

ACP Review-Premier Of "Where Eagles Dare"

By LEWIS HYDE
"Where Eagles Dare," with Richard Burton, Clint Eastwood, and Mary Ure, is a spy adventure set in the Austrian Alps during World War II.

Burton and Eastwood penetrate an impenetrable castle to free a captured British flyer. Like all good spy stories, the tale becomes endlessly complicated and convoluted before the end.

The tension stays high. As soon as you figure out what's happening, it isn't. During the brief periods when you know what's going on, the tension is maintained by intensely dangerous situations and

showers of violence and brutality like in any nine million dollar movie.

Burton plays the infallible lead spy, always ahead of the other men, fast and cool. It's a simple part and he does it well. Eastwood plays the American from Montana; not quite with it, doing his job well, saying slight, low-key witticisms whenever he kills someone.

The form of the movie is absolute Hollywood, bordering on spoof. The Germans speak English with German accents, the Gestapo chief is blond and angular, every passing train whistles, the German general wears a monocle, none of the

good guys gets hurt, Germans die like flies, a helicopter appears years before its invention, every plant that's hit burns, every car that crashes blows up, a girl is parachuted in so the publicity can show Burton smooching... the list goes on.

Reality is casually sacrificed to entertain. All movies do it. However, the departures in this one are so cliched that, compounded with the excessive and formulaic violence, the movie ends up uncreative, retarded. It could have been made in 1942 (except no one found the ward entertaining then).

I talked to the director, Brian Hutton, and asked, "Well, do you like your movie?" He told us, "a film it's not; a movie, yes. It's for the guy who works in the factory six days a week for \$2.50 an hour. It hits him on the head—not that he needs it, ha ha—but it's not Antonioni, it's not Bergman..." And, Clint Eastwood told us, "I personally don't like message films."

One can't help but agree. You'd sound rather pompous to claim that an uncreative movie with no point ought not to have been made.

Nonetheless, the movie is evil. First, there's the violence. Violence is normal, I know, but

let me explain. A man burns up. Another is fighting with Burton on top of a cable car high above the valley. Burton takes his ice pick and embeds it in the man's arm. At one point they must kill

a radio operator. For reasons of plot—the man has to turn in an alarm before he dies—he's stabbed instead of shot. Clint, therefore, creeps up on him for at least 30 seconds.

Lotsa other folks get killed, too, but none of them is human. They are just Fascists or something.

Violence in movies isn't wrong. But violence which de-humanizes the victims and keeps us from thinking is.

As an aside, I'll mention that no one at MGM seems to care about violence. We talked to co-producer Jerry Gershwin. He doesn't give a damn. We quizzed the new MGM president, Louis Polk, who spoke of a pluralistic society, "You get shifts and tendencies... it's like a pendulum... you had witch burning in Salem. To cut violence out, I think, is a mistake..." The gist of his answer seemed to be that people want to see violence.

So, "Where Eagles Dare" is a good adventure movie. It's also a big, expensive, golden egg.

Gov. Scott Speaks On Student Riots

In light of possible disturbances on the campuses of State institutions of higher learning, it might be well to emphasize that North Carolina recognizes peaceful picketing and demonstrating as legal means of expressing dissent or a point of view and that such persons while so engaged are entitled to protection under the law.

The campuses of State institutions of higher learning are not places of refuge or asylum. All persons on campuses of State institutions of higher learning are subject to the laws of the State. Law enforcement officers do not have to secure any permission from the administrative authorities of such State institutions of higher learning before entering in and upon the campuses of these institutions for the enforcement of the criminal law. The highest administrative officers of universities and colleges have no authority to suspend or prevent the application of the criminal law to crimes committed on campuses. Law enforcement officers, as a matter of courtesy, ought to consult with administrative officers and campus security guards to obtain their views as to any situation when at all practical. However, their opinions are not controlling and binding upon peace officers. Institutions and their chief administrative officers should cooperate with appropriate authorities in the enforcement of the laws of the State.

When there are riots, unlawful assemblies and other demonstrations on campuses which "impair or prevent the accomplishment of any lawful mission, process, or function of an educational institution," administrative officers will follow substantially the rules set forth below:

1. Presidents and chancellors or their designated representative must call the Governor and advise him as to any situation on the campus which is causing concern.

2. Upon being informed that students have seized a building on campus and are interfering with the customary, normal use of the building and the grounds in and around the building and refuse to vacate, or that there are riots or unlawful demonstrations, the administrative officer or his designated representative will call the chief of police or the sheriff of the county, or both, and request that these officers proceed to the campus.

3. The chief of police or the sheriff of the county or their designated representatives should, immediately upon arrival on the campus, confer with administrative officials and campus security officers concerning the situation.

4. The administrative official in charge of the facility or the chief campus security officer, along with such other law enforcement officers as are present, upon finding that a building has been seized and occupied by students or that there is a riot or other unlawful assembly or disturbance, should first advise all persons participating in such unlawful

activity to vacate the building or to disperse from any riot or unlawful assembly.

5. Upon refusal or failure to comply, the law enforcement officers should proceed with arrest, recording the name and institutional status, i.e., student, faculty member, teaching assistant, etc., of each person taken into custody.

6. Should the demonstration take the form of occupying a building and barricading the facility to prevent entry, the officers in charge should again request that violators cease and desist and vacate the premises. If the request is refused, the president or chancellor should be consulted by the officer in charge or the campus security officer immediately. Thereafter, the law enforcement officers should proceed to enter the facility and when entered, should again repeat the process of informing the occupants of the facilities to cease and desist, and upon refusal, proceed with arrest and recording of personal data.

7. These law enforcement officers should be told to arrest all persons on the campus who have committed a felony or a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer, or when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that any person has committed a felony or misdemeanor in his presence.

8. If crimes are committed in the presence of the officers there is no need to consult the president of the institution or the chancellor for it is the duty of the law enforcement officers to arrest, and they do not have to proceed under the direction of the president or the chancellor.

9. Those arrested should be photographed for identification purposes, their names recorded and their status as to whether they are students, faculty members, teaching assistants, or whether they are persons from off the campus who have no connection with the college or university.

10. Campus police should be used, but if they have reasonable grounds to believe that they cannot control the situation, then they should be advised to call in city police or members of the sheriff's department.

11. Those arrested should be promptly advised of their rights and taken before a magistrate or a district judge and warrants procured as in any other criminal case. The arresting office, campus police, deputy sheriff, or, for that matter, any citizen, may swear to the warrant and cause same to be issued.

12. The mayor or the chairman of the County Board of Commissioners may request the Governor to send a detachment of the Highway Patrol or units of the National Guard, or both, if the situation warrants.

13. In the last analysis these disorders should be treated as any other law enforcement problem, and the Governor will not hesitate to send in the Highway Patrol or units of the National Guard, or both, when he has reasonable grounds to believe it is necessary. Again, adequate warnings should be made before exercising the process of arrest.

Legislative Challenge

The following article is reprinted from the Lenoir Rhynean, Lenoir Rhyne College.

By Al Froneberger

The North Carolina legislature will probably be facing more controversial questions this session than ever before.

The state can take a giant step forward in proving that North Carolina is one of the most progressive states in the South.

The state representatives will handle bills dealing with teachers pay increase, liquor-by-the-drink, state-funded kindergartens, improvement of the colleges and universities in North Carolina plus many others. Of special concern to the young people in the state will be the bill lowering the legal voting age to 18.

Tied directly with most of the major measures that will confront the legislature is the matter of more money.

In past years North Carolina has had the dubious honor of having a surplus of funds in the state treasury. This surplus existed even with our public education system and teachers pay ranking near the bottom nationally.

New Tax Needed

Now the representatives are faced with the fact that more money is needed. And if it is one thing a politician does not like to do, it is to raise taxes. Now, it is time these men realize that reality is catching up with their dreams.

For many years the tobacco industry in the state has been treated as if it were sacred. Now a tax on cigarettes is absolutely necessary. Still, many legislators oppose it.

Liquor-by-the-drink will be one of the hottest questions facing the legislature. The extra revenue is needed. But you can bet that the "give 'em hell," Bible Belt theology, along with the state's two largest churches will stop that in its tracks.

It is becoming more and more evident that a 4% sales tax will be used to gain the money needed to finance the needs of the state. This is a much better alternative than raising the income tax level.

Governor Scott has just recommended a 2-cent per gallon increase in the tax on gasoline. This will hit most of us right where it hurts—in the pocket book.

People Must Speak

The people of the state want to move forward. The fact is that if progress is to come, and it will, the people must pay for it.

North Carolina can be a progressive state. We are still in the middle of the transition from a rural to an urban society. Many of the problems that will be faced in this general assembly will determine how successful our state will be in the future.

It is the responsibility of all North Carolinians to let their voice be heard on the crucial matters facing our representatives. And the voice of the young should be heard the loudest.