

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 59, Number 46

Duke University, Durham N. C.

Tuesday, March 24, 1964

10 Sororities Pledge Nurses In Hanes Rush

Twenty-three nurses and one East co-ed pledged East sororities this week as the first Hanes House rush came to a close. Twelve freshmen, eight sophomores and four juniors accepted bids to join ten sororities Sunday afternoon following the formal four-day rush period.

"East campus was very pleased with the results of rush, especially with the distribution of nurses among the different sororities," stated Susan Persons '65, Panhelix president. "This was a testing on both sides—and Hanes and East found value in it. It has stimulated an interest in better relations between the two groups. Numbers don't matter now, it has been a good start."

Pledges are Alpha Chi Omega: Signe Christensen '66, Anne Karmiloff '67 and Virginia Pfetzing '66; Alpha Delta Pi: Carol Hodges '66, Eliza Kennel '66, Mary Alyce Seales '65 and Elaine Wishart '66; Delta Delta Delta: Jane Klein '67, Sandra Smith '67 and Kristine Walker '67; Delta Gamma: Joyce Hayman '67.

Kappa Alpha Theta: Melanie Balestra '66, Bonnie Bauer '65 and Helen Wilson '67; Kappa Kappa Gamma: Barbara Schmidt '66; Kappa Kappa Gamma: Deborah Donkin '65 and Victoria Robertson '66; Phi Mu: Gay Little '67 and Julia Parker '67; Pi Beta Phi: Betty Griffith '67, Alice Kern '65 and Ellen Towles '67; Zeta Tau Alpha: Judith Flinchbaugh '67.

The rush period was condensed into three days of parties with bids being extended Sunday afternoon. Nurses were invited back according to multiples of the number of places available in their pledge classes.

Boston Pops Tour Orchestra To Present Concert April 6

By DON BELLMAN
Chronicle News Editor
The famous Boston Pops Tour Orchestra conducted by Arthur Fiedler will present a concert in Duke Indoor Stadium Monday April 6 at 8:15 p.m. The Boston Pops is being brought to the campus by the major attractions committee of the Student Union.

Tickets are on sale Monday through Friday at the Page Auditorium box office from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Tickets will also be on sale the day of the performance from 9 a.m. until curtain time at the box office. Reserved seat tickets are \$2.50 and \$2 apiece with a \$1 reduction available to students. Unreserved seats are priced at \$1.50 apiece with a student reduction of 75 cents.

Student discounts apply to high school and graduate school students as well as undergraduates. For those too lazy to walk over to the Page box office, tickets may also be ordered by writing Box KM, Duke Station, Durham or by phone at extension 2911.

The proposed program ranges from selections from Tchaikovsky and Strauss to selections from Richard Rogers "The Sound of Music."



Here's Lester Flatt, Earl Scruggs and their Foggy Mountain Boys who'll perform Friday night of Greek Week End at the Driftwood. In the picture, the modest poker-faced virtuoso innovating with his banjo is Earl Scruggs.

University's Debating Team Triumphs In Federal Prison

Although the University may have a tradition of free speech, the debate team found itself in the Atlanta Penitentiary last Thursday. Fortunately for team members A. Tennyson Williams Jr. '64 and Joseph T. Caldwell Jr. '64, they were there to debate a team of prisoners rather than federal officials.

The subject of the debate was "Resolved: that the Federal government would guarantee an opportunity for higher education to all qualified high school graduates," a subject which the team has debated several times this year.

The prisoners were "pretty good" according to Williams,

Don't Cut Thursday

It is suggested that students keep out of bed on their last day of class before spring vacation and drop by each and every class at least long enough to sign their name on the appropriate sheet. Students whose last class is on Thursday need not attend classes on Wednesday; however, those whose last class is on Wednesday should attend classes that day. For those who do not comply with these rules, justice will be sure and swift. This interpretation comes to us through the courtesy of Deans Dikoid W. Lewis and Robert L. Dickens.

"they have a lot of spare time to practice during the day." In spite of the prisoners' home court advantage, though, Williams and Caldwell won the debate, arguing the negative side.

The Atlanta Penitentiary debating groups debates with a number of visiting teams, Williams said, including a few college teams. University debate director Joseph C. Wetherby said this was the first time our debate team had been in a maximum security prison.

The debate team also took part in the three-day regional debate tournament at Emory University in Atlanta to select four Southern representatives to the national tournament to be held in April at West Point, New York.

Outside of jail the team didn't do so well, finishing sixth in the tournament.

Greek Week Plans Whirl of Activity

By FRANK JACOBUS

Greek Week End, April 10-11, will feature Flatt and Scruggs and their Foggy Mountain Boys Friday night and the Ike and Tina Turner Revue with the Ikettes Saturday night. Both evenings will be held at the new, enlarged Driftwood Club from 8 until 12 midnight.

Flatt and Scruggs give top billing to Earl Scruggs, "a modest, poker-faced virtuoso whose banjo innovations have made his name synonymous with a performing style." Scruggs, Lester Flatt, and their Foggy Mountain Boys, have built up a national following as the proponents of country music. Well-known locally, Sargent Posey of Durham will accompany the group as "caller."

Barn Dance Theme

The theme for the Friday night affair will be "barn dance" and dress should be appropriate. A "Pearl and Earl" contest will be held for the most appropriately dressed boy and girl. Each winner will receive a \$25 gift certificate from The Hub.

Ike and Tina Turner, the featured entertainment of the week end, present a cross-section of the successful sound of recent years. They have "aptly showcased their refreshing and unique talents with experienced musicians who produce the sound that any particular mode calls for."

Sorority Carnival

Saturday afternoon will feature a sorority carnival, a torch run and the Greek games.

The sorority carnival will be held from 12:45 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. in the field across from the open end of the football stadium. A trophy will be awarded to the best booth, based on the number of tickets collected and the general appearance and construction of the booth.

Sigma Nu fraternity will run a torch marathon from the State Capitol steps in Raleigh to the football stadium via East Campus. Run in half-mile relays, the marathon will end up in a lighting ceremony at 2:30 which will start off the Greek games.

Chariot Race

A chariot race among the fraternities will be the main event of the afternoon. Each chariot will be made and powered by fraternity brothers. The other men's events will include the greased pig race, potato sack race, three-legged race, softball throw and tug-of-war. Women's events will be the greased pig race, potato sack race, three-legged race, flour dive and wheelbarrow race. Ribbons will be awarded to the first, second and third place winners of each event, and men will be given five, three and one points in the same order. Based on the number of points collected, participation in the games, and participation in the other week-end events, a fraternity will receive an overall Greek Week trophy. A plaque will also be presented for the best-decorated chariot.

Following spring vacation tickets for the two evening functions at \$5 per couple will go on sale and Mr. and Miss Greek will be elected. Chaired by Ken Hubbard and Donna Sue Peters, Greek Week, in perspective, should be a smash.

HERZOG FINED

A Prof Gets 90 Days, Appeals

University religion Professors Frederick Herzog and Robert Osborn were sentenced Friday in Orange County Superior Court for their participation in anti-segregation demonstrations in Chapel Hill.

Osborn and a University of North Carolina psychology professor received 90-day sentences on the roads and Herzog was fined \$50 and court costs after promising not to participate in future demonstrations. The cases will be appealed to the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Cases Remanded

Chief Judge Edwin M. Stanley of the U. S. Middle District Court ruled that in 730 other cases involving 217 demonstrators that the Orange County Superior Court, and not the Federal court, had jurisdiction.

Judge Stanley returned the cases to the state courts over the demonstrators' objection that they could not receive fair trials in North Carolina courts. "It would be grossly

improper for this court to presume that the state judges would refuse to uphold the law of the land," Judge Stanley said in reply.

Before sentencing the professors, Judge Raymond Mallard asked them if they would violate the trespass law again by participating in demonstrations. "I have done it once and seen the consequences, I cannot again to the same," Herzog answered. Osborn said, "If the circumstances arose again in which my conscience before God conflicted with the trespass law of the state, I don't think I could do otherwise."

Explain Motives

The two University professors were arrested during a January protest at Watts Restaurant outside Chapel Hill. Herzog, in explanation of his part in the demonstration, said, "I wanted to bear witness to the equality of all men before God and their fellow men." Osborn added that he respected the trespass law,

"but when it is used to enforce and uphold segregation of a public accommodation... it loses the measure of its dignity."

Both professors quoted the Biblical passage that "inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of men, you have done it unto Me."

"The Negro remains the least among us," Osborn said. Judge Mallard denied this and pointed to the presence in his court of Negro attorney C. C. Malone as evidence of equal opportunity.

Christians "should be the best citizens in a democracy" and "if everyone took it upon themselves to determine the law they would obey, then we would have anarchy," Judge Mallard said.

In another case, Ben Spaulding, treasurer of the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee, was sentenced to four months in jail to be served "at the court's discretion at any time within five years." Spaulding

(Continued on page 5)

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Campus Notes

The **HONORS ASSEMBLY** for East Campus is set for April 6, the Monday after spring vacation.

Tonight at 6:30 p.m. the **INTERNATIONAL CLUB** will meet for a dinner-discussion in the Men's Graduate Center. Dr. Robert Crane, professor of history, will speak on "Indo-American Relations: A Case Study in International Communications."

Returning **ALUMNI** will take over Houses G through P during Commencement Week End, according to M. Laney Funderburk, assistant to the director of Alumni Affairs. Reservations will be accepted by the Alumni Department on a first-come, first-served basis after spring vacation. Information is available in room 108, Union Building.

Any undergraduate is eligible to enter a creative work for the annual **ANNE FLEXNER MEMORIAL AWARD** and prizes. Manuscripts must be submitted by April 20. Short stories, one-act plays, poems and informal essays are eligible.

The **SAILING CLUB** will give

sailing lessons to any interested students tonight at 7 p.m. in 101 East Duke.

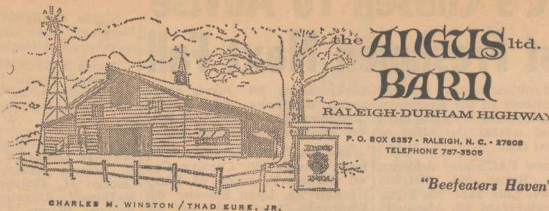
R. S. SHERWOOD will speak tonight on "The Project Engineer a Civil, a Mechanical, or Should He Be an Electrical." The program, in room 125 Engineering, is open to the public.

IAIN HAMILTON will present the fourth in a series of "Five Evenings With Iain Hamilton" tonight at 8:15 p.m. in the Music Room of East Duke.

The **CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY** will meet at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow in 208 Flowers.

JOY ADAMSON, author of the best-selling books *Born Free*, *Living Free* and *Forever Free*, will lecture Tuesday, April 7, at 7:30 p.m. in Page Auditorium. The program, a presentation of the Student Union special activities committee, will include a color film, "The Story of Elsa and Me."

Tickets will be available at the box office for 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children under 12.



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Goings-on in London. You can see Sir Laurence Olivier play *Othello* with the new National Theatre Company. Watch Shakespeare *indoors* on an Elizabethan stage at the riverside Mermaid Theatre. Or *out of doors* in Regent's Park (all through summer).

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FAC's Chosen To Advise East Freshmen Next Fall

East dormitories have selected new members of the Freshman Advisory Council, who will meet with and advise the class of 1968 next fall.

The new FAC's are: Addoms, Rebecca Roper '66, Patricia Smith '66, Lois Tart '65, Elizabeth Weatherford '66; Alspaugh, Barbara Brummett '65, Nancy Dees '66, Karen Esslinger '65, Katherine Fiaccone '66, Judy Grimes '66, Carol Van De Ree '65; Aycock, Jacqueline Hoffman '65, Susan Rodrian '66, Naney Temple '65, Ruth Zlotowitz '65.

Those in Bassett will be Jeanine Krueger '65, Ann Pauly '65, Susan Schlad '65, Elizabeth Stocum '66, Mary Tarpley '65; Brown, Judith Booth '66, Sandra Boyles '65, Judy Ewell '65, Jeremy Hewes '66, Kathryn Reeves '66; Gilbert, Sue Bunck '66, Florence Cowan '65, Karen Lundy '66 and Patricia Waterman '65.

Giles selected Russell Carden '65, Martha Hamilton '65, Janet Livingston '65, Ann McNally '65.



Three coeds working in Europe

EUROPEAN JOBS

The trend among students is to work in Europe during the summer. Thousands of jobs (e.g. resort, lifeguarding and office work) and travel grants are available to every registered student. Some wages are as high as \$400 a month. For a complete prospectus, job and travel grant applications, a \$1 ASIS book coupon and handling and airmail charges send \$1 to Dept. M, American Student Information Service, 22 Ave. de la Liberté, Luxembourg City, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Carey Shore '66; Jarvis chose Lynn Bloemke '66, Russell Chapman '65, Carol Ann Rice '66, Emilla Saint-Amant '65.

The FAC's in Pegram will be Betsy Caudle '65, Carolyn Cox '66, Barbara Ferguson '65, Betsy Randall '65, Lynn Stevens '66; Southgate, Dorothy Aydtlett '66; Dorothy Carroll '65, Susan Dittmar '65, Caryn McTighe '66, Rebecca Myers '65, Judy Stanley '66.

The training program for the new freshman advisors will begin the first week after spring vacation. Topics discussed will include the role and aims of the FAC program, community living, problems of counseling, the future of the University and freshman week.

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DUKE UNIVERSITY DINING HALLS

Honorary Initiates

Sigma Pi Sigma, the physics honorary, has initiated new members and elected officers.

James R. Sites '65 was elected president; Doren W. Hess '65, vice-president; J. Wayne Place '65, secretary; Hugh L. Henry '65, treasurer.

Newly initiated junior members are Edward F. Baird, Paul F. Brown, Robert E. Denton, George H. Flowers, C. Blake McDowell, Alexander C. Montgomery, Wayne T. Peterson, J. Wayne Place, Vernon D. Rowe, Wendy P. Watson, Linda C. Whitley and Carl F. Yaeger. The only sophomore to join the honorary was Claudia G. Conn.

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SHULTON

Program To Alleviate Poverty

Student volunteers interested in working in North Carolina this summer to help alleviate the long-range causes of poverty will have an opportunity to apply tomorrow.

James Beatty, Director of the North Carolina Volunteers, will be in the West Campus Post Office tomorrow from 9 a.m. to noon to recruit University students. The Volunteers were created by Governor Terry Sanford and will work in ten experimental project communities of the North Carolina Fund this summer.

The volunteers hope this summer's program will serve as the beginning of a large-scale volunteer effort throughout the state. Each volunteer this sum-

mer will be trained to exercise leadership in promoting and running similar projects on his campus and in his home community during the 1964-65 academic year. They would be called upon to assist in the recruitment and training of a larger volunteer force for the summer of 1965.

The internees will be given room, board and \$250 for 11 weeks beginning June 10. They will live either in college dormitories or in communities with resident families.

Professors Sentenced

(Continued from page 1)

was charged with giving the court a worthless check in payment of court costs for several demonstrators. After discovering this mistake, he came to the court with the \$80 in cash and offered to pay.

The Christian Interracial Witness Association is collecting money to ease the burdens on the University faculty members involved in the trials. The cost of the trials is estimated at least \$1,000 per professor including lawyer's fees, court costs and fines. The appeals will take additional funds. Collection boxes may be found in the West Library and in other places on both campuses.



WELL-KNOWN FAMOUS PEOPLE: No. 1

This is the first in a series of 48 million columns examining the careers of men who have significantly altered the world we live in. We begin today with Max Planck.

Max Planck (or The Pearl of the Pacific, as he is often called) gave to modern physics the law known as Planck's Constant. Many people when they first hear of this law, throw up their hands and exclaim, "Golly whiskers, this is too deep for little old me!"

(Incidentally, speaking of whiskers, I cannot help but mention Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blades. Personna is the blade for people who can't shave after every meal. It shaves you closely, cleanly, and more frequently than any other stainless steel blade on the market. The makers of Personna have publicly declared—and do here repeat—that if Personna Blades don't give you more luxury shaves than any other stainless steel blade, they will buy you whatever blade you think is better. Could anything be more fair? I, for one, think not.)



But I digress. We were speaking of Planck's Constant, which is not, as many think, difficult to understand. It simply states that matter sometimes behaves like waves, and waves sometimes behave like matter. To give you a homely illustration, pick up your pencil and wave it. Your pencil, you will surely agree, is matter—yet look at the little rasical wave! Or take flags. Or Ann-Margret.

Planck, as we know, are the floating colonies of one-celled animals on which fishes feed. Planckton, in their turn, feed upon one-half celled animals called krill (named, incidentally, after Dr. Morris Krill who invented the house cat). Krill, in their turn, feed upon peanut butter sandwiches mostly—or, when they are in season, cheeseburgers.

But I digress. Back to Max Planck who, it must be said, showed no indication of his scientific genius as a youngster. In fact, for the first six years of his life he did not speak at all except to pound his spoon on his bowl and shout "More gruel!"

Imagine, then, the surprise of his parents when on his seventh birthday little Max suddenly cried, "Papa! Papa! Something is wrong with the Second Law of Thermodynamics!" So astonished were the elder Plancks that they rushed out and dug the Kiel Canal.

Meanwhile Max, constructing a crude Petrie dish out of two small pieces of petrie and his gruel bowl, began to experiment with thermodynamics. By dinner time he had discovered Planck's Constant. Hungry but happy, he rushed to Heidelberg University to announce his findings. He arrived, unfortunately, during the Erich von Stroheim Sesquicentennial, and everyone was so busy dancing and duelling that young Planck could find nobody to listen to him. The festival, however, ended after two years and Planck was finally able to report his discovery.

Well sir, the rest is history. Einstein gaily cried, "E equals mc squared!" Edison invented Marconi. Eli Whitney invented Georgia Tech, and Michelangelo invented the ceiling. This later became known as the Humboldt Current.

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* * *

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Jean Grabin

The Negro's Status

2. Durham in the Midst of Change A Chronicle Special Report



The Duke Chronicle: Bill Nichols

'Home is where the heart is'

Negro Community: A Strain of Diversity

An elderly grandmother, some ninety years old, embodies many of the traditional Negro ways of life. She knows and thinks little about the civil rights movement. She is bed-ridden after a leg amputation, but her spirit is exuberant. The radio and her humming fill the room with gospel singing: "My Lord takes care of me; yes he does. He takes good care of me," she said. "I can't walk now, but I'm gonna walk again! I'm gonna work again. Yes. He's a good man, my God."

SHE WARNED, "Pick a

good wife when you get married, not one who'll look out the window at another young fella. Pick a good Christian wife." She feels that setting a principle is the most important part of raising children: "Have 'em sayin' the Lord's Prayer by the time they're five and washin' dishes too. They'll grow up to be good people who can get along with everybody else if you teach 'em right in the beginnin'."

Just a short distance away lives a young housewife who teaches at NCC. Her home is tastefully decorated with modern furniture. A light blue contour sofa sets a soft, relaxing tone. The wooden floor is bare, and several bookcases line the walls. She has had a good education including graduate study at the University of Michigan where she was the first Negro to enter their graduate school on a University grant.

GREATER ECONOMIC and educational opportunities are the most important goals of the movement to her. The rights of first-class citizenship achieved through non-violent means are her more general goal. She commented, "My husband has been told many times, 'If you were only white you'd be best tobacco buyer in state.' Since he's black he goes along and tells them what to buy. I want our children to have the opportunities denied to our generation."

To her, jealousy and fear lie behind much of the racial problem. She cited an incident in her childhood when three other little white girls who were very close friends fought with her because a group of bullies found them playing together. "People get along fine in small groups; when they're in crowds though, they're afraid of being different, of being looked down upon," she said. In spite of the difficulties she chose to return to the South after working in California. She explained, "I've been served at clubs where they write on the back of the bill, 'You've been served well. Please do not return.' I prefer to see a sign on the door. It may be humiliating, but it avoids deeper, more subtle humiliations."

She considers the best qualities of the Negro heritage to be "the ability to accept insult and still hope. One thing that I try to teach my children is for them to live up to their full capacities and not despair, to make the best of whatever situation they're in."

THE OWNER of a small delicatessen provides an interesting contrast. The store is old, run-down, and very busy. It is situated on the corner of the block where the teacher lives. The middle-aged owner has not participated in the movement as has the college teacher. "It's mostly for the young people," he said. "Just get rid of all the old folks who are too old to change their ways and it'll all work out."

The movement, in his opinion, has become widespread because people learned what to fight for in World War II. To him, the primary cause of

the racial problem has been women. He said, "I just stand here and watch 'em go by. They're the real cause. The whites don't want us marryin' their women, and we don't like them runnin' around with our women."

AT AN OLD, weather-beaten house across the street an elderly mother answered the door. The living room of her three-room house contains a bed and a sofa. The floor is bare. The walls are papered with heavy brown paper and the ceiling is covered with black tarpaper. An unshaded light hangs from the ceiling. This mother is disturbed by all of the commotion caused by the movement. She said, "I live satisfied. I feel sorry for those who aren't happy with what they have. I think the movement is a wonderful thing, but it's mostly for the children. I just want to get along with everybody and not have any trouble, and I hope these young people will be able to do that too."

HER ONLY SON had been killed in an accident at the Duke power plant near the hospital last February when he fell into a coal chute. She said, "When he was young I taught him to get along, to do the best he could wherever he was. He lived a good life because of it. I always said to him that it didn't matter where he was or what he did so long as he did a good job and was kind to everybody."

She continued, "You have to give 'em good home-training to teach 'em that they've got responsibilities. It takes lots of home-training to learn 'em to do things for other people. My son may have died, but he made me happy by bein' a good man, and ah'm sho' God had a good reason for takin' him away."

AS THESE OPINIONS suggest the variety of thought among adult Negro citizens on the civil rights movement varies greatly with their age and economic condition. Some are actively involved, while others are completely preoccupied with other matters. Some of the attitudes expressed may become a thing of the past as the younger generation takes a firmer hold on Negro opinion. The traditional spirit of non-aggressiveness and the calm acceptance of hardships, combined with the unshakable ability to find meaning and fulfillment in any situation may give way to discontent and greater self-assertion. Perhaps the younger generation will not only secure its civil rights but will also create a new image of the American Negro.

Bill Nichols

Editor's Note

Today's section on "The Negro's Status" is titled "Durham in the Midst of Change." This second series of articles focuses on the past progress and present situation of the civil rights movement in Durham. The first Chronicle following spring vacation will deal with civil rights at Duke.

The Negro in Durham: 1865-1960

The foundation for the Negro's status in Durham today was laid in the years immediately following Reconstruction with the rise of the tobacco industry and the onset of the Jim Crow era. Negroes from the rural areas of North Carolina came to seek employment in that infant but growing industry. These men were hired to prepare the tobacco and fill the majority of laboring jobs as employers realized the advantages of their low pay scale and their willingness to work under adverse conditions.

Fast becoming an industrial center, Durham turned with interest to education. According to practice, Negro taxpayers supported the Negro schools while white citizens paid for theirs. In 1880 Durham County contained 32 free Negro schools for 1133 pupils and 30 white schools for 1882 students. The Negro schools had a higher percentage of their race in attendance, and, significantly, Negro teachers were paid more than their white counterparts.

The state Supreme Court declared this separate allocation of funds unconstitutional, and the system was destroyed in 1892. When it reappeared several years later, a tremendous increase of white interest in education forced neglect of the Negro schools for the next 20 years.

Yet, during this period of decline in Negro education, the ever-growing tobacco industry provided a solid economic base for the separate Negro community. During this period of prosperity around the turn of the century, Negro businessmen began to cooperate on financial ventures. James Merrick, Dr. Aaron Moore and Charles C. Spaulding founded what is now the largest Negro insurance company in the world—the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1899, the year after its founding, the company's income was \$900. In 1923 assets had grown to over \$2 million and today reach \$82 million. In 1907 Negro financiers raised \$10,000 in subscriptions to found the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, now considered one of Durham's soundest financial institutions.

Booker T. Washington's attitude during this era on a visit here: "Of all the Southern cities I have visited I found here the sanest attitude of the white people toward the black... I never saw in a city of this size so many prosperous carpenters, brickmasons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, cotton mill operatives, and tobacco factory workers among the Negroes." Nevertheless, the plight of the Negro constantly improved both economically and socially, the accepted policy of segregation insured the Negro's retention of a distinct and decidedly lower status.

In 1910, a reawakening of interest in education to meet the demands of the growing Negro society led James Shepley, a Negro businessman, to found what was eventually to become North Carolina College, the first state-supported Negro college in the nation.

The trend of economic growth which began with the rise of the tobacco industry, continued, even into the depression. In 1930, over 60 percent of the city's 18,000 Negroes were gainfully employed. This situation led W.E.B. Dubois to comment, "There is in this small city a group of 5,000 or more colored people whose social and economic development is perhaps more striking than that of any similar group in the nation."

The attitude of the whites toward the Negroes at this time was expressed, perhaps even enthusiastically, by William Boyd, University history professor, in *The Story of Durham*. A "factor in

the progress of the Negro has been the policy of the white people, a policy of tolerance and helpfulness. That fine spiritual fruit of honest toil, well-expressed in the adage 'Live and let live,' has characterized the attitude of the leading white men toward the colored race. This means that the Negro has been allowed to stand on his own merit; he has not been patronized as a dependent, neither has he met enmity and persecution because of his success of failure."

Until this time the policy of "separate but equal" had gone unchallenged. The condition of the Negro concerned the white population, but it was an isolated concern. The Negro decided to take direct action to promote his own cause.

Demanding "Negro opportunity to exercise political rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and to promote further participation in politics and government by way of the ballot box," the North Carolina Voters' League was formed in 1932. Less than three years later a powerful political force became firmly entrenched in the city, the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. In seeking to make the Negro vote an important political factor in the coming elections, the Committee first supported white sympathizers, then coalesced with the labor block for white sympathizers and finally used the combined labor and Negro vote for Negro candidates.

Backed by the Committee, Negro candidates began appearing in elections in 1940. Their first victory occurred in 1953 when R. H. Harris defeated a white opponent for a seat on the Durham City Council.

The Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka decision in 1954 sparked Negro attorneys, led by Floyd McKissick, to begin the drive for desegregation of Durham schools. Facing 225 Negro reassignment requests, the School Board first resisted any desegregation, then segregated on a geographical basis and finally removed all restrictions on integration. The first integration occurred in 1959, when 40 Negro children entered previously white schools. It was called a "great step toward total integration" by some, a mere "bean in the basket" by others.

In 1960 the front lines of pressure for equality moved from education and politics into the social areas. Callis Brown, editor of the *Carolina Times* and an NAACP leader, calls it the year of the "revolution." "Before 1960," he said, "things were chaotic. There was a line drawn—each race stopped on its side with only a small degree of integration."

The race for equality depends on the Negro young people, a prominent Negro has stated. "They aren't afraid and they aren't bitter. They know what they want and they're determined to get it." Arousing some of the supposedly "silent generation" of their white counterparts, Durham Negro youngsters demonstrated in support of their own. Elaborating on the original lunch counter attempt in Greensboro, Durham demonstrators picketed the city's lunch counters. With 600 NCC and Duke students picket lines continued every day except Sunday until the court ordered desegregation six months later.

The lunch counter demonstrations encouraged a mingling of the races and promoted communication," Brown stated. "They started to work together. Churches extended invitations to join, and NCC students joined Duke panels to discuss race relations. The relationship which existed between Duke and NCC served as a stepping stone... We spread from campus to community."

—Fay Danner
—Fritz Schultz

Proprietors View Desegregation with Doubt

For many of the Durham merchants, integration involves more than mere prejudice. An objective, dispassionate view of the problem is a hard thing to come by and this article will attempt no more than to present the different views of several merchants.

For several of them, segregation is a matter of financial necessity—at least of financial desirability. For others, it is a way of life. "Just let one of those damn coons step through that door—I promise you he won't leave," said one owner as he pointed to a shotgun resting behind the counter.

MR. BALL, manager of the Do-Nut Dinette, was just as vocal but not quite as violent. Ball stated that he maintained a policy of segregation because of his limited facilities. He said he could not accommodate all the whites, let alone any colored customers.

"They're a damn shame," he said, commenting on the demonstrations. They're doing the Negro cause more harm than good."

No, he would not integrate under any circumstances. "I don't care if they turn the place upside down and pile themselves up to the roof, I'm not going to change my policy." Asked whether this policy has hurt his business, he stated, "of course not."

CHARLES NANCE of Mayola's defended his policy of

segregation in this manner: "my business comes primarily from the factory workers, supplemented by University students. I would lose my customers from the factories if I integrated. I can't afford to do it. People simply aren't ready to integrate—my customers just don't want integration and I'm dependent on them. . . ."

Nance stated that, to him, the policy was not a moral one, merely an economic necessity. He added that his business has not fallen off at all but that it has increased.

"Let them picket and circulate petitions against me, it's their right, but it's not going to do any good."

If the Negroes could guarantee him the money he would lose from integration, then he would integrate but he says they can't do it.

Nance registered great dissatisfaction with the public accommodations law being discussed in Congress. He stated that the government can't understand his position, that only each proprietor knows his own business and shouldn't be told how to run it by the government.

FOY'S GRILL is unique. While it is for all intents and purposes segregated, the owner, Foy Veasey, will serve Negroes who meet his requirements.

"I'd rather, and often do, serve some colored people than

the white people that come in here sometimes."

To Veasey, the problem is one of location. "I'm in a slum neighborhood, in a Negro section, and if I open it up to all of them I'd lose all my regular customers."

Yes, he feels that complete integration would hurt his business but he does not object to serving some "clean, respectable Negroes."

Veasey feels that further demonstrations would serve only to hurt the Negro cause—"hell, we're trying to work with them, to cooperate with them, there's no sense pushing matters any more."

OTHERS don't want to talk about racial policy. They recognize that a problem exists but want to stay as much out of it as possible. One man waited in the kitchen as a waitress said he was out of town and could not talk.

Another viewpoint came from a man who has integrated but who did not want his name used. "Sure I integrated and I lost because of it—my business is down 40 per cent. To me it was a moral and religious issue, and I'm really not sorry I did it, but I can see that no good has come from it."

"I don't know what the Negroes want, I'm not even sure that they're sincere."

"You know," he expanded, "what bothers me is that it's not the Negro that's leading this

movement. It's some of these radical whites. The Negro here isn't doing anything for himself, he's being pushed. Too much is being done for him."

"Nah, they don't want equal treatment, they want preferential treatment."

"Anyway, I'm not sorry I did it—I'm sorry I lost money, that's all. Besides, I just don't want any trouble."

NEARLY EVERYONE of the men questioned mentioned the case of the Negro barbers down-

town. These colored barbers will not wait on colored people. Why don't these men get picketed, they asked. Why don't they take care of their own problems first and work with their own people, one man asked. In another question, Nance answered the question, "they take care of their own; they stick together. But for some reason they see this case as different." At any rate, as Foy Veasey put it, "we do have a problem—I wish someone would tell us what to do."

—Mike Peterson



The Duke Chronicle: Ted Schweitzer

'Upside down and . . . up to the roof'

The Racial Crisis of May, 1963

During the week end of May 18-20, 1963, the city of Durham tottered on the brink of major racial violence.

For three days, hundreds of protesters marched through the streets and conducted sit-ins at restaurants and other business establishments which discriminated against the Negro.

Mrs. Sadie Hughley, a Durham integration leader, said, "It was an outburst of the inner turmoil that they had been holding in. There has been an unrest within our youth; it has grown disgusted with its second-class citizenship."

The Demonstrations

The demonstrations burst suddenly on the Durham scene, but pressures for them had built up for several months. An extensive program of negotiations had met only with frustrations and stalemates, prompting integration leaders to take the direct action of sit-ins.

The *Carolina Times*, a weekly Durham Negro newspaper, explained the demonstrations in an editorial: "The record does not bear out that there is a better way than demonstrations. For as far back as history records there is no single instance in which the oppressor has voluntarily lifted his heel from the neck of the oppressed. Either there must be a desperate and sacrificial struggle for freedom or the victims of oppression will die in bonds unhonored, unwept, and unsung."

The demonstrators were primarily the Negro youth of Durham—students from Hillside High School, North Carolina College and Durham Business College, but they were joined by University students and older members of the Negro community.

Durham Negro attorney Floyd McKissick, national chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality, pointed out that "a person must pay dearly to be a civil rights fighter. He must realize that if he fights the noble fight with understanding he can go to jail." He added that each demonstrator must ask himself "if he is so deeply committed that he can accept the risk of fighting for human freedom and dignity."

Demonstrations started Saturday with picketing at Howard Johnson's restaurant on Chapel Hill Blvd. Sit-ins were also conducted at other Durham businesses, resulting in the arrest of 130 demonstrators for trespass.

Sit-ins continued on Sunday at Howard Johnson's as demonstrators poured onto the lawn around the restaurant. The arrest of the Reverend Melvin Swann of St. Joseph's A.M.E. Church in Durham touched off mass arrests among the demonstrators there.

Four hundred were taken to the Durham jail and charged with trespassing as crowds of Negroes and whites collected in Main Street below

the jail. Main Street became a virtual no-man's land between the two hostile groups. Mayor-elect Wense Grabarek was called to the scene after police chief Pleasant called up fire trucks in case of trouble. According to Grabarek, he contacted Negro leaders on the scene and found out that they wanted to send food and cigarettes to the prisoners.

An Uneasy Truce

Grabarek arranged with police to allow one representative from the demonstrators to carry the items to the prisoners, many of whom had not eaten since breakfast. In exchange for allowing these amenities for the prisoners, the leaders of the demonstrators at the jail agreed to persuade the Negroes outside the courthouse to go home to prevent violence.

That night NAACP and CORE asserted that the demonstrations would continue for 30 days unless the Negro was granted equal opportunity in Durham.

The inauguration of Mayor-elect Grabarek was scheduled for noon Monday. Integration leaders emphatically denied that the demonstrations had any connection with the inauguration and added that they had originally been scheduled to begin before the election was held.

The Negotiations

The mayor-elect began his work early Monday morning, meeting with Negro leaders. Together they hammered out an agreement that the demonstrations would be halted on a day-to-day basis as negotiations continued. That afternoon Grabarek began contacting restaurant owners and by 6 p.m. had persuaded five to desegregate. Negro leaders tested this desegregation, and, in Grabarek's words, "they came back fed." Demonstrations were then halted for Monday.

Later Monday night integration leaders presented the city council with a list of demands including a fair employment practices law, a public accommodations law and dismissal of charges against the demonstrators.

Wednesday the mayor appointed a group of 11 civic leaders to study four major areas of the race problem: eating facilities, entertainment facilities, employment and lodging.

Persuasion

The methods used by the various committees differed somewhat in application, but a study of the desegregation of lodging facilities is illustrative of the processes used. A meeting was called of all 11 motel owners in the city to meet with

the committee and Grabarek. At the meetings the committee used the arguments of moral persuasion and economic reasoning.

The mayor charged that loss of business through demonstrations was not the only economic consequence. He pointed out that the demonstrations hampered the city's chances for economic development, conventions, etc.

After several meetings a few of the motel owners agreed to desegregate their establishments. The committee continued to work on the hold-outs until all 11 agreed to integrate.

All the major eating establishments in the city have been desegregated. The committee is still working on the smaller establishments in hopes of attaining complete desegregation of all eating facilities.

Movie theatres were desegregated on a limited basis for three weeks, with Negroes receiving police protection and then were opened without discrimination.

Progress, But Not Enough

McKissick, one of the organizers of the demonstrations, stated, "Progress has been made in Durham, but we are not yet at our goals—total abolition of segregation in all aspects of life—employment, housing, recreation and education." He added, "We have been tricked and deceived," claiming that men acquiesced when under the pressure of demonstrations, but reverted to segregation when demonstrations ended.

At the present time, Mayor Grabarek is in the process of setting up a permanent committee of 15 city leaders to see that progress continues. He is also considering the problem of Negro transfer students at Carr Jr. High who were poorly prepared and are failing in their work.

Grabarek's chief concern with the civil rights issue at this time is that an ill-advised person or group will create an incident which will disturb the delicate balance that has been achieved. In Grabarek's words, "one incident can completely ruin the work done during the past year." Grabarek pointed out that many businessmen had agreed to desegregate only on the condition that there would be no further demonstrations, and any incident might cause them to reverse their position irrevocably.

In summarizing the work that his administration has done, Grabarek stated that the city is working on civil rights in the context of overall community development, urban renewal, education, etc. "I believe that the community has the moral fiber to change. Unless all the citizens of the community are allowed to develop themselves to the fullest of their potential the entire community suffers."

Ginny Faulkner
Jay Creswell



Extra Points

By ART WINSTON
Chronicle Sports Editor

Two coaches with the most class in basketball tangled in the finals of the NCAA Basketball Tournament when Coach Bunas sent the Blue Devils onto the court against Coach of the Year Johnny Wooden and his UCLA Bruins. The first thing Wooden said after the game was if the same four teams met again next week any one of the four could come out on top. Most observers would tend to disagree with that statement after seeing Wooden's Bruins in action. Coach Bunas showed what a gentleman he is when he thanked every member of his team and made no excuses.

In discussing his team, Wooden hit on a very important point. There may be better jumpers in the game of basketball, but his players had "quick jumping" ability. This enables them to react immediately to a rebound and go up with perfect timing to pull down the ball.

ON THURSDAY afternoon and evening all four teams worked out in the auditorium before the public. At the last minute Coach Bunas changed his mind and kept the doors open. The contrast between the clubs was interesting.

Michigan appeared quite calm. Cazzie Russell had one half of the court to himself, and it looked like Michigan's fate hung with Russell. Duke looked determined and very tall. The Devils jumped to the instructions of their coach and looked sharp and smooth. The Bruins of UCLA looked a little "cocky" as Walt Hazzard led them through their drills climaxed by a jumping drill where every member of the squad jumped high above the basket. Kansas State looked just the way a dark horse is expected to look, fumbling around but showing spurts of greatness at times.

THE NATIONAL Association of Basketball Coaches held its annual meeting this past week end in Kansas City. Just about every coach in the country was in attendance. Some of the more notable were Lefty Driesell, Davidson, Chuck Noe, ex-South Carolina, Dean Smith, UNC and Bob Cousy, Boston College. The coaches seemed to feel Duke was going to win; the same was true with the Kansas City newspapers. All this seemed to do was to infuriate the UCLA group even more as evidenced by some of Walt Hazzard's post-game quotes.

Four opinions prevailed, speed (UCLA), height (Duke), power (Michigan), and home court advantage of the dark horse (Kansas State). As a coach who guessed right phrased it, I've liked race horses all of my life, so I'll go with the Bruins." The atmosphere in Kansas City was very learned as most observers knew what they were talking about. The interest in point spread and gambling was smaller than could be expected.

THE COACHES and the press were unimpressed with the city. The coaches felt that the inhabitants did not display enough interest while the members of the working press were displeased with their accommodations and facilities at the auditorium. The inside word is the finals will not be held in Kansas City in the near future.

As far as the ticket situation is concerned, Coach Bunas got up front of a press conference and asked for more tickets for each institution as the near schools got 500 each and the far ones 250. It appeared that the members of the NCAA Basketball Committee listened to Bunas' request quite attentively.

Whites Beat Blues, 14-8

With touchdowns by fullback Mike Curtis and halfback Biff Bracy, Duke's White team, composed of the first and third strings, defeated the Blue team, composed of the second and fourth teams, 14-8, in the annual intrasquad game Saturday to close Spring grid drills.

Quarterback Kent Denton scored the lone Blue touchdown, set up by a 48-yard punt return by John Gutekunst. The White unit led the Blues in first downs, 13-12, but trailed in rushing, 230-226.

Blue signal-callers, Denton and Mike Shasky, completed nine of 18 passes for 102 yards, while White's Scotty Glacken and Todd Orvald completed

seven of 12 for 58 yards. Other impressive back included Sonny Odom and Jay Calabrese for the Whites, and Bob Matheson and Rich Kraft for the Blues.

Dave Dunaway and Sonny Morris looked good at the ends, as did Rod Stewart, Al Matuza, and Steve Holloway.

Standout interior linemen included Mike Murphy, Bob Davis, J. D. McCarthy, John McNabb, and Danny Lonon.



MULLINS SHOTS AGAINST MICHIGAN.

Baseballers Begin Season With Dartmouth Contest

With a strong pitching staff, and veterans in every position but two, the Duke baseballers opened their season this afternoon against the Indians of Dartmouth at 3 p.m. on Coombs Field. The game was the first of a two-game stand against the Indians, before the Devils leave for a week end series against Florida State University in Tallahassee.

Leading the Devils' experienced mound staff is senior Stan Crisson, who finished second in the ACC last season with an earned run average of 1.13. The number two and three men on the staff are Charley Young, who had a 2.25 ERA and Gary Stephens, who had a 2.43 ERA.

Other pitchers available to coach Ace Parker are returnees Merrill Ambler, Dean Helms, J. D. Brovne, and Dave West, transfer Jay Hopkins, and sophomores Jim Licardo and Willie Wood.

The other half of the battery is one of Parker's two open positions. The starting catcher will probably be one of two sophomores, Scotty Glacken, and Chris Styles, with Glacken probably getting the nod. He is a strong hitter and possesses a strong arm.

Senior Dave Uible, still hampered by a football injury to his knee, may not be able to start the season at first base. Behind him is veteran Ken Stallings. Bucky Fader and Steve Holloway are candidates for second, while sophomore R. D. Carson is slated for shortstop, and veteran Tom Taylor at third.

Last year's outfield returns intact, with Biff Bracy, a 400 hitter in left, Sonny Odom in center, and Roy Marley in right. Sophomore John Gutekunst is another outfield prospect.

Track Team Goes South

Hoping to recover from a rash of injuries suffered in the ACC indoor meet, the Blue Devil track team is preparing for its annual tour of the South over spring vacation.

The Devils were hit with several injuries to key personnel in the March 14 meet at the University of North Carolina, finishing fourth behind Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The Southern trip will open this weekend, when the Devils compete in the Florida Relays in Gainesville, and stay on for a mid-week meet with the University of Florida. They will then move up to Columbia the following weekend for the South Carolina Relays.

Intramural Track Meet To Feature 15 Events

The Intra-mural department will stage its first annual I. M. Track Meet on Thursday, April 9 with a field of 15 events all to be played in or around the Indoor Stadium.

Both the field and running events will begin at 3 p.m. and all action should end by 5 p.m. All points will be awarded on an individual basis as the first and second place finishers in each event will receive medals.

The 15 scheduled events are the following:

Field Events—Shot put, broad jump, high jump, and discus throw.

Running Events—100 yd. dash, 120-yd. high hurdles trials, 220 yd. dash trials, 440 relays (four men), mile run, 440 yd. run (sections against time), 100 yd. finals, 120 yd. high hurdle (against time), 220 yd. dash finals, and mile relay (four-men).

Lists of rules and regulations have been given to the organization managers and they should be consulted for all the details of the meet. Any additional information may be obtained in the I. M. office in Card Gym.

Walt Hazzard Acts As Basketball Scout

Walt Hazzard may be a great basketball player, but his greatest talents lie in the field of basketball scouting. His keen eye for basketball talent played an important role in derailing the Duke NCAA Championship express.

Saturday night Kenny Washington came off the UCLA bench to hit on 11 of 16 shots from the floor and cash in on

four for four shots. In addition Washington led both teams in rebounds with 12 and personally held Hack Tison to eight points as he was a one-man Duke wrecking crew.

Netters End Home Stand

By JACK FEET

Yesterday afternoon, the Blue Devil netters opened up their 18 game season against the Big Ten runners-up Indiana, losing to the powerful hoosers only after putting up a game battle.

Today the Devils played another top Big Ten tennis power in Michigan State. Closing out their three-game home stand, the Devils will face Williams College tomorrow afternoon at 3 p.m.

The squad lost its second, third, and fourth players from last year's team but it still has its number one seeded player in Jerry Mattson. The next five players in order are lettermen Jim Cheek, Ken McCullough, sophomore Doug Jones, letterman Nat Broker, and sixth place man Roger Greenwood.

Three other men who will see action in singles and doubles are Richard Kathol, Tony Craver, and Joe Ramage.

Coach Robert Cox states, "This team is somewhat green, but it is hardworking and makes up for its lack of experience. Although we've been hampered by the weather, I know we will get some work done on our trip to Florida." This trip takes place during the spring break when the team travels to Jacksonville to the play the Naval Air Station and then journeys about the state to meet the University of Florida, Rollins College, Stetson University, and Florida Southern from this Saturday.

After his senior year in high school Washington, a Beaufort, S. C., native, visited relatives in Philadelphia. He participated in playground basketball along with Hazzard and Villanova's Wally Jones in pick-up games of three-man ball. A phone call by Hazzard to his coach, John Wooden, resulted in a one-year try-out at UCLA. After his freshman year Wooden and his staff were perplexed as to what to do with Washington.

He is a very shy boy. Since he was making adequate progress academically, Wooden decided to keep him on for this season. Washington averaged 5.4 points per game but was invaluable as a sixth man and rebounder. All of a sudden, according to Wooden, "Washington learned how to shoot." The results are posted on the scoreboard at Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium.

In defeat Bunas could only cite the UCLA speed, jumping ability and aggressiveness. He believed that the Devils could handle the UCLA press, but Duke made too many mistakes. The team appeared a bit sluggish after their stunning victory on the previous night, as nothing went Duke's way against the Bruins.

All IM Basketball

First Team	
W. Jim Licardo	KS
F. Elliot McBride	Delts
C. Dana Smith	KA
G. J. D. Brown	KS
G. Wickle Wheeler	KA
Second Team	
F. Al Matuza	KA
F. Warren Palmer	Law
C. Roger Hamilton	SX
G. Bucky Fader	KS
G. Bob Rankin	Law