in the South need time to get used to the idea of living with Negroes," and he suddenly feels like starting a riot.

Thinking white is not being able to put yourself in a black person's shoes. It is being puzzled when Negro children resent being called "chocolate drops"—after all they are chocolate colored. Of course, we have no trouble understanding why our tall thin son is upset when he is called "string bean", even though he is tall and thin like a string bean. But why should a Negro child care?

Thinking white is accepting a Negro as long as he is just like you in every respect except his skin color. It is demanding that he be white inside. Every day hundreds of sincere liberals say, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could find a nice Negro to buy the house next door." But what if the "nice" Negro turned out to like chitterlings better than pizza, preferred soul music to Lawrence Welk, joined CORE and had a "pretentious"

natural haircut?

And what about the Negroes who really are not nice, who have nine illegitimate children, the oldest of whom is in prison for homicide and the next oldest of whom had to drop out of junior high because she was pregnant? Certainly we are not expected to live next door to them? "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick" (Matt. 9:12).

Thinking white is forgetting that there are special problems with being black. Sincere conservatives like Barry Goldwater at the Miami convention seem to believe that all racial problems would be solved if Negroes were given equal opportunity. But that is just sincere racism. It fails to take into account the tremendous handicaps Negroes labor under because of past discrimination. It is like cutting someone's legs off just before a race and then announcing over the loud-speaker, "This race is open to everyone who can get to the starting line. The rest of you are lazy."

All of these forms of thinking white can be found in discussions of law and order. Perhaps the most (Continued on page 5)





Yesterday and tomorrow

# An end to confrontation

By David Shaffer

Some of the implications of recent events here at Duke and in the larger world indicate that those interested in building a real social and political revolution in the United States would do well to withdraw from the politics of confrontation. For a variety of reasons, our struggle must be transformed into one which can elicit the support of many groups now frightened by the tenor of campus protest and by social turmoil generally.

The strategy of confrontation, in the first place, is just not getting anywhere, and is indeed producing largely negative results. It does enable those of us who are angry at American society to get some satisfaction by venting our frustration—rather like the kind of satisfaction one gets from pounding one's head against a brick wall, I suspect. But overall, it has produced little or no tangible gain.

Secondly, serious reflection on the nature of revolutionary change has led me to the view that the strategy of confrontation cannot possibly succeed in anything like the little time which the United States has left in which to prepare for what now looks like a time of sweeping change in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

This is not to suggest that there is anything inherently objectionable in the non-violent disruption of our society and its institutions. The large educational, social, and economic institutions in the United States have too long abused their power over the lives of individuals; certainly disruption of them (although not violence to persons) is morally acceptable if the aim is to break their power.

Nor is this to suggest an easing of the drive for a social revolution in this country, or an opening of excessive "communication" or collaboration with the ruling elite.

What disturbs me is that the employment of a confrontation strategy of revolution, given the present political climate in the United States, is profoundly counterrevolutionary in its effects—at a time when we cannot afford the slightest delay in the transformation of America. Now, this is a simple truth, one often stated by commentators of varying

persuasions; but I do not think that its implications have been fully explored.

Historically, societies in a revolutionary situation have had something to pinpoint as the source of their troubles—some person or phenomenon on which to focus their anger and against which the use of violence has been condoned by most of population; generally speaking, the things castigated in terse revolutionary slogans have been merely surface manifestations of a deeper problem which, however, was not what moved the people to anger.

But although the United States today is in the grips of a profound social malaise, one which has led to such widespread feelings of alienation and frustration as characterize pre-revolutionary societies, Americans have no generally accepted devil to which to attribute the country's malaise, nor are they likely to develop one for some time to come. And when an issue emerges, the ruling elite is fairly clever in diffusing and confusing the forces of opposition to it—the war in Vietnam is a case in point.

The central point is that confrontation politics are effective only in a particular set of circumstances: within a given political unit, a confrontation with an authority structure which has, in a specific way, alienated a significant number of its constituents can result in a new

polarization favoring the insurgents. This set of conditions, for example, prevails within the walls of most universities; but universities and university-related issues, I think, are often too petty to risk the loss of a favorable political climate outside which often follows campus confrontations.

Since in American society taken as a whole the alienation of the populace has no particular focus, when a confrontation with authority occurs, the people are as likely to turn their anger against the insurgents as against the authorities. That this kind of reaction has set in is demonstrated by the public's support of the Chicago police in August, and more recently by a Harris poll which found a majority of Americans against the right of students to demonstrate—whether peacefully or not.

The strategy of confrontation, therefore, is simply not a viable way to bring about a social and political revolution in the United States. Far from educating the masses as to their degree of their repression, it distracts their attention away from the true causes of their alienation; and it is with the support of the great mass of Americans (like it or not, and as thin as the veneer or civilization is in this country) that any movement for change must find its way into power.

But my qualms over confrontation politics go beyond the simple statement that "they

won't work." In ordinary times, a beating of the head against the wall might be a good way to relieve tension while the revolution is patiently awaited. But these are not ordinary times. The last quarter of this century is now shaping up as anything but promising, and unless the present social and political order is overthrown—and in very short order—our chances of survival as a civilization seem dim. The simple fact that, given present food distribution, practices, millions will be starving in 15 years will produce dangerous changes in the international situation, changes for which we are utterly unprepared. Around the world, the United States, Russia, and other great powers still ride roughshod over the fate of smaller countries, and the bill for that kind of policy is not long off. In the United States, there is the constantly increasing danger of the polarizations between races, classes, and generations.

The simple fact is that we do not have the right to vent our frustration through a fruitless politics of confrontation when the serious business of making a social revolution is so urgently at hand.

And the revolution can be made. The lack of consensus among Americans about the sources of our society's malaise does not mean that malaise is not deeply felt by a broad range of the population. The anger among students and blacks is often expressed; less obvious but no less important is the growing anger

among a broad range of lower- and middle-class white adults. This anger can and must be channeled into a revolutionary focus. Policemen and firemen are becoming aware of the way in which they are forced to do the dirty work of the society at low pay, bad hours, and high risk. Small family farmers in Michigan are refusing to pay the property taxes which strike at their way of earning a living, while leaving the wealthy high and dry. Mine workers in West Virginia defy their unions and employers to strike for a law to protect them from the ravages of black lung. Auto workers in Detroit are becoming increasingly attracted by the militance of the black revolutionary unions. Overtaxed middle class parents are angry at the glut of the military-based federal budget as well as their protesting children.

All of these are overlooked and exploited groups. All of them, like us, are suffering from the way in which the incredibly complex power relationships of an industrialized society have isolated them from any real participation in the decisions which shape their lives. To build the revolution, we can and must open the lines of communication to them and enlist their support in overthrowing our common oppression.

The restructuring of American society can succeed, if the more politically conscious among us are willing to make the effort to bring all of the alienated into the movement. It will require much hard work, and extensive education, and extensive organization; it will require constantly enlarging the scope of issues being pressed so as to bring new groups into political activity and give them a chance to learn the frustration of working within the political order.

This business of revolution, then, is not, if I guess correctly, going to be an easy or always romantic task. But if we are enough to give up the self-serving politics of frustration, in favor of a real effort to restructure this country, then we will make our little contribution to history before passing on.

Shaffer calls for end to confrontation!

McCullough praises Hayakawa!

Will the Right prevail??

(Oh, save us, Pinsky)

By Angus McWasp

-Thinking white-

(Continued from page 4)

striking example is the fact that law and order did not become an issue sooner. No one cried "Law and order" when Negroes were being lynched by the hundreds. Between 1895 and 1905 more Negroes were lynched each year than there were people killed in racial violence in any of the last four years. But no one (unless you count Negroes as people) was concerned about law and order then. Why should they be? Only Negroes were in danger. As Huckleberry Finn said when asked if anyone had been hurt in an explosion: "No. Killed a Nigger."

Where law and order is concerned, we make exceptions for the American Revolution which we will not make for the black revolution. In 1770 a mob harassed (red-coated) policemen. The redcoats panicked and fired into the crowd, killing four (including one Negro). We call it the "Boston Massacre." But today when blacks harass the police and get themselves killed, we call it a

riot.

In 1773 Paul Revere and Samuel Adams organized a group of men who boarded a British ship and destroyed at least \$50,000 worth of privately owned tea. We call it the "Boston Tea Party." But when blacks raid white-owned stores that have been cheating them for years, we call it "looting."

In 1775 the British marched to Concord to seize arms being gathered by a committee for revolution. On the way back they were fired on by Americans hiding behind trees. There were 245 British casualties. We call the Americans "Minutemen." But when blacks shoot at policemen, we call them "snipers"—despite the fact that, judging from how seldom police are killed, the blacks are generally aiming over the heads of the police.

Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death," and we call him a patriot. (After all the British were taxing his tea.) But when Stokely Carmichael says, "I'd

rather die on my feet than live on my knees," we call him a rabble rouser.

Is it any wonder that the black community is cynical about law and order when many of its leading proponents defy the law when it is to their convenience? George Wallace stood in the doorway at the University of Alabama and illegally blocked federal marshalls from entering. And Lester Maddox is governor of Georgia today because he defied federal law by driving Negroes from his restaurant with a pistol and an ax handle.

Anyone who has watched television recently has seen films of policemen using unnecessary force to make arrests. But though the police action in such cases is illegal, the law-and-order people call it an "understandable over-reaction." Or consider how Northern cities somehow fail to enforce their housing codes, and Southern legislatures spend months trying to circumvent school integration laws. But little is heard about their

lawlessness.

Thinking white is also obvious in our political attitudes. It is common to find churches which oppose alcohol, obscenity, lawlessness, or communism, yet are silent about segregation on the grounds that that is a purely political question. Only a white man could think obscenity was a moral issue and segregation was not.

Christians commonly believe in checks and balances in government. The argument is that since man is depraved, he will be corrupted by political power. Therefore the power of any one individual or group should be severely limited. But when Negroes ask for a civilian review board to act as a check and balance on police power, we scream about tying the hands of the police. When we talk that way to blacks, it any wonder they are driven to despair? The thing which is most maddening about it is that we are really sincere. We think so white that we don't have the faintest

inkling of the other side.

Whites had a point when they said that the solution to the race problem lay not in legislation but in the heart of man. But then a funny thing happened. The riots started, and the people who were saying "Love, not law" changed their minds. Suddenly law was all important. Suddenly the way to solve the race problem was strict enforcement of the law. Many of those who had been concerned about the heart of man were now shouting, "Shoot to kill!" Of course, there is an element of truth in both these positions, but we whites manage to see just that part which is useful to us. Realizing that, a black is liable to respond with a Molotov cocktail.

There are many other ways of thinking and talking white. One of the best introductions for talking white is, "Some of my best friends are colored." Or, "I went to school with Negroes." A little less subtle are expressions like, "You people,"

(Continued on page 6)





Photo by Seth Krieger

Dr. Knight spoke last night in the Delta Sigma Phi section.

## -Missiles-

(Continued from page 1)

The study, prepared by Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, scientist-author who is serving as an informal consultant to ABM opponents in the Senate, seeks to show that even with multiple warheads, the SS-9 Missile Force projected by the Defense Department could not eliminate the Minuteman as a deterrent force.

Lapp, a critic of the ABM program, has been sitting in as an observer at Congressional hearings and, on a voluntary basis, preparing analyses of the Pentagon's technical testimony for such ABM opponents as Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Majority Leader, and Sen. I.W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In a speech today before the Economic Club of Detroit, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., chided the administration for the emphasis it was placing upon the SS-9 threat and for the conflicting statements offered by administration officials on whether the Soviet Union was seeking a first strike capability with the SS-9.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Disarmament Subcommittee on March 21, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said there was "no question" but that the Soviet Union was "going for a first strike capability" with its SS-9. With such capability, an attacker could eliminate the retaliatory force of its adversary.

In the last few days, the administration has appeared intent on modifying the emphatic nature of Laird's statement. Laird himself has explained to a group of foreign correspondents that he was talking about Soviet capabilities, not necessarily about intentions. And Secretary of State William P. Rogers told a news conference that he did not believe the Soviet Union was intent of acquiring a "post strike" capability, although he said it was "difficult to understand" why it was deploying the SS-9 Missile, which could carry a

## -Thinking white-

(Continued from page 5)

or "them." The heart of thinking white is always to look at things from your own point of view, never putting yourself in the other fellow's shoes. If you do that and are completely sincere, then you will drive blacks wild. Tragically you will never suspect that your belief in integration conceals a racism far more deadly than that of Stokely Carmichael. You will never even realize that you are starting riots without really trying.

Reprinted by permission of Freedom Now, Box 64, Savannah, Ohio, 44874.

## Bloodmobile

A bloodmobile will be at the Indoor Stadium today from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. All members of the University community are asked to contribute if possible.

## Divinity

This week, April 8-11, the Fine Arts Committee of the Divinity School will present a series of programs designed to incorporate traditional and experimental art forms in worship. The theme of the series is ART FOR CHRIST'S SAKE.

Today, at 10:00 a.m. in the Duke Chapel, Dr. Charles Rice, visiting professor of Preaching, will speak.

A program of Gospel Music of the Black Church, featuring LeRoy Martin, David Benton, and Wallace Peppers from UNC will be presented Wednesday evening at 8:00 p.m. in Room 017 of the Divinity School.

Thursday's program will be a liturgy with jazz background, featuring Bob Hoskinson at the piano and Tom Huey on the guitar. It will be presented at 10:00 AM in the Celestial Omnibus.

On Friday at 10:00 a.m. in the Duke Chapel, Blaine Hudson will speak on "Contemporary Poetry and the Bible."

## AIH

Interviews for nomination for AIH President and Vice President will be held from 7-9 p.m. Thursday, in the AIH office (105 Union-Alumni Lounge).

All independents interested should sign up on the AIH bulletin board in the basement of the Union.

## 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

# Spectrum

the finals. Any interested students should contact Pat Kenworthy in Faculty Apartments by Friday.

## UCM

The UCM will sponsor a talk by James Potter, UOCI President, Wednesday evening at 8:00 p.m. in 201 Flowers.

## Udall

Congressman Morris Udall (D. Ariz.) will address a State Young Democrat Club College Federation rally in Raleigh April 12. Mr. Udall will speak at a banquet to be held at Leazer Hall on the campus of North Carolina State University at 6 p.m.

Anyone interested in attending should call Bill Garrison (5275 or 2911) or Jack Burwell (5869).

## Newman lecture

Rev. David Burrell, C.S.C., of Notre Dame University will speak on "Christians in Search of Community; the Secular Prophets Confront the Church" tomorrow in

208 Flowers at 8:15 p.m.

After receiving his Ph.D. from Yale, Father Burrell taught philosophy at Notre Dame. He is currently on sabbatical leave at Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist where he is preparing a book on The Logic of Paradox in Kierkegaard.

The lecture is being sponsored by the Newman Club at Duke.

## Calendar

10:00 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel. Speaker: Dr. Charles Rice.  
11:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Red Cross Bloodmobile at the Indoor Stadium.  
12:15 p.m. Campus Club Luncheon and Business Meeting. Blair House. Speaker: Dr. Juanita M. Kreps.  
6:25-8:00 p.m. Chapel Choir Rehearsal. University Chapel.  
7:30 p.m. Duke UNC National Security Policy Seminar. Faculty Lounge, Room 278 Phillips Hall, UNC-CH. Speaker: Dean Raymond Dawson.  
8:00 p.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. 017 Divinity School Gospel Music from the black Church.

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Rallye Day USA. Sunday April 12. A simple road rallye, open to anyone with car licensed for use of N.C. roads. Starts at Arlans. Late registration 11:00 a.m. Preregistration forms from Gordon Zeese, Mirecourt 410, 6293.

Nixon's Modified Sentinel Program--ineffective, unnecessary as deterrent, likely to spiral the arms race and increase the military's grip on government resources--can and must be defeated in the Senate. Please write/write your senator today. Floods of correspondence can prevent this atrocity.

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Poet-Ne'er do I retract under coercion-especially so when outside elements are conspiring against me. Imitation is indeed the cheapest form of flattery. Don't stick it in your ear. I remain--  
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Interested in spending an interesting and rewarding summer in New York City? Camp Wagon Road, a camp for handicapped children in Westchester County, needs counselors, eighteen and up for summer '69. Full schedule of activities and great learning experience. Registered nurses also needed. For further information, contact Gene Gordon, Director, Box 2763 Duke Hospital or call 286-0109 after 10 p.m.

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# Mets up to old tricks, hand Montreal opener

By Arthur Daley

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
NEW YORK—New York Mets have been subjected to an infinite variety of embarrassments in their seven previous seasons. But their patient fans accepted with understanding their mistreatment by the big boys on the established clubs. Today, though, a crowning indignity was heaped upon them. They were beaten in a grossly untidy opening day game at Shea Stadium by those upstart Johnny-come-latelies, the Montreal Expos.

Montreal is a Jerry-built expansion club in a bilingual city where almost everyone speaks French except the ball players. Their gerant or manager is Gene Mauch. Home runs were hit by Rusty Staub, a voltigeur or outfielder; Jose Laboy, an interieur or infielder, and by Dan McGinn, a lanceur or pitcher, while Maury Wills, l'arretcourt or shortstop, had two doubles and a single as well as a stolen base.

No matter what language is used, however, it still comes out that the Mets were pretty dreadful for the start of what was supposed to be the most promising and productive season in their history. They were up to their old tricks of giving away

runs—a couple anyway—and their pitchers were not able to stem the Expos from taking the rest. For a raucous crowd of 44,541 it was not a happy occasion.

If the two openings that this

eye-witness watched on successive days are any criterion, the domination of the hitters by the pitchers no longer holds true. The Yankee-Senator affair in Washington on Monday produced

23 assorted hits. Today's Shea Stadium carnival offered 27. If this trend continues, it could be a more attractive season.

There is a magic to the inaugural that none of the other 161 games

can produce.

"I love opening day," said Rusty Staub, a true professional in the Expo line-up. "It puts an extra tingle in your ears."

Mauch, the Montreal gerant, offered a pre-game estimate on the maturing Mets.

"In the old days," he said, "we'd come in here for nine games. We'd win four, the Mets would give us three and the others we'd scramble for. It won't happen this year."

But the dear old Metsies, probably from force of habit, gave away two runs in the first and struggled ingloriously the rest of the way.

## Pregnant?

"A \$240 million computer, which holds R.A.F. records, has discharged an airman as pregnant. It also awarded a carpenter a flying badge", says an item from the London Daily Telegraph reprinted in the April issue of Atlas Magazine.



## Scenes from Friday's rugby win

Photos by  
Phillip Kridel



## South Carolina tramples Duke track team, 93-51

By Jim Sumner

The talent laden South Carolina track team easily defeated the Blue Devils 93-51, in a meet held Monday in Columbia. The Gamecocks captured first in eleven of the seventeen events and added enough second and third place finishes to amass their insurmountable point total.

Jeff Howser, was the leading point producer for the Devils with victories in both the 120 yard high hurdles and the 100 yard dash. Howser was timed in 14.4 for the hurdles and 9.8 in the dash.

Versatile Tom Dunigan won the 440 yard intermediate hurdles for Duke in a time of 56.5 and also finished third in the high hurdles. Mac Summers, with a third place finish in the 220, was the only other Blue Devil to place in the sprints, as Duke was shut out in the 440 and lost both relays.

In the distances Duke outscored SC as Ed Stenberg and Mike Graves both won victories. Stenberg won the mile in 4:11, edging out Dave Peddie and Agie Sims of South Carolina, while Graves captured the two-mile run in 9:24.2 with Peddie

finishing second and Rob Leutwiler of Duke coming in third. Robert Kaczka, of South Carolina, won the half-mile in 1:54.4 as Duke's "Stonewall" Dorsey came in a close second.

However, despite some strong performances in the track events, Coach Al Buehler's charges were not able to make up the points they lost in the field events. Duke could win only one of the seven field events and was outscored 43-19 in this area. Ken Kreger, with a toss of over 146 feet in the discus was Duke's lone victor. South Carolina swept the first three places in the shot put and Duke, likewise failed to score in the pole vault. In the javelin Duke received a second place finish from Farrell, and Doug Jackson and Brion Blackwelder finished second and third behind SC's Rich Callander in the high jump. Dave Hellams, of SC, was victorious in both the long jump and the triple jump, and with his two victories, tied Howser in point production for the meet. He won the long jump with a leap of 21'7 3/4", and the triple jump with one of 44-10 1/4". Pete Culver finished second for Duke in the LJ, while Steve Vogel and Frazer Owen came in second and third in the TJ.

## Bucks draft Alcindor

Milwaukee chose UCLA's Lew Alcindor as expected in the first pick of the annual NBA draft, but from this point on there were many surprises. The first two rounds were chosen over telephone hookups across the country Monday. The draft will be continued on May 7.

The Bucks had signed Alcindor to a reported 1.4 million dollar contract last week and the actual pick was merely a formality. The expansion club earned the right to choose first in a coin flip with the Phoenix Suns, the cellar team in the

weaker Western division.

The Arizona team chose Florida's Neal Walk, a towering pivotman. Walk was top scorer in the recent College all-star basketball game.

Seattle's Supersonics next chose another of John Wooden's super-stars, Lucius Allen. The fourth pick was Boston College's Terry Driscoll, who was chosen by the troubled Detroit Pistons. Rounding out the top five was Larry Cannon of LaSalle, who was tapped by the Chicago Bulls.

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# New Archive departs from the traditional

By Steve Emerson

Staff Reviewer

In looking over the last few years' issues of *Archive*, one notices that they have been run of the mill literary magazines. Last year it often went to press when all it could offer was a few typically traditional, uninspired though well written stories, maybe a poem, and six pages of ads. This year's editor, Steve Karver, has put together a very promising issue.

The winter issue is comprised almost entirely of free verse, with several excellent photographs and two stories. The materials gells into an effective unit as few other *Archives* have. Almost everything in the issue seems quite good after one not very thorough reading. Each work shows promise of being excellent and with more work no doubt could have been. Perhaps the editors should have suggested more changes in the writing. Although it is certainly not first rate and many complaints may be made about it, it is a substantial improvement over other *Archives* and should be lauded for this improvement. (The editors of *Archive* apologize for several unfortunate typographical errors.)

One of the best things in the magazine was the cover, which spoofed the recent popularization of Chairman Mao and the furor over it, with his picture splattered with ink and the proclamation, "Archive Lives." Many members of the student body were shocked at what they viewed as another attempt at popularization of him. One might well ask whether a student body capable of this sort of response deserves better than last year's *Archives*.

The issue begins with an interesting, light piece of verse by Dennis Walsh. Although it is nothing outstanding and could even be accused of being at a high school level, it is pleasing in that it does not pretend to be anything more than it is and is built around an interesting idea. It is a fitting beginning for the magazine. The next poem, another untitled piece by Walsh, is a bit too much when, coupled with the other one, which is written in similar style. The idea is again a good one, but at this point has become rather trite. It deals with commercialization of Christ.

An outstanding group of Bill Boyarsky photographs follows, marred only by a layout which leaves several large empty spaces serving no purpose. Layout is poor throughout the magazine. Often

difficulty was encountered in fitting the material into available space and the solutions are almost always unsatisfactory.

The first of Chris Jossi's three poems is quite good, a very personal, unusual sort of love poem. He has trouble coming up with anything of significant merit in the other two poems. James Cloud's three poems also show flashes of brilliance, but a lack of development and purpose prevents them from really succeeding.

Art McTighe's "porcia poems" have aroused a great deal of controversy. Each presents a creative interpretation of sexual intimacy. Both are outstandingly well constructed and appealing, although there is some question as to whether they serve any purpose. "Hexogram 91" is a fantastically well written poem, using related words and concepts and caucophony to build up a fast paced and lasting impression.

Todd Zimmerman's short story, "No Strings Could Secure You," could have been very good. He uses a melancholy style which is quite successful. He is able to convey ideas that we all know but can never pinpoint. It is an account of a New England prep school's evolution out of the meaningless rituals he habitually goes through. There is, however, no excuse for the story being as short as it is. Stories of this sort cannot put across all there is to be put across in so little space. Zimmerman leaves several ideas and has much more to say that he can in two and half pages. The last line, the much overworked phrase "oh my God," almost reduces the whole story to melodrama.

"The Last Time I Saw Him," Jeff van Pelt's pretentious attempt at poetic sophistication, features mixed metaphors and confused ideas which refuse to merge no matter how the poem is read. Even if it is tongue in cheek, it is a failure. Robin Wakeland and N.J. Westbrook's poems both show promise but are rather confused and careless. Alex Raybin and Mike Jones's poems are fairly interesting, but like the rest of the issue, on closer examination reveal a need for more work.

A new high in pretense is reached by Vicki White's "I Never Asked for your crutch." The poem takes a good idea and destroys all its value by attempts at mysteriousness and frequent, artsy-craftsy, meaningless devices, particularly dashes.

Buck Morgan's "conversation with the artist as a young fatality,"

by contrast, uses some unusual techniques quite well. It is an extremely well written, simple, amusing poem which admirably develops a good idea. There seems to be very little reason for including the photograph on the facing page, an admittedly good one of a freak, except perhaps to illustrate the artist in the preceding poem, who speaks quite capably for himself.

"The Locusts Have No King" has trouble justifying the seventeen pages it takes up and the subsequent lack of balance in the layout. Excellent style is more or less wasted on a feeble plot and the story comes off as trying too hard to be cute. "Ruslaka Song" is another moderately successful piece of free verse, stretched awkwardly across two pages, requiring the magazine to be turned sideways.

Karver's short, simple, nice piece of verse, hard written, forms the conclusion of the magazine. It is probably the best piece in it.

This issue may be accused of

sometimes trying to be something it is not. The frequent use of the e.e. cummings lack of capitals style, for instance, is often without reason. The use of two different types, one for prose and one for verse, is a good idea, but the use of that used here for prose for verse and vice versa would probably have been preferable. One is doubtless intended to think of Laurence Ferlinghetti's poetry, much of which was published in the type used here for verse.

The question might well be asked why the distinguished faculty members in the field of creative writing have not adopted a less structured, less classroom oriented approach. Workshops and a general willingness to involve themselves in student activities would probably be desirable. This sort of faculty participation could perhaps result in a higher level of creative writing being done at Duke, and in better *Archives*.

In spite of the many criticisms

which may be made of this *Archive* after rigorous examination, it is quite promising. One indication of its success is that it has fostered some discussion of it among the student body, a remarkable feat.

## -Language-

(Continued from page 6)

the quality of the response. "I don't want the questionnaires to be just gripes," stated Miss Oryskovich, "we have to be creative." She went on to explain how they hoped to get a response from the department. "A constructive criticism would show them that we are approaching this in a responsible manner and that we are committed to doing work that will help improve the department."

The one problem most often voiced was that of whether or not the department would take them seriously. This is the problem that they hope to circumvent by presenting fully prepared reports on the results of the survey.

## 'Charly' intense, sensitive

Hank Wilson

Staff Reviewer

Charly at the Rialto (starts tonight)

With a rapid staccato delivery the man on the stage returns the questions: What is it like to be free from mental retardation?—"I see with new eyes...My eyes were opened." What do you see in the future?—"Brave new hates, brave new wars." He is bitter but he is also in love and his name is Charly.

Charly never was an ordinary man. He swept the floors of a bakery and went to school at night. He didn't earn much so he lived in a simple room—Sunday meant a tour around the city. But Charly never saw much of the city—his life was much smaller—filled perhaps with the triumph of spelling "school" correctly after days of effort. Yet unlike the hundreds of thousands of people like him, Charly was set free to discover the world which had only taunted him.

Led by the teacher who secured his release with an experimental operation in a Boston hospital, Charly's intellect grown from that

of a child to that of a genius. His life literally explodes as he outstrips his past and is thrust, with a naked intellect, into a world full of sharp edges he never could have dreamed of as he worked so hard to free his mind. The movie is about these sharp edges, but it is also a beautiful picture of the calm he finds—a bright morning in the woods, two boats in the wind, the colors of love, All he finds—his love, his freedom, the brave new hates—in his new world, though, is taken from him as he discovers he is returning to the dim life he led before the operation.

Charly is beautiful movie. It is rare to find such a successful combination of intensity and sensitivity. Cliff Robertson is magnificent as Charly. He makes the role come alive both as the genius and as the extremely demanding portrayal of an imbecile.

Claire Bloom, as his teacher and lover, also does a fine job. Her role is almost as difficult as that of Charly—only failing on one occasion to match the demands of control. In terms of the technique, it has been termed "experimental" for its use of a wide range of exciting camera work. The techniques are not really new or experimental but it marks the first

serious use of these techniques such as split and multiple images by something other than an "art" film. The music, in case you don't notice, is by Ravi Shankar.

Don't miss Charly.

CHARLY

"THE FILM MANAGES TO TOUCH AND MOVE US."—NEWSDAY

"BEAUTIFUL... UNUSUAL YOU SIMPLY HAVE TO SEE IT."—LADIES HOME JOURNAL



OSCAR NOMINEE, Short: "Clear the Air" 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9:02 at the RIALTO

## Duke Players will present 'The Lover'

"The Lover," a Duke Players Workshop production, is now in rehearsal for performance this weekend. This one act play, written by Harold Pinter, is an absurdist treatment of a couple unable to

cope realistically with the intimacy that belongs in a healthy marriage. In order to escape their situation, Richard and Sarah invent involved and almost ritualistic games which center around the creation of a lover for her, and a whore-mistress for him. The focus of the action then involves Richard's attempt to end the games and face reality and his own identity within his marriage.

The play is a student production, directed by Bill Gordh, who also directed "Kripp's Last Tape" in November. It will be performed this Friday and Saturday nights (April 11 and 12) at 8:15 in Branson Auditorium. Admission will be 50 cents, and tickets may be reserved by calling extension 3181.

## Handcraft Shop at CO

All who are interested in working with any aspect (especially publicity) of the Celestial Omnibus Handcraft Shop is invited to drop by the CO any time between 6:30 and 10:00 p.m. tonight.

## Hoof 'n Horn

Tickets for this year's Hoof 'n' Horn production, "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying" are now on sale in Page Box Office. The show will run on April 25th-26th (during Joe College Weekend).



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