

# The Duke Chronicle

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Photo by Barry Bohrer  
ASDU President Hutch Traver

## Wednesday boycott set by ASDU to protest war

By Mike Mooney

The ASDU executive committee yesterday unanimously called on Duke students to boycott classes on Wednesday, May 6, in protest of President Nixon's escalation of the war in Southeast Asia.

The executive committee statement also asked members of the University community to participate in a twenty-four hour fast and vigil in front of the Chapel beginning at 9 a.m.

In a statement yesterday afternoon, President Terry Sanford said, "I view the extension of the war as tragic. I have no objection to this kind of expression of position called for by the ASDU executive committee. In fact, I applaud student expression of opinion."

ASDU President Hutch Traver yesterday afternoon sent a telegram to President Richard Nixon calling his action in Cambodia

unconstitutional and immoral.

"I just hope that people realize that the action [in Cambodia] is grounds for the impeachment of President Nixon," Traver said in an interview last night.

"The only way we can stop Nixon is if everyone keeps from getting sucked into supporting him, by carrying draft cards, joining ROTC, OCS, or whatever," he added.

Other activities

Traver said that in addition to the fast and vigil there are "tentative plans for picketing the ROTC building, the draft board and the Post Office in Durham, and for leafletting downtown."

"Some people have talked about turning their draft cards in," Traver said. He added that he saw the vigil in front of the Chapel as the "center of the action."

He said there would be speakers, anti-war poetry and "quiet, Joan Baez-type entertainment" Wednesday evening.

"Coincidentally, there will be a ROTC parade that afternoon," Traver said. "If there is any interest in watching the parade, I don't see any harm in people walking over there and walking back," he added.

Commenting on a report that students and faculty at

Princeton had voted to strike until Monday, when a mass meeting would be held, Traver said that the Duke vigil-fast might be extended indefinitely.

Traver said he will "ask the people there [in front of the Chapel] if they want to stay."

Mexican invasion

Traver said a "similar analogy" to the Cambodian situation was the presence of American Central Intelligence Agency and narcotics agents in Mexico, controlled from this side of the border.

"I think Mexico should invade the United States in retaliation," Traver said.

The statement calling for the boycott of classes, for the vigil, and for the fast was a "resolution of the executive committee" he said.

Traver said yesterday afternoon he had called the student government office at

(Continued on Page 6)

### Traver's wire

President Nixon:

Your recent action regarding troops in Cambodia: unconstitutional, immoral, poor political analysis. It will all come back on you. Resist for peace.

Hutch Traver, president of the Associated Students of Duke University

### Campus protests nationwide

## Anti-war activity intensifies

By Linda Charlton

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service  
NEW YORK—The national anti-war movement, drained of vigor in recent months, seemed yesterday to have found a new rallying-point and impetus to renewed protest in President Nixon's announcement of direct intervention in Cambodia by United States troops.

In Washington, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam said that plans were already being made for mass protest rallies to be held next week in several cities. Carol Lipman, national executive secretary of the student group said that she also expected that "campuses will be closed down around the country."

Another group, the New Mobilization Committee said yesterday that rallies are scheduled to take place in Boston on Tuesday, in Washington and Cleveland on May 9, and in Los Angeles and San Diego, California, on May 16.

## Privacy regulations are revised

By Mike Mooney

ASDU Editor

The ASDU legislature Thursday night approved several changes in the revised privacy policy and the student fee control proposal.

The legislature, at its April 16 meeting, had passed the revised privacy policy with an amendment requiring law enforcement personnel to obtain legally drawn search warrants to enter students' rooms.

Rick Carro, ASDU vice president, said last night that the administration had pointed out that under certain circumstances law enforcement officers can enter rooms without search warrants.

Illegal entry

Carro cited cases of "threat to the residence population," such as bomb threats, as examples. ASDU (Continued on Page 7)

College campuses, the focus of earlier mass demonstrations and protests, were once again the scene of student activities ranging from strikes to window-smashing melees. And in Washington, where the Vietnam Moratorium Committee announced less than two weeks ago that it was disbanding, antiwar groups called for "immediate massive protests" and announced plans for demonstrations across the country.

Among the general public, however, Nixon's speech appeared to harden previous convictions. The opposition of those who had disagreed with the United States role in Vietnam all along was heightened and those who had generally supported the Vietnam policies of recent administrations indicated a willingness to extend their support to the new action.

The resurgence of campus antiwar sentiment took a variety of forms yesterday:

—Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel ordered 300 National Guard troops to the University of Maryland's campus in College Park after violence flared between students and state police following a rally and a hit-and-run attack on the ROTC offices on campus.

—About 2,300 Princeton University students and faculty members voted to strike until at least Monday afternoon, when a mass meeting is scheduled; This will include a boycott of all social functions during the "houseparties" weekend.

—A student strike at Sanford University developed into a

rock-throwing melee on the California campus; police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

—About 1,000 persons, mostly University of Cincinnati students, marched from the campus to a downtown Cincinnati intersection where they staged a 90-minute sit-in until the police who arrested 145 of the demonstrators, dispersed the crowd.

In Philadelphia, a stalled National Guard tank gave Temple (Continued on Page 2)

## Thousands of American troops now sweeping into Cambodia

By Terence Smith

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service  
LANDING ZONE X-RAY, Cambodia—Thousands of American and South Vietnamese troops swept into Cambodia yesterday morning in a giant operation designed to encircle and crush the Communist military headquarters for South Vietnam.

The sky over this forward command post three miles inside Cambodia was filled with helicopters as American and South Vietnamese troops were deployed in an arc around the suspected location of the North Vietnamese and Vietcong headquarters, which is known as COSVN, the Central Office for South Vietnam.

Three battalions of South Vietnamese airborne troops—nearly 2,000 men—were ferried by helicopter to positions north of the target area and immediately began to sweep southwards.

Perhaps twice as many Americans drove north from the Vietnamese border atop tanks and armored personnel carriers in an effort to trap the Communist command element.

Neither the Americans nor the South Vietnamese met any substantial resistance during the first day of the operation, raising doubts about whether the enemy had slipped away—as they have so

often in the past—in advance of the attacking force.

"In a bag"

"We think we have them in a bag," Maj. Gen. Elby B. Roberts, the commander of the U.S. First Air Cavalry Division told reporters yesterday. "In a day or two we'll reach inside the bag and see what we have," he said. "We can't be sure."

Reliable sources said the headquarters was thought to be situated in a bamboo forest in the Fish Hook area; about five miles inside Cambodia.

The operation launched yesterday is the largest Allied effort in Vietnam in two years. In all, it involves probably 10,000 men at least half of whom are Americans, and hundreds of helicopters, airplanes, tanks and armored vehicles.

A total of 82 heavy artillery pieces have been positioned along and across the border. Roberts said it was the greatest massing of artillery he had seen in one area since World War Two.

### Weather

Partly cloudy and warm today, high temperature in the 80's. Probability of precipitation 30% today, tonight, and tomorrow.

The task force includes three brigades of American and South Vietnamese mechanized infantry, plus the U.S. 11 Cavalry Regiment, and a South Vietnamese armored cavalry regiment. In all, some 12 maneuver battalions are involved, plus support elements.

Informed military sources said that the orders to plan for an (Continued on Page 2)

## Petition on East dean is unique

By Connie Blankenship

The petition for Woman's College student participation in the selection of a dean of women is the first attempt by Duke students to participate in the selection of deans.

The petition, which circulated early last week and was given to Juanita Kreps, dean of the Woman's College last Friday, called for a search committee, with "a significant percent of students," to "define the position of the dean of women and find a woman to fill the position."

There have been three search (Continued on Page 2)





Students step up their revolution training program.

## —Anti-war movement—

(Continued from Page 1)

University students a prop for staging an antiwar demonstration on Broad Street, near the site of a campus protest rally.

Fire bombs were thrown through a cellar window of the ROTC headquarters at Hobart college, in Geneva, N. Y., a single fire bomb was hurled through the window of the ROTC armory at Oregon State University.

—In Appleton, Wisconsin about 500 students from high schools and Lawrence University walked out of their classrooms and marched to the county courthouse

—At Rutgers University, in New

## -U.S. troops-

(Continued from Page 1)

invasion into the Fish Hook area of Cambodia were first received by the 1st Air Cavalry Division on April 24. The plans were completed by April 27, and two days later the division was instructed to execute

the plans beginning at dawn Friday morning

The elements of the task force assembled in northern Tay Ninh and Binh Long provinces Thursday. During the night, waves of B-52 bombers pounded the target area in preparation. The heavy artillery began firing at dawn

A few minutes before seven the first of 148 pre planned air strikes began in the area. These were flown by American F-4 and F-100 fighter bombers.

The air strikes and the continuing artillery barrage were designed to soften up the area in preparation for the tanks and armored personnel carriers which left for Cambodia at 7:30 a.m.

## -Petition-

(Continued from Page 1)

committees in Duke's history, all three created last year; these were the search committees for the provost, chancellor, and president of the University. In all three, students and faculty, as well as trustees, were represented.

The petition, a "response to the approval which the Board of Trustees gave last week to an individual who was chosen without any form of student consultation," according to one member of the ad hoc committee which drafted the petition, has received five hundred and fifty signatures.

Brunswick, N.J., about 1000 students shouted their approval of an immediate and indefinite student strike.

Student strikes, or meetings to discuss taking such action, were planned by a number of other colleges and universities.

About 5,000 students are expected to gather this afternoon at the University of Pennsylvania to plan such a boycott throughout the southeast Pennsylvania-southern New Jersey region.

Other protest action—its form, often, not yet delineated—is planned by antiwar groups at a number of campuses, including the University of Texas, in Austin and Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

—A resolution suggesting the impeachment of President Nixon was adopted by 68 members of the Cornell University faculty who said that although they supported Congressional moves to censure the President, "we believe that the President's unconstitutional action...suggests that the appropriate Congressional reaction is one of impeachment."

At Columbia University, a group of eight faculty members headed by Professor Charles Frankel drafted a statement to be sent to New York state's two senators and New York City representatives asking them to "take urgent action to reverse the course on which the executive has launched us." The statement was being circulated among the faculty for additional signatures.

The use of violence to express opposition to the President's course was deplored by Larry O'Brien, Democratic national chairman, who said that "violent protest in the streets or on the campuses will only further divide our nation and will seriously damage the cause of reversing the President and ending the war.

The formation of a new, bipartisan group with the goal of convincing Congress "to repudiate the President's escalation of the war into Cambodia" was announced in New York City yesterday by the presidents of the Young Democratic club and the Young Republican club.

# Fulbright moves

By John W. Finney

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, moving with intended restraint to challenge the Administration's policy on Cambodia, took the unusual step yesterday of requesting a conference with President Nixon to discuss the American military involvement there.

In response, Nixon invited the senators jointly with the House Foreign Affairs Committee to a meeting at 5 p.m. Tuesday. He also invited the Senate and House Armed Services Committees to meet with him at 8 a.m. Tuesday.

Senate foreign relations sources indicated, however, that the committee might not be interested in a joint meeting since it would not reflect the senators' special responsibility, under the Constitution, in the area of foreign affairs.

By a unanimous vote, the committee decided to send a letter to the President requesting the conference at his earliest possible convenience. The letter, signed by Senator J.W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas and chairman of the committee was delivered at the

White House yesterday.

As if to clear the decks for what Sen. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., described as "an impending constitutional crisis," the committee yesterday approved legislation that would repeal the 1964 Tonkin Gulf Resolution, which was often cited by President Johnson as Congressional authorization for the American military involvement in Southeast Asia.

The legal authority to send troops into Cambodia cited by Administration officials is the President's power as Commander-in-Chief to take steps to protect the lives of American troops. But Fulbright argued that this power was "fuzzy" at best and certainly did not apply to an operation that was carrying the Vietnamese war into a new area and would have the effect of exposing "the soldiers there to even greater casualties."

Such inherent power of the President as Commander-in-Chief, he continued, must be interpreted with a "rule of reason." Otherwise, he argued the President, with the same logic used in the Cambodian intervention "could bomb Moscow on the grounds that Moscow is supplying armaments to these people."

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Duke men ponder the latest madness.

# Massive demonstration at Yale is nonviolent

By Homer Bigart

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW HAVEN—Massive weekend demonstrations in support of the Black Panthers began without incident here yesterday under heavy surveillance by National Guardsmen and police.

The youthful crowd assembled on the New Haven Green, opposite the superior court building where Black Panther National Chairman Bobby Seale and eight other members of the party face trial for murder and kidnapping, was considerably smaller than the crowd predicted by the rally's sponsors.

At the height of the demonstration at 5:30 p.m., New Haven police estimated the crowd at 12,000 to 15,000. The sponsors have predicted 25,000 to 35,000.

National Guardsmen stayed away from the downtown area until midafternoon. But there was increasing tension when troops with rifles began deploying on the Yale campus, three blocks from the Green, shortly before 4 p.m.

Troops appear

The appearance of troops on York Street, near the center of the campus, alarmed members of the student-faculty monitoring

committees which had pleaded for a "low silhouette" by Guardsmen and police, fearing provocation if large numbers of troops invaded Yale.

Observing more than 100 soldiers massed in front of a university building, the Yale chaplain, William Sloane Coffin a member of the monitoring committee snapped; "A terrible error."

"I'm shocked," he said, "at this deployment right in the middle of the campus without any provocation by the demonstrators."

He said the monitoring committee had telephoned Gov. Dempsey and the White House in an attempt to secure immediate withdrawal of the Guardsmen.

But although the troops drew taunts from individual demonstrators, the throng on the Green seemed unaware that the Guardsmen had taken up positions surrounding the area.

The demonstration broke up shortly after 6 p.m. without incident.

No disorders

The placid almost somnolent afternoon faded with no disorders to summon the 4,200 federal troops that were flown to New

England Thursday night after Dempsey appealed to Attorney General John Mitchell for troops to back up the National Guard if needed. A 2,100 man regiment of the Second Marines Division from Camp Le Jeune, N.C., remained at Quonset Point Naval Base R.I., 85 miles from New Haven and an equal number of paratroopers of the Second Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg N.C., at Westover Air Force Base, Chickopee Falls, Mass., 65 miles from this city.

The peaceful rally seemed to confirm the strategy of Yale President Kingman Brewster Jr., who had taken the gamble of opening the university to the demonstrators and giving them food and shelter.

Although the university had taken no part in organizing or sponsoring the demonstration, Brewster had noted widespread sympathy among students and faculty. He himself had expressed "skepticism" over the chances that the Panthers could receive a fair trial anywhere in this country, a remark that caused Vice President Agnew to demand his ouster.

Midnight meeting

Thursday night Brewster held a midnight meeting with some of the organizers of the rally including three members of the "Chicago Seven": David Dellinger, Tom Hayden and John Froines.

"Dellinger called me and asked if he could come see me," Brewster said. "The idea was to compare notes about ways to think through the problems of adjourning the rally (due to end Sunday) and dispersing the crowd."

There was no decision on this. But Brewster said he was satisfied that the organizers intended a nonviolent demonstration because "if this thing blew up it would make it much harder for Seale."

The rhetoric heard by the demonstrators in the Green had the familiar revolutionary ring of campus radicalism, but there was no call to violence.

David Hilliard Black Panther chief of state and the ranking Panther still at large suggested that the crowd should "pick up guns" but only in response to "aggression." However, he warned Black Panthers will "start pulling triggers if they get any more of our men."

Seale was 'real hero'

David Dellinger, one of the defendants in the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial, said that Bobby Seale was the "real hero" of the Chicago Conspiracy trial, during which he was bound and gagged on orders of Federal Judge Julius Hoffman. The impending court action on New Haven was nothing more than "a political trial," Dellinger said.

Abbie Hoffman, the Yippie leader and another member of the "Chicago Seven," pointed at the Greek Revival superior court house where the Panthers will be tried. "There's the house of death right there," he cried. "If they find Bobby and the others guilty we're going to pick up that building and send it to the moon."

Occasionally a Yale administration member strolled among the demonstrators. One of these was the Right Rev. Paul Moore bishop co-adjutor of the Episcopal diocese of New York, and a trustee of Yale "Everything seemed very peaceful and very nice" the bishop said, "I hope it stays that way."

## Nixon labels some radicals as 'bums'

By Juan de Onis

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—President Nixon referred yesterday to some campus radicals who violently oppose his Vietnam policies as "bums" and he called American soldiers "the greatest."

The President's remarks on violence at universities and the war were made to a group of civilian employees who greeted him at the Pentagon where he went for a briefing on the new U.S. military operations in Cambodia.

Nixon was cheered by public response to his speech Thursday night. White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said telephone calls and telegrams received since Nixon spoke have been "positive" in a ratio of six to one.

One such favorable comment came from a young woman in a group of Pentagon employees who told Nixon: "I loved your speech.

It made me proud to be an American."

Smiling and obviously pleased, Nixon stopped for a moment and told how he had been thinking, as he wrote his speech, about "those kids out there."

"I have seen them. They are the greatest," he said. He then contrasted them with antiwar activists on university campuses. According to a White House text of his remarks, Nixon said:

"You see these bums, you know, blowing up the campuses. Listen, the boys that are on the college campuses today are the luckiest people in the world, going to the greatest universities, and here they are burning up the books, storming about this issue. You name it. Get rid of the war there will be another one."

"Then out there we have kids who are just doing their duty. They stand tall and they are proud. I am sure they are scared. I was when I was there. But when it really comes down to it, they stand up and, boy, you have to talk up to those men. They are going to do fine and we have to stand in back of them."

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# Richard Nixon's seventh crisis

By David Shaffer

President Nixon emerged from his first year in the White House in what appeared, on the surface, to be a strong position.

But in the last few months, Nixon has suffered a series of embarrassments and reverses that have diminished his prestige. The Senate's rejection of his two Southern "strict constructionist" nominees to the Supreme Court, the administration's failure to do anything about the crime problem, and the deteriorating state of the economy have all had their effect.

Far more troubling than these comparatively minor matters, however, is the fact that Nixon now faces one major crisis, and some other lesser crises, with which he apparently is not prepared, psychologically or intellectually, to deal effectively.

These developing crises—and I refer specifically to the Indochina situation and the growing discord, polarization and turmoil at home—will endanger not only Nixon's prestige, but the whole nation as well. Even more disturbing is the fact that the danger of the crises themselves may be compounded by the kind of impulsive response Nixon seems inclined to make to them.

The situation in Indochina is particularly distressing, and domestic tranquility hinges largely though not entirely on it. Nixon's response to the Vietnam problem he inherited, it seems to me, was to embrace altogether too quickly the easiest way out available. He wanted to do two things which are essentially incompatible: keep the war-weary public in his corner, and fight the Vietnam war to a conclusion that secured the objectives the United States claims it entered the war for.

Nixon hoped that he could placate the public by withdrawing troops slowly enough to keep the Saigon regime secure, but quickly enough to impress the public and make a dent in the draft calls; his judgment that this could be done was based in part on optimistic military reports, in part (the larger part, it now appears) on wishful

thinking. To further neutralize public opinion, he and Agnew began invoking patriotism, as well as appealing to the bigots and the anti-demonstrator, anti-bill-of-rights crowd.

Since December, however, the polls have shown that the early public support for his Vietnam policy is being gradually worn down.

More significantly the military viability of the "Vietnamization" scheme has become increasingly doubtful as the events of the last few months have unfolded. Aside from the moral issue which has turned most knowledgeable and decent Americans against the war, the basic problem with America's adventure in Vietnam has always been that it was militarily impractical, if not unfeasible.

As Mao Tse-tung pointed out years ago, but the U.S. government never learned, a guerrilla movement based among the peasants in an underdeveloped nation has a flexibility and staying power that can enable it to confound a much larger and better-armed force. The history of the war in Indochina is an illustration of that simple principle. First the French were worn down. Then as the American involvement escalated from just a few advisers to a major force, the guerrillas were able to checkmate the Americans and the Saigon regime virtually all the way.

Towards the end of 1968, it now appears, the "allied" forces began to enjoy increasing successes, and this is part of the basis for the optimism that has encouraged the "Vietnamization" program. But the optimism in Saigon was not matched by despair in Hanoi—the rebel commanders knew that, with the advantages inherent in their position, they could simply slip away from their positions if the going got rough, waiting until the American troop strength was diminished.

The rebels, however, adopted a bolder plan, one that made use of the flexibility they enjoyed. They began jeopardizing the American position in other countries. First, they recovered from their expulsion from Laos' Plain of Jars, where they had

important supply lines between North and South Vietnam, and began a drive that pushed Laotian troops back even further than before; this maneuver embarrassed the United States greatly, and apparently won the rebels certain concessions on the use of Laotian territory.

A few months later, when the new military government in Cambodia tried to make good on its pledge to expel the rebels from their sanctuaries along the Cambodian-South Vietnamese border, the rebels began a drive that put Pnomh Penh in danger—with the intended and probable result being an agreement with the Lon Nol regime to allow a return to the status quo on the border. Again, this action illustrated the great flexibility inherent in the position of the guerrillas.

The rebel drive in Cambodia also brought home to the Nixon administration the difficulties its attempt to extricate America from the war would run into if the rebels had a relatively free run of Southeast Asia. Then, too, it was clear that the rebels probably could, if they found it necessary, take Pnomh Penh; and Washington realized that in any potential bargaining over the Indochina question, one Cambodia, won in a few months, would be worth about as much as one South Vietnam, fought over for ten years.

And so, anxious to prevent the "fall" of Cambodia, and egged on by generals who saw the Cambodia crisis as a golden opportunity to move against the rebel staging area over the border (and thus and the war quicker—generals always seem to find a new escalatory step that will end the war quicker), the United States has invaded Cambodia.

The most obvious danger of this new step is that it will open the door to a new rage of escalation. The more basic danger is that it will not alter the real military situation in Southeast Asia one bit—it might even make things worse for the "allies," especially if the rebels decide to make an all-out drive for Pnomh Penh, or if American troops get

bogged down in the unfamiliar border territory during the monsoon and suffer heavy losses.

As the military crisis in Indochina deepens, and as criticism of the President by other politicians and protest by the left increase, the specter of the worst danger inherent in all this mess—the one that really worries me—will come to the fore.

The danger lies in the character of Richard Nixon. Nixon, whenever he senses that he's in trouble or that his authority or virtue or manhood is being questioned, has a tendency to lash out irrationally and wildly. He is aware of this tendency in himself, and has written a book about it entitled *Six Crises*. But he does not fully understand the depth of the problem, and so we still see occasional outbreaks of it. Perhaps the best-known was his "last press conference" outburst in California in 1962. But we saw it again in his hysterical and absurd attack on the Senate after the Carswell defeat. And I saw it as he spoke to the nation Thursday night, impulsively ordering a dangerous and illegal attack on Cambodia, fidgeting with his papers, losing his place, talking about how the United States is the most powerful nation in the world and will never be defeated or humiliated, not while he is President.

The man we saw on television Thursday night is a dangerous man, capable of intensifying his foolishness and multiplying his errors simply because he feels threatened.

In the end he is not a very wise man, and that always destroys a President in times as difficult as these. Because he is not very wise—because he does not understand the nature of the problems he faces—he has tried to substitute a publicity hoax for a policy in Vietnam, has tried to substitute hatred and fear for genuine public support at home. His mistakes, his attempts to take the easy way out, are beginning to catch up with him. As he grows aware of this, we can already see, he is fully capable of lashing out blindly, like a cornered bear. And that makes me fear for my country in the weeks and months ahead.

## A quiet majority of students

By Kingman Brewster

Excerpts from a speech by Kingman Brewster, president of Yale University, at the dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on April 21.

I want to talk tonight about one silence which I think is greatly misinterpreted, a state of mind which I think is dangerously misunderstood. I mean the attitude and outlook of the majority of university students these days, no matter how calm the surface of their particular campus may be.

I am not talking about those bent upon the destruction of the institutions of society. Nor am I talking about those who seem to be slipping into private, personal self-destruction. Their lot is dramatic, sordid and sad. Their numbers are still very small. I am talking, rather, about the relatively silent student majority.

I would assert that even though the disruptive violence on many campuses is less this year than before, the underlying morale of great numbers of students is worse even on the campuses which are superficially placid. The malaise, the disenchantment with life and its prospects, is greater now than a year ago among most American students.

The futility of violence may have been learned by many. Measures to deal with disruption have generally improved. Faculties and administrators are no longer as split on the issue of willful coercion as they were two years ago at Columbia, or a year ago at Harvard.

The press would be misinterpreting and the public and the politicians would be misled, however, if they believed that the violence or non-violence of the few is a measure of the morale, the state of mind, of the many.

There are some plausible explanations why misgivings might be deeper now than they were a year ago.

The killing in Vietnam goes on without prospect of an end.

The poor get poorer. Urban poverty, housing, and health programs are curtailed. Inflation reduces the power of everyone to buy food and clothing, shelter and fuel, and hits hardest those who can absorb it least.

The dedication to racial equality is pushed back to the inner limits of constitutional necessity. Even this is grudgingly accepted and narrowly defined.

They (students) see their leaders using the alleged complacency of "middle America" as an excuse for evading the challenges which matter most. They would especially welcome encouragement and respect for people who do try to raise such issues.

Instead there is a widespread sense that no one in the government establishment is moved to urgent, controversial action. Thoughtful reports, like the Kerner Report on Civil Disorders and the Eisenhower Report on Violence, have provoked no concerted executive or legislative follow-up.

Most frustrating of all to the most highly motivated, concerned

students is the glorification of silence; the disparagement of dissent and non-conformity; and the ease with which the presumption of innocence is overridden in the name of "law and order."

It would be wrong to say that the young "blame" the President in a personal sense. They did not expect much better of a hucksterized process, whoever was, whichever package was "sold" and "bought."

They assume that the mainsprings of political ambition require most politicians to be governed by a crass calculation of popularity. They can even explain, if not excuse, the Vice President as a pawn in the strategic effort to co-opt the right wing, to head off a Wallace candidacy.

Political realism, however, does not in their eyes explain away the apparent disregard for the quality and the political integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States. A generation quick to detect, even falsely to accuse, its elders of hypocrisy does not take well to scolding preachments about respect for law. Such pontifications set very poorly when they are coupled with shoddy research into the credentials for nomination to membership on the law's highest tribunal, and acceptance of mediocrity as a satisfactory standard.

Because of their respect for constitutional values, rather than a scorn of them, many members of

the silent, disaffected, majority of students are deeply concerned that order seems to have risen above justice as the objective of law.

Perhaps because they are themselves dissenting social critics they do have an acute awareness that criticism will never stand a chance of persuading the majority to change things if everyone can be frightened easily into silence.

We all talk about the "competition of ideas in the market place." We appeal to "pluralism" as democracy's answer to the totalitarian blueprint.

But if there is only one establishment voice; if silence is honored above dissent, what do these clichés about freedom and diversity mean?

If the system is closed by threat and frozen into timid conformity, what does it mean to "work through the system?"

You, the press, and we, the universities, have something to do

with whether the young continue to believe in the openness of the "open society."

The problems raised by the young, the questions they ask, are not going to be solved speedily, or even in the time of your generation and mine. But the chance of our children to solve them, to answer them, will depend greatly on two things.

First, whether or not the younger generations feel that the critic the skeptic, the heretic is still welcome, even honored and respected in the United States.

Second, whether or not they feel that the channels of communication, persuasion and change are truly open, as the Bill of Rights intended they should be.

The ability of universities and newspapers to defend and to utilize their freedom will have much to do with the ability of the young to keep their faith in freedom.

Letter

## Right on, rain

Editor, The Chronicle:

I was highly gratified to see in the April 28 Cynic III that there was but a 10% chance of rain for that day.

As you may recall, for the better part of the afternoon, we had a downpour of 90% non-precipitation.

I congratulate the Chronicle (perhaps better known to some as *Jay League Thoughts-Me Too Edition*) for finally raising its weather prognostications to the same heights of insight and accuracy as its political prognostications.

Right on, Brother.

Jack Ferguson '72



# The threat to America's liberties

By The New York Times

The following is excerpted from the editorial column of *The New York Times* for April 26, 27 and 28.

Each morning in schools throughout this land millions of children pledge their allegiance to a nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all. This daily ritual is beginning to lose all meaning as America's fundamental principles of freedom are being undermined. Civil liberties, though indispensable to the goal of the open American society, have suffered periodic setbacks in the past both under Democratic and Republican Administrations. But there is cause for the gravest concern over the currently evolving pattern of overt and subtle policies which tear at the fabric of a free, pluralistic society.

Group appeals, sectional politics, harsh and divisive statements and, most important of all, repressive administrative actions and retrogressive proposals and laws are directed from the very highest sources of Government against dissenters and nonconformists.

The Administration tactics are rendered all the more sinister because they are often contradictory and elusive. Amid

high sounding reaffirmations of the right to dissent, the Government prosecutes those among dissenters whom it sees guilty of conspiracies. Amid talk of the maintenance of law and order, an epidemic of electronic eavesdropping creates conditions approaching governmental lawlessness and moral disorder.

In the difficult period through which this country and this world are moving, doubts about war, poverty, discrimination and the economy inevitably create severe tensions. Some few Americans who despair of rational answers have in fact lost all hope in the law, have finally rejected peaceful methods of change and have succumbed to the delusion that violence offers some kind of answer. When these elements act illegally as they now frequently do, they can and must be dealt with through strict, but fair, enforcement of the law.

But the vital point in repression of violence in a democracy is that fear of what a few dissenters may do. The voicing of threats or the mere expression of dissent cannot excuse suspension of the Bill of Rights or of those civil liberties which alone justify faith in

representative democracy.

The Nixon Administration has proceeded to undertake what can only be described as political trials, viz, in Chicago last fall. The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved a bill that would make it possible to punish provocative speech. Under the guise of security the Justice Department, resorting to inquisition by questionnaire, is trying to bar protest demonstrations in the vicinity of the White House.

Attorney General Mitchell, pleading the need to protect the flow of traffic, has called for an "updating" of the laws governing protests and demonstrations. He conveniently differentiates between "prospectively peaceful demonstrations such as American Legion parades" and what he suspects to be "demonstrators who are trained to force confrontations with police."

Less than a generation ago the

tapped wire, the bugged room, the secret informer evoked contempt and ridicule in the minds of most Americans. These were the marks of police states in a jaded Old World. It could not happen here.

It is happening here now.

The argument over the wire tap is no longer whether but how much by whom and how it can be made admissible evidence in court.

In 1920 Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, following some anarchist bombs and bomb threats, wrote in his annual report: "...There must be established a systematic and thorough supervision over the unlawful activities of certain persons and organizations...whose sole purposes were to commit acts of terrorism or to advocate, by word of mouth and by the circulation of literature" the subversion of the government.

No serious student of history now believes that the Palmer forays against civil liberties contributed to

the nation's survival. Yet, his obsession with surveillance and his scrambling of action and advocacy are once again being elevated to public policy, with infinitely greater efficiency.

Under the guise of essential attacks on crime, police and investigatory powers are being sharpened for potential use against political offenders. Preventive detention is being advocated, when too many suspects are already imprisoned too long before being brought to trial. No-knock entry into private premises and the rifling of confidential records are being justified as weapons against narcotics.

There are those who say that the growing reliance on surveillance with lines blurred between the legitimate attack on crime and the illegitimate repression of dissent, is the price of America's role as a great power, but that is to misread (Continued on Page 8)

By Arthur Larson

## Strict construction: a myth?

Larson is director of the *Rule of Law Research Center* at Duke and a former director of the *U.S. Information Agency*.

Appeals Court Judge Harry A. Blackmun, shortly after his nomination to the Supreme Court was announced, was told that President Nixon had described him as a "strict constructionist." He was asked whether he would so characterize himself.

He declined to do so, saying in effect he was not sure what the label meant.

This response was the only correct one. The term "strict constructionists," the latest of the vogue-terms to emerge from Washington, is being used in a sense that is the very opposite of the plain meaning of the words.

Three times out of four, when someone invokes this term, he is referring to the field of race relations. But anyone familiar with the story of that branch of law knows that the more strictly you

construe the Constitution and the statutes, the more liberal will be your holding.

The basic constitutional amendments and statutes designed to end discrimination based on race were adopted during Reconstruction and reflected the tremendous surge of liberal aversion to racial discriminating that characterized the years immediately following the Civil War.

In 1866 Congress in two sentences provided enough statutory law to abolish most racial discrimination in the United States: all persons "shall have the same right...to make and enforce contracts...as is enjoyed by white citizens..."; and "all citizens...shall have the same right...as is enjoyed by white citizens...to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property."

The first sentence, strictly construed, would abolish practically all discrimination in employment, public accommodations even private education. The second sentence is an unqualified fair housing act.

Suppose a house is offered for sale for \$30,000. A black man accepts the offer and tenders the money but is turned down. A white man makes the same acceptance and tender and is sold the house. Can anyone say that the black man in these circumstances enjoys the same right as the white man to purchase real property?

Assuming equal qualifications suppose a black applicant is refused a job contract—yes, even suppose he goes to the door of a private academy and offers to pay tuition in exchange for instruction and is refused—is this equality in the right to make contracts?

If words mean anything, all these refusals are illegal because they take the form of denial of equal right to contract. To make

them mean anything else you have to be a very loose constructionist.

This kind of loose construction is precisely what happened in the reactionary period that followed Reconstruction. The 1875 statute plainly prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations also was interpreted almost into a nullity. All kinds of exceptions were gratuitously carved out of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Supreme Court in those days produced desired results by invoking the same kind of psychological and sociological considerations that now would get a judge condemned in some quarters as an exponent of sociological jurisprudence.

In the opinion that probably did more than any other to prevent desegregation, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, accepting separate-but-equal as compatible with the equal protection clause, the heart of the court's rationale is not legal construction at all. It is a psychological and sociological theory.

The court said:

"If the two races are to meet upon terms of social equality, it must be the result of natural affinities, a mutual appreciation of each other's merits and voluntary consent of individuals...Legislation is powerless to eradicate racial instincts or to abolish distinctions based on physical differences, and the attempt to do so can only result in accentuating the difficulties of the present situation."

In 1968 in *Jones v. Mayer*, the Supreme Court rediscovered the 1866 statutes and struck down a case of discrimination in housing. The opinion by Justice Potter Stewart, also includes an unmistakable implication that the early legislation might also cover employment discrimination.

The opinion overruled was written by Judge Blackmun. He obviously felt that overturning almost a century of Supreme Court error was a job not for an inferior court but for the Supreme Court. If it was to be done at all.

As it has turned out, Justice Stewart and the substantial majority of his colleagues who decided *Jones v. Mayer* are the true strict constructionists in the race relations context.

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# UNC legislature approves boycott

The student legislature at the University of North Carolina approved a resolution Thursday urging all students to boycott classes next Wednesday in protest of President Nixon's involvement of American ground troops in Cambodia.

The resolution, which passed the legislature by a vote of 28 to 13, condemns Nixon "for extending United States military involvement in Southeast Asia to Cambodia" and urges Congress to terminate U.S. military involvement in that part of the world immediately.

The measure was introduced on the floor of the legislature about an hour and a half before Nixon told the nation in a televised address that several thousand American ground combat troops were being sent into Cambodia to attack Communist bases.

## History committee

Six new members of the Committee of History Majors were elected in balloting held last week. They will hold office for the academic year 1970-71.

Three of the positions are held by rising seniors. They are Thomas Fine, Douglas Hastings, and Judith Moreland.

Three rising juniors will represent the other classes. They include Lynette Lewis, Celeste Wesson and Ann Wightman.

At the final meeting of this year's committee and the department's executive committee, plans were finalized for the circulation of a questionnaire concerning professors and courses in all history classes.

## Correction

Yesterday's story on the petition of divinity school students mistakenly failed to identify "Mann" as John Mann, president of the divinity school's student association.

The resolution urged a boycott of classes and called for an on-campus protest rally for Wednesday. It also provided that copies of the resolution be sent to Nixon, Vice President Spiro Agnew, all U.S. senators and all members of the North Carolina congressional delegation.

The legislature decided in debate that the resolution would not be in violation of the university's disruption policy.

The last time UNC students boycotted classes was during the national Vietnam Moratorium last Oct. 15, when more than 60 per cent of the 16,800 students stayed out of class.

## Impeach Nixon

## -Boycott-

(Continued from Page 1)  
North Carolina State University and informed people there of the ASDU statement. "I suggested they might sponsor similar activities," he added.

The unanimous statement of the ASDU executive officers reads:

"The Associated Students of Duke University call upon all members of the University community to gather at 9 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, May 6, 1970 for a fast and vigil in front of the Chapel protesting the continuing conflict in Southeast Asia and the escalation of the conflict by the government of the United States. The vigil-fast is scheduled to last for twenty-four hours, during which time there will be readings, songs, and other appropriate observances. All are urged to attend. Those who wish to attend classes are urged to consider attendance as it relates to the expression of conscience and protest. Please join us in a boycott of classes in protest against this senseless loss of human life."

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# N. Vietnam chides U.S. 'aggression'

By Henry Giniger

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

PARIS—North Vietnam and its southern Communist allies reacted angrily here yesterday to what they called "the open and impudent American aggression" of Cambodia and appealed for support of American public opinion and of foreign governments to stay the hand of the "warlike and perfidious" Nixon Administration.

Nguyen Than Le, spokesman for the Hanoi delegation, warned that the American action would have "a bad influence" on Vietnam peace talks, but he refused to be drawn into a prediction that the conference might break up.

As things now stand, the four delegations still plan to meet next Wednesday and both North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Vietcong) are believed to be reluctant to withdraw from talks which though

stalled and increasingly embittered, serve as their principal propaganda forum in the West.

Le said, "We hail the American public figures" who oppose Nixon and said it was the duty of all governments and peoples "to condemn severely the Nixon Administration. The Nixon Administration must be required to withdraw rapidly and totally American troops from South Vietnam and Cambodia without imposing any conditions."

The North Vietnamese statement accused Nixon of stirring up chauvinism in the U.S. by saying it could not be defeated or humiliated or reduced to second class status. By escalating the war and plunging the U.S. "into the quagmire of an unjust war of aggression against the Vietnamese peoples," the statement said that Nixon has himself "prejudiced the prestige and position of the United States as never before."

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### LOST:

PINE KNOLL STABLES ARABIAN SIGN was taken over this weekend. We would appreciate very much if you'd put it back at end of drive. It is so valuable to us being hand made, which needless to say took hours. If seen by anyone anywhere call Durham 489-3523 collect. We will pick it up no questions asked. Know you could have no earthly use for it since the weekend is over.

LOST: French 134 notebook. Please return to Connie Travillon-Jarvis.

## Read

and use

Chronicle

Classifieds



# \$200,000 Pan-Hel building supported by sororities

By Jinx Johnstone

East Campus Reporter

The proposal to build a \$200,000 Pan-Hel building was "overwhelmingly supported" by sorority members, according to Jan Kennerty Pan-Hel president.

The building is expected to be

financed by each sorority's building fund and supplemented by a loan from the national chapters. Money is each sorority's building fund is deposited automatically and may be used only for building purposes. Future sorority members will also be assessed 10 to 20 dollars to pay

for the building, Kennerty said

Betsy Callaway chairman of the building committee, said there is as yet no tentative date of completion since there are still many legal problems to be worked out.

We are presently "looking at land behind East Campus," she said but no definite location has been decided upon.

The purpose of the building will be to provide a place where "all sororities can meet at the same time," Callaway said. "Once we have a place to get together, we'll be able to do much more in service to the community. We won't have to be worried about trivial matters of where to meet," she continued

"Car building is no place to call home," Kennerty said. "We spend half the time looking for a place to meet." She said, "the need was well worth the building."

As to whether the building will be open for use by other organizations and living groups, the Chronicle received conflicting statements from Pan Hel officers. Kennerty said that the building will "directly benefit 40% of East Campus and I think 40% is a lot."

Callaway said that renting a building was considered but the "cost would be too great." She said the "need for large rooms so all eight sororities could meet at once" precluded the possibilities of renovating a house off campus.

## Doctor says pot is sometimes harmful

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

Citing his observations of marijuana users who participated in research studies or who were treated as patients in a hospital, a physician has reported that distinct types of adverse reactions, such as "panic," occur among some smokers of this drug.

Such reactions are "infrequent" and nonfatal, Dr. Andrew T. Weil wrote in the issue of The New England Journal of Medicine released yesterday, "but physicians will see more of them as use of the drug increases and reaches new areas of society."

Doctors need to know that such reactions occur in order to make the correct diagnosis and then properly treat such adverse reactions.

"Simple reassurance" will end most such reactions, Dr. Weil said, but "improper medical management" can worsen the problem. His report was based on his observations over the last two years in conjunction with experimental studies of marijuana in Boston and during hospital practice in San Francisco.

Dr. Weil now works at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., but he published his paper as a private physician from Sterling, Va.

### 'Mild Intoxicant'

Previously, when Dr. Weil and his colleagues published carefully controlled studies on the physical and psychiatric effects of smoking marijuana, they concluded that marijuana was a "relatively mild intoxicant with minor, real, short-lived effects." Sometimes, they found that individuals who were high on marijuana had subtle difficulties in speech.

The reactions that Dr. Weil described in his report are not the mild ill-effects such as nausea, headache and transient paranoia with which most marijuana users are familiar.

Dr. Weil categorized the adverse reactions according to the patient's history of known

mental disease and prior use of hallucinogenic drugs. Marijuana is not an hallucinogen, a category of drugs which includes LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), mescaline, a psilocybin and DMT (dimethyltryptamine).

Among marijuana smokers without known mental disease, Dr. Weil said that panic responses were the most common adverse reactions. These occurred in 75 per cent of the unspecified number of cases Dr. Weil said he saw.

Panic reactions occurred most often, Dr. Weil said, among "novice users of marijuana—frequently older persons or persons who were ambivalent about trying the drug in the first place."

### The Social Setting

Further, Dr. Weil said, the social setting was an important factor on the frequency of panic reactions. "In a community where marijuana has been accepted as a recreational intoxicant, they may be extremely rare (for example, one per cent of all responses to the drug)."

On the other hand, at a rural Southern college, where experimentation with the drug may represent a much greater degree of social deviance, 25 per cent of persons trying it for the first time may become panicked."

Many marijuana smokers who have panic reactions, Dr. Weil said, feel "they are dying or losing their minds," Dr. Weil said. "If the doctor approaches the patient as a psychiatric emergency (by administering tranquilizers or urgent hospitalization)," Dr. Weil said, "he will often prolong the panic by inadvertently confirming the patient's fears of a mental breakdown."

As examples, Dr. Weil cited the cases of a 24-year-old New York medical student who smoked marijuana at a party given by several physicians in San Francisco, and a 15-year-old New York girl who persuaded her 37-year-old mother to "turn on by eating candy made with hashish."

## -ASDU-

(Continued from Page 1)

"has no power to prevent such actions," Carro said.

He proposed that the amendment be changed to say that the University "shall not sanction or approve the illegal entrance of law enforcement personnel into a student's room."

The amendment also states "if an alleged illegal entry results in legal trial proceedings outside the University, the University shall provide appropriate counseling and make known to the student his rights, and the extent of University involvement in the investigation."

### Appeals board

The membership of the ASDU budget appeals board was charged to three faculty members appointed by the Undergraduate Faculty Council.

Carro said the members of the board should be "independent of the budgetary process." The board hears appeals from individuals or organizations of decisions of the student budget commission.

The membership originally consisted of the ASDU treasurer, the dean of student affairs and the director of the office of student activities. Carro had previously said all of those individuals would be involved in the "budgetary process."

## PUZZLE

By James Leavelle

### ACROSS

1 Song of joy.

6 Chances.

10 At that time.

14 Climbing plant.

15 Escape, as a fluid.

16 Regulation.

17 Farewell.

18 Small coffee cup.

20 Merry.

21 Clarinet tongue.

23 Walked.

24 Close to.

25 Earth's satellite.

27 Effect.

30 Curves.

31 Juice of plants.

34 Encourages.

35 Sheer silk net.

36 Paid athlete.

37 Weights.

38 Rods of magicians.

39 Go by ship.

40 Printer's measures.

41 Kinds.

42 Beast of burden.

43 Color.

44 Little children.

45 Reasons.

46 Cushions.

47 Ringlet.

48 Athletic game.

51 Ovale of a plant.

52 Soft drink.

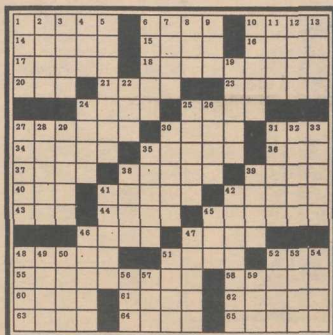
53 Filmform.

54 Jeweled headband.

3 Brief foray.  
4 Unity.  
5 Honors.  
6 More ancient.  
7 Act.  
8 Water barrier.  
9 Snow glider.  
10 Teach.  
11 Seed covering.  
12 Otherwise.  
13 Require.  
14 Plural of fruit.  
15 Talon.  
16 Assistant.

25 Shapes.  
26 Nocturnal birds.  
27 Appraised.  
28 Black.  
29 Intelligence.  
30 Taps a baseball.  
31 Masts.  
32 Let up.  
33 Slender limbs.  
34 Small pies.  
35 Lumber.  
36 Spirit.  
41 Common-wealth.  
42 Metal-topped car.

45 Hint.  
46 Geometric solid.  
47 Yields.  
48 Smoky fog.  
49 Read studiously.  
50 Above.  
51 Cut with shears.  
52 Book leaf.  
53 Of the mouth.  
54 Cooking utensil.  
56 Hawaiian garland.  
57 Sleeve.



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### Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle

WISE ODER AFTER  
DRAE HULA OUSE  
FAIRBANKS AILERS  
LINA OUK PANTER  
LUT OUES PAS  
JRE BOSS FIE  
SNATIS PAR RIER  
DAMERS GERARD  
SPER PAR ROLAND  
OUE OIED JON  
HIC OREN DES  
SOMMER DRO NOT  
STOKE HONNIEVER  
OUDER OUDER CHES  
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### CRYPTOGRAM — By F. H. Overdorf

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# Spectrum

## Experimental College

All members of the experimental college who want to come together for a picnic tomorrow should meet in Flowers lounge at 12:45. From there we can go to the forest, which we have reserved. People with cars will be needed to get there. Any questions or reservations call Randy Grass at 3539. Everybody come and bring your own food.

## ECOS Elections

ECOS elections have been postponed until Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in the Bio Sci Auditorium. Nominations will be taken from the floor.

## Recital Postponement

The senior piano recital of Philip Bjorlo, originally scheduled for tonight at 8:15 in the East Duke Music Room, has been rescheduled for Saturday evening, May 16 at the same hour and place.

## Dedication of Halls

The Arthur Hollis Edens Residence Hall will be dedicated at 11 a.m., May 2, in the inner courtyard of the Edens dormitories. In case of rain, the ceremony will be in Page Auditorium.

## -Liberties-

(Continued from Page 5)

the country's destiny. The nation's greatness springs from its dream of greater freedoms for all, not from a nightmare of restricted liberties for some. Today, no less than in earlier times of trouble, the Bill of Rights offers the best, perhaps the last, hope to carry the torch against the forces of dark suspicion and fear.

The erosion of the nation's civil liberties cannot be charged against any one Administration or party.

Terrifying new, however, is the Administration's open exploitation of fear and discord. Verbal excesses and insinuations, apparently condoned by the President himself, have rendered suspect the Government's reaction to dissent and even to high-level disagreement on the part of the loyal opposition.

Other Administrations have been vexed by the intemperate language of their detractors; but there is a disturbing appeal to the nation's lowest instincts in the present Administration's descent to gutter fighting. It undermines the dignity of government so vital to that atmosphere of clam and reason in which civil liberties can flourish.

When dissenters are thus treated, are they being prepared for inferior citizenship?

Attorney General Mitchell, in holding that the Justice Department is ruled by pragmatism rather than any philosophy, stimulates the raw appetites of those who stand ready to ride roughshod over rights which are protected by philosophic principles rather than pragmatic power.

It is chilling to learn from a recent poll that a majority of Americans have responded to the politics of fear by declaring themselves ready to restrict the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

Fear saps a nation's strength. It sets one neighbor against the other. It is an illusion for any government to believe that it can turn fear to its advantage. Those who try to divide in order to govern are running the risk of making a divided nation ungovernable.

Abraham Lincoln, in an earlier crisis, prayed for "a new birth of freedom." Today, the answer is not in electronic surveillance or a consensus of silence; rather it is in reliance on law and justice, on the Constitution and on an appeal to the decency of free men to let freedom triumph over fear, and civil liberties over political strategies.

## Poetry Awards

The Academy of American Poets has awarded its annual prize of one hundred dollars to Mr. David T. Elder, a graduate student in the Duke English Department, for his entry entitled "The King." Honorable mention goes to Mr. George Roland Wood, a senior in Trinity College, for three poems on the same theme, entitled "The Miracle Worker," "Brain's Bungalow," and "Flat." Some thirty-eight contestants entered about 150 poems in this competition; these poems may be picked up by the contestants in the English Department office, 325 Allen Building.

## Lecture on Race and Life Space

Dr. Preston N. Williams, associate professor of social ethics, Boston University School of Theology will be the guest of the divinity school on Wednesday May 6, 1970. Dr. Williams will deliver a public lecture Wednesday morning at 11 a.m. in Room 212 Flowers. His subject will be Race and Life Space.

## European Study Plan

Anyone interested in discussing the possibilities for supervised independent

study or a course in the modern arts in London and/or Paris during the Spring Semester 1971, is invited to attend a planning session in Epworth parlor on Tuesday, May 5 at 8 p.m.

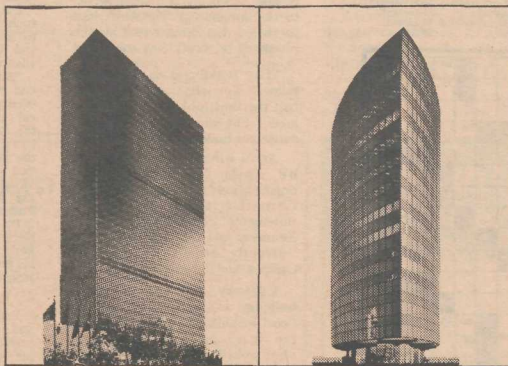
## Asian Speech

The chairman of the Department of Public Law and Government at Columbia University, Dr. Wayne Wilcox, will give a public lecture on Thursday May 7 at 8 p.m. in the Social Sciences Bldg. (Room 136) on "America and Asia: Step Back, Step Down." He is the author of several outstanding books on Asian affairs, including "India, Pakistan

and The Rise of China," "Pakistan: 'Consolidation of a Nation'" "Asia and U.S. Policy" and "Political Modernization in South Asia." The lecture is open to the public.

## ASDU Committee

An on campus beer hall? A bank that doesn't charge \$.25 per check? Renovate the Dope Shop? Untie the bureaucracy of housing management? Help straighten things out. Sign up for ASDU University Services Committee. This week. 104 Union. Sign-up sheet on door.



## two buildings in search of absolutes

These two buildings rose  
From the same dream.  
From the same architect, in fact.  
Expressing in glass  
and concrete the words of  
Carl Sandburg . . .

"The skyscrapers stand proud.

They seem to say they have

sought the absolute  
and made it their own.

Yet they are blameless, innocent

as dumb steel and the dumber  
concrete of their bastions.

"Man made us," they murmur. "We are  
proud only as man is proud and we  
have no more found the absolute  
than has man."

If the ideals these buildings stand for -

In political affairs and in commerce -

Are to survive.

Your generation must search for and find

Absolutes.

You are their life insurance.



**Phoenix  
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
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Member, The Phoenix Companies