

# The Duke Chronicle

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Thursday, May 7, 1970

## Rally begins second day of protest

### Sanford, strike and sit-ins

By Mike Mooney  
and  
Jinx Johnstone

President Terry Sanford said in a meeting with students in the Duke Chapel last night that the University would recognize a union chosen by Duke non-academic employees in a "properly supervised" election.

But when asked by a student what the University policy on "collective bargaining is, Sanford replied, "I don't know."

The meeting with Sanford in the chapel climaxed the day long activities of a large group of students calling for the shutdown of the University. Those activities included sit-ins at the traffic circle, in Perkins Library, and on the second floor of Allen Building.

On his way to the chapel meeting, Sanford had told several students that those "who want the workers to get more money ought to hold a referendum and have the students pledge the money to give to the workers."

When questioned in the chapel meeting about his remark, Sanford replied that he was sorry it was "so late at night that you don't recognize a facetious remark."

"I'm sorry you were in that frame of mind," he told his questioners.

Sanford had made the comment before 9 p.m. last night.

The building sit-ins and chapel (Continued on Page 10)

### An editorial Strike

For a variety of reasons, it is necessary that Duke students begin today to strike in an effort to peacefully shut down the University.

In the first place, the issues that have been raised here in the past few days—the issues of ROTC on campus, war research on campus, and the oppression of Duke's workers—relate to the crisis in America which has become so obvious recently. They are issues of such import that it would be appropriate for the University to be closed for a time in order to allow members of the Duke community to examine them intensively.

But just as important, those students who are angered by the escalating war in Southeast Asia and by the killings at Kent State, but who might balk at some of the demands or at the tactics or political style of the "radical" groups on campus, should we feel nonetheless participate in the strike. The only realistic tactic open to those who are concerned about the crisis in America is, by striking the nation's universities and trying peacefully to close them down, to contribute to the fear now developing among those in power that President Nixon's continued expansion of the violence in Southeast Asia will bring chaos at home. Saturday's planned demonstrations in Washington can also further this end.

That is the only tactic open to us, because all the other options are closed. Congressmen who know of the support Agnew has generated won't listen to letters. The proposals that students try to influence the electoral (Continued on Page 6)

### 1000 students engage in anti-war activities

By David Pace  
Managing Editor

Over 1000 students participated here yesterday in anti-war activities ranging from sit-ins and building take-overs to the leafleting of downtown Durham. The activities, mostly uncoordinated and spontaneous, were part of a continuing nationwide protest against U.S. involvement in Indochina.

The activities yesterday culminated in the scheduling of a meeting today at 10 a.m. between Sanford, 10 students, and Eddie Bragg, local organizer for hospital union 1199D, to discuss the situation of the non-academic workers here and plans Duke has for alleviating their problems.

There is also a mass rally

planned for today at noon on the main quad. The rally was called by student leaders after the decision was made to meet with Sanford and discuss the situation with the non-academic employees. In addition, students voted late last night to continue the boycott of classes begun yesterday. Yesterday's boycott was reported to be 60 per cent successful.

Other demands

The decision to concentrate the activities on the plight of the workers resulted from the initial demands of the student group that confronted Sanford yesterday morning. One of these demands was for Duke to end the repression of its non-academic employees.

The other demands presented to Sanford by representatives of the student group included an immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina and the complete disengagement of the University from all military influence on campus, including ROTC and the Army Research Office Durham.

The activities of yesterday began at 9 a.m. when over 500 students assembled on the main quad for an ASDU-called 24-hour vigil and peace-fast.

Sanford told the students assembled there that their "frustrations should be directed not at this University or any university, but at the decision-making process in Washington." He pointed out (Continued on Page 12)

### 9-hour tie-up of traffic circle

## Sit-in marks day-long protests

By Jean Cary  
Feature Editor

Sit-in tactic by up to 400 students yesterday afternoon and evening immobilized all traffic arriving on West Campus.

Moving from a morning rally on the main quad, students marched to the traffic circle and stopped all busses and cars approaching or

leaving the campus. Their goal was "to immobilize the campus, to dramatize support" of the nationwide college strikes protesting the United States' involvement in Southeast Asia, and the killings at Kent State, according to a student leader of the demonstration.

Two demands were formulated: an end to ROTC, AROD and all military research at Duke, and recognition of a union if chosen by the University's nonacademic employees.

After blocking traffic into the traffic circle, approximately 50 of the students moved to sit in on Duke University Road in front of the entrance to the campus. Approximately an hour after the sit-in began, campus security officers set up blockades on either side of the student barricades to divert traffic.

The sit-ins lasted from late

morning throughout the whole afternoon and into the evening. By 7 p.m. support had considerably diminished. Many students had left the circle to hear President Sanford speak in Page Auditorium while others had left throughout the afternoon commenting, "I want to do something, but by sitting here we aren't even shutting the university down."

Just before dark the two groups of protestors gathered at Duke University Road and decided to march to the main quad to gather more support for their strike against and decided to march to the main quad to gather more support for their strike against shouting slogans about closing down the (Continued on Page 12)



Students barricade Duke University Road as a part of yesterday's protest against the expanding war.  
Photo by Mike Lyle

## Shutdowns stretch nationwide

By Frank J. Priol

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service  
NEW YORK—Colleges across the country closed their doors for periods ranging from a day to the remainder of the academic year today as thousands more students joined the nationwide campus protest against the war in Southeast Asia.

In California, Gov. Ronald Reagan, citing "emotional turmoil," closed down the entire state university and college system from midnight Tuesday night until next Monday. More than 280,000 students at 18 colleges and nine university campuses are involved.

Across the country, Pennsylvania closed down its state university's 18 campuses for an

indeterminate period, and the number of schools at which students stayed away from classes regardless of the rules was estimated by one source to be almost 300.

Thousands of high school students joined the protest movement yesterday, boycotting classes or staging demonstrations. At least 20 of New York City's 90 public high schools were affected.

Most—but not all—of those protesting eschewed violence. While some 2,000 people, mostly University of Illinois students, swept through Champagne, Ill., smashing windows, leaders on other campuses planned to participate in a mass demonstration scheduled by antiwar leaders for Saturday in Washington.

Other student groups, notably at Columbia in New York, Harvard and the University of Rochester, organized to support a recently-proposed congressional amendment that would cut off funds for the war in Southeast Asia.

A spokesman for Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., one of five senators who first proposed the amendment, said the Senator's office had been in touch with "scores" of student leaders who voiced an interest in working for the amendment as an alternate for less constructive forms of protest.

The amendment which would apply to the defense procurement authorization bill, is expected to come up for discussion on the

(Continued on Page 3)



Sanford and students meet in front of chapel yesterday morning.

### Weather

Sunny but cool today with a high in the mid 60's. Nearly 0 percent chance of precipitation today with a low tonight in the 30's and a high tomorrow in the 70's.

## Oberlin calls for D.C. march

By Steve Letzler

Assistant Managing Editor

Oberlin College, with the support of at least 19 other Ohio colleges and universities, is planning a massive march on Washington, D.C. for this weekend to protest the action of National Guardsmen on the Kent State campus and the American involvement in Southeast Asia.

The general faculty of Oberlin College voted on Tuesday to suspend classes for the rest of the academic year. The students voted to devote the remaining two weeks to anti-war activities. The administration and faculty of Oberlin gave their support to the project and gave permission to use the Oberlin College facilities as the center for coordinating the Ohio protest.

The protest will begin with a march tomorrow to Columbus, Ohio, in a caravan of trucks and busses, and will proceed from there to Washington. The protest is scheduled to end on Sunday.

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# Hickel's letter condemns Nixon

By Max Frankel

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—In an extraordinary letter of protest, Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel complained to President Nixon yesterday that the Administration was turning its back on the great mass of American youth and thereby contributing to anarchy and revolt.

Hickel warned that further attacks by Vice President Agnew on the motives of young Americans would solidify their hostility beyond the reach of reason. Communication with them was still possible, he said, and alienation of them was wrong both politically and philosophically.

Though carefully avoiding any frontal criticism of the President, Hickel complained that Nixon was ignoring his cabinet officers, failing to contact experienced community leaders and overlooking the lessons of history.

The lesson of the American revolution by such "youth" as Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe, he wrote, was that "youth in its protest must be heard."

## Frustration

The Hickel letter, which became available to newspapers within hours of its transmission to the White House, betrayed a deep-seated sense of frustration that is known to be shared by several members of Nixon's Cabinet. It was symbolic also of an even deeper discontent evident in the lower ranks of the government and inspiring wide-spread talk of resignation and protest.

Many different events, policies and examples of presidential style have fed this discontent. It has been fueled by feelings of dismay over the handling of racial issues, the President's heated confrontations with the Congress, the tone even more than the content of Agnew's speeches and the feeling that Nixon was slipping even further into isolation and under the influence of a parochial group of advisers.

It came to the fore here after the sudden decision to move troops into Cambodia, the President's denunciation of some campus radicals as "bums" and the wave of

student protests culminating in the death of four students at Kent State University in Ohio.

The director of the Administration's Office of Students and Youth, Anthony J. Moffett Jr., plans to resign today with a statement condemning the Administration and several members of his staff are talking about resigning. Morale at the State Department has been described as particularly low and several young foreign service officers report a widespread interest in resignation.

There is discontent throughout the White House, too, though it is usually expressed as unhappiness with Agnew's rhetoric. Aides say Nixon was disturbed by the Vice President's recent call for the ouster of President Kingman Brewster of Yale. But they think Nixon has also been impressed by the signs that Agnew's oratory is politically popular and advantageous.

## White House response

Over the last 48 hours, however, there have been indications of a White House response to the discontent. The Justice Department was instructed to take an unusually conciliatory attitude toward the students massing here for protest marches this weekend. And Nixon yesterday scheduled his first televised news conference since Jan. 31.

Hickel is the father of six sons—aged 8 to 28—including two in college and two at home. Like other Cabinet members with children of college age, he has been gaining insights into young people's thoughts that he was found lacking at the White House. He is known to have discussed his concern with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other Cabinet officials, though he wrote to Nixon on his own behalf.

He put his complaints in writing apparently because he despaired of the opportunity of speaking privately with the President about the mood of the nation. In the more than 15 months since the inauguration, Hickel has talked privately with Nixon on only two occasions, aides report.

## Change in Hickel

Though he came into office under a cloud of suspicion from

liberals that he was more interested in the exploitation than in the conservation of the nation's resources, Hickel has slowly established himself as a man of deep concern about environmental issues and one who rarely hesitates to speak his mind forcefully.

He reminded Nixon in his 10-paragraph letter that he had wanted Earth Day on April 22 to be declared a national holiday so that the Administration could be more directly aligned with young people on an issue of joint concern. He did not add, what is known here, that he felt himself unable even to get a full hearing for the idea at the White House.

## Leafletting gets mixed reactions

By Peter Kenney

Approximately 150 students yesterday leafleted in Durham and the surrounding shopping centers. But lack of organization and adverse reactions from city residents hampered the effort.

The limited supply of handout materials was depleted after less than a half hour of leafletting.

When organizers shortly before noon tried to shuttle additional material to the students in town, they could not get through those roads which were being blocked by other students.

When additional leaflets finally got through, the students met with mixed reactions. In Northgate



Sanford speaks at the traffic circle yesterday.

Photo by Terry Wolff

Shopping Center, they were ordered to leave by the center's manager. He claimed the area was privately owned and that store owners had complained that student leafleters constituted a "disturbance."

## Order to leave

Similarly, students operating in Weillon's Village were ordered to leave, reportedly under the threat of arrest.

Four students at Forest Hills Shopping Center reported a generally unfavorable reaction, with many people refusing to accept the literature.

And students at Lakewood Shopping Center said most people

were "friendly and some were willing to talk to you about it."

Organizers said the distributing process was most complete in the Five Points area. About 25 students were there, one stationed at every corner.

Some students at Five Points reported favorable reactions as people accepted the literature, some reading it and a few willing to talk. However, others said they encountered "bitter reactions" and statements of the variety of "get a haircut" or "we don't need any of you hippies here."

Most of the leafleters were to remain in Durham until after 5 p.m.

## Justice department and New Mobe still at odds on Washington march

By David E. Rosenbaum

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Despite a more conciliatory attitude by the Justice Department than it has shown in the past, the government and protest leaders remained at loggerheads yesterday over the plans for the anti-war demonstration scheduled here for Saturday.

At the Department's request, a federal court waived yesterday afternoon the requirement that demonstrators apply for a rally permit 15 days before any demonstration.

The government then offered the New Mobilization Committee, which is coordinating the demonstration against the Administration's Vietnam and Cambodia policy, a permit for the use of the Washington Monument grounds, a block from the White House, for the rally.

The Mobilization Committee rejected this site and insisted that the rally be held in front of the White House, or as close to that location as possible.

Ron Young, the Mobilization Committee's spokesman, said at a news conference:

"We are coming to the front of the White House at noon Saturday. If we can only get to the north side of Lafayette Park, that's where we'll be. Large numbers are prepared to stay there."

"The government must decide what they will do then. Will they arrest us? Will they leave us there? Or will they gas and beat us? We will be nonviolent because we are peace-makers."

Lafayette Park is directly across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House. The government is planning to cordon off the White House grounds and the park behind

the White House on the day of the demonstration.

William D. Ruckelshaus, Assistant General in Charge of the Civil Division, said, "The White House grounds must be protected from any damage whatsoever."

Ruckelshaus and Walter Washington, the Mayor of Washington D.C., said in a statement that the government was prepared "to offer all possible help

in insuring that the participants will be able to exercise their rights of free expression."

They said the government would erect a speakers' stand and set up sound equipment for the demonstrators on the north side of the Monument Grounds in view of the White House.

With Lafayette Park off limits, the closest the demonstrators could

(Continued on Page 5)

## UFC will consider pass-fail proposal

By Jinx Johnstone

The Undergraduate Faculty Council meets today at 5:15 to discuss the pass-fail option proposed yesterday by President Sanford.

Sanford's proposal offers individual professors the opportunity to grade students on a pass-fail basis according to their present status in their courses. This option would then free students to spend the remainder of the year to participate in anti-war activities.

"This is a reasonable compromise between the desires of those students who want to continue their class work and those who want to suspend academic activities to work against the war," Sanford said yesterday in Page Auditorium.

The meeting in Page was called yesterday by Sanford. He spoke at 5 o'clock to over one thousand assembled students in response to yesterday's student protest activities.

The suggestion of the pass-fail alternative came from a group of students and was presented to Dean

of Student Affairs William Griffith by Richard Reisman, former president of the University Union, and three other students. Griffith and the students then called Sanford and informed him of the idea.

"The plan would put the responsibility on the student to decide what action he wants to take," Reisman said. "For those students that feel that their priorities are to work against the war, this (plan) allows the University to be sensitive," he said.

Regarding the UFC's action today, Reisman said, "I hope the faculty will demonstrate their sensitivity to the problems students are being confronted with." Reisman said he visited a number of the department chairmen and senior faculty members of the UFC and found a "favorable response among most of them."

The proposal Reisman presented was adapted from the plan adopted at Amherst. The Amherst plan consists of four options for

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# LSD named as 'possible mutagen'

By Sandra Blakeslee

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NEW YORK—The first extensive, long-term study comparing the incidence of birth defects to parental use of LSD has concluded that the drug "must be seriously considered as a possible mutagen."

"Although we cannot rush in and say we have unequivocal evidence at this time that LSD use causes birth defects, we are on firmer ground, more suspicious, than before," said Dr. Cheston W. Berlin, a principle investigator in the study.

Berlin, a pediatrician at George Washington University School of Medicine where the study was conducted, presented his findings at two recent scientific meetings.

The issue of whether or not LSD (shorthand for lysergic acid diethylamide) is a mutagenic agent has not yet been resolved, Berlin said. Studies on chromosomal damage are conflicting. The scoreboard today stands at four studies maintaining LSD does break chromosomes while five studies maintain the drug does not.

the children of LSD users were retrospective studies, Berlin said. That is, the mothers, fathers and offspring were not interviewed or examined until some time after the birth of the children.

Berlin's study, on the other hand, was prospective. The mothers and fathers were followed from conception or as soon afterwards as possible through delivery, he said. Offspring have since been followed for two years.

The investigation involved 112 women, whose averages age was 19, from various hippie commune groups in the Washington, D.C. area. Women were referred to Berlin and his team of associates by clergymen, physicians, adoption agencies, underground newspapers and other drug users. The girls were offered free gynecological and obstetric care for their participation in the study.

All volunteers had a history of LSD ingestion prior to or during pregnancy. In total, 127 pregnancies were followed in the 112 women, although not all were carried to term. The spontaneous abortion rate in the general population is about 20 to 25%, Berlin said. Among the drug users it rose to

43%.

## Tough problem

One very tough problem in ascertaining the role of LSD in congenital defects, Berlin said, is in sorting out LSD from a wide range of other possibly mutagenic agents used by the pregnant women. These include caffeine drinks, cyclamates, cigarettes, exposure to x-rays, poor maternal nutrition, purity of LSD used, other drugs used and history of previous illness, including hepatitis and venereal disease.

"We can say that this group of young people is a high risk as far as obstetrics is concerned," Berlin said. "It appears that the common denominator is LSD, but so many other factors are involved that it is hard to say it is just LSD. We have to be extremely cautious about the conclusion we draw."

The evidence, however, is incriminating. Out of the 127 pregnancies, 62 children were born. Of these, 56 were normal and six were abnormal. Abnormalities included damage to the central nervous system, brain damage and congenital amputations. Such abnormalities in the general population occur at a rate of six in one thousand, Berlin said.

Among drug users it occurred at six in 62, about 18 times as high as might be expected.

## End in abortions

All the other pregnancies ended in abortions, either spontaneous abortions or in-hospital abortions. Nearly half of the embryos that the doctors were able to analyze were deformed.

In addition, Berlin said, problems arose later when the same woman tried to get pregnant again. Twelve girls returned to the clinic expressing the wish to get pregnant. Of these, eight have not been able to do so, the doctor said.

Eight other women did not get pregnant a second or third time after having had normal babies the first time. Four out of the eight pregnancies were defective.

Berlin said that the mechanism by which LSD might interfere with reproduction is not yet known. But there is some suspicion that the structure of the LSD molecule, which is like the structure of nucleic acid found in all cells, may be binding to molecules of nucleic acid, thus interfering with the normal replication of cells.

# -Shutdowns close schools nationwide-

(Continued from Page 1)

senate floor in about 30 days.

Many student groups coordinated their protest efforts. A spokesman for the National Students Association which claims representation on about 500 campuses, said it was in contact with strike or protest groups at 300 schools.

At Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., a group called the National Student Strike Information Headquarters said it had counted 240 schools, mostly in the northeast, where the students had voted to strike.

In Oberlin, Ohio, representatives of 15 northern Ohio colleges met

and formed a coalition to combine student rejection to the Administration's Southeast Asian policies. The coalition called for a march on Columbus Friday and participation in the Saturday demonstration in Washington.

## Law coalition

Similarly, representatives of 12 eastern law schools met at New York University law school to prepare for their participation in Saturday's demonstration in the capital. Some of the group said they would meet in Washington Friday to set up appointments with government leaders.

While the downtown New York law community worked frantically all day to finalize plans for a mass lobbying campaign scheduled to begin Thursday in Washington, Robert B. McKay, dean of the law school, sent urgent telegrams to the deans of 150 law schools all over

the country, describing the school's active position against the war and strongly inferring that they should adopt a similar policy.

New Jersey's Republican Governor, William T. Cahill, has responded to the student protests by criticizing the Administration's Southeast Asian policies. Cahill, a supporter of President Nixon, said he was personally disappointed in the President's decision to send troops into Cambodia, but added that he did not approve of student demonstrations as an effective way to protest that decision.

His statement came as 1,500 students from Rider and Trenton State Colleges marched on the New Jersey State House in Trenton to protest the war and the fatal shootings on Monday of four students at Kent State College, Kent, Ohio by National Guardsmen. Cahill left the building as the students arrived, and an aide read his statement to them.

A late afternoon rally at Columbia University drew about 3,000 students, including sizeable contingents from Hunter and city Colleges.

## Scenes of violence

Other scenes of violence or potential violence included the University of Kentucky where state police and National Guardsmen "with mounted bayonets and live ammunition" were on hand to enforce a dusk to dawn curfew. Gov. Louie B. Nunn ordered the

police and troops onto the campus when some 750 students ignored a 5 p.m. curfew.

At the University of Wisconsin in Madison, 3,500 students battled police all this afternoon following a 1 p.m. rally. The university is officially open but classroom attendance was light and some classes had to be ended because teargas from the fighting drifted through campus buildings.

In Austin, Texas, former ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith pleaded with 5,000 University of Texas students and student sympathizers at a campus rally yesterday to avoid violence. There had been threats to burn down the State Capitol building in Austin.

"You are no longer an embattled minority," Galbraith said, as hundreds of police stood by, "but a majority and I ask you to maintain the discipline of a majority."

The pink granite capitol building, evacuated earlier in the day, was surrounded by Texas Rangers with riot guns, and the local police force was augmented by more than 100 state troopers.

## Nixon burned in effigy

President Nixon was burned in effigy at least one campus, the University of Cincinnati, and his impeachment was demanded by faculty members of five western Massachusetts colleges, including the ones attended by his daughter Julie, and his son-in-law, David Eisenhower. The schools were the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Hampshire Colleges. Julie Nixon Eisenhower attends Smith; her husband attends Amherst.

The same group also called for the impeachment of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew for "crossing state lines with the intent of inciting riots."

One of the most singular protests was planned by Haverford College, a Quaker school in Haverford, Pa. There the entire faculty, administration and student body voted to go to Washington Friday for discussions with congressional leaders and to join Saturday's protest rally.

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# Cambodia buildup brings troop count up to 50,000

By James P. Sterba

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SAIGON—Fresh American combat troops pushed into Cambodia at two new locations yesterday, widening operations there to six fronts and bringing to nearly 50,000 the number of allied troops committed to the cross border fighting.

Meanwhile, a squadron of nearly 100 tanks and armored personnel carriers moved eastward from the rubber plantation town of Snuol toward another North Vietnamese army base area after the town was nearly levelled Tuesday by tanks and jet bombers.

Thus far, according to military spokesmen here more than 2,600 enemy soldiers, have been killed in the week-old campaign. American casualties were put at 22 killed and 58 wounded. South Vietnamese losses were reported as 168 killed and 651 wounded.

## Soldiers disgruntled

In the assaults yesterday, soldiers of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division—some of them reportedly

disgruntled and hesitant—moved across the border from Tay Ninh province, 60 miles northwest of Saigon while First Air Cavalry Division (Airmobile) troops were air lifted into jungles 23 miles north of Phuoc Binh.

Reporters who accompanied the 25th Division soldiers said several of them complained about going into Cambodia, saying at first that they would refuse. Others said they lacked supplies for the assault but after harsh words and threats of courts-martial from their commander, they went. At least one company was pinned down by enemy fire shortly after they crossed.

Tuesday, another force moved into the northeastern corner of Cambodia west of Pleiku.

## Heavy ground fire

American helicopters took heavy ground fire as they ferried troops into the landing zone in the Se San North Vietnamese base area, about 50 miles west of Pleiku City and up to 10 miles into Cambodia. By late yesterday, about 2,000 allied

troops were believed to be in the area.

Ironically, the largest enemy base area and cache site captured thus far was located only one mile inside Cambodia directly west of Saigon. Thousands of South Vietnamese troops surrounded an area around the hamlet of Bathu and fought heavy battles for several days against entrenched enemy troops, killing 1,010 by Tuesday night and uncovering a cache that included hundreds of rifles, machine guns, mortar, tubes and grenades and an estimated 150 tons of ammunition.

The biggest battle there occurred yesterday, when 287 enemy soldiers were reported killed. Total South Vietnamese casualties were put at 66 killed and 279 wounded.

Newsmen with the tank unit in Snuol yesterday said they watched American soldiers pick through the ruins of the town, helping themselves to goods from shops along the main street. A motor scooter was seen tied to the back of one tank.



Shouting "We're on strike; close it down" 150 students marched into the library last night. The library was closed by 8:30 p.m.

Photo by Terry Wolff

## FBI investigates as Guard patrols at Kent

### One paralyzed

By John Kifner

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

KENT, Ohio—Thirteen M-1 rifles were brought into the Kent State University campus police office yesterday afternoon, where Federal Bureau of Investigation agents are investigating the deaths of four students by National Guard rifle fire on Monday.

The Kent campus was quiet again today. Off-duty Guardsmen wandered about the grounds and toured the hill by Taylor Hall, where shortly after noon on Monday, a Guard unit opened fire on a crowd of students, killing four and wounding at least eight others.

Three students remained in the Intensive Care Unit of Robertson Memorial Hospital, two in fair condition and one listed as "guarded." It was learned that one was paralyzed from the waist down by a bullet wound in the spine.

Some 400 Guardsmen left the campus today, and others were to be released tomorrow evening. Two hundred will remain on duty until Friday.

It was still uncertain when the University would reopen. Some advisers, it was learned, were urging President Robert L. White to keep the school closed for the remainder of the semester, for fear of further trouble.

Students say the disorders were touched off by a sense of rage and frustration at the expansion of the war into Cambodia, which exploded Friday night when students began smashing windows and, the next night, burned down the Army R.O.T.C. building.

## Bitterness remains

Now the sense of bitterness is deepened. One of the few students still in town was asked this afternoon if he would again throw rocks at Guardsmen.

"If that's all I had, I would," he said. "I won't very political before. Now I'm more dedicated."

The 13 rifles, tan cardboard tags tied to their barrels, were brought in a jeep to the command post in Merrill Hall at about 2:20 yesterday afternoon. Guardsmen assigned to

the task to say anything.

Guard officials have refused to identify the unit involved in the shooting or its commander. They said the force numbered a hundred men and was accompanied by several lieutenants, captains and a major.

## No orders to fire

They fired without orders, the officials say, because they feared for their lives.

Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury, the officer in command here, has told reporters that his men were in danger of being "overrun" adding "the nearest rioter was 10 or 12 feet away." The General said that officers immediately ordered a cease-fire because "when the shooting took place, the rioters started to disperse." The Guardsmen moved downhill after the shooting, and no Guardsmen or Police officers came to the aid of the wounded students. Students gathered around the victims, linking arms to keep people back.

Canterbury said that his men withdrew over the hill and did not return because the students "were gathered in circles" around the wounded.

Asked why the Guardsmen did not fire warning shots, the General said that "There is some question about the advisability of warning shots in most of the police departments," but added that he felt a number of his men had "shot to wound."

The F.B.I. agents here were reported to be greatly interested in the burning of the R.O.T.C. building and were reported to have been given the campus police department's files on radicals and "potential trouble makers."

By Jerry M. Flint

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

KENT, Ohio—"If they wouldn't have shot, they would have been killed, killed with their own weapons," said the sergeant.

Three days earlier, a line of Guardsmen had turned on Kent State students and opened fire, killing four and wounding eight. Yesterday, those on the battleground are National Guardsmen, and they are trying to understand what happened.

To most of the National Guardsmen, the firing was justified. Couldn't soldiers have dispersed the mob without firing?

"I'm not a soldier, I'm a

## Firing said 'justified'

milkmilkman," the sergeant answered. "Maybe if we had a thousand men with ax handles and busted some heads, but we didn't."

Some Guardsmen gathered the rocks in the area, and left them in little piles, and later others came up and londled the rocks. "If these were the rocks they were throwing, no wonder," said one private.

Another sergeant said the students had a baseball bat to use as a weapon, and that some had wrapped coat hangers around their fists, hook out, to make a hand-to-hand weapon.

## Unprovoked attacks

For two weeks, the police and Ohio National Guardsmen have talked and acted as if they were outnumbered on a battlefield, surrounded by hostiles.

Last week at the campus of Ohio

State University, Columbus:

—Guardsmen put tape over their nametags to prevent "retaliation," their commanding general said.

—The Guard and police launched tear gas attacks generally without provocation against students, explaining that the strategy was to strike and keep the students off balance before the youths could form hostile mobs and attack.

At both schools, the Guardsmen have carried loaded weapons, saying at time that everyone knew the weapons were loaded, which made violence less likely, and that the loaded weapons were needed for self protection. n fact, that the Guardsmen were carrying loaded weapons was not widely known.

Guard officials and public

(Continued on Page 9)

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Waiting for Kenneth Pye, dean of the law school, students assembled in Flowers Lounge to discuss the war.  
Photo by David Stansbury

## -Washington march-

(Continued from Page 2)

get to the front of the White House would be H Street, a block away.

Young insisted that the demonstration would be nonviolent and that 1,000 marshals had already been lined up to keep it

peaceful. But it was clear from his statements that the demonstrators expected to be routed by the police if they advanced beyond H Street.

"If they gas us and beat us," Young said, "then it is their demonstration, their violence."

By William Beecher  
(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird insisted yesterday that he "supported fully" President Nixon's decision to employ American ground troops against Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia.

In an apparent attempt to answer published reports that he had expressed misgivings about such a move, Laird said he had presented the case for the cross-border campaigns to the National Security Council.

Asked whether he had supported extensive American participation prior to the final decision, the Defense Secretary said: "Yes. I presented these plans and briefed the President and also the National Security Council on these particular proposals."

Meanwhile, the State Department announced that the "first deliveries" of American weapons—rifles and carbines—to the Cambodian government have taken place over the last several days. The

quantities of small arms, transferred from American stocks in South Vietnam, were not made public.

In an impromptu briefing of newsmen at the Pentagon, Laird made the following points:

—The United States does not intend to get "bogged down" in Cambodia and American troops should pull out in three to six weeks depending on when anticipated heavy rains interfere with operations.

—He disputed critics' assertions that the crossborder attacks constituted an "invasion" of Cambodia that might have required prior Congressional approval or at least consultation.

—The 24-hour delay in making public a fourth large scale weekend air attack on North Vietnam was the result of a report from Navy elements involved in the raid.

Persistent reports circulating in Washington portray Laird as having first advised against substantial American involvement in offensives against North Vietnamese and

Vietcong sanctuaries in Cambodia and later having tried to minimize that role.

According to one account, after it had become apparent that Americans would be involved significantly, he is said to have urged an operation against a very small enemy enclave, supposedly containing only 800 rebel troops, instead of the operation against the so-called Fishhook area, reportedly containing thousands of hostile troops and a rebel headquarters complex.

Laird disclosed that in an effort to lessen American casualties, he had ordered "massive" B-52 strikes against the Fishhook area three to four days prior to the attack, despite the fact that this might tip off plans and enable the foe to withdraw forces.

Administration officials privately have said that Laird and William P. Rogers, Secretary of State, both counseled restraint during the decision-making process.

On April 23, a day after the Security Council began to address the possibility of attacks on the sanctuaries, Rogers told a house appropriations subcommittee the U.S. had "no incentive to escalate."

Laird did not directly address the matter of his private advice to Nixon. He did say he supported the use of Americans "as required to carry out this very important mission."

## YAF threatens Sanford with lawsuit if classes end

By Bob Switzer

The Duke Chapter of the Young Americans for Freedom said yesterday in a telegram sent to President Sanford that they "deplore the events which have taken place today at Duke."

The telegram continued by urging Sanford to take "immediate action against these disruptions. The freedom of Duke students to attend classes shall not be infringed upon."

The telegram concluded by threatening Sanford with a lawsuit "if Duke students are prevented from freely attending classes."

Dave Nolan, president of the YAF, said, "Certain factions of the radicals can and never will be fully appeased until the University is in ruins."

Nolan further said that in

reaction to the radicals the YAF would "strive unceasingly to maintain peace and order on campus with rational action and discussion with administrators and disruptors." He said that the students cannot resign the University to mob action in which the Administration "might be coerced by the deliberate, irrational demands which are intended to be unacceptable."

Yesterday the YAF talked to Sanford asking him what they could do "to maintain peace and order" on the campus.

According to Nolan, the YAF "has to play it by ear today." If the disruption gets worse, Nolan continued, "we will probably petition the University and vehemently threaten to file suit in court."

## Students get vote on council

By Michael Patrick

News Editor

The Faculty Council of the Classical Studies department voted Tuesday afternoon to admit students to the council on a voting basis, according to Francis Newton, chairman of the department.

In an interview yesterday, Newton said that he had been commissioned by the Faculty Council to ask the graduate students and the undergraduate majors in the department to choose two representatives from each group to sit on the council.

The action represented the first time that students have been admitted on a voting basis to a faculty council of a department.

The council consists of all faculty members of the department, a total of eight. Newton felt that the addition of the four student members would have a significant impact upon the council. He described the role of the council as setting general departmental policy and deciding matters of curriculum.

"An important aspect of the decision," Newton said, was the addition of the students on a temporary basis, at least in the sense that we are awaiting the report of the Commission on University Governance."

The action was taken as a result of a request by a graduate student to Newton. Newton made the motion at the council meeting Tuesday. He said that it inspired considerable discussion, but that it won strong support from the council members.

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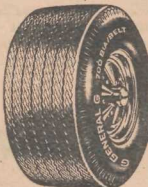


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# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

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## -Strike!

(Continued from Page 1)

process are naive—both because no such drive could possibly muster an anti-war majority in Congress, and because of the evidence in recent days that even those Senators and Representatives who oppose the war are reluctant to try to do anything forceful about it. So the only alternative is a massive show of defiance on the part of students all across the country, a show of defiance that might convince some of the people in Washington that their war in Vietnam might not be worth the cost in turmoil at home.

We are not saying that a national student strike could lead to a reversal in America's foreign policy. Only a replacement of all of those in power could accomplish that.

But perhaps by our actions we can move the governors of this country—if only out of fear—to reduce America's violence in Southeast Asia, or at least to keep it from escalating further. That is not much; but it would save lives, and so it would be more than worth the effort.

Many of Duke's students who are concerned about the war and the direction of American society nevertheless shun any protest that seems to be directed at the University—especially after President Sanford's speech yesterday afternoon. But on close analysis, neither Sanford nor the University come off quite as well as he would like.

Sanford said and did some commendable things yesterday. He wirted President Nixon and asked him to "consider the incalculable danger of an unprecedented alienation of America's youth and to take immediate action to demonstrate unequivocally your determination to end our military presence in Vietnam."

He declined to use administrative fiat in answering the demands of the insurgent students for an end to ROTC, saying that input from all sectors of the community is necessary before a just decision can be made.

He proposed that the Undergraduate Faculty Council give students who desire to devote the rest of the year to protesting the war the option of leaving classes and exams and receiving a pass or fail grade.

He said that he felt the workers of the University should have the right to determine whether or not they want collective bargaining.

He established an interim committee of students to seek ways students and the University can act against the ever-growing war in Southeast Asia.

And he refused to call in outside force during yesterday's disruptions, saying more than twice in his speech that he wouldn't call in the police.

While we are convinced that Sanford does sincerely oppose the war and sympathize with many of the students' concerns, we are however even more sure that, when examined carefully, Sanford's statements and actions yesterday reveal why the leadership of Sanford and men like him will not bring to an end the crisis facing this country.

He was shrewd. By emphasizing that he wouldn't call in the police, he won applause from students who overlooked the fact that the injunction he said he was considering seeking would have had the same ultimate effect. By saying that he didn't want to see any students arrested he convinced many that he shared the basic concerns of the students. But in the last analysis, his actions and his view of the world are harmful to the aims the students—and Sanford himself—espouse.

He said—after much prodding—that he's for an election for the workers. He recently said he worked hard for the \$2.00 minimum wage at Duke. Recent examinations in Friday's and yesterday's Chronicle of what it is like to live on such pay makes it clear, however, that Duke is still paying its workers poverty wages. When pressed on the labor issues late last night, Sanford said he didn't think Duke's workers "are all that oppressed." But even more revealing of Sanford's position and the position of those who control the University was his comment: "If the workers had their pay doubled we would price ourselves out of the University business. Think of all the fine opportunities we'd be losing if we did that." In other words, Sanford admits that the kind of University he wants must be built on the enforced poverty of working people. That is not the kind of University we want Duke to be, whatever "fine opportunities we'd be losing."

Then, too, Sanford tried yesterday to convince students that he and the University are in no way connected with the nation's war policies; his proof was mainly that he and other University officials oppose the war. It ignores the commitment of the University to turning out officers in ROTC to fight the war. And such an idea ignores the presence of all the research that has been done on this campus which supports the war effort, and the presence of AROD on campus, without whose work the weapons of death that so preoccupy this nation would be harder to produce.

Terry Sanford is simply not determined to bring about a decent and comfortable life for the workers of Duke University. As he said, coming close to giving the workers such a life would be financial suicide for the University as it is now structured.

And that's the key to the entire affair. The words of Terry Sanford are appealing, just like the words of many of the politicians of the day who vision themselves as leaders of America's idealistic youth.

But behind the rhetoric of Sanford and all those like him, is an unwillingness to challenge a society ruled by a relatively small group of people, ruled for their benefit and not the benefit of the majority.

And some of those who rule America are beginning to become frightened. They see the nation on the brink of turmoil. They fear the order so necessary to the continued functioning of the American machine is beginning to crumble beyond the point where the machine can continue to work.

We here at Duke have the potential to join in slowing down the death and exploitation that is America by closing down our University today.

"—AND IF I'M NOT BACK IN SIX WEEKS..."



## AROD and research

—By Rodric H. White-Stevens

Much in the way of charges have been leveled at the Army Research Office here on Duke campus and of its role and relevance to the University community in general.

Although I have no desire to apologize for the actions of the U.S. Army (specifically in Southeast Asia), I feel compelled to discuss AROD and certain aspects of government sponsored research which in my opinion are not sufficiently understood by the university community as a whole.

First of all, the term "Army" Research Office is deceptive; the only connection with the Army is that the money it distributes to some 450 separate research projects comes from the Department of Defense.

None of these projects are classified and prompt publishing of all findings in the professional literature is encouraged. Very little research is actually done here; the AROD is an administrative center which distributes funds to the some 200 universities nationwide where the research programs are conducted.

Many of us perhaps envisage AROD as a secretive organization spending money and time on new weapons systems or chemical and germ warfare. Not at all. Although physics and chemical research is most heavily supported, much funding goes to the engineering and environmental sciences.

Basic research  
All of this research is basic research; little to none is applied. No research is solicited from investigators. An investigator applies for government research money much in the same way that a student applies for a fellowship,

only the application is about 10 times longer and more involved.

In all of these respects, there is no difference between AROD and other governmental agencies such as the National Science Foundation or National Institutes of Health, whose budgets aggregate about \$3 billion per year.

Applications submitted to any of these agencies are evaluated by Study Sections composed of about 12 men, themselves independent researchers, competent and experienced in the particular field under question. These men consider and judge an application only on its scientific merit.

Applications are ranked in order of merit and money is distributed in that order. A superior Council of distinguished scientists can request reconsideration of a particular application, if it feels necessary.

### High research costs

The cost of scientific research is quite high, though some forms of research, such as particle physics, cost more than others. The average AROD grant is around \$20,000 per year.

It is virtually impossible for the funding of science to be borne by private agencies, endowments, foundations or individuals, hence the government has taken up this task.

People may ask what is the use or relevance for a particular research project when such use or relevance may not be felt for years. This is especially true with basic research.

### Environmental

Some say that technology has brought us problems, and this is true, e.g., environmental pollution.

But at the same time, one should not hold chemistry to blame for napalm aerodynamics for the F-111.

Indeed where man today is the greatest imbalance in nature, and such will worsen if our population increase goes unchecked, the only way out is through technology. Thus it is essential that research should continue to be funded, and funded only on the basis of its scientific merit.

Science at the present faces a crisis due to cutbacks in Federal funds. Governmental spending in Vietnam is over \$30 billion, ten times that of N.I.H. and N.S.F. This must be stopped, but one must be objective in relating Government involvement in Vietnam to involvement in science.

A scientific project cannot and must not be judged as to its relevance, but whether or not it is good science.

Rod White-Stevens, a fifth year graduate student in the department of biochemistry has been conducting U.S. Public Health Service-funded research in enzymology for the past four years.

## Correction

The minimum wage at the University will be \$2.00 an hour, not "\$2,000" as printed in yesterday's editorial "Who's being hurt?" The Chronicle regrets the typographical error.

## Letter to the editor

### Kent State killings shock

Editor, The Chronicle:

Following a shocked reaction after hearing about the four students at Kent and an accompanying fear about what might happen at Duke, I started looking around, talking and asking questions but mostly listening.

This event has produced an upsurge of emotion in almost every person in the country. That stimulus can be the greatest thing that's happened in months—if it can be channeled in the right direction.

What's happened to everyone—have you forgotten we're working for peace? The resentment

that's being voiced is not against war and killing and hatred but against the fascists, the pigs, the other side.

No one is thinking about peace anymore, about love for your fellow man—agape, the unconditional, giving kind which is the only road to peace. Instead, they're trying to show that the students are right and the establishment is wrong or vice-versa.

This resentment and hatred that's building up isn't going to lead to peace, but to war, internal war—not far away in Southeast

Asia, but in our own homes. Peace has to start inside the individual before it can extend to peace between men and then peace between nations.

People, look inside yourselves and straighten that out, only then will you have the means and the power to straighten out the world.

Suzi Miller '73

## Memorial



# The GI movement: relations with civilians

*Editor's note: This is the first of two articles prepared by GI's United as a prelude to demonstrations at Fort Bragg on May 16.*

This article is written to present misunderstandings and problems that civilians have in relating to GI's, and to interpret those problems in terms of what we think is important for the movement in general.

Our position is based on several assumptions. First, that the term GI refers to draftees and enlisted men other than officers; second, that GI's are the cannon fodder needed to fulfill the imperialist goals of our political and military leaders; and third, that because GI's must deal directly with a form of oppression that most of us cannot relate to personally, their struggle is all the more significant and worthy of active support.

We have no way of knowing what images come to mind when we say GI movement, but of one thing we can be fairly certain, hardly anyone around these days

knows about, let alone talks about, the GI Going Home Movement of 1945-46. Those few months saw the greatest troop revolt that has ever occurred in a victorious army. Strike!

Resentment, humiliation, and anger began to build until GI's had what could be called strike fever. The result was mass demonstrations occurring all over the world involving close to 100,000 GI's.

It was these actions, combined with petitions and letter writing campaigns that forced the State Department and the Pentagon to demobilize the armed forces from 13 million men to 1.6 million men in a ten month period. The power of the servicemen who joins with other servicemen to get what he wants was dramatically illustrated.

Why did it happen? For four years GI's and civilians had been exposed to solid propaganda against imperialism. Suddenly the war was over and GI's and Marines, instead of being brought home, were sent to China, Indonesia, and Indochina.

British troops were sent to

Malaya and parts of Indochina in American troop ships that should have been taking American troops home. Furthermore, Japanese troops were being rearmed to "defend" northern Indochina, now North Vietnam.

## Colonialism

Many GI's recognized that they were being used to put down people they had just "liberated" in order to consolidate American interests in maintaining the colonial regimes in Asia. (We're still trying.)

All this is not to say that the current GI struggle has followed that same pattern as 1945-46. Back in June, 1966, when three GI's from Ft. Hood, Texas refused orders to go to Vietnam, their reasons were that the war was illegal, immoral, and unjust.

Within the military, these cases were used as organizing tools, and brought further harassment, transfers, and court-martials. The radicalization process that followed has carried GI's from an emphasis on the issues of democratic rights for GI's, and an end to the Vietnam

war based on the liberal analysis that the war was "unjust, a mistake, and immoral," to a solid radical and occasionally revolutionary perspective.

## GI's United

GI's United at Fort Bragg is a case in point. The ideological progression that has taken place among the most active members has led them to understand their role in imperialism which is the driving force behind the war and the oppression of the Third World.

This understanding has been reflected in *Bragg Briefs*, whose political line is not much different from many of the other 58 GI underground newspapers. The April edition elaborated the goals of GI's United in more detail: 1) a total, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops out of Asia, 2) end racism, 3) end imperialism 4) democratic rights for GI's, and 5) free all political prisoners.

What is involved here is a comprehensive attack on the corporate-military-industrial-

university complex that oppresses all people, especially GI's. Furthermore, this perspective is reached because GI's have to deal with that oppression directly, absolutely, daily, knowing that it is their lives that the system considers expendable.

## Civilian support

The how and the why of civilian support of GI's are two very highly integrated questions. More often than not, the praxis of civilian support has been based on questions. More often than not, the praxis of civilian support has been based on

To the "house nigger" student, a GI is just a "field nigger."

A stigma was attached to the enlisted man during the peace and resistance days that the enlisted man was a lost cause, someone who had allowed himself to be caught; and still worse, he was probably hostile and should be avoided. This stigma has been generally pervasive in the anti-war movement until recently, and is finally beginning to be eliminated.

## ROTC and OCS

Another concrete reinforcement of the student-GI relationship is the tendency of students, in considering how to fulfill their military obligation, to choose ROTC, and more prevalently, OCS.

Both of these programs are designed to create an elite corps of officers.

The middle class attitudes that are reinforced by ROTC and OCS situation are that it is good to give orders and it is bad to take orders, and that being a GI is like getting one's hands dirty, with all the connotations about the working class that go with that.

Many GI's do come from working class backgrounds and all the images cited come into play in determining how middle class university students relate to GI's.

## Interviews

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## -In the nation-

# Nixon and Agnew are guilty of violence

By Tom Wicker

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—It was obtuse and heartless for President Nixon to say of the dead at Kent State only that "when dissent turns to violence it invites tragedy." It was indecent for Spiro Agnew to call this awful event "predictable and avoidable," then to go on with one of his standard denunciations of students, as if he and the President, pledged as they are to "bring us together," had not instead done as much as anyone to drive us into conflict. No one has less right than they to "murder the mankind" of these senseless deaths with "grave truths" about violence and dissent.

Agnew's sustained and inflammatory assault on some young Americans could have had no other purpose, and no other result, than to set generation against generation and class against class for the calculated political purposes of the Nixon Administration. Nixon's blurted condemnation of "bums" on the campus is all the more culpable for apparently having been spontaneous and from the heart, a true revelation of his feelings.

But there is more to it than the spirit of fear and vengeance and

repression—that spirit exemplified by the use on a tense college campus of tired and frightened National Guardsmen with live rounds in their weapons and discretionary orders to return fire.

Even this piece of insanity might not have left the dead at Kent State had it not been for Nixon's monumental blunder in reversing the whole course of what he had said was his Vietnamese policy with the invasion of Cambodia and the re-opening of the bombing of North Vietnam. That is real violence. And any president less swayed by generals, less awed by the myopic political hard-line of John Mitchell, less fixed in the outdated attitudes of Cold War days, could not have failed to have foreseen that re-escalation would set off an explosion of anger and despair and bitterness—hence violence and counterviolence, rebellion and repression.

It may be argued by those politicians and commentators as concerned as Nixon about manhood, humiliation and American vanity that, even had he known his people well enough to expect the reaction he is getting, he still would have had no choice but

to act in the national interest, as he saw it. But none will be able to explain what interest is worth having pushed so many of the educated and concerned of a whole generation into hatred and mistrust of their own government; and who can say how the future can be protected abroad if a nation must club and shoot its children in the streets and on the campus?

What, in fact, has re-escalation gained us? A chilly diplomatic reaction, for one thing, including quite possibly a setback to the nuclear arms limitation talks. For another, the most severe congressional reaction in decades against the exercise of presidential powers.

The administration itself is divided and wounded at the top, with Nixon—like Lyndon Johnson only two years ago—suddenly unable or unwilling to travel among his own people. Secretary of State Rogers is shown either to know little of what is happening or to have minimal policy influence; Secretary of Defense Laird was apparently overruled—and worse—uniformed about what his own bombers were doing. Is it an accident that these two, with

Robert Finch among the ablest men in the Administration, now join Finch in the kind of public embarrassment to which he has had to become inured?

On the battlefield itself, no supreme Communist headquarters has been found, although its presence had been advertised as if it were Hitler's Bunker. In fact, not many Communist troops of any kind have been found, according to reporters on the scene, although captured rice tonnage mounts daily and the body count is predictably inflated. Destruction is wholesale, of course, but mostly of Cambodian towns and farms, not of Vietcong or North Vietnamese soldiers.

To cap this futility with absurdity, Nixon now pledges to let the invaders go no further into Cambodia than 18 miles from the border, a guarantee which if honored makes the rest of that sizeable country a real sanctuary easily reached; and he further promises to pull the troops out within eight weeks, a period that probably can survive by an enemy that has been fighting for more than 20 years. These public

restrictions beg the question what the invasion can accomplish.

Whatever the answer, the dead at Kent State are far too high a price for it. Like the dead in Cambodia and Vietnam, they can be buried; but somehow the nation has to go on living with itself. Hickel's courageous letter to the President shows that even within the administration, Nixon and Agnew have only made that harder to do.

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## House fails to act in restricting Nixon

By John W. Finney

(C) N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives, in a confused climax to an increasingly emotional debate on Cambodia, refused yesterday either to sanction President Nixon's intervention in Cambodia or to place legislative restrictions on his authority to undertake future military operations in Southeast Asia.

The House overwhelmingly rejected amendments designed to restrict the President's authority to introduce American ground combat troops in Cambodia, Laos or Thailand without the consent of Congress.

The debate focused on amendments to a \$20.2-billion military authorization bill for the

fiscal year beginning July 1.

The amendments had been opposed by the White House, and to that extent the House voters were a victory for an Administration increasingly caught up in a constitutional struggle with Congress over the war-making powers of the chief executive.

But when it came to an amendment endorsed by President Nixon, the House went through a parliamentary somersault that left the constitutional issue deliberately unresolved.

On the Senate side, Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy told the Foreign Relations Committee that the action in Cambodia would have no effect on defense-fund spending either this fiscal year or next.

## -Oberlin marches-

(Continued from Page 1)

Linda Thorsen, a member of the Oberlin Strike Committee told the Chronicle yesterday a statement was drafted Tuesday night at Worcester College and signed by at least 20 Ohio colleges and universities. The statement made four demands which highlight the purpose of the march. They are:

—We are against the Nixon Administration and the involvement of the U.S. in Southeast Asia, especially in Cambodia.

—We are against the introduction of military personnel in any form on any campus.

—We are against the systematic suppression of racial groups throughout the

country, especially the Black Panthers.

—We support the censure of the Nixon Administration, Gov. Rhodes, and Adj. Gen. del Corso for the above reasons.

The Oberlin Strike Committee has appealed for national support for the strike and march, and has already received word that the University of Pennsylvania is emulating the Oberlin College system of statewide organization for the march on Washington with Pennsylvania colleges and universities.

While there is no accurate estimate on the number of Ohio schools either shut down or on strike, unconfirmed estimates have run as high as 80%.

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Ride needed to Texas (El Paso) June 2. Will share expenses. Call Robin Dodds, 2031.

#### LOST:

Lost: girl's blue wallet, April 28, in University Room of West Union. Call Jo Ann Omy, 3321. Reward.

Lost: 34" alligator belt. Reward. Dick Caldwell, 6909.

#### FOR SALE:

RECONSIDERED FURNITURE—Reupholstered sofa beds and couches priced from \$49.50. Chairs from \$14.50. New innerspring mattresses, sale price \$24.75. Dinettes, beds, etc. GOODWILL STORE, 1121 W. Main St., Durham, across from East Campus.

GO CONVERTIBLE THIS SUMMER, '69 Fury III bought new Jan. 70, 2,700 miles. All extras with six speaker custom stereo 8 tape. List \$4,850—great reduction, 477-2059.

FOR SALE: 1969 HONDA CB160. Low mileage. Excellent condition. Book rack helmets, goggles, included. Must sell. \$400 or best offer. 489-1686.

SKIS (mens) \$17.50; TYPEWRITER (portable with case) \$34.50; BED (4 size) \$24.50; CHEST \$4.50; 477-1510.

For Sale: G.E. portable TV, \$25; Magnavox stereo, \$20; 1966 Ducati 250, needs repairs, make offer; Rousseau & Revolution and The Age of Voltaire, by Will Durant, \$5 each; many records; call 286-0634.

For Sale: 1961 220S Mercedes Benz Sedan. Air conditioned, leather interior, standard shift. Call Emily Turner 3221.

#### SERVICES:

WANT TO GO TO EUROPE THIS SUMMER? Take Duke Charter Flight No. 1, NY-London roundtrip leaving June 8 returning Sept. 1. Price? If 25 go \$300; if 45 \$250. Call Triangle Travel before May 7: 682-5521.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Regional Mensa meeting May 17. Call Dick Caldwell 6909, Tim Spong 6102, James Hamilton 6786 for details.

#### PERSONAL:

L.A.: You're welcome! Thanks for being you! Love and kisses (just mushy)! Honey Bear.

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# Spectrum

## Commemorating Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

An exhibition of photographs commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising will be on display at the Jewish Affairs Room—013 Old Chem Building every afternoon and evening for the next two weeks. "This exhibition is dedicated to the sacred memory of the countless thousands of defenseless and tormented Jews of Warsaw; the centuries-old heritage of Jewish institutions, industry, scholarship and art of the Warsaw Jewish community which was obliterated by evil men—the heroes who kindled the flame of resistance in the Warsaw Ghetto and rose in heroic revolt in the Ghetto against the superior might of the German Army." Everyone is urged to attend and become part of the experience.

## Y.R.C.

A meeting of the Young Republican Club will be held Thursday May 7, at 6:30 p.m. in Room 111 Social Sciences Building.

## Experimental College Members

With the blessing of the weather we will try again to come together for a picnic in the forest on Sunday. Meet in Flowers Lounge at 12:45.

## Student Organ Recital

Organ students of George Ritchie and Cynthia Crittenden will present an organ recital in the University Chapel on Tuesday, May 12 at 4 p.m. Both the Mary Duke Biddle Holtkamp organ and the Aeolian organ will be played. The program will include pieces of Buxtehude, Bach, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Franck, Gigout, Dupre, Vierne, Widor, and Messiaen. The students performing are Patricia Ransly, Becky Woodward, Sue Hussar, Steve Young, Gennie DeLamotte, Judy Hanson, Amy Everhart, Elizabeth Whitehead, Bonnie Lynn Harkey, Faith Hanna, and John Reed.

## "Tango" Tickets

Tickets for the last Duke Players production of the season Mrozek's "Tango," to be staged Thurs-Sat., May 7-8 and 9 in the Branson Arena Theatre are now on sale in the Page Box office and on the main quad. Ticket prices are scaled as follows: General admission: \$2.00, Faculty-Staff, \$1.75 Student, \$1.50.

## Summer Grants In Afro-American Studies

The Supervisory Committee on Afro-American Studies has limited funds for study grants, during the summer of 1970, to be awarded to Duke undergraduates with projects relevant to the Afro-American experience.

Such projects may fit a work-study pattern or may propose independent activity. A written analysis or report will be required on completion of the project.

Applications must be submitted by 5 p.m. on Tues., May 12, at the office of Professor Joel Smith, Room 332 in the Psych-Soc Building. They should consist of a statement of 200 to 400 words describing the project and stating how the applicant believes it will contribute to the Afro-American experience.

Decisions will be reached by May 18, and recipients of grants will be notified promptly.

For further information call Professor Joel Smith, ext. 2915, or other members of the Committee.

## Senior Recital

On Saturday evening, May 9, at 8:15 p.m. in the Music Room of the East Duke Building, the Department of Music will present, in his Senior Recital, DAVID DUDLEY, pianist. Mr. Dudley, a native of Rockville, Maryland, is a student of Loren Withers.

The recital is free of charge and open to the public. The program includes works by Schubert, Brahms, Debussy, and Chopin.

## Poli Sci 130.1

Class will meet at 7 p.m. in the lobby of Carr Building. On strike, shut it down!

## Poli Sci Reps

Any rising senior, junior, or sophomore interested in representing his class on the political science department's Undergraduate Studies Committee, should leave notification to this effect in Dr. Norman Thomas' box in the political science department office in 214 Perkins Library by May 9.

## Outing Club

A hiking, camping, and general enjoy-life trip to the Smokies is being planned for this weekend. We will be leaving Duke on Friday May 8 and returning on Sunday May 10. There is a sign-up sheet for any interested people on the Outing Club board opposite the post office. Relieve tension and nervousness before exams.

## Edgemont Community Center

In an effort to raise money to fund special summer projects at the Center, the Edgemont community residents and the Board of Directors of the Center are sponsoring a door-to-door sale of light bulbs on May 12. Any students who would be willing to help with the sale from 5:30 p.m.—9 p.m. that night are urged to call ext. 2909 or 1921.

## Student Activities Night

Student Activities Night, sponsored by ASDU, will be held September 24 from 5:30 to 8 p.m. on the main quad. If your organization has not received a letter concerning your participation in Student Activities Night, and you would like to participate, please come by the ASDU Office, 104 Union, sometime this week between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to sign up.

## Union Interviews

The chairmen of the standing committees of the Duke University Union have voted to cancel committee interviews Thursday evening, May 7, in face of the current developments at Duke. The Union encourages students to use the interview time in order to learn about the issues concerning the campus.

## Birth Control Guides

Off-campus undergraduates may pick up their copy of a "Guide to Contraception and Abortion" at the Information Desk of Flowers Lounge, with the presentation of their I.D. card.

## -Big Brother-

(Continued from Page 11)

collections yearly "in the interests of law and order."

Besides garbage, private mail also is often watched by government law-enforcement agents.

The most commonly used means is the "mail cover," recording from a letter the name and address of the sender, the place and date of postmarking and the class of mail.

More recently, the Post Office confirmed that a new regulation allows federal agents to open all mail coming into this country from virtually every nation in the world.

## -Kent-

(Continued from Page 4)

officials have emphasized the risks the men were under, and defended the shootings as necessary and proper.

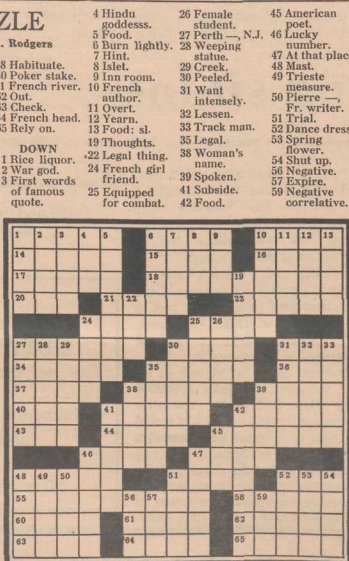
"It's Okay"

Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury, who was with the soldiers that fired on the students, said that considering the size of the rocks being thrown and the nearness of the students, the Guardsmen's lives "were in danger" and that "they could have been overrun."

## PUZZLE

By Royal H. Rodgers

- ACROSS  
1 Gained a sitting position.  
6 Wound crust.  
10 Maintain a contest.  
14 Fragrance.  
15 Hip.  
16 Samoan capital.  
17 Meat on a skewer.  
18 Food.  
20 Compass point.  
21 Press.  
23 Sand hills.  
24 Toward shelter.  
25 Toppers.  
27 Antagonism.  
30 Malay boat.  
31 Mechanical part.  
34 Half note.  
35 Hurts the leg.  
36 Japanese sash.  
37 Tree trunk.  
38 Fathered.  
39 Ellipse.  
40 West Indian sorcery.  
41 Mountain spur.  
43 In addition.  
44 Dry.  
45 Kind of horse.  
46 Squabble.  
47 Labor.  
48 Bottoms.  
51 Plural pronoun.  
52 Gratuitv.  
55 Food.



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5/7/70

Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle



5/7/70

CRYPTOGRAM — By Edward S. Lloyd

REPGDOPDUISH DUR

RENSEGEIO ISH FASTER

FITPOEFF DO FATDPH IOR

REHR.

Yesterday's cryptogram: Prissy lady angler angrily slapped fresh fish.

## STARLITE



Dustin Hoffman  
Jon Voight  
MIDNIGHT COWBOY  
Also  
Sidney Poitier  
Rod Steiger  
IN THE HEAT  
OF THE NIGHT

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Make Way for Lila

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&  
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&  
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# Lawrence, Kansas: a microcosm of America

By Seth S. King

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service  
LAWRENCE, Kan.—“What we're looking at here, quite frankly, is a microcosm of what's happening all over this country,” says Leonard Harrison, a leader and the unhesitating spokesman of Lawrence's black community.

“This town, like the rest of White America, can't seem to come to grips with the fact that blacks can make their own decisions and are going to do just that with whatever it takes,” he said.

Harrison, like a great many other puzzled residents of this university town, was trying to explain the recent weeks of arson, sniping, battles with police and the first curfews the 33,000 citizens of Lawrence and the 17,500 students at the University of Kansas had ever experienced.

During the eight days that began April 16 when more than 80 young black people clashed with the police at Lawrence High School, fire bombs were thrown into a

score of schools and university buildings and into shops and stores, a fire caused \$2 million in damages at the university student union building, and 60 persons were arrested for curfew breaking, rock throwing and generally disturbing the peace.

## Officials surprised

City officials were surprised by the sudden outburst of violence in the normally quiet black community. Most students, as well as Harrison, were surprised by the burning of the student union, which many campus groups, including the black students and the “low-profile” radicals, used as a headquarters.

At the high school, the Lawrence Board of Education has agreed to satisfy, if it can find the qualified personnel, black demands for an increase in the black teaching and supervisory staffs. The student council has also worked out a compromise plan to add two black cheerleaders.

At the university, meanwhile,

the new student-faculty senate has elected a student as its chairman and the first of the ROTC spring reviews was held without incident.

Thus the issues that touched off the disturbances have apparently been settled.

## Not simple

“Lawrence ought to know now that integration is simply not putting blacks into a high school with whites. We've always had that here,” said Harrison, director of the Ballard neighborhood center and an occasional lecturer at the university.

## A news feature

“What we're trying to do here is develop a parallel black institution to speak to the behavior of the other institutions, which, of course, are dominated by whites,” Harrison continued, “they're quick to point out that we've got only 91 black students out of 1,650 in that high school. So we can't expect to have anything if we don't set up our own

parallel institution. Make it viable, and then use it to influence the other institutions in the social structure.”

Lawrence has had a small black community for more than a hundred years, since the days when the town was a major link in the underground railway that slipped runaway slaves to freedom in the North. There are either about 4,000 black people now living in Lawrence, by the official city estimate, or more than 5,000 by Harrison's.

Who started the fires at the high school and the student union remains a mystery. Neither university nor town officials say they have any evidence as to whether they were set by black or white students, or by town blacks, or by the shadowy hippie community that lives on the fringe of the university.

## Arrested

A university custodian, a white man with a record of mental illness,

has been arrested in connection with a small fire that was started on the military science building, two days after the union fire. That same night, three students were arrested for carrying cans of inflammable liquid during the curfew.

But the university's chancellor, E. Laurence Chalmers Jr., had said he was “astonished” that Vice President Agnew had, in a recent speech, expressed the hope that the student who had burned the student union would be brought to justice.

“I'm greatly concerned by the inference that it was students who burned the union,” Chalmers says in a recent statement. “No suspects have been arrested and no information released that would implicate students.”

The university has never been noted for the radicalism of its students, most of whom come from the small towns and cities of Kansas.

## -Library, Allen Building sit-ins-

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting came after strikers who had been sitting in at Duke University Road and the traffic circle decided to move to the main quad at 8 p.m.

Chanting “We're on strike, shut it down” and “Join us,” the group of about 200 strikers marched down Campus Drive toward the chapel.

When the marchers reached the bus stop they circled the quad in front of the chapel, then crossed to the front of Allen Building.

But the front doors of the administration building were locked and people began shouting, “The library, the library.”

The demonstrators, many of whom had been at the traffic circle and Duke University Road since yesterday morning, marched into the library chanting, “On strike, shut it down.”

The strikers circled through the library's magazine and reference sections and massed in the area between the circulation and reference desks.

ASDU President Hutch Traver asked everyone to sit down, which they did, and suggested that the striking group spend the night there. The crowd cheered its approval.

Meanwhile, a group twice as large as that sitting down had gathered to stand around the area. Several of these students protested that their right to study in the library was being infringed on by the sit-in.

Suddenly a loud fire alarm bell sounded, to the applause of both groups.

Traver, speaking over the noise of the bell, asked if anyone would like to discuss alternatives to spending the night in the library. He suggested that more students were being alienated than won over to the strike by the library sit-in.

The strikers repeatedly asked those standing around to join them, but few did. Shari Coldren, ASDU executive secretary, said Sanford would be meeting students on the chapel steps to answer their questions.

After a good bit of discussion, Traver said he thought too many people were being alienated by the sit-in, and that he was leaving.

One of the leaders of the striking group said the second floor of Allen Building was open, and asked everyone to follow him there.

The throng of strikers and observers surged out of the library, where Sanford was speaking to a group gathered around him.

Sanford moved off toward the chapel with a large group, while many of the original strikers and some newcomers headed for the Allen Building side entrance.

The strikers moved into the second floor of Allen, congregating in the lobby and hallway.

An SDS member with a megaphone told the group that “This megaphone will not be given to people who want to leave. We're going to stay, and we think we're right.”

But he and other leaders soon moved to another room for a conference, and there was open discussion in the lobby as to the purpose of the Allen sit-in and the prospects of continuing the strike.

One student said it was obvious to everyone in the room that the invasion of Cambodia and the deaths at Kent State were interrelated with the issues of ROTC on campus and the situation of the non-academic employees.

It was up to those in the room to explain the interrelations to the rest of the students, so that an effective strike could be mobilized,” she said.

No general consensus of the group was reached until people returned from the chapel meeting with Sanford to urge that the strikers go there and confront him.

Meanwhile, as Sanford's group moved from the chapel steps inside the chapel, Sanford was confronted by a student who said the president had not satisfactorily responded to the striking students' demands, and that Sanford's speech in Page Auditorium was “bullshit.”

“You gave a tricky speech,” she said. “You're trying to buy off students with the pass-fail option.”

Referring to his speech, Sanford responded: “I started off with the so-called demands.” When questioned specifically about the presence of ROTC on campus, Sanford said he had a committee to look into the matter and “that's as

far as I intend to go.”

Once inside the chapel, Sanford opened the meeting to questions from the gathered students. When asked why the University was not being closed, Sanford said, “There is a clear majority who don't want

When the strikers reached the Chapel, several began questioning Sanford about his remark on more money for the workers. It was then that Sanford replied that his comment had been “facetious.” He told it shut it down and I don't think it means one thing to President Nixon if colleges close down? that would have no real effect; I think we can find a more creative way.”

Sanford said, “We've tried almost everything% we've protested, we've marched, we've suspended classes, but we've never attempted to wreck political influence. I think it could have tremendous influence if you'd organize. We can translate our feelings into political influence to end the war.”

When asked if the University was the proper place to train people for the military, Sanford responded: “In my personal opinion, we ought not to be training people to kill people, but how do we re-define a foreign policy which doesn't involve war.”

Asked if he would personally work to get ROTC off this campus, Sanford said, “I promise to look at the situation.”

Commenting on the issue of Duke's non-academic employees Sanford said, “I don't think the workers are that oppressed. I can't bring myself to believe that those are the greatest issues facing this University.”

“I've carefully said I'm not against unions,” Sanford continued. Regarding workers' wages, Sanford said, “We're doing better than anybody in the whole region.”

Sanford prefaced the question and answer period with a few remarks concerning his general attitude toward yesterday's activities. “I'm going to be a strong president, not high-handed, arbitrary or dictatorial, but I'm going to have to be the final referee

between all the points of view,” he said.

“I'm not afraid of you,” Sanford said. “I welcome your thoughts.” He said he has “resisted every suggestion to crack down on this thing,” but “we ought not to aim our venom at the University.”

Sanford said, “I don't have any personal position to enhance. I did not come here to have any part in the downfall of Duke University, and I don't intend to let the University be torn down.”

Sanford said that at one of his first meetings as Duke President with the University executive committee, he had asked if it would be feasible to raise the minimum wage to \$1.87 per hour.

He said it was the feeling of the committee at that time that the minimum wage could be raised to \$2.00 per hour, and that other

steps to help the workers could be taken.

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# Big Brother is watching you -with files

By John S. Long

*Editor's note: The following article appeared in the Louisville Courier Journal on April 19. Those who participated in student strikes yesterday may do well to note the facts it presents.*

WASHINGTON-(AP) Behind the closed door of Room 2439, a handful of government clerks search through radical newspapers methodically snipping out names. They are hunting Americans favorably mentioned by the publications of dissent.

Found, snipped, checked, reviewed, the names are conveyed down a wide clean corridor to be fed into a 'subversive activities' data bank already bulging with names of 1.5 million citizens.

The name hunters in Room 2439 are low-level servants of the Civil Service Commission, the agency set up to oversee federal employment.

The commission's security dossiers—not to be confused with its separate files on the 10 million persons who have sought federal jobs since 1939—are indicative of the watch the government keeps on Americans in this age of dissent and social turmoil.

An Associated Press study showed:

—Military intelligence agents have spied on civilian political activities and kept secret computerized files on thousands of individuals and organizations, although Pentagon counsel cannot cite any law authorizing this surveillance.

—The Army has kept a so-called blacklist which included the names, descriptions and pictures of civilians 'who might be involved in civil-disturbance situations.'

—A second list has been circulated by the Pentagon's Counterintelligence Analysis Division as a two-volume, yellow-covered looseleaf publication entitled 'Organizations and Cities of Interest and Individuals of Interest'—according to a court suit.

—The FBI, with the most extensive security files and 194 million sets of fingerprints, has infiltrated the leadership of virtually every radical organization in the United States.

—Agents of the FBI, naval intelligence and local police have seized citizens' garbage in hunts for incriminating evidence. In one case, Navy agents examined garbage from an entire apartment house to find information about one tenant.

—The Secret Service has set up a computer with 100,000 names and 50,000 dossiers on persons who it says could be dangerous to top government officials.

—A Senate subcommittee found that federal investigators have access to 264 million police records, 323 million medical histories and 279 million psychiatric dossiers. In each category that's more numbers than there are people in the United States.

AND the massive files of investigative and intelligence agencies contain but a small portion of the information the government collects on its citizens.

Gov't information extensive  
Missions of scraps of information go into federal files routinely when citizens pay their taxes, answer the census, contribute for Social Security, serve in the military, or apply for a passport.

In fact, a Senate subcommittee calculated that the names of U.S. citizens appear 2.8 billion times in federal records. This means, the panel said, that the statistical odds

are that a dozen different agencies have files on the typical law-abiding citizen.

Much of this data is held in the strictest confidence. Census questionnaires, for example, can be inspected only by Census Bureau employees—and they're sworn to secrecy.

Federal-income tax returns are also considered confidential by the Internal Revenue Service. But they may be seen by the heads of federal agencies, some congressional committees, the governors of every state, and by a special counsel to President Nixon. A proposal three years ago to gather files of all agencies into a National Data Bank and use them for statistical purposes kicked up such a furor in Congress that, according to one Official, 'now that issue is dead as a doxy.'

But the AP study showed that investigative and intelligence agencies can and do share the information they gather.

For example, investigative agencies of the executive branch have access to the 'subversive activities' data bank in the Civil Service Commission's downtown Washington headquarters, contains approximately 2.5 million index cards containing information relating to Communist and other subversive activities.

The document adds: 'No information is added to this file until it has been determined after careful review by a responsible official who is experienced in this field that an actual question of subversive activity is involved...'

Radicals on file

A quick thumbing through the file discloses names like:

—Charles Garry, a white San Francisco attorney who represents the Black Panthers.

—Robert Shelton, a leader of the Ku Klux Klan.

—Staughton Lynd, a professor and radical writer.

—Robert DePugh, head of the Minutemen.

The files are kept as index cards in mechanized rotary cabinets. There are thick bundles of cards for some individuals, only one card for the others. The cards do not state anything about a person; they are more like a bibliography, citing publications which mention him. Until evaluated, the clippings are considered 'raw data' and are kept in other filing cabinets.

One name in the raw data is that of William Kunstler, civil rights attorney who represented the defendants in the 'Chicago 7' conspiracy trial and who faces a jail term for contempt of court.

Kimball Johnson, director of the commission's Bureau of Personnel Investigations, says the security file is kept up to date by 17 clerks "experts in the field" who read Communist publications, the Black Panther newspaper, the free presses, underground papers and other publications such as The Guardian, Workers World, The Militant and Liberation News Service.

"We read these and clip the names of people supported by them," Johnson says. "It's all in the public domain. It's simply that unless you clip it and file it, there's no one mind that can comprehend it."

"Commie art"

Section Chief Harold B. Pierce waves a hand toward a stack of publications on a table in his office and says: "That's what we check. It's full of subversive material. Note the Commie Art. Picasso and others all tied in to communism."

Asked to cite a statute or

regulation authorizing the security file, Johnson replied there is no specific law. But, he added:

"The file is an essential tool to the commission's legal function of investigating the fitness of people for federal employment for security positions. And there is Public Law 298 which shifted responsibility for making personnel investigations from the FBI to the Civil Service Commission."

The Commission says its security file aids in personnel investigations which give "the reasonable assurance that all persons privileged to be employed in...government are reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and character, and of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States."

FBI loyalty probes

It adds that when any subversive information from the security file is identified with a person under investigation, the case is referred to the FBI for a full field loyalty probe.

The FBI has over-all responsibility and broad powers—based on presidential



directives dating back to 1939—for investigating matters relating to espionage, sabotage and violations of neutrality laws.

FBI director J. Edgar Hoover told Congress last year his agency had placed informants and sources "at all levels, including the top echelon" of such groups as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Panther Party, the Republic of New Africa, the Nation of Islam, the Revolutionary Action Movement, the Minutemen and the Third National Conference on Black Power.

Hoover also gave a hint of the scope of FBI security files when he outlined how agents keep tabs on sympathizers who contribute money to radical causes.

"Included among these," he testified, "are a Cleveland industrialist who has long been a Soviet apologist, the wife of an attorney in Chicago, who is a millionaire, an heiress in the New England area who is married to an individual prominent in the academic community who has been active in New Left Activities and a writer who for years had been linked to more than a score of Communist-front organizations and has contributed liberally to many of them."

"These individuals alone have contributed more than \$100,000 in support of New Left activities."

Hoover also said agents have

identified most of the writers of anti-war newspapers—which he termed "the work of the dedicated revolutionaries who are against ROTC and against our war effort in Vietnam"—and had referred that information to the Justice Department for possible prosecution.

Congressional authority

Don Edwards, a congressman on a committee which oversees FBI budget requests, complains that Congress does not exert proper authority over the FBI. He believes one reason for this is fear stemming from long-standing rumors that the FBI, among its many dossiers, has files on each member of Congress.

"There are lots of congressmen who think that probably they do have files," Edwards told an interviewer. But the rumors have never been proved, and there have been few complaints from congressmen.

There was, however, much alarm in Congress with the recent disclosure that, for the past several years, military intelligence agents have conducted surveillance of

later, the Pentagon announced that Fort Holabird would be closed in an economy move, and the Army Intelligence School there would be moved to Arizona.

Army surveillance expansion

An Army spokesman said the domestic surveillance operations were expanded in 1967 after the outbreak of serious civil disorder.

One weekly summary, marked "Pass to DIA elements," was distributed to Army commands throughout the world. It contained this dispatch:

"The Philadelphia chapter of the Women's Strike for Peace sponsored an anti-draft meeting at the First Unitarian Church which attracted an audience of about 200 persons. Conrad Lynn, an author of draft-evasion literature, replaced Yale Chaplain William Sloane Coffin as the principal speaker at the meeting."

Lynn, the Women's Strike for Peace and a dozen other individuals and groups identified in the summary have filed suit through the American Civil Liberties Union, claiming the Army has violated their constitutional rights of free speech and association.

Lawsuit against Army

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, contends that in addition to the surveillance and computer operations the Army admits conducting, it is concealing from Congress the existence of:

—A large microfilm data bank on civilian political activity indexed by computer and maintained by the Counterintelligence Analysis Division.

—A second computerized domestic intelligence data bank maintained by the Continental Army Command at Fort Monroe, Va., as well as extensive regional files at other locations.

—The 'two-volume, yellow cornered looseleaf publication entitled Counterintelligence Research Project: Organizations and Cities of Interest, which describes numerous individuals and organizations unassociated with either the armed forces or with domestic disturbances.'

The Army said it would not comment on the lawsuit's charges.

But in an interview, a spokesman for the office of the Army's chief counsel could cite no legal basis for surveillance of civilian activities.

To determine the range of domestic military surveillance, The Associated Press submitted a list of 20 questions to each branch of the service. Army spokesmen declined to answer the questions specifically, preferring to speak generally about the program. The Navy never responded.

Garbage intelligence

But Navy intelligence operations slipped into public view last August when the ACLU complained that agents were sifting through garbage from the apartment house of Seaman Roger Lee Priest, accused by the Navy of soliciting members of military forces to desert, in an underground newspaper he published.

A spokesman for the District of Columbia government acknowledged that garbage from all apartments in the building where Priest lived was searched because it couldn't be separated from the seaman's prior to collection.

Searching citizens' garbage apparently is not uncommon for government security agencies.

Last summer, a D.C. Sanitation Department official disclosed that the city, on request of investigators, makes up to a dozen sealed garbage

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## -Anti-war activities-

(Continued from Page 1)

that "students can have a constructive force unequal to any other force in the country" in influencing the foreign policy of the nation.

Following the rally on the main quad, the group split into two factions—one of about 200 which initiated activities for work in downtown Durham, and another of 250 which met to plan action on the campus.

### Sit-in

At 11:30 a.m. most of the group proposing campus-oriented action left their meeting and marched to the traffic circle where they staged a sit-in, which successfully blocked incoming traffic to the University for almost nine hours. A few minutes later, 50 of the students at the traffic circle moved to Duke University Road where they staged another sit-in.

After the sit-ins were well established and it appeared that they probably would not be transient, University security police sealed off all entrances to the circle and the Durham police sealed off both ends of Duke University Road.

By late afternoon, the protesters had successfully blockaded all entrances to the circle by placing dead trees carried from neighboring forests across the road. By this time, the crowd at the circle and at Duke University Road had increased to over 400.

At 4 p.m. Sanford appeared at the circle and told the students that "blocking a street does not contribute to ending the Vietnam war and may be counter-productive." He also announced that he would speak in Page Auditorium at 5 p.m. "about the war and the question of the relationship between the military and the University."

In Page Sanford told a crowd of over 1000 that he shared with them the "feelings of frustration that we cannot do anything" to influence the foreign policy of this country.

### Unrelated problems

In regard to the demands presented to him that morning, Sanford said that "it is hardly the time to cloud the issue with other serious, but nonetheless, unrelated problems."

Concerning the demand that the University end its repression of non-academic employees, Sanford

explained that he was "determined that they will have just treatment. I will continue to study this problem," both by talking to students and by talking to employees.

In order to discourage students from continuing their sit-in at the traffic circle, Sanford told the audience that he had set up an interim committee on student activities to end the war in Vietnam composed of six students and the new Chancellor-elect, Kenneth Pye, dean of the law school.

He also announced that he had asked the Undergraduate Faculty Council to meet today to consider adopting a pass-fall proposal that would allow students that wanted to work and speak against the war the opportunity to do so without having the academic pressures of their course work to restrain them. The UFC will meet today at 5:15 p.m. to consider the proposal.

Following Sanford's speech, Terry Hagans, an SDS member, took over the microphone and told the students that Sanford had "evaded" the demands that were presented to him that morning, and encouraged students to continue their efforts to have the University answer their demands.

### Mood changes

The mood of the demonstrators was obviously much different after the speech in Page than it was earlier in the day when they were sitting in at the traffic circle.

Sanford successfully eased the frustrations many of the students felt about the Indochina situation with his announcement of the establishment of the new committee. He explained that students now could have a "real influence" in foreign policy formation instead of, as they were doing yesterday, just protesting the already-initiated action.

But Sanford's efforts did not win all of the dissenters to his side. Following his speech, the crowd at the traffic circle again grew to over 200, and in the evening hours, the group there formulated plans for further action.

At 8 p.m. the 200 demonstrators left the traffic circle, and marched to the main quad chanting "we're on strike, close it down." After marching around the main quad, the group proceeded to Allen Building to occupy it, but found that the main entrance had been

locked.

They then proceeded to the library where they entered the building in an attempt to disrupt its operation. They were met, however, by student opposition from those in the library who were perturbed that their studies had been interrupted.

At 9 p.m. the students left the library and 110 moved to Allen Building where they occupied the second floor. The rest of the library group assembled in the Chapel about 20 minutes later where they talked and questioned Sanford.

### Sanford talks

As the students left the library, they were met by Sanford who acquiesced to answer many of their questions about the events of the day and the issues that had been raised by them.

One student asked Sanford if Duke would recognize a union tomorrow if that union was chosen by a properly supervised election. Sanford replied that "I think the students who want the workers to get more money ought to hold a referendum and have the students pledge their money to give to the workers."

Later last night, when Sanford was confronted in the Chapel with the above statement, he said he was sorry that it was "so late at night" (it was 5:20 p.m.) "that you don't recognize a facetious remark." Sanford prefaced these remarks with, "It's terrible when a fellow loses his sense of humor."

Shortly after 10 p.m., the students in Allen Building left and came to the meeting in the Chapel with Sanford.

Here, Sanford explained that he did not "think the workers were that oppressed. Closing the University will not help the workers."

### Greatest issues

Regarding the demands made earlier in the day, Sanford said, "I cannot bring myself to believe that those are the greatest issues facing this University."

Before the meeting broke up, Sanford agreed to meet with 10 representatives of the students and Bragg, to discuss the plight of the non-academic employees and what action should be taken to alleviate these problems.

Sanford left the meeting at 11 p.m., but many students remained to plan action for today. They decided to continue the boycott of classes that was begun today, and to hold a mass rally on the main quad at noon today to determine then what further action should be taken.

Earlier in the day, the Chronicle learned that there were bomb threats at the library and at Allen Building at noon. The library was evacuated and searched, but the threat turned out to be a hoax. There was no reported action at Allen Building to investigate the threat there.

Informed sources reported late last night that the Social Sciences Building was completely locked up, and "bi-weekly" University employees were working overtime to increase security in the building. The Social Sciences Building houses the Air Force and Navy ROTC offices on campus.

## -UFC-

(Continued from Page 2)

students: continue going to class and take final examinations, take their present grade, take grades on a pass-fail basis, or take an complete.

## -Day-long protest-

(Continued from Page 1)

University.

The dprotest began with a morning rally on the main quad led by ASDU President Hutch Traver. Explaining the alternatives for action which had been discussed in the previous 24 hours, Traver urged the group to decide the course they wanted to follow.

The options presented to the group focused on two areas, Duke and Durham. If students chose to remain on campus it was suggested that they either remain on the main quad protesting the war and discussing the war with professors, or that they perhaps occupy AROD, ROTC or Allen buildings.

### Leafletting

If they decided to leave campus and go into Durham, the two types of activities suggested were leafletting or attempting to picket and perhaps occupy the Durham draft board and several brokerage agencies.

When asked to explain the reasoning behind protesting the brokerage agencies, Traver commented: "Some people think it would be a good idea to help the stock market keep going down, because they feel this is where we can hit Nixon the hardest."

Before the group decided on any action, President Sanford arrived on the quad and several students asked him to speak. He explained he regarded the student rally as "a proper student exercise and an appropriate response to an extension of the war."

Sanford went on to comment: "The object of our frustrations and dissent should not be the University and the intellectual community, but instead the political decision-making process in Washington, which is in the White House."

Referring to the demands which had been proposed, Sanford said, "I'm glad to receive any requests, suggestions or demands, although I don't particularly like that word."

Sanford commented he "did not mind" students occupying Allen Building, although he did feel "that kind of exercise does not have much influence because it shows that we're a little irrational and we need to show that we are mature and rational."

### Vote on action

After Sanford's speech, Traver conducted a vote on proposed action. The group divided into two groups, one going into Durham to canvas and leaflet and the other moving into Flower's Lounge to discuss more direct action.

After more than an hour of heated discussion in Flower's Lounge with proposals for action ranging across the whole political spectrum, one member of the group suggested a vote on two proposals: moving into the AROD building, or going to the traffic circle and stopping all traffic. The latter suggestion was accepted.

About 200 students marched down Campus Drive toward the traffic circle. Within five minutes of their arrival at the circle, all the entrances were sealed off with students sitting or lying down across the road.

### Busses blocked

When one of the five bus drivers who had stopped was asked, "Are you with us?" he replied, "With you? Sure!" About 15 minutes after the circle had been closed off, a campus mail truck roared up to one of the entrances, slammed on its brakes and the driver jumped out of the truck. One of the students asked: "Are you by any chance with us?" and the reply: "By all means." Several people

cheered his response.

Dissenting opinion began to come to the fore when a girl refused to let a car get through the barricades to deliver leaflets to the students downtown. She claimed to be "protesting your protest."

She added: "You don't have the right to keep me from riding the bus. There are ways of protesting who do not infringe on other people's rights."

When challenged to suggest another means of protesting, she reiterated, "There are ways of protesting..."

By two in the afternoon, students began to gather logs and branches from the surrounding woods to build more permanent barricades across the entrances. Many students started to discuss the possibility of staying in the street over the night. At the same time others debated the possibility of the police coming on campus.

### Futility

Most of the students at Duke University Road and at the traffic circle spent the afternoon discussing the interrelationship of the war in Vietnam and the plight of the University's workers, the hot sun, the "futility of doing anything," and ways of "mobilizing the rest of the campus" and "effectively shutting down the University."

Permeating the whole discussion was the overriding concern expressed by one student: "Would the police come on campus, and if they did what should people do?"

About 4:00 pm President Sanford addressed the students in the traffic circle. He advised them to leave the circle and come to Page Auditorium to hear his speech at 5:00 pm. He said his talk would focus on the war and the "relationship between the military and the University."

Before leaving the circle he requested that students "not block traffic on Duke University or any campus road."

After Sanford's departure, students debated whether to leave the circle or remain. About half of the 250 students voted to hear Sanford in Page, while the other half voted to stay on the circle.

### No call for police

With a considerably smaller group left at the circle, heated debate began on the methods of defense the students should employ if the police arrived. Many of the students assumed that since Sanford had urged everyone to attend the rally in Page, the police would arrive at the circle while he was speaking in Page.

After his speech in Page, the students at the circle received the word that police would not be called on the campus. Then discussion returned to the effectiveness of remaining at the circle, and whether or not the people who were sitting at the circle really wanted to close down the University.

The students who were sitting on Duke University Road continued to focus their attention on the possibility of the city of Durham serving an injunction on them.

About 7:30 pm the meeting at the circle began to dwindle. Many of the students moved from the circle to the group at Duke University Road to discuss tactics.

Several SDS members suggested that everyone organize more students to join them.

Just before dark this proposal was accepted and about 200 students marched from Duke University Road to the main quad shouting: "On Strike!"

## 5,000 at Chapel Hill protest Vietnam war

CHAPEL HILL—Some 5,000 students rallied here yesterday to protest the Vietnam war and the Kent State killings and to hear UNC student body president Tommy Bello call for a strike of indefinite duration.

The strike began yesterday. It was said by student government officers to have been about 60 per cent effective.

Bello told the crowd at the rally that "I am on strike and am urging strike, not to shut down this university, but to express my commitment to down whatever I can to end the political careers of these insensitive, insecure and blatantly inadequate individuals who hope to gain at the expense of lives in Cambodia or Kent State."

"We strike to establish a university that will espouse what this society so desperately needs: mutual love, respect and

understanding."

By yesterday evening, nearly 100 faculty members at UNC had signed a statement pledging not to penalize students who participated in the strike. Some 4500 students signed a petition calling for a strike.

Tuesday evening some 3000 students met to discuss plans for yesterday's strike, and then about half that number marched on the home of Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson and chanted for him to come out. When Sitterson failed to appear, the crowd moved on to the home of President William Friday. After the crowd was told that Friday was in Raleigh, the crowd dispersed.

At Tuesday evening's meeting, Bello told the student that "I am tired, after the deaths at Kent State, of hearing Nixon say people like that had it coming. Well, he's got it coming, and he's gonna get it."