

# The Chronicle

Durham, North Carolina

C.O. meeting  
changed to  
9:30 in C.O.

Monday, February 5, 1968

## Anti-Dow demonstrations today spread to Allen Building offices



Vice-President Charles Heustis explains his position to the protestors.

## Alumni stop changes in women's rules

As the WSGA Judicial Board prepares to meet its recommendations for rules changes to the deans, its members anticipate few, if any results this semester, according to chairman Peg McCart.

The negative reaction of many alumni to recent liberalizations of social rules, particularly the changes in hours and dining policy, has apparently contributed to the deans' present desire to pause before making further changes. Miss McCart feels that the deans are receptive to many possible changes, but feel that "a lot of the same things are being tried at UNCG, so we if we wait, they can receive the brunt of the criticism and we can quietly make the same changes later."

In a recent poll of East Campus residents on the present rules and possi-

ble changes in them, a considerable majority expressed a desire for further liberalization, particularly in women's hours. Very few expressed dislike of those rules changes which had already been implemented.

## Chronicle editorship changes hands

Jim McCullough has been named interim editor of the Duke Chronicle.

McCullough's appointment, made yesterday morning in an emergency session of the Executive Committee of the Publications Board, followed the resignation of editor Steve Johnson '69.

Johnson, elected to the position of editor last March for a one year term, resigned Saturday after his involuntary withdrawal from the University for academic reasons. An appeal of the original Trinity College withdrawal decision, heard by the Policy Committee of the Undergraduate Faculty Council, was denied Saturday.

Dean William Griffith, interim chairman of the Publications Board, said yesterday that the Board would meet Thursday to elect an editor for the rest of the academic year. Applicants must have at least two years experience on the

### Demonstration Evaluation

Meeting Monday night at 8 p.m. in 139 Social Sciences to discuss and evaluate the effects of demonstration on Dow and to plan for Tuesday's demonstration. Open to everyone per and con.

By BOB ASHLEY  
Over 75 students and non-students demonstrated against Dow Chemical Co. recruiters on campus moved their protest from the Engineering Building to Allen Building this afternoon.

By mid-afternoon, sentiment among the demonstrators was still overwhelmingly in favor of staying within the bounds of the University's picketing policy.

The demonstrators moved to Allen Building and began a sit-in on the second floor, outside President Knight's office, after the Dow representative refused to appear at a meeting tonight. The protestors had asked him to come and defend Dow's production of napalm for use in the war in Vietnam.

WHILE IN ALLEN BUILDING, the demonstrators were also objecting to the

### Nominations 8 and 9

Interviews for nominations for YMCA officers 1968-69 will be held Thursday and Friday 8-9, from 7-8 p.m. in Room 108 Flowers. Any YMCA member is eligible for office. Those interested should contact Jim Waldo, ES 2704.

Chronicle, a cumulative quality point rating of at least 3.0, and cannot be served as editor or business manager of any other University publication.

Applicants should turn in petitions for election to Mr. Griffith's office, 214 Allen Building, by noon Wednesday.

## Grades row still going on

The conflict over grades for upperclassmen has not yet been resolved. The Policy Committee of the Undergraduate Faculty Council met Saturday morning but was unable to discuss the matter due to a lack of time, according to committee chairman professor Paul Welsh.

Welsh went on to say that the committee wished to hear from R. L. Tuhill, University Registrar, before they made any decisions on the matter.

Decisions on the Chronicle, Jon Kinney, said that he felt that the University would have no choice but to refigure the upperclassmen's averages since they would be being inundated by a flood of individual requests to have grades refigured which in Kinney's opinion would take more time and effort than simply doing them all at once.

application of the picket policy during the protest at the Engineering Building. In a move that surprised many of the demonstration's leaders, the administration ruled this morning that the pickets would not be allowed in the Engineering Building where Dow recruiters were interviewing students.

The University's picketing policy states that "Any illegitimate action... is intolerable for it is destructive to the pursuit of learning and of a free society."

Any student in the building "without a legitimate purpose" would be violating the policy. Bill Griffith, assistant to the provost for student affairs, reportedly told Dave Birdhead, a leader of the demonstration, this morning.

BEFORE THE 2 P.M. demonstration, however, the administration modified that to permit "a representative group" of the persons in the building. Those ten

had to be "University people"—faculty, undergraduates or graduate students.

Buddy Tiger, one of the demonstrators permitted inside the building, talked with the Dow representative, Mr. Thornton, for 10-15 minutes. Tiger said Thornton refused to debate his company's policy at a Liberal Action Committee meeting tonight.

He did agree to "talk it over with one of us over a beer," Tiger said.

The charge, coupled with the request, the protestors briefly considered continuing their demonstration at the Engineering Building, then decided to move to Allen Building.

SEVERAL university administrators, including R. Taylor Cole, provost, and James Price, dean of Trinity College, were at the Engineering building. They were there to rule if a violation of University policy occurred.



Allen Building lobby full of demonstrators

## Reaction to Powell's speaking seems favorable, neutral here

By DAVID PACE  
Students and faculty have expressed concern over the possibility that the University Board of Trustees may deny controversial ex-New York Congressman Adam Clayton Powell the right to speak on campus.

ASDU legislator Bill Veatch stated that he did not "feel that this is something which the Board of Trustees should concern itself. Duke has had a long tradition of free speech as witnessed by the visits of Stokely Carmichael last year and Herbert Aptheker the year before not to mention the Bassett case in 1963. This has always been one of Duke's strongest points, and I would hate to see a precedent set for the determination of who may or may not speak by the Trustees. I don't care who a man is or what he has done, as long as he is not a member of a criminal organization, I think he should

have the right to express his views in an open marketplace of ideas in a free university in a democratic country."

Professor Peter Klopfer expressed his concern over the situation with the statement that "the students and faculty are the University, whereas the Board of Trustees are concerned only with the supervision of its financial and administrative affairs. If any faculty or student group extends an invitation to Powell, or any other speaker for that matter, then the trustees have no power to deny him the right to speak here. If, however, they were to assume this power, it would kill the university."

Donald Fluke, Professor of Zoology, said "it would be very serious indeed, if the Board of Trustees should deny any speaker the right to speak on campus. Students and faculty should have the right to hear any speaker on any subject at the University."

Fluke went on to say that the implementation of the proposals for freshman year. There are several factors underlying this loss (the range of students' abilities and the West Campus dormitory situation, for example) but the curriculum, that is, the nature, content, and relative value of the courses offered, may also be at fault.

The objective of completion of all requirements in the first two years was greatly emphasized by the "program of depth and concentration" in the junior-senior years. The stipulation of 18-24 hours in one's major work beyond the introductory courses was to become AT LEAST 24 hours (it didn't).

The extension of the Academic District program to the junior year was recommended. The division into regular and honors programs and the Comprehensive required of both groups has been noted. Both divisions would spend part of their time in independent study for their Comprehensive and would receive credit for such preparation. The rest of the student's time was allocated to other major courses and electives, all uniform requirements having been noted. Honors candidates would also have independent projects.

In comparing the recommendations of the Parker Report on the curriculum with the present curricular structure, it is obvious that many suggestions were of a technical nature, such as Comprehensive and the reduction of prescribed requirements, were not later incorporated at Duke.

While the 10 people confronted the Dow representative, other demonstrators were walking an oval picket line on the sidewalk outside. Before the 10 representatives entered the building, someone dumped water on the second floor window on the protestors.

Also while the students were talking to the Dow representative, Randy Shannon, a Duke student, now on sabbatical charged the university and Dow with "complicity in crimes against humanity and the people of South Vietnam."

The charge, coupled with the announcement of a "tribunal" to be held April 20-30, was made to Cole. He refused to comment on the statement.

THREE PEOPLE TRIED to enter the Engineering Building by a side door, Jim Porter, one of the three, told the Chronicle. Porter, a sociology graduate student, was one of the three made it inside but that he and the other were stopped by a "representative of the dean's office."

Knight was not in his second-floor office when the demonstrators converged on the foyer outside shortly before 3 p.m. By 5:30 he still had not kept a 3 o'clock appointment.

Cole was the first administrator to reach Allen Building after the students' move. He said that the group of administrators with offices on the second floor had been at the Engineering Building.

Cole said that he would say nothing to the demonstrators unless they blocked the hall in violation of the picketing policy. At the time, he said, they were not.

The demonstrators will discuss their plans for tomorrow at the LAC meeting which will be at 8 p.m. in 139 Social Sciences building.

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ASDU Treasurer Bob Creamer commented that "we have to maintain an open-speaker policy here and insure the right to speak to anyone. If this right is violated, it would be very unfortunate."

The Student Union was the group that extended the invitation to Powell, and Jack Boger, member of the Student Union Board of Governors, expressed his "hope that the trustees will reaffirm the right of the University for free speech, one of the proudest rights in Duke's history."

When contacted by the Chronicle, Dr. John Altrovich and Dr. Thomas Langford, both refused to comment on the issue or the its possible implications. Wade Norris, Speaker of the ASDU legislature, also had no comment, as did Peggy Pringle, Chairman of ASDU.

Powell, first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from his Harlem New York district in 1944, had served eleven consecutive terms before being ousted by his fellow representatives last March.

His expulsion stemmed from a 1964 conviction in a libel case brought against him by a Harlem woman who refused to pay the damages awarded, and as a result, was charged with contempt of court. In order to avoid arrest, Powell fled New York and went to Miami, where he stayed until his recent return to the U.S. last month.

The House of Representatives first stripped Powell of his seniority before finally refusing him his seat in the assembly. In the Harlem election to fill this vacancy, Powell ran and was elected by a record eighty-six percent of the vote. The House still, however, refused to seat him and the Harlem district was left without a voice in Congress.

## Katz new head of pediatric dept.

Dr. Samuel L. Katz, a member of the Harvard University medical faculty, has been appointed chairman of the department of pediatrics at Duke. Dr. Katz will follow Dr. Jerome Harris, who asked that he be relieved of his responsibilities as chairman so that he could devote more time to teaching and research.

A specialist in infectious diseases, Dr. Katz shared the duties of Harvard professor and co-director of the Infectious Diseases Career Training program, part of the Harvard medical faculty.

## Another coed attacked here

Shortly before midnight last night, the Chronicle received word that a co-ed had been attacked in front of Canterbury Hall on West Campus by an unknown assailant. The girl was able to scare away her attacker after a struggle.

This is the fourth such incident in the past two weeks, despite the increased efforts of the campus security force. The incident is the fifth this year. The first case, which occurred in early December, resulted in a conviction and one year prison term for a Durham youth, Norman House. No suspects have been arrested in the recent incidents.

Detective Pledge of Campus Security who is in charge of the case has not yet released any official statement on the incident.

## Curriculum reform, 1960: The Parker Report

Editor's note: This is the second in a series of articles concerning the history of curriculum reform at the University. Possibilities for the future will also be discussed.

By MIKE BRONOLI and DON PEARCE

Though the 1960 Curriculum Report of the Subcommittee on Undergraduate Colleges (Parker Report) is now history and is eclipsed by the expectations surrounding the curriculum review of Dr. Robert Krugger's committee, it is proof of the University's past interest in overhauling the academic form for undergraduates.

As pointed out in the first of this series, however, the Subcommittee's proposals resulted in only minor changes in the curriculum. It is the view of the University's past interest in overhauling the academic form for undergraduates.

The general failure to implement the Report's bolder plans (to be enumerated) is difficult to understand when one considers the support given the proposals by the University's parent organization, the University Committee on Long-Range Planning (LRP).

The LRP "approved the report unanimously in principle for later transmittal to the appropriate legislative body, the Undergraduate Faculty Council, with the recommendation that the

Council move with all proper speed through its standing committees... to consider and to implement as rapidly as possible the recommendations which will retain the educational philosophy and principles set forth in the program presented in the Report... It is the view of the Planning Committee that the Report presents the general direction in which the curriculum of the Undergraduate Colleges at Duke University should move within the limits of available resources."

The LRP, which made this statement, was an administrative committee whereas the Subcommittee had a majority of faculty. One may surmise that the UPC overreacted to the LRP's alleged overmodification of detail.

In its broad outline the Subcommittee's plan encompassed three points:

1. The University should utilize rising secondary school standards by admitting only those with a basic mathematics and language ability proven in required CEEB achievement tests in English, mathematics, and a foreign language.

2. Since the University would be admitting better-prepared students, uniform course requirements could be reduced and the student engaged "sooner in a more thorough study of his major and related fields."

3. After completing the lowered basic requirements in the first two years, the junior and senior years could be devoted to in-depth study in the major field. A regular program and an honors program

would BOTH require independent study and concentration in the chosen field, and BOTH would require the student to pass the relevant departments in his major at the end of the senior year. Honors students would also take a Junior Comprehensive.

Such a program, had it been entirely instituted here, could have led to a quality of undergraduate education usually associated with schools such as Swarthmore.

The specific measures, rejected and implemented ones, were many for the B.A. degree. The religion, freshman English, physical education, and an 8-hour lab science requirements were kept.

Not only was "the Social Science and History requirements to be cut to 6 hours, but the relevant departments were urged to develop interdisciplinary courses fulfilling it. It was urged that Sociology and Psychology create a two-semester course on "Man in Contemporary Society" and that Economics, History, and Political Science initiate a course named "Origins of Contemporary Society."

There had been about 200 courses able to count toward the 48-hour Humanities requirement at Columbia and Chicago with a joint Art-Music effort was cited. A one-semester course entitled "Learning to Look at Great Art and one on "Learning

to Listen to Great Music" could satisfy the Humanities requisite. Philosophy 41-42 and the introduction of a "Course in Philosophy" offering in Humanities.

The language requirement, the Subcommittee felt, was best satisfied by a qualifying examination so that proficiency would be emphasized instead of courses. Yet a validating year at Duke was still the prescription.

Still more imaginative in its advocacy of new experiences in the first two years was the recommendation of a "course in which there would be active discussions of systems of values and thoughtful appraisal of them." This interdisciplinary endeavor would draw faculty from English, philosophy, History, Religion, and Languages.

The Report favored experiments in interdisciplinary majors, waiving of prerequisites by departmental means, the lecture-precipitate and lecture-conference methods in special sections, and independent study opportunities for freshmen and sophomores.

The essence of the proposals for the B.A. curriculum is the greater variety of courses and programs and greater flexibility of choice for the individual student. There would be... a greater variety of course offerings in the freshman year.

Such an approach complemented the Report's reaction of the freedom of choice situation: "At Duke University the student is lost for intellectual purposes in the



Editorials

We must speak now

Now that the trustees are meeting to decide whether Adam Clayton Powell may speak here, Duke's academic community must make its position on freedom of speech unmistakably clear.

It would be a case of gross cowardice and a sham on the part of the long tradition of free expression if faculty and students did not speak out as strongly as possible.

Unfortunately, Duke does not have a very evident record in this regard.

After Herbert Aptheker and Frank Wilkinson spoke here in the year of the speaker ban, the Academic Council, composed of leading faculty representatives, endorsed a vague statement on "potentially controversial" speakers that had already passed the Student-Faculty-Administration Committee.

The Council advocated "that such guest speakers should be freely invited to come to the campus..." but only when meeting several ambiguous conditions. The most objectionable insisted that any group extending the invitations "demonstrate sensitivity to the University's image and position both within and without the immediate community." Several faculty members at that meeting pointed out the vague terminology of the resolution, but it

passed anyway.

Furthermore, after Aptheker had accepted an invitation to come the WSGA refused to endorse his appearance. Only MSGA volunteered to co-sponsor his visit with the Liberal Action Committee.

Now is another chance for faculty and students to demonstrate true understanding of free speech. They should advise the trustees meeting February 9 that as President Knight said last month, we "have an absolute obligation to defend freedom in a society such as ours."

Not all of the trustees apparently can accept the tolerance of diverse views. But they should realize that the entire University community vigorously supports an entirely free and open speaker policy. The Academic Council, as the principal faculty body, and all representatives of student organizations should make their views known.

There is too much temptation, when faced with a "leader" smaller than oneself, to remain silent until the trustees have made their decision. This attitude is usually a mask for timidity, an irresponsible pleasure that no one can afford. If the academic community does not make its views known, the trustees will judge by its silence.

A note in tribute

Ring down the curtain, the farce is over.

—Rabalais

Courage and dedication were the downfall of Steve Johnston.

Saturday morning the Policy Committee of the Undergraduate Faculty Council denied the appeal of Steve, editor of the Chronicle, and he is no longer a member of the academic community he served so selflessly. The committee refused to interpret the nine hour must-pass rule as proportional allowing someone taking fewer than normal hours to pass fewer than normal. Now, no one on the Chronicle staff can remember any other University rule that has never been bent, broken, or interpreted by the administration as situations have seemed to call for; normal procedures and student rights have been twisted by the administration to outside pressure. The nine hour rule may be the one University regulation that has never been twisted by the power-that-be; it remains inviolate as the seeming moral core of the University.

Thanks

Success and failure are never far separated; they're two sides of the same coin. But I have torn apart my two worlds, and so I return to this column for a last word to the many people whose spirit and friendship have kept me fighting fatigue and disillusionment in this past semester.

A heartfelt thanks to my parents. Despite my long silences and crueler rejection of advice, these two folks have stuck by me, convinced I would sooner or later turn out to be somebody worth while.

Thanks, and the very best of wishes, to four fellows who must now contend with the full burden of the newspaper. To Jim McCullough, my roommate and successor, whose task it is to pull all the loose ends together that I have had to leave. To Alan Ray, a thoughtful and dedicated journalist, to Bob Ashley, my competent managing editor, and to Dave Shaffer, my comrade and alter ego.

Thanks to a very close friend, an advisor in times when I needed it, a Trojan worker in times when she saw our concern as hers. Thank you, Peg McCart.

Thanks to the staff of the Chronicle that has helped me—Pat Black, Turp

Blackwell, Jack Jackson, Mike Prosser, Nancy Prosser, Mike Shahan, Al Shusterman, Bruce Vance, Bob Wise and Mike Wasserman—in paid but really thankless jobs, each one a key part of what it takes to get your paper to press.

Thanks to the reporters and photographers who filled the columns of the paper. Facing a bureaucracy which usually didn't know what it was doing, they performed well.

A note of appreciation to the human faces behind the stone face of Allen Building—those men whose doors were never closed to me, whose advice was usually my best counsel, whose trust I most valued.

Thanks to Orville Campbell, the Chronicle's printer in Chapel Hill, and his good staff. Their work load was unbelievable this fall, yet they still brought us the paper well composed and printed.

A final thank you to my unconscious model and occasional abuser, a man little known or understood by the student body he serves. My utmost respect and admiration—to Douglas Knight.

Steve Johnston

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the second of three articles examining state of civil court cases involving students, universities, and students' rights. The third article, to appear Wednesday, gives more examples of recent court decisions affecting an institution's denial of a student's civil liberties, and what should be considered when deciding whether or not to go to court.

By RICHARD ANTHONY  
College Press Service

WASHINGTON

(CPS)—There are a great number of changes in higher education that have had some influence on court rulings in student cases.

Of these, perhaps the most important is the tremendous growth in the number of students. Gradually, the idea that a college education is a privilege is giving way to the idea that it is a right (though the courts are still far from legal recognition to this view).

Another important change has been the tremendous growth in the number and size of state-sponsored institutions.

These changes, coupled with all college students are in public institutions, and the fact that the Fourteenth Amendment's clause that says no state can deny a citizen due process of law.

Furthermore, as private institutions depend increasingly on public funds, the public may come when they will no longer be able to argue that they should be exempt from public regulation. Civil rights laws saying that private institutions receiving public funds must be run according to certain federal standards are already reducing the legal defenses of private institutions.

Private colleges may get their day in court soon, if the case involving the University of Chicago and four students who were dismissed by the University and taken to the Supreme Court. The defendants are claiming that the University discriminated against them.

The case has already been to the circuit court level, but the court side-stepped the public-private issue, and returned the case to a district court judgment. Whatever the result, however, the case will undoubtedly be appealed up the line, and may eventually reach the Supreme Court in time.

There have been other changes in higher education that have contributed to the creation of a new legal status for students. The growth of graduate education has made in loco parents an increasingly abstract concept. The participation of students in the civil rights movement, and later in student power efforts like the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley, have led to a greater awareness among students of their legal rights.

Along with these developments, there has come

the belated recognition by courts like the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) that academic freedom applies to students as well as teachers. The courts are beginning to realize the same thing.

In over-turning a ban against a Communist speaker at the University of Buffalo in 1963, New York court said, "we

believe that the tradition of our great society has been to allow our universities in the name of academic freedom to explore and expose their students to controversial issues without government interference."

With all of these developments, outside of the courts, one crucial decision by the Supreme Court has aroused students in their search for

By Dave Shaffer

Dow shall not kill South Vietnamese

Then shall not kill. But Dow Chemical does kill.

Dow kills with herbicides which kill crops, and other chemicals.

But most of all, Dow kills with napalm.

Four American physicians in a report, "Medical Problems of South Vietnam," have written: "Napalm is a highly sticky and inflammable jelly which clings to anything it touches and burns with such intensity that oxygen is exhausted within moments. Death is either by roasting or by asphyxiation. Napalm burns are often fatal (estimates are 80%). Those who survive face a living death. The victims are frequently children."

Every day, American planes pour napalm on the people of Vietnam. And every drop of it is manufactured by Dow Chemical.

The problem of Dow Chemical and its odious product is one of those rare issues that should not be subjected to simple, "retrofit," argument. It is possible to say, dispassionately, that the Vietnam war is, after all, a war. That wars are nasty that napalm is adapted to the Vietnam war's needs, and that therefore its use is justifiable.

It is only possible to say it dispassionately. The first look at a picture of a Vietnamese child, burned by a minor napalm burn puts passion, and compassion, into question. You can't look at a picture of a tragedy like this without wondering at the lengths of which our nation's leaders are willing to go to counter what they call Communism.

Napalm is not just any weapon, and Vietnam is not just any way. The jellied substance sticks to the skin and cannot be rubbed out or doused with water. Any attempt on the part of the victim to put out the fire simply spreads the napalm over a larger area and causes more damage. When the 2000 deg. F. fire reaches the victim's skin looks like bloody, melted wax. And it looks like the rest of the victim's life.

Napalm is particularly damaging to children, whose tiny bodies can be destroyed by a much smaller amount of napalm than the larger skin surface area of an adult. Children are also more likely to panic and spread the chemical over an even larger area. And they have to live, if they live at all, the rest of their just-beginning lives as disfigured, crippled vegetables. All to stop Ho Chi Minh?

The war in Vietnam presents particularly dangerous possibilities for the use of napalm. In the first place, the "enemy" in this war is often quite indistinguishable from the local populace. That being true, the use of napalm against the "enemy" too often involves serious damage to the innocent.

The United States makes much of the terror tactics practiced by the Viet Cong. But napalm is a weapon of terror if ever there was one, and its use in Vietnam can be scarcely afforded if our aim really is to "win the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people."

Given that the use of napalm in Vietnam is unconscionable,

legal redress. In 1961 the Court ruled that almost any case involving constitutional issues can be taken at once to a federal district court, which means that at students who believe their constitutional rights have been violated no longer have to exhaust the avenues of appeal within universities and in the lower courts before getting to

then what of Dow's complicity in this? The company's official statement, reprinted in this page, contends that "so long as the United States is sending men to war it is unthinkable that we would not supply the materials they need." That explanation involves the questionable idea that American fighting men really need napalm to survive. His position involves the even more questionable moral idea that the Vietnamese children who are maimed by napalm are somehow less important human beings than are American soldiers. That kind of morality sent Germans to the gallows at Nuremberg.

The napalm thing makes me feel powerless. Those children are burning, my country is burning them. Dow Chemical is making the fire. There is really nothing I can do. But maybe, just maybe, if enough college students protest vigorously enough at every Dow recruitment, the company will stop making the damn stuff. The war will go on until the nation comes to its senses. But maybe something can be done to save those children. And in this way, demonstration is just about the only tactic open to those who care.

the federal court level. Since judges in federal courts are almost always more sensitive to cases involving individual rights than lower court judges, this decision has been of great help to students who have gone to court since 1961.

In spite of the overall improvement in the basic legal standing of students, the courts have hardly been tripping over each other in a scramble to extend the rights of students.

In fact, the legal situation right now is at a highly ambiguous juncture, with several cases that could eventually get to the Supreme Court, and there provide the basis for a redefinition of students' rights, tied up in lower courts. As the number of cases arising out of the student civil rights and peace movements continues to grow, though, the chances for at least some of them getting to the top improve.

Correction

In the Viewed column in Friday's Chronicle the statement that "an administrative official relayed to me his position that the Chairman had lost that battle was intimately involved in the Powell discussion, and that the administrative story was the one to be believed" was falsely attributed.

Because the President was ill, and other administrative lines of communication were not open, this column, which examined the Board of Trustees' involvement in the invitation of Adam Clayton Powell to campus, misrepresented facts and came to wrong conclusions.

The writer and the Chronicle apologize for all false representations of fact or character in the column, including the statement quoted above.

WANT TO TEACH?

TEACH IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

J. Earl Phillips, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in suburban Falls Church, Virginia, will be available for interviews on February 9 from 9:00 to 4:00. Appointments may be made through the Placement Office.

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**Valley of the Dolls**  
**Accident**

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