

"All That We're Saying Is Give Peace A Chance"



Dr. Ashby discusses the effect of an immediate withdrawal might have on Vietnam and the rest of the Southeast Asia area. Photo by Mike Parrish.

"All that we're saying, is to give peace a chance."

The procession walked slowly down the middle of the street with the bright lights of the city somehow drowned by the flickering reflection of candlelight off concerned faces.

"All that we're saying is to give peace a chance."

Candlelight somehow symbolizes hope. Walking in the procession, one feels hope, quietly surging through the crowd, despite the hecklers, a hope that someday, someday, we shall live in peace.

"All that we're saying, is to give peace a chance."

—Nancy Moore



Jerry Yoder offered a journalist's point of view about Vietnam. He said that the Moratorium would have to have an effect upon Nixon. (Photo by Von Graves.)

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Ashby Discusses Effect Of Immediate Withdrawal

"I am not in favor with what I understand to be the center of the Moratorium—unilateral withdrawal, however, I am very sympathetic to the Moratorium and its basic aim for peace," Dr. Warren Ashby said to a gathering of approximately 250 students in Joyner Lounge Wed.

The discussion group was one of many such groups that met at UNC-G in conjunction with the Nationwide Vietnam Moratorium on October 15.

Doctor Ashby said there are two areas of agreement concerning the war which most people share: "Some serious and terrible mistakes have been made in the past by our government's policy in Vietnam," Dr. Ashby said. "Also most agree on the indescribable terribleness of the war."

Dr. Ashby centered his discussion of the war on what effects a unilateral and immediate withdrawal would have.

Dr. Ashby said that we hope to accomplish six aims in ending the war in Vietnam:

1. Peace in Vietnam.
2. Relative stability in Southeast Asia so that those countries can modernize according to their own capabilities.
3. An adequate relation of the United States to these countries so that the U.S. can assist in that modernization.
4. A general order and lack of inner dissension that is tearing this country apart.
5. Re-ordering of priorities by exerting a greater control over the military.
6. Development of an attitude toward the rest of the world so the United States can responsibly fulfill its role as a world power.

In terms of these aims, Dr.

Ashby said the U.S. would be out of a Vietnam with a complete withdrawal, but questioned whether the other countries would quit fighting. So that a U.S. unilateral withdrawal would not bring peace.

It will neither bring a stability to that area, according to Dr. Ashby because of the feeling of dependence the U.S. has created there. He said that even those leaders most opposed to the US presence there, did not want a

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Fred Chappell read anti-war literature on October 15 as a protest of the continuance of the Vietnam War.

Moratorium: First Phase

NANCY MOORE
The first phase of the Vietnam Moratorium has come and past.

The suspense that has been building since the announcement of the Moratorium in June finally broke as students across the nation took a day off from their normal activities, to discuss the issues of the war and express their opinions.

First word has it that Nixon survived. But he may have lost sleep because of the candlelight blaze. Whether it had or will have any effect on him remains to be seen at press time Wednesday.

Still, numerous persons, not all of them students, expressed their views, pro and con. Except in Vietnam itself. There, anti-war protests were not allowed, but Americans there staged a protest in the U.S. embassy where Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker joined them in a moment of silence for the war dead.

Hundreds of thousands of students participated in the Moratorium by attending

workshops, rallies, marches and not attending classes. The demonstrations were remarkably free of violence, perhaps accountable to the SDS and other such radical organization's disdain.

At least 32 North Carolinian colleges and universities scheduled some kind of activity to consider the issues of the Vietnam War, but not all were a part of the Vietnam Moratorium itself. Activities were scheduled at all branches of the Consolidated University; several chancellors addressed convocations in introduction to Moratorium activities.

Anti-anti-war protestors were also active October 15. In some instances, they held counter-demonstrations, but many complied with Vice-President Agnew's request that they turn on their car headlights.

Both support and opposition were found in the House of Representatives. On Tuesday night, an all night session of Congress was attempted by

Workshops Offer Facts, Opinions

(Editor's Note: Workshops in connection with the Vietnam Moratorium were held at every hour on October 15. The following is a story on only some of these workshops, composed of reports filed by many Carolinian staffers.)

"An alternative to an economic system based on war," one of the many workshop topics offered during Wednesday's moratorium, was discussed in depth by Dr.

Thomas J. Leary and Dr. Douglas M. Windam in the Kirkland Room in Elliott Hall.

The format of the discussion consisted of students' questions answered by the two faculty members. Dr. Leary answered one such question—"What effect would agreement to Vietnamese terms and withdrawal have on the American labor force?"—in this way.

"The American labor force, which will approach 75 million workers in 1969, would not be significantly affected by the influx of the 500 thousand troops coming back from Vietnam. The economy would have no problem adjusting to such a small segment."

Dr. Windam stressed the point that the \$41 billion military payroll could be, during peacetime, channeled into the various American domestic programs which need immediate public attention.

Dr. Robert B. Rosthal led an open class discussion on the Ethical Aspects of the Vietnamese war during Wednesday's Moratorium.

Rosthal stated that he was worried about the title "Ethics," "for how much of a hard and fast rule can be applied to the Vietnamese conflict? I do not intend to appeal to conscience. It's too private."

The ambiguity of a problem solved through the means of each individual conscience was made quite clear.

Left, therefore, is the appeal to principle, Rosthal pointed out. "I have a vivid image in my mind," he said, "of a Vietnamese village just behind a regiment of the U.S. Army. What would happen to the

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editorial

Residence Halls has embarked on another(?) ambitious campaign. On October 13 an unannounced room check was made of Phillips Hall. Dodging naked men, female residence halls officials bravely stormed up and down the halls, opened locked doors, and surveyed for "nasties" present in the rooms. Such intolerable, unclean, and filthy things as tape and pictures on the walls, bottles in the room, and signs in the windows were noted in a letter to the residents of Phillips that reads... "Unsanitary conditions are intolerable and we insist that students dispose of trash and bottles and generally clean up before we come back again."

This type of trite "bitching" leads one to believe that the above office is either overstaffed or underworked. In the official *Residence Hall Cues* it is explained that it is Residence Halls responsibility and aim to maintain the dorms to meet students needs, comforts and pleasure. Everyone has his own way in meeting his needs, comforts and pleasure, but until residence halls rids itself of its "mother complex" students had better beware that BIG MOMMA is watching.

KEM KETCHUM

S.C.O.R.E. Opinion Poll

LINDSAY LAMSON

Probably the greatest burden an entering Freshman brings with him is apprehension. Academic apprehension has been discussed in earlier columns. This column shall delve into the question of adjustment to the environment of a University Community.

Many jokes concerning the "mental condition" of the Freshman Class are circulated by upperclassmen during the first few days of each fall term. SCORE was interested in the state of mind of the Freshman Class for reasons of research when we asked:

"What attitude best describes your feelings towards College as an entering Freshman?"

- 1) Eagerness, 54.1%
- 2) Fear, 25.8%
- 3) Confidence, 15.7%
- 4) Apathy, 4.4%

The statistics indicate that positive thinking is prevalent among Freshmen. Does this attitude extend to their ability to adjust to life in a University Community? To answer this question, we asked:

"Do you think adjusting to dorm life will be difficult?"

- 1) Yes, 10.7%
- 2) No, 63.5%
- 3) Not Applicable, 25.8%

"Do you believe living at home and attending college will be difficult?"

- 1) Yes, 17.6%
- 2) N, 21.4%
- 3) Not Applicable, 47.8%

(14% did not answer). Obviously the Freshmen have great confidence in their ability to cope with College. We can probe deeper into their feeling of security by determining how often they plan to escape the rigors of this new life and return to the peaceful oasis of home. Town Students are not included, since most of us come to campus to escape the battleground of the generation gap.

"How often do you plan to go home during the school year?"

- 1) Twice a month or more, 34.6%
- 2) Only on holidays, 35.2%
- 3) Don't plan to go home, 0.0%
- 4) Not applicable, 28.3%

Truly the Class of '73 has the state of mind necessary to adapt. Whether each individual student can fit in and succeed at UNC-G is a matter of speculation, which I shall leave to the reader.

Signed articles on this page reflect the opinions of the writer and not necessarily those of The Carolinian or UNC-G.

Truth, Justice, and a Little Bit of Scotch

ERSKINE S. WALTHER

Now that we are entering our fifth year as a University and with it developing the polish and sophistication of a University, it is natural that our Student Government should keep pace. The full reality of the polish of our developing Student Government bureaucracy has recently come to my attention.

The announcement of another committee to probe and resolve our growing traffic problem brought to mind the old adage "Too many cooks spoil the stew." We now have no less than three independent, unconnected traffic committees; SGA's, TSA's, and the Senior Class's. The question of which

speaks for the students is indeed debatable. This is not said to slight or insult any member of any one of the committees, as they are all men of good intent.

Duplication of effort, however, appears to be part of the polish and sophistication of University-hood. Therefore, I question, "Why stop now?" Clearly what is called for is a Committee on Committees. Followed by a Committee to Review the Committee on Committees. When this is accomplished, we shall have reached the pinnacle of bureaucracy and can truly say "Brother, we are here!" Just where here is, is debatable. Maybe we should form a committee to investigate.



By ADA M. FISHER

(We, as Americans are some of the most organized people in the world, and to this end we have instituted "the meeting." To the organizers and planners of the world, this column is dedicated.)

"As president of the S.O.S. Club, I would like to welcome you to the second meeting of the organization. The first order of business is the reading of the minutes by our secretary, Molly Prude." Molly, "The S.O.S. Club met for the first time... At this meeting, the president, Sally Smart introduced the officials of the club and informed the group that at the next meeting of the group, the committee heads would be elected and their duties and responsibilities outlined. It was also decided that the group would meet more than once a month since last year the group's programs were not as coherent as they could have been if we had met more often. The meeting was adjourned and refreshments were served. Respectfully submitted..." President, "You have heard the reading of the minutes... The first order of business is the election of committee heads and the appointment of committee members. The committees are 1) Program Committee which polls the members to find their interest and plan activities

around these interest for future meetings; 2) Re-clean Committee which plans the refreshments for each meeting and sees that our meeting hall is left clean after each meeting; and 3) Publicity Committee which sends out notices of the meetings and keeps us posted on the S.O.S. happenings... At this time I would like to congratulate Lotta Werke on her election as Program Committee Chairman, Esse Baker, the new Re-clean Committee Chairman; and Vera Lawde, the chairman of the Publicity Committee. After these people have appointed their committee members, they will meet with them independently and plan club activities for the year. The committee chairman will report their plans to us at our next meeting and we will act accordingly... Since there is no new business, the only thing remaining is to inform you of our next meeting two weeks from today at which time our plans for all subsequent meetings will be discussed."

Adjourned for refreshments.

(...the most organized people in the world and for what? "Meetingology" is a vicious cycle which goes on and on and on. Until we meet again in next week's Spectacles. Yours truly.)

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Point of Order

MAUREEN J. STOCKERT

The SGA refrigeration project is well under way for this year. Its initiation is quite significant in several ways. The matter was first discussed on August 20, 1969 and it took approximately one and one-half months of diligent work to obtain approval from the appropriate people. Throughout those weeks both SGA and the Administration tried to cooperate and search for a middle ground in which both the requirements of the university's merchandizing

policy and Residence Hall rules plus the SGA aims of the project would be satisfied. Obviously both parties did settle upon an acceptable solution. It was a solution, however, that the student body must cooperate in.

The only real opposition to the project came from the Residence Hall staff. They were concerned that each room would try to rent a refrigerator. The power system is not equipped to handle that large an amount of wattage. For this reason SGA urges you to double up with another room in renting a refrigerator. Residence Halls has

also warned that they will use their authority to do "spot checks" on rooms this year. This means they have the right to go in at any time and inspect your room. Each renter must keep all food stored either in a refrigerator or in sealed containers. No student will be permitted to "stock" their refrigerator with food from the dining hall. These rules are not unreasonable, but in the past they were not strictly enforced. This year they will be, and if they are not obeyed the refrigerators will not be permitted on this campus.

"Butch Cassidy And The Sundance Kid"

PAT OSHEA

"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," which the Golden Gate Theatre currently features, presents many methods, many ideas. William Goldman wrote the script, and Paul Newman as Cassidy, Robert Redford, as "the Sun-Dance" kid, and Katherine Ross who would do anything for them but watch them die, provide the action.

As occurred in the legendary "Bonnie and Clyde," we share the hero-robber's view. "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," "Bonnie and Clyde," present the far Occidental equivalent of the Robin Hood tale. Closer to us, they supply a popular, fictionalized narrative of action, intrigue and adventure, doing before us what we haven't allowed ourselves to do.

But "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" reaches much, and merits more pertinent statements than these. The movie plays the ironic parepaetia, which it claims as the substance of our lives, though it technically never revels in this crucial factor. Irony juxtaposes what maybe or logically or hopefully ought to be, with what, indeed, is. What is, in the movie, is the real villain, and the Absurdist connotations are drawn in an ordered sequence.

The movie is "mostly true," but good anyway. Photographic techniques fuse black and white, shades of grey, and full bourgeoned colour, and in themselves present an essay on

Man's Fate. The movie's pace is regulated by content, and passes from slow motion suspension to super-rapidity, and it reflects the real Words of the film.

"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" merges the tangible with the intuitively perceived, and we halt with them, wondering. Through a series of objectified incidents, "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" learn to distinguish the straight from the non-straight levels of living. The non-straight gate leads to joyful but harmless robbery ("And who are those Other Guys anyway?"); the straight way keeps a regular job and kills Other Men. And by various means we are assured of the destiny and perpetuation of this enigmatic plot, as we turn to remember Viet Nam.

"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" phrase "Damn it, why is everything we're good at illegal?", and the underlying sentence reads "Till I die I shall not violate..." So is the film; a few selected and concise motifs determine a perspective, and style a life and its suggestions.

"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" joins familiar and approachable Unities with a contemporary angle of thought. For that, art exploits by reduction literal fact, but that was maybe how it was. And causes thought, of maybe how it is.

Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, purified as the anti-antagonists, plot when the odds fall against the plot, and

PAT OSHEA

The Greensboro Coliseum presented nine performances of "Holiday on Ice," an ice show famous through the world. "Holiday on Ice" celebrates a live jazz band, a carousel of music, and a host of dancers who skated on the ice and on the lighted color. The spectacle brightened into a pandrome of glamour as it floated through space, and glided with apparent weightlessness. "Holiday on Ice" presented a synergy of interaction; a rink was suffused with pools of kaleidoscopic light which circulated in dance, swung into focus by the visual pleasing effects.

At times, "Holiday on Ice" seemed to choreograph optical illusions, resulting in excitement and amazement. The delicate motion of the skating figure appeared to slide backward as it moved forward through the cones of light. Skaters balanced, pivoted, forming the centrifugal motion on stilts, and they pirouetted more rapidly than the speed of light (or rendered that effect). A huge pink dog full of skaters paraded through the audience. Small children enhanced the delight, contributing skill and poise to the show. Chimpanzees on ice skates jumped rope and played ice hockey, and the audience marvelled at the trainer's aptitude; the small mules

experience a rebirth with each fresh cut of the card, of the film. They persist, in a significantly chosen line of conduct; and are not defeated because they have not surrendered. The play

"Holiday On Ice"



SKATER RAY BALMER

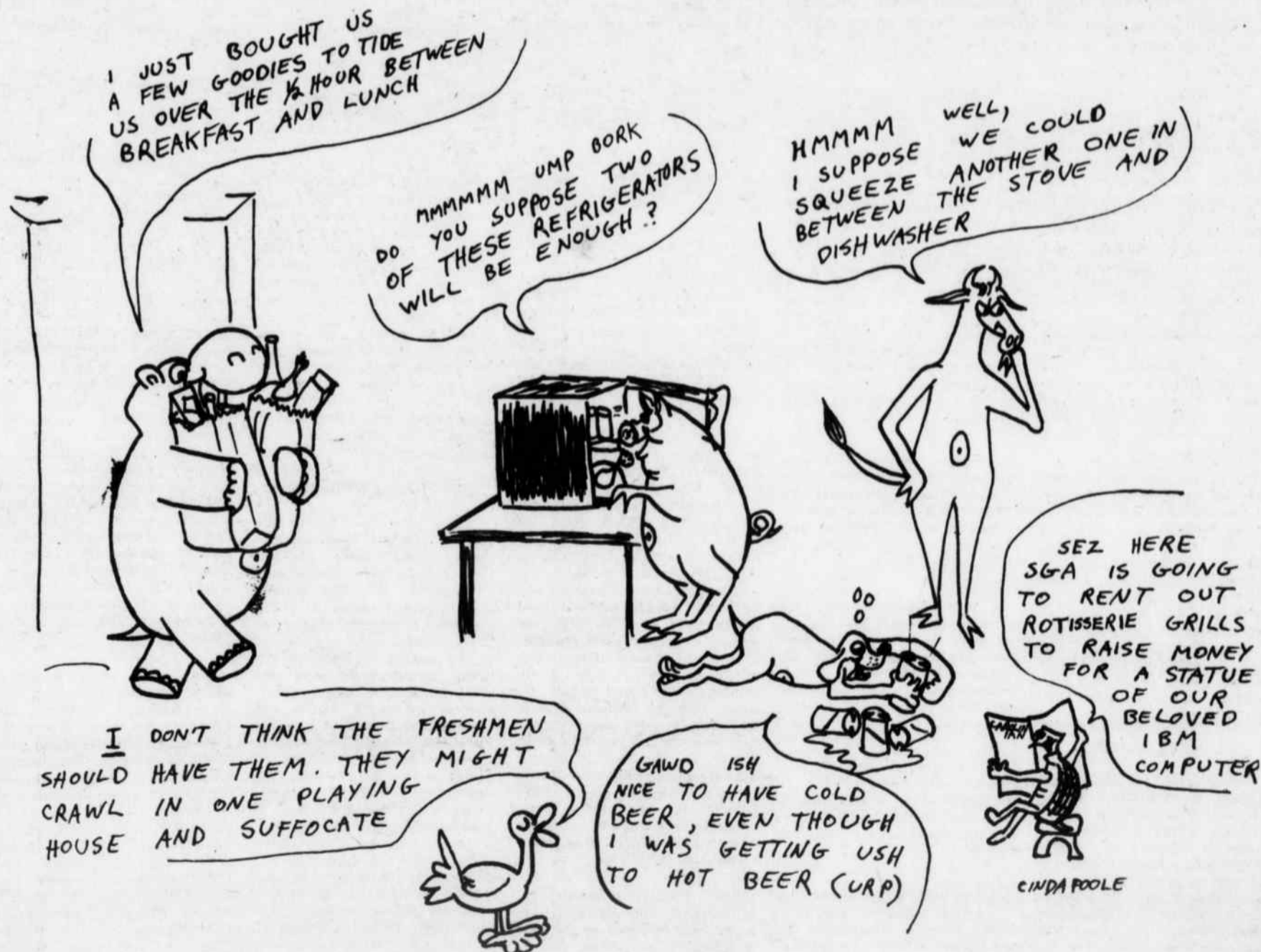
increased the awe.

Skaters dramatized a satirical version of "Anthony and Cleopatra," and other scenes of courtly splendour. Ronnie Robertson, acclaimed as the world's greatest ice skater, starred the show. "Holiday on Ice" presented the show's Silver

Anniversary, and its composition orients in the holiday seasons. Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny career along the ice; the display revolves around New Year's, Valentine's Day, Easter, the Fourth of July, Halloween, Christmas, and a Roman Holiday.

blends the comic with the anti-antipathetic. The movie expresses the Absurdist motif: art completes or perpetuates, and as the action suspends and the movie ends, the movie

preserves itself. And it recalls the paraphrased saying, "You lie and you hate it and it destroys you like in a War and every day you risk a little more, but it is."



Debate Team Offers Opportunity

As active members of the student, local, regional and national communities, the student often encounters situations where he is confronted with the need of expressing opinion, and exercising the crucial right of speech. Lack of formal training in argumentative or public speaking have frequently inhibited the student power of expression.

The UNC-G Debate Team offers a serviceable, practical, and functional direction in which the student may develop his faculties of expression. The capacity of persuasive speaking, as Mr. L. Dean Fadely, new Director of Forensics, indicated, provides a useful and vital resource for many areas of social encounter.



Photos by Mike Parrish

FORENSICS

General forensics include debate, personal speech, oratory, and after dinner speaking. Originally, the term "forensics" derives from the Greek form of legal, deliberative discourse. "Forensics," a branch of classical Greek rhetoric, concerns contemporary and future policies. Current forensics incorporates all phases of the ancient methods of speaking.

The forensics program enables the student to go out, meet interesting people, develop particular interests, and, for those interested in higher education, the forensics program provides contacts for graduate schools, such as a debating judge. Forensics, as envisioned by Mr. Fadely, furthermore challenges students to learn and to use the reasoning form of evidence. Students supply their own evidence, which they collate into an evidence file. This, Mr. Fadely intends, should facilitate research.

STUDENTS LEARN

Mr. Fadely affirmed that college debate encompasses more than fluent and glib freedom of expression. He believes that forensics enables and contributes to the student's progress in learning to think cogently, penetratingly, and effectively about many subjects. Forensics trains the student to use rational thought processes in the practice and theory of evidence, to assess evidence, and verbally to prove one's assertions. Furthermore, the student citizen is properly equipped to exercise his right of speech in the most effective and persuasive manner, in many different areas.

Forensics, as Mr. Fadely observed, may teach fluency, but the real necessary condition in the learning process is the ability to think. Mr. Fadely sees forensics in general and the debate program as a high challenge to mastery, which he urged all students to consider. This competitive program, vital to rational evaluation of any topic, is selective, Mr. Fadely advises, but it is self-selective. Students would observe their own progress.

DEGREES OFFERED

Other assets of the speech program are the three degrees offered. The UNC-G Speech Program offers a Masters of Drama, a Masters of General Speech, and a Masters of Speech Pathology or Correction. To allow students more than ample time to include forensics among college interests, the years roster alternates weekends for the various debating teams. Any student may audit or participate in speech classes; Mr. Fadely announces that his classes are

open, saying that he requires only that "he who asserts must prove, and that includes myself".

For credit, a student may examine courses in argument and debate. These classes concentrate on discussion, theory, evidence, logical argumentation, refutation techniques, the same skills exercised by the intercollegiate debating team. Recently, Mr. Fadely has introduced a proposal that the University offer one hour academic credit for currently extra-curricular work in forensics. Many schools have adopted this practice for those involved in speech labs or in extra events, and offer up to eight semester hours credit. Information forms concerning the program are available through the Town Students' Lounge, or a student may write or see Mr. Fadely in Room 26, Aycock Auditorium.

INHERENT VALUES

Mr. Fadely outlines the values of forensics as:

1. It leads the student to investigate significant contemporary problems in their complexity with a sophistication far beyond ordinary undergraduate research.

2. It teaches the student the theory and technique of logical analysis, in such areas as the theory of issues, the nature and tests of evidence, processes of inference, the structure of argument, and the detection and prevention of fallacies.

3. It teaches the student how to synthesize materials for the sake of presentation, particularly to a critical audience similarly trained in critical thinking, but also to a non-critical or non-expert audience.

4. It teaches the student, and provides extensive practice in, the skills of language and oral presentation which lend to argument the force and clarity without which issues cannot be satisfactorily resolved.

5. Finally, forensic activities have a natural tendency to inculcate an ethic of communication, a commitment to critical thinking and rational decision making as a basis for conduct.

Mr. Fadely's intentions for the immediate year include a wide range of possibilities for the student interested in inter-or intracollegiate competition in debate, oratory, extemporaneous speaking, oral interpretation, and related

speech activities.

Each student interested in working in any aspect of persuasive speaking is encouraged to participate in the forensics program. According to Mr. Fadely, each student is assured of some place on the team, regardless of the degree of previous experience. Mr. Fadely remarked that the debate budget had been allotted for student use, and that it should involve as many students as possible.

The current program will involve trips for intracollegiate debating competition, in addition to extra events such as after-dinner speaking, extemporaneous speaking, oral interpretation, personal speech, and duet acting. Mr. Fadely, who will lead the program, along with Charles Martin, instructor in speech, says that he will be happy to work with anyone interested in speech.

WEEKLY MEETINGS

Included in the year's agenda are weekly meetings scheduled each Wednesday night at 7:30 in Room 31 of the Taylor Building. In addition, the club will meet for weekend trips. Tentatively, the club will participate in fourteen trips, continuing through March. As Mr. Fadely joked, "The trips will continue until the money gives out, the students give out, or the Director of Forensics gives out, and they will give out in that exact order."

In addition to these plans, Mr. Fadely intends to initiate a Symposium during second semester of this year. "Symposium derives from a Greek word which originally meant, 'Drink Together', Mr. Fadely smiled; "But we will do it a little differently." He intends that Symposium participants contact service clubs (as example, the Elks Club), or anyone requesting a live speaker. Members of the Symposium would present a public policy deliberation, which might be relevant to the National Debate Question for this year, or a topic such as a local issue relevant to other policy deliberations. Symposium contestants would prepare to speak after assimilating their topics. Then, students would present a public debate, after which the audience might pose questions.

Mr. Fadely perceives the symposium, and the collective aspects of forensics as a highly beneficial opportunity, one in which students might acquire the experience of "talking before real live people, not simply those in a stilted

academic environment." Also, the experience would relate to experience in a real world where other people debate. When a number of students express interest in aspects of forensics, the debating club will staff its symposium. The current club, in its organizational stages, will instruct and train members in skills which they will practice and later exercise formally and in a practical situation.

Mr. Fadely stated that he would build the program as large and inclusive as student support demanded.

A debate tournament, Mr. Fadely explains, uses one academic hour to discuss the thorough core of a matter. The team debates from four to sixteen rounds in a tournament, depending on the number of teams competing. Four contestants are involved: two debating on the affirmative side and two on the negative. Teams form any time a student feels prepared.

Tournament forms vary according to the number of participants. For example, in a two-man tour, they switch sides after one round. The debating squad divides into three units: a novice division, which requires no previous experience, a junior level competition, which requires some previous knowledge and experience, and the varsity level, for veteran debaters. Normally, the varsity level switches sides in a tournament after one round, though the procedure may occur in any division.

NATIONAL DEBATES

Four students debate the National Debate Question. Mr. Fadely stated that the National Debate Question of the year is "Resolved: that the Federal Government should grant annually a specific portion of the national income tax revenue to the state governments." The initial question develops into areas larger than those purely concerned with taxes and economy, and eventually, as Mr. Fadely suggested, "evolves into the question of 'What kind of government do I want my country to have?'; one of conservative policies; a government with liberal policies, a government based on states' rights where the states raise and appropriate their own money: 'What kind of government do I want my country to have?' The National Debate Question involved philosophies of government, and grows as students understand its ramifications and begin to approach the matter with great

depth of insight. In the National Debate question, competition ranks on a national level. The tournament selects the top fifty schools from regional elimination. Mr. Fadely describes the elimination as a sudden death kind of elimination, as a challenge and an invaluable experience.

UNC-G'S BEGINNING

Mr. Fadely grew interested in the UNC-G Forensic department and chose to direct debate at UNC-G because, UNC-G's debate program is in its beginning form, and it offers the opportunity and the challenge of the department's progress.

This procedure, Mr. Fadely commented, consists of building up; starting from the groundfloor and establishing a dynasty, in which students engaged in debate would travel from Greensboro, and, eventually, compete on a national scale.

Mr. Fadely received a B.A. degree from the Florida State University, and an M.F.A. from the University of Georgia. He is now completing his P.H.D. program from the University of Pittsburgh. He is finishing his dissertation, whose subject is George Wallace.

EXPERIENCED COACH

Mr. Fadely has coached college debate at Florida State, the University of Georgia, and the University of Pittsburgh. He was Assistant Director of the William Pitt Debate Union. In addition, he has coached high school level and community college level debate. He taught English, Speech, and Debate at Allegheny Community College, and speech at the University of Pittsburgh while he was coaching. At UNC-G, Mr. Fadely teaches Speech. He has also served as a Civil Defense Researcher. At the First Chicago Professional Open Debate Tournament, Mr. Fadely was selected as a paid judge. Receiving the M.F.A. with honors, Mr. Fadely has presided over the Sanford University Chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha, and functioned as vice-president of the Florida State University Chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha. He holds an active membership in the Speech Association of America, the American Forensic Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Southern Humanities Conference, the Southern Speech Association, the Pennsylvania State Educational Association, the Rhetoric Society of America, the Flat Earth Society, Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha, and Kappa Phi Kappa. Mr. Fadely has received numerous forensic awards; the Kappa Phi Kappa, the Varsity Debate, the Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha, a debate scholarship, a Teaching Assistant and a Teaching Fellow.

He has written and published several articles, including "An Experimental Study of the Effect of the Initial Bias of the Listener and the Credibility of the Speaker on the Retention of Knowledge from Persuasive Communications", published in THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN FORENSIC ASSOCIATION, "Faculty Psychology and the Conviction-Persuasion Dichotomy: An Examination and Evaluation", "Disposition in the Rhetoric of a Former Debater: George Corley Wallace". He is now working on an article concerning the use of evidence in debates, called "How to Climb Out of that Rut".

Research Council Selects Fellowships

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The National Research Council has been called upon again to advise the National Science Foundation in the selection of candidates for the Foundation's program of graduate and regular postdoctoral fellowships. Panels of outstanding scientists appointed by the Research Council will evaluate applications of all candidates. Final selection will be made by the Foundation, with awards to be announced on March 15, 1970.

Postdoctoral and graduate fellowships will be awarded for study in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and in the history and/or philosophy of science. Awards will not be made in clinical, education, or business fields, nor in history or social work, nor for work toward medical or law degrees. Application may be made by college seniors, graduate students working in a degree program, and individuals wishing to do postdoctoral work. All applicants must be citizens of the United States and will be judged solely on the basis of ability. In the postdoctoral program only, fellowships will be offered also for work in applied and empirical studies in the field of law which employ the methodology of the social sciences or which interrelate with research in the natural or

social sciences. The plan of study or research in the field of law must be at the postdoctoral academic level, since postdoctoral fellowships are not intended for study toward an advanced degree of any kind.

Applicants for the graduate awards will be required to take the Graduate Record Examinations designed to test scientific aptitude and achievement. The examinations, administered by the Educational Testing Service, will be given on January 17, 1970 at designated centers throughout the United States and in certain foreign countries.

The annual stipends for Graduate Fellows are as follows: \$2400 for the first-year level; \$2600 for the intermediate level; and \$2800 for the terminal-year level. The basic annual stipend for Postdoctoral Fellows is \$6500. Dependency allowances and allowances for tuition, fees, and limited travel will also be provided.

Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. The deadline date for the submission of applications for graduate fellowships is December 5, 1969, and for regular postdoctoral fellowships, December 8, 1969.

Study Abroad Offered

(ACP)—When home base has become a drag, its time to strike out for greener pastures.

Opportunities are almost infinite for study programs abroad during the school year.

The National Student Travel Association (NSTA) breaks them down into "four major kinds of programs for American students abroad" in their book *THE STUDENT TRAVELER ABROAD*. These are:

"1. The 'branch campus' established by an American university to serve as an extension.

"2. A 'half-way house' in which the student is affiliated with a foreign university but takes his American college's courses.

"3. Complete integration in which the American student becomes a member of the foreign university's general student body.

"4. Independent study in which the student undertakes an individual research program after consultation with his U.S. campus adviser."

NSTA's book goes on to list college year programs for undergraduates and graduates as well as summer session opportunities abroad.

It also suggests ways to finance such ventures and is

available for \$2.50 from: U.S. National Student Travel Association, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10011.

A free booklet on *SEMESTER AND ACADEMIC YEAR PROGRAMS 1969* can be obtained from: The Council on International Educational Exchange, 777 United Nations Plaza, N.Y. 10017.

This booklet lists programs sponsored by member and non-member institutions and presents a geographic guide to the programs available.

The Experiment in International Living also has academic semester programs abroad.

These feature a co-educational program for 10 to 15 students with U.S. instructor-leader, the choice of 13 countries, a fifteen-week term—spring or fall, predeparture preparation and language training, one month living with a family abroad, an area studies course, an individual study/research project, independent travel, interest-free loans and some scholarships available based upon need.

Additional information can be obtained by writing to: Miss Elizabeth Adams, The Experiment, Putney, Vermont 05346.

Enter N. C. Arts Exhibition

Jurors for the 32nd Annual North Carolina Artists Exhibition, to be held at the N.C. Museum of Art Dec. 4 to Jan. 15, have been announced by Ben F. Williams general curator at the museum.

Harriett Fitzgerald, lecturer and painter; Ray Pierotti, museum director and painter, and Leo Rabkin, constructionist and painter, will judge works of art submitted for the exhibition Nov. 13 and 14 at the museum. All of the judges are from New York.

The exhibition, sponsored by the museum and the N.C. State Art Society, is open to native North Carolinians and to others

who have lived in the state for 12 months immediately preceding October, 1969, or for any period of five years.

Last date for receiving entry blanks, entry fee (\$3.00), and works of art is Nov. 4, Williams said. The jury will select all works to receive special awards and all works for exhibition, except invited works.

Winners of purchase awards and honorable mention awards will be invited by the museum to participate in a group show of their work to be held in the spring of 1970.

A maximum total of three works may be submitted by each

artist. Two original works may be entered in the categories of painting (in any media), prints and drawings, and sculpture.

Purpose of the exhibition is to promote an interest in the work of North Carolina artists and to provide for the purchase of works of art executed by N.C. artists for public collections in the state, Williams said.

There will be an invitational section of works by state artists, chosen on the basis of participation in recent N.C. Artists Exhibitions. These artists may submit one work that will be included in the exhibition and will be eligible to receive awards given by the jury.

Modified Ward Plan Comes Before City

By ROSANN WEBB

This November 4, the Modified Ward Plan for city government will come before the voters of Greensboro. This plan, if adopted, will entail three basic changes: the mayor will be elected at large, eight councilmen will be elected from equal population districts, and two councilmen will be elected at large.

At present, Greensboro's can be selected in secret session, for unannounced reasons, by three or four councilmen. He may or may not be the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes. In 1967, the appointed mayor ran third in the council election. Under the modified ward plan, the mayor would be elected by, and thus responsible to, the majority of the people of Greensboro.

The city council of Greensboro is now elected at

large, a method which requires a large financial backing in order to run, and which also makes representation of all the different parts of the city most difficult, if not impossible. The new plan would divide the city into eight, equally populated districts, and each of these districts would then elect one member of the city council.

The third provision of the proposed new plan is that there be two councilmen elected at large, in order to counterbalance any interdistrict differences over city wide issues.

The modified ward plan, already instituted in Winston-Salem, High Point, and many other smaller North Carolina cities, would retain the existing administrative structure with the city manager at the head. For further information concerning the proposed change, call 274-6924.

Janus Gallery Review

By BOBBIE STIFFT

A brief encounter with Don McAdo's paintings, on exhibit in the Janus gallery, gives the impression that he is a frustrated hardedge painter. He seems to hide rather than exploit his sense of disproportionate colour, strong lines, and lack of depth in an overpreoccupation with detail. But then, he claims to be a realist and perhaps should be criticized as one.

Overlooking some rather poor work, such as "Stoic Listener", his acrylic paintings which are "recalling and representing that which impressed" him most are uninteresting and lack the vitality that can exist in a life drawing when the artist is aware of what he sees rather than merely drawing what is there. He seems to have mutilated the idea of striving for complete awareness—translating it into a rendering of a field twig by twig.

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Fayetteville Expresses War Resistance

ED MELTON

Fayetteville, North Carolina could be the prototype for a hundred small southern towns build around a court house and a town square.

If you approach it from the northwest, via Route 87, you must first pass through Ft. Bragg, one of the largest military bases in the world. The drive takes you past rows of monotonous frame military buildings, past the John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare—home of the Green Berets—and then you cruise through a ten mile stretch of used car lots, trailer sales, pawn shops, drive-in restaurants advertising fried chicken, and topless night clubs with names like "El Morocco" and "The Circus." This stretch of tinsel and neon was created by the usual entrepreneurs who, like the camp followers of earlier armies, gravitate to military bases to take their share of the meager paychecks handed out twice a month to privates and corporals.

Fayetteville is an army town. The telephone book is full of colonels, captains, and sergeant-majors. The insurance agencies and car dealerships are manned by retired master sergeants and warrant officers.

Thus, in such a town, obviously dominated by military dollars and military opinions, it seemed incongruous that an anti-war rally, staged by active duty soldiers from Ft. Bragg could occur.

Yet, as one marcher, put it, "It's happening here, baby."

I drove to the Quaker Meeting House off Main Street, where the rally was forming. I was surprised at the number of people who had congregated from Ft. Bragg, St. Andrews college, UNC, Duke, and N.C. State. There was even a contingent of The Women's Liberation Front down from Baltimore.

The people had gathered outside in the yard around the meeting house and were rapping while, on a record player in the building, Jimi Hendrix did his thing.

The soldiers at Ft. Bragg who opposed the war in Vietnam had banded together to form a group called GI's United. It is one of many groups of soldiers on military bases all over the U.S. who have rebelled against the feudal authority of drill sergeants and company commanders. Their rebellions have been quiet and their objectives ridiculously

reasonable. They have demanded rights normally enjoyed by all segments of the population except the military—freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom to peaceful dissent.

The military, on the other hand, has dealt harshly and ruthlessly with these soldiers who object to the killing in Vietnam. Some have received courts martial, others were simply shipped out to Vietnam or Iceland. Nevertheless, in spite of the repression, the anti-war movement within the military has continued to grow.

I talked with Dave Shulman, a Ft. Bragg soldier who was instrumental in organizing GI's United, and who had spearheaded the rally and march in Fayetteville.

I asked him if he had encountered any resistance from the military establishment at Ft. Bragg.

"Officially," he said, "they haven't interfered, but privately they are really uptight about it."

The commanding officer at Ft. Bragg has refused to allow circulation of Shulman's anti-war newspaper, "Bragg Briefs," and GI's United have submitted a petition to the Congress of the United States, signed by 100 soldiers at Ft. Bragg, asking that circulation of the newspaper be permitted on the Ft. Bragg premises.

Three speakers had been invited to speak at the rally. Donald Duncan was a Green

Beret master sergeant who, after 18 months in Vietnam, left the Army in protest of the American aggression in Vietnam. He is now military editor of RAMPARTS magazine. Howard Levy was an Army doctor at Ft. Jackson who was courtmartialled and sentenced to three years in prison for refusing to train Green Beret medics. David Eberhardt, a former CORE worker, is one of the "Baltimore Four" who were sentenced to prison for pouring blood over draft board files in Baltimore.

I talked with these men during their press conference and listened as Don Duncan spoke of the pervading climate of militarism which has dominated U.S. foreign policy. Dr. Levy made the provocative observation that "The U.S. instituted the draft in 1941 to democratize the military. Instead, it militarized the democracy."

The march began at 1:00 in front of the Quaker House. The 500-or-so marchers formed ranks and began the march down the main drag in Fayetteville. Flanked on both sides by policemen, on foot or on motorcycle, we chanted slogans and carried placards reading "Old soldiers never die, just the young ones."

There was a black policeman walking beside us, trying to be neutral, but when we started singing "We shall overcome" I saw that he was singing softly with us. I looked at him and he smiled.

As we marched along we were joined by high school kids,

soldiers, and young mothers holding their babies.

The curiosity seekers and Saturday shoppers who stared at us did not heckle us or try to make trouble. They seemed strangely silent, yet not unsympathetic. They too, must be sick of the war.

There are only 50 members of GI's United at Ft. Bragg. But two months ago they only had 10.

These groups are significant because they are symptomatic of the end of the ascendancy of the military. For too many years the military has existed as an omnipotent, self-contained entity that was above the law and above morality. No longer.

"Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die," has been replaced by "Hell, no, we won't go".

And the Pentagon is worried, because it can't fight a war with soldiers whosays.

"I'm gonna lay down my burden.

Ain't gonna study war no more."

SENIORS!

Place October 30 as a red letter day for Seniors at 7 p.m. in the Library Lecture Hall. There will be an opportunity for contact with the business world that many will face after graduation.

Top men from textiles, manufacturing, design, government, and others will be on the program. The aim is to inform Seniors about an interview. They will explain what is expected in an interview. There will be discussions on what a firm looks for in an interview and how students should act. This and more information should prove invaluable.

In addition, each of the represented areas will inform Seniors what their broad field has to offer in ways of jobs, what they like and look for. Seniors can see what general jobs each of the areas has to offer.

A follow-up mass interview day or Senior Career Day will be sponsored later. Industries and agencies will recruit in Cone Ballroom or the gym. On such a day the Senior would have an opportunity to visit more than one representative.

Emphasis will be on "what to expect" and "how to act" in an interview. If Seniors want to start their future off on the right foot this meeting will prove very valuable.



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Students' Attitudes Revealed In Interviews On Dope, Sex

The great majority of college students say they have never used either marijuana or LSD—and don't intend to. Most also disapprove of sexual promiscuity and adhere to traditional religious beliefs.

These are some of the major findings of a nationwide survey of student attitudes toward American institutions, and of their values and beliefs. It was made at colleges and universities, large and small, public, private and religious.

The survey was commissioned by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and was made by Roper Research Associates. Although focused on male seniors in accredited four-year colleges and universities, it included, for comparative purposes, smaller but similar surveys of freshmen and alumni of the Class of 1964. In general, the three groups—freshmen, seniors and alumni—held similar views.

Students' actual experiences and attitudes toward such matters as drugs, sex and religion differ sharply from some popular impressions. On these subjects students were asked to fill out a confidential special form. This was returned to the interviewer in a sealed envelope to avoid possible embarrassment and to ensure frankness. Less sensitive subjects were surveyed by verbal interviews.

Only 24 percent of all seniors, for example, have ever tried marijuana. A majority of these have used the drug two or three times at the most. Only nine percent of the students described themselves as occasional or frequent users. LSD has been used experimentally by a very small number of seniors—3 percent.

Students who are highly critical of American society and those active in student political movement are more inclined to use drugs than others, Jersey Standard's study shows. But, even in this group, occasional or habitual users are a comparatively small minority.

Although most students have not used drugs and show no interest in them, there is considerable feeling that marijuana laws should be liberalized. Almost half the seniors think the sale of marijuana should be made legal but under controls such as with liquor. The same does not apply to LSD; only 7 percent would legalize its sale.

Freshmen agree with seniors in their attitudes toward both drugs. Alumni, however, take a harder line. Proposed legalized sale of marijuana is opposed by 66 percent of graduates; of LSD, by 94 percent.

If the supposed "sexual

revolution" is really occurring on the college campus, Roper Research Associates found little evidence of it. Far from being promiscuous, most freshmen and nearly half of the seniors say that they are either opposed to premarital sexual relations or believe they should be limited to women they expect to marry.

Concepts of religion vary, of course, with the individual, but a majority of the students and alumni might be called religious. Most expressed a belief in God as either a Supreme Being or a governing force that guides the universe.

God was defined in four different ways in the study. Students were asked to select the description that best expressed their views. The largest number of seniors—33 percent—chose the most orthodox definition, "the Supreme Being who rewards and punishes."

Only 8 percent of the seniors said they belonged to no religion. Freshmen are stronger in their beliefs than seniors; alumni, less so. This would seem to indicate some lessening of faith with the passage of years.

Organized religion, as distinguished from personal religious beliefs, comes in for considerable criticism from students and alumni alike. Only a minority considered it "a constructive movement responsive to the needs and mood of the times." A large majority think organized religion has only recently begun to "get with" the times or is still badly out of touch with society's current needs.

There is some indication that students' moral opposition to the Vietnam war may not be as widespread as generally supposed. This showed up when the seniors were asked to give their views on military service and the draft. Although about a third of the students expect to go into military service right after graduation, almost the same number will try to avoid it—25 percent by legal means, 2 percent by any means, including going to jail if it comes down to that.

Of the anti-draft group, only 29 percent specifically cited the "immoral war in Vietnam" as the reason for their aversion to military service. A majority's reason: "I have better things to do." By "better things," they presumably referred to graduate studies or the pursuit of a chosen career. The others said frankly that they didn't want to get killed.

The survey also tends to deflate another popular impression—the prevalence of the so-called "generation gap." Fully two-thirds of the freshmen and seniors reported that they and their parents agree on most things.

The Roper study, which sampled attitudes of 1,000 seniors, 500 freshmen and 673 alumni from 96 colleges and universities in all parts of the country, was initiated in the spring of 1968 when campus unrest was attracting increasing attention.

A great deal was being written and said about students' attitudes, beliefs and grievances, but little was really known.

Folk Festival To Entertain

One of the Soviet Union's major attractions, the OSIPOV BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA will be joined by STARS OF THE BOLSHOI OPERA and RUSSIAN DANCERS in a touring Folk Festival of song and dance never before seen here.

The OSIPOV BALALAIKAS and guest stars are the third attraction to come to America under the current Cultural Exchange Agreement, following the Stars of the Bolshoi Ballet last spring and the Moscow State Symphony this winter. They will visit 50 cities of the East and Midwest and South, many of which have never before presented a Soviet group. The Company appears here on Saturday, October 18 at Aycock at 8:15 p.m.

Singer Nina Simone Entertains At A&T

NICOLE MADAMBY-SY

Last Monday, I read a sign in McIver: "Nina Simone will give a concert at A&T University." I did not hesitate one minute to attend (even though I had to study). To see Nina would be worth a few hours of study.

I went early to observe the many students who had come. Everyone was excited and talkative. Even before Nina appeared, everyone was enthusiastic.

The first part of the program gave me an opportunity to discover and appreciate "The Sadman." A good singer and two nice "fellows" entertained first. Their biggest success was "If I had a Hammer", the audience warmed up and clapped.

After a few minutes interruption, all of us saw her: the Great Nina. Nina Simone arrives, and the whole audience stands to express their enthusiasm. She wears a black suit and boots (as a symbol of

fidelity to her brothers). She bows; the audience's attitude was "the veneration of the Goddess."

I cannot name all of the songs I heard that night. But, after the first measures, I knew that I would love it. Nina begins with a beautiful melody, and I notice how powerful she is. Her fingers run over the notes, and do not seem to touch them.

Nina is a marvellous artist, singer, comedian, dancer, and the most delightful person I have ever met. When I talk of Nina, I cannot separate her from Myriam Makeba. Both are real artists with beautiful voices, but they express themselves in different ways.

Nina's words are extremely powerful; sometimes, they make you wonder. The audience was spellbound by her music and her acting. The students were dancing, and clapping with the beat. MUSIC IS PART OF

(Continued on page 8)

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Moratorium Workshops Draw Many

(Continued from page 1)

population if the regiment suddenly departed during the night?"

Thus we are faced with a moral dilemma, two obligations based on principle. Do we withdraw and leave the village to extermination and assassination, or do we withdraw and save the lives of American servicemen?

Here is the ethical question which involves an obligation, and a temptation to break that obligation.

The discussion then turned to the question of justifiable American presence in Vietnam. Fighting for democracy is ethical in itself, but the ethical aspects of fighting day after day for what appears to be strategic benefits is questionable.

The fact was brought up that the American public still has not been definitely told whether American involvement in Vietnam is due to economic necessity or democratic ideals.

Rosthal asked, "Are carrying out capitalism and furthering democracy mutually exclusive?"

Concerning the ethics of promoting democracy in Southeast Asia, one participant asked, "What makes the U.S. the parent nation, so qualified to slap Vietnam and say it's for your own good, kid?"

This question, as well as many others brought forth during the workshop, went unanswered, but not ignored.

Respecting the Moratorium, Thomas Kirby-Smith conducted an open class on Wednesday, October 15, concerning

"Propaganda, the 'Credibility Gap' and Government Sources."

Concerned particularly with words and their ability to communicate, Kirby Smith originated the word "gap" with "the missile gap" of the Eisenhower administration. The term, "credibility gap" came into use in the Kennedy administration with The Bay of Pigs.

To what extent the government can be trusted is the credibility gap. How onesided is the information the American public is allowed, and what determines what news is publicized or kept secret? Can the government be trusted?

Journalism, Kirby Smith pointed out, entails many facets of propaganda, especially in connection with the constant changes of word usage. He mentioned the misuse of the term, "demilitarized zone."

"News media should be more precise, and less suggestive," he said. Political language as Orwell calls it is "sheer cloudy vagueness" and often times an effective means of propaganda.

"What good is talking about it? What can I do? How can I change anything?"

Young people concerned about the possibility of a bleak future ask what they can do to end the atrocious war in Vietnam, likely population explosion and most fearful, the threat of nuclear annihilation.

When confronted with these overpowering problems our country today faces the concerned student feels the

throb of uselessness within him to help in any way and generally asks, "But what can I do?"

The student not only feels helpless, but expresses a fear for the future, his future, and disgust at his country's lack of providing solutions and carrying them through, when these problems need such attention. He wants answers, as any person, young or old, interested in having a decent future would, or should.

Many young people feel that they as college students have been labelled as dissenters and troublemakers by the older generation and therefore, their opinions are not taken to heart. But many thinking older adults have the same feelings, though more contained.

At a Moratorium discussion, it was brought up that if the two generations would only work together more to let our leaders know that the public wants changes made now, there's a good chance that something might be done. The answer to getting our leaders to act wisely, does not lie right now in rioting and destruction. There will be time for that in the turmoil of the future if things don't straighten out. But for now, individuals in MASS can get together and voice one loud cry of protest.

At eleven, Murray Arndt spoke on pacifism—a response to the dignity of man, an alternative to war. He read several chapters from a book by Joan Baez, "Daybreak." Miss Baez's main belief which was

backed up in the discussion, is that pacifism is a flop and there probably isn't enough time to make it work.

David McKenzie led a discussion group on the international aspects of the war. He felt that the war had greatly damaged the United States' image and felt that they would benefit from a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

The Moratorium was viewed as being a "useful effect to stimulate the administration into taking a more active part in withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam."

Death On Campus

At 4 p.m. Wednesday a UNC-G student crossing Gray drive was hit by a speeding car. The student was killed instantly. Any witnesses to this accident please notify the police as the driver did not stop.

Why do people always wait too late. This hasn't happened yet, but could, so before its too late the Senior Class is enlisting your support in alleviating this and other campus problems. Your signature on the petition being circulated will show your concern with the problems of speeding, parking, lighting, and improvement of student through-fares.

Corraddi Submissions

Submissions in poetry, prose, or the visual arts are due for *Corraddi*, the campus fine arts magazine. All

sudden, complete withdrawal. Dr. Ashby expressed his concern for the almost reactionary effect that an immediate withdrawal would have on Americans who vehemently support the war. According to Ashby, those who are in support of the military will share a feeling of defeat if withdrawal is immediate and will react in anger and rage at such defeat and thus increase the division among Americans.

"I would like to see," Dr. Ashby said, "America play its role responsibly in the world. We are a world power and we are going to be a world power, not by policing and not by withdrawal and isolation."

Nina Simone

(Continued from page 7)

THEMSELVES. A negro, at any time and with any type of music, dances. He expresses himself through music and dance. It is what I noticed in the concert. A quick look around, revealed the audience loved Nina Simone.

Nina finished with the most beautiful song, "You are Young, Gifted, and Black." Each word is packed with meaning. Ending, she asked a policeman to help her down the steps; exactly the "gest d'une grande dame."

Nina is everything, music, poetry, and a woman too.

'We're Giving You Some Art'

PHIL LINK

We looked over "Contemporary Portraits" Monday evening, now being exhibited in Elliot Hall.

"They aren't contemporary. They do give a good crosscut of portraiture in the 50's and early 60's."

"Actually I wouldn't discourage people from coming over here. They (the artists) do have something in common: They're bold, aggressive, pushy. Tend to be vulgar. They reflect western thinking taste. Sorta like raw. They aren't bad because they reflect the time we belong to."

"Maybe 50's advertising did it to the artists. When it (advertising) got so terrible. They re-blurred and regurgitated it. You know?"

"OK, lets dispose of these artists one by one." "This is a lousie way of reviewing."

"Why? Just because it's unusual and etc. ... let's ignore everything but Giacometti and Du Buffet."

"That's stupid—to ignore everything you don't like. What's your opinion of the Kotz?"—"Well, why is it horrible?"

"He can't draw, there's no depth, space, form ... he shouldn't even have bothered. He's just drawing and filling the lines in with color; it's very unpainterly."

"I really like the 'Pierre Motisse Portrait Obscure,' it's childlike."

"Yeh, a very sophisticated child."

"It reminds me of sand drawing—with a new subject matter."

"I guess it looks obscure because it appears muddy at first. That's what's wrong with the Katz ... it's frozen, it has no possibilities left. It's not tightness or tension—rather freedried."

"It's really not fair to criticize the Giacomettis, they're so much superior."

"Yeah, they look finished—even where the other

paintings fill the canvas they ain't half as complete."

"I think the Andy Wharhol is really a success. When mass media starts to take over portraiture the artists always have to try and come up with something new, you know, so it isn't trying to do what a photograph can. That's why the Andy Wharol is so interesting—he uses photography rather than fighting it."

"Yeah, I noticed the photograph but rather than it being distracting it becomes appealing—he's isolated it (the photograph) again—guess you can say put the life back into it. I seem to separate artists that

way—those that put life back into their painting where others leave it dead."

"Don't forget to mention 'Drag' by Jim Dine. I mean the technique alone is interesting, even if the message is obvious (laugh)."

"It interests me how Giacometti's drawings command the entire space they're set in."

"He was concerned with what he was doing, not with the audience that would later be viewing it. He didn't give a damn whether anybody looked at it or not. He was one of those people who had to paint ... had to draw."



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