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Ray Robinson appealing to students yesterday to make a constructive effort to help the poor throughout the nation.

Robinson explains ideals behind building new city

By Michael Veatch
staff writer

"There is no such thing as racism, it's just an excuse for not doing anything."

Ray Robinson and several refugees from Resurrection City came to Duke not to argue and debate but to see what Duke students could offer other than "fat mouth" and useless talk. The refugees are searching for skills, materials, and funds to aid in the construction of a new city to be built in Selma, Alabama.

Robinson explained, "We are trying to build a modern city where we can survive...if you want to build something new, here's your chance. We can't just paint over the ghettos, we must start over."

The struggling Negroes are seeking a new life. As one man explained, "I don't need to go grab a firebomb or a rifle. I'm trying to build something—not just for myself but for others."

Robinson's main complaint concerns the lack of communication in dealing with the plight of the poor: "In America, people are hung-up about education and ideological problems. We must become human and worry about those who are starving." Referring to college students, Robinson questioned, "Is life going to be secure when you come out of school? You have to worry about

this. You must worry about problems right here on earth." He sees students as uninvolved in the conditions of the world around them. He complained that most students don't understand what the builders are trying to do.

"We're here asking for help—what kind of skills do you have to get the job done. You've got to come down and face problems," explained a concerned member of the movement. Reportedly, architects from the University of Maryland and city-planners from the University of North Carolina have offered their help in building the modern city.

"There is no clear-cut ideology this time. You have to follow your own conscience," Robinson disclosed. "Poor folk are on the move. They have gotten together and have found they're not afraid anymore. When they killed Dr. King they killed fear in us."

As another member of the group expressed, "Nobody's playing anymore. I'm here trying to survive in a dehumanized system."

Robinson and the other refugees will continue on to Atlanta, Memphis, and Selma in their search for people "who don't just talk freedom but live it...people who are not hung-up on books but on life."

Expanding costs add university's deficit

By Tom Campbell and Steve Fisher
Duke University this year is operating on a budget deficit of 1.6 million dollars.

The trustees have not yet decided how the university is going to meet this deficit, although one probable source is a 1.1 million dollar unappropriated General Fund balance, accumulated from prior years' budget surpluses.

Other possible sources of budget-balancing funds includes a portion of the money the university will receive from the Ford Foundation grant, for which the trustees have the option of either

investing in endowment funds or contributing to current operating expenses. Also, the trustees could ask the Duke Endowment and other major contributing groups to release funds earmarked for specific programs (i.e. building) and make this money available for support of current operations.

Next year's goal

In view of the relatively small Unappropriated General Fund balance, Charles Huestis, Vice President for Business and Finance, says that the goal for next fiscal year's budget is to "break even," that is, to show no deficit in the operating budget. Commenting on this goal, Huestis said "This is going to take the co-operation of the whole campus community."

One result of next year's budget concern is the possibility that Duke's average faculty salary might slip into the "B" pay scale as set by the Association of American University Professors (AAUP). In 1967-68, Duke ranked thirteenth out of the 31 universities and colleges throughout the nation that qualified for AAUP's "A" scale. Huestis noted that Duke has been in the "A" scale only since 1961-1962, and obviously would try to stay on it if possible.

Being on the "A" scale enhances the university's national prestige, and is an aid in attracting top-grade faculty. In an earlier interview, Huestis said, "We are doing everything we can to keep a high calibre faculty."

Deficit in dollars

This is the third year in a row the university has shown a budget

deficit. The deficit in 1966-67 was \$847,000, and the figure for 1967-68 was 449,951 dollars. This last figure is somewhat misleading, however, because novel accounting procedures instituted that year resulted in two years of loyalty fund contributions being credited as income for 1967-68.

Huestis says that if the university drains its "reserves," it will either have to reduce its budget drastically or begin eating into its capital. He mentioned that one way that capital is invaded is by treating some of the capital gains realized by endowment funds as operating revenue. Yale University has already been forced to do this.

This university's budgeted revenue for fiscal 1968-69 is 54.8 million dollars. Of this, \$11.3 million comes from student tuitions and fees, \$8.5 million from endowment funds, \$7.9 million from auxiliary enterprises (dining halls, stores, etc.), \$23.5 million from the Duke and Highland hospitals, and \$3.6 million from other sources of income such as gifts, indirect cost recovery, and investments. Alumni contributions and pledges to the Loyalty Fund average about \$750,000 per year.

Budgeted expenses for the total university this year are 56.4 million dollars. The largest single university cost, excluding the Duke Hospital, is "instruction and departmental research" at \$12.5 million. "General expenses" for libraries, student services, maintenance, administration, etc. are \$10.9 million. Duke hospital is budgeted

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Frat cuts national ties

By Venable Bede
special to the Chronicle

Duke's chapter of Lambda Chi Alpha, formed here 48 years ago, disaffiliated last Thursday from its national organization.

John Englar, local chapter president, declared that the group decided to drop its national ties "for the benefits of chapter autonomy, financial independence, and other reasons."

"A national fraternal brotherhood to which all members are forced to ascribe," he said, "is an obsolete idea as far as we are

concerned. The tangible benefits of national fraternities are based on a bond that is hypocritical. It cannot be perpetuated on the basis of a national business organization."

Englar said that the chapter has discussed disaffiliating for "a year and a half."

"We have to pay about \$2000 to the national each year," he said, "and that's the money that could be turned back onto the Duke campus and used here in ways not just social. For instance, we're having a pre-Symposium seminar with York house this year."

Englar also said the chapter wanted more autonomy in deciding its membership requirements and its ritual. "Some nationals, but not ours, have race and religion requirements, and that entered some peoples' minds," he said. "The ritual forces some people to ascribe to certain values all members don't agree to."

Although all the members of the Chapter are disaffiliating, Englar said the Lambda Chi charter will still be in effect on the campus. This means the national can try to

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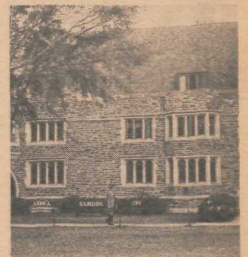


Photo by Tuck Russell
The home of the disaffiliated Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity.

Chairman of the board: who will be next?

By Alan Ray
Editor

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees will meet here Friday to nominate the next chairman of the Board to replace Wright Tisdale.

However, the choice may already have been made.

Since Tisdale resigned, negotiations have been proceeding quietly among the men who make up the University's select and powerful Executive Committee. By the time they meet officially, they should have reached a consensus or they should be deadlocked.

Who will the next chairman be?

Theoretically he could come from anywhere. There are no restrictions on the

Executive Committee's selection. However, it is a foregone conclusion that he will be a member of the Board, and most informed sources, including President Knight, feel it would be "logical" for him to come from the Executive Committee.

A news analysis

Little is known about the actions or opinions of the 11 men who make up this body. Under the by-laws it is charged with the "control (of) the internal regulations of the University." By tradition these men also make nominations for the new chairman whom the full board elects at one of its meetings (the next one is in December).

Rumor has it that in 1960 the Executive Committee's nominee lost to B.S. Womble in the full Board meeting. Whether it will happen this year, no one can predict.

If all the pundits following this election are right (some have compared it to a vote for homeroom president where all the kids put their heads on the desks and raise their hands), then 9 men are likely candidates for the job.

Start with the 11 men of the Executive Committee. Rule out President Knight and Wright Tisdale. That leaves: George Allen, director of the Foreign Service Institute; Amos Kearns, an executive of Crown Hosiery Mills; Thomas Perkins, Chairman of

the Duke Endowment; Clifford Perry, Treasurer of the Hanes Corporation; Henry Rauch, Chairman of the Board of Burlington Industries; William Upchurch, Senior Vice President of Shell Companies Foundation; Fred Von Canon, founder of the Sanford Furniture Co.; and Richard Thigpen, an attorney. Any of these men are, theoretically, potential candidates for chairman of the Board.

Several of them can be ruled out, however. The new chairman is likely to be picked on the basis of age, time commitment, prestige, ideology, and perhaps even on the basis of an old Perkins-Tisdale feud.

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-narrowing it to four people-

In 1961, the Duke Endowment pressured the Duke Trustees into getting rid of President Hollis Edens. He was considered by many to be a conservative element in the battle to make Duke a national institution. Sources indicate that Perkins, the Endowment's chairman, was a major force in the drop-Edens drive. It is reported that Tisdale tangled with Perkins in defending the Duke board's autonomy. Although the Endowment won and Edens resigned, the University trustees were enough impressed by Tisdale's performance, as well as his other abilities, to elect him chairman in 1963.

Almost half the trustees now on the Executive Committee (Kearns, now an Endowment trustee, Von Canon, and Thigpen, as well as

Perkins and Tisdale) were on the Board at the time of the confrontation.

Of the 9 potential candidates, it seems safe to say Perkins is the least likely to be selected, since he already holds a job as chairman of the Duke Endowment.

Of the 8 remaining, the most frequently mentioned names, and subsequently the most active trustees, are Rauch, Upchurch, Allen, Wade, and Perry. The other 3, Thigpen, Kearns, and Von Canon, do not appear to be as active, if that is any indication of their availability.

Rauch, Upchurch, and Wade were named to the Trustees' negotiating committee during last spring's Vigil, and they were recently placed on the student-trustee liaison committee.

Allen is the vice chairman of the Board and heads the Fifth Decade drive. And Perry is the Chairman of the Campaign Operations committee of the Fifth Decade.

It seems possible to drop Upchurch from the list, since he ruled himself out a few days ago. In a telephone interview he declared that "I am not in contention."

That leaves Rauch, Allen, Perry, and Wade as the most prominent candidates and barring a deadlock and the emergence of a compromise choice, one of them should get the job. Each, of course, has certain assets and liabilities.

Allen has been on the Board the longest of the 4—since 1961. He is not 64 years old. (The mandatory retirement age for trustees is 70.) Tisdale was 49 when he was elected chairman. Allen may also be the

most liberal member of the Board.

Henry Rauch, as Chairman of the Board of Burlington Industries, would add prestige to the job among the business community. He was appointed to the Board in 1964, along with Wade and Upchurch.

Clifford Perry, 54 years old, has risen rapidly on the Board. Appointed in 1966, he was already a major figure in the Fifth Decade program. He was soon afterward placed on the Executive Committee.

Charles Wade is perhaps the most interesting of the prospective candidates. The youngest member of the Executive Committee (53 years old), he is now chairman of the Board's by-laws revision committee appointed by Tisdale early this year. Tisdale served as head of a similar body before he was elected chairman of the Board. Wade is the only trustee who has publicly endorsed both the aims and the methods of the Vigil. And he is a very good friend of President Knight.

These are the qualifications and, in some cases, liabilities of the men who seem most incontent for the chairmanship.

There are, of course, s many dimensions to the selection of a chairman and so little is known about the Board's procedures that it would be foolhardy to predict exactly who the next chairman will be.

Several questions are left
(Continued on Page 7)

-budget difficulties made clear

for expenses of \$21.9 million, auxiliary enterprises for \$8.2 million. The remaining \$2.9 million includes student aid, Highland hospital, and other expenses.

Outstanding factors

Some factors of significant impact on this year's budget included the effect of a major adjustment in non-academic pay scales (in excess of the annual increases normally given to faculty, staff, and non-academic employees, strengthening of the Accounting and Personnel departments, an increased appropriation to Vice President for Institutional Advancement Frank Ashmore's fund raising department, and a general price increase in "all things bought by the university." For example, Huestis said that food costs in the dining halls were up about 15% over last year.

Duke hospital is budgeted to break even this year, although last year it received an "educational subsidy" of \$500,000 from the university. The hospital's budget does however, include a \$2 million "reserve fund" to cover bills that patients do not pay. According to Dr. Anlyan, Dean of the Medical School, the hospital's financial situation is "very serious;" but Huestis believes that its status is good compared to other teaching hospitals.

Huestis said that this is the "peak year" for Ashmore's fund raising efforts, and that much would depend on his success in finding gifts to support the University's "current operations." Many gifts, including most government grants, are restricted to a specific activity and cannot be included in the operating budget.

Regarding fund raising, Huestis said "It appears that we're behind right now...but Ashmore is still confident that the 'giving curve' is going up." He pointed out that our position is "no different" than most other private universities, and also that "we are by no means one of the most heavily endowed universities."

Last year's goal for alumni gifts was \$1,000,000; but only \$800,000 in pledges was actually received. This was more than has ever been received before, but Huestis noted that contributions fell off "considerably" after the Vigil last April.

Huestis is planning a re-examination of the Fifth Decade building and fund raising program. He said that the goals of the program would either have to be

raised to accommodate increased costs, or the program itself would have to be reduced to more reasonable goals. "I think that it's something to be concerned about," he said.

Huestis said that in order to control the budget, the university is "paying close attention to costs." He has instituted a "total review of costs" or a "management survey" to review all items of university expenditure. In addition to this, he is installing a computerized budget reporting system to give monthly budget reports.

The new system should go into operation this week. Huestis suggested that a computer program might also be used to help re-evaluate the goals of the Fifth Decade.

The accounting department had planned to re-examine the Fifth Decade last spring, but "we were distracted," said Huestis, by the Vigil and other matters.

Other 'avenues'

In addition to the cost survey, the university is also conducting a "capital asset inventory." Huestis said that this program is "looking into all the garrets and basements and finding appalling amounts of equipment that has been abandoned for decades." The inventory is not only retrieving equipment for current use, but is also freeing usable space and making money through salvage.

When asked about future solutions to Duke's financial problems, Huestis mentioned Federal and state aid as "one

avenue that might come." He pointed out, however, that many people are concerned about the "strings" that may come with it.

Asked if money problems might force "conservatism" into the academic atmosphere of the campus, he replied that the university would probably be made neither conservative nor liberal by the need for more money, but that the campus would be effected primarily by the "country's attitude in general."

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Harriers roll on; beat UNC 19-40

By Jimmy Sumner

Captain Ed Stenberg ran his finest race of the season to lead the Duke Cross-country team to a lopsided 19-40 victory over UNC yesterday. The Blue Devils place seven men in the top ten finishers of the meet held at Chapel Hill, to completely dominate their arch rivals, the Tar Heels.

Stenberg, a track all-American last year, burned off his competition early by running his opening mile in 4:45. He ran each of his next two miles in under five minutes to build up an insurmountable lead. He continued to pour it on and finished the five mile course in 24:46.1. This broke the old course record by some twenty-nine seconds. The old record, incidentally, was held by John Baker of Maryland, who should be Stenberg's chief competition for first place honors in the conference championships to be held November 11, in College Park, Maryland.

Two bespectacled sophomores trailed Stenberg to take second and third for Duke. Mike Graves, running on a bad ankle, came in second while the rapidly improving Mark Wellner came in third. Kenny Helms, Carolina's ace runner outstripped Duke freshman Rob Leutwiler to take fourth, with Leutwiler coming in fifth. UNC finished runners sixth and seventh, but Duke's Larry Forrester, Phil

Wilson, Phil Sparling and Jim (Stonewall) Dorsey took the next four places to round out the top eleven. Chris Little finished fourteenth, with Chesley Goiston coming in fifteenth.

All of the runners' times were outstanding. Graves completed the course in 25:50 with Wellner eighteen seconds behind him. Leutwiler's fifth place time was 26:18 and the other Duke runners finished within one minute of him.

Next Monday the Devils travel to Raleigh to take part in the State championships, where UNC and East Carolina are expected to provide the main competition. One week after that the ACC championships will occur



Some of the action on Monday afternoon, as Southgate defeats Addoms in volleyball to take the championship. It was a close match, with Southgate winning the first game, 16-14, losing the next 6-15, but coming on strong to take the last, 15-9.



As the pileup attests, rugby is indeed a grueling sport.

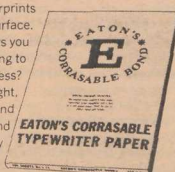
Rugby wins again

By Hugh Stephens
The Duke Rugby Club remained unbeaten this season and stretched by Lee Spence, Tom Hibler and Bill its winning streak to four games Harvey. Harvey also kicked two with a win over Atlanta Sunday. Duke won the game, which was Duke had several new players in played in Atlanta, by a score of its lineup for this game. Joe 19-3. Rich Henderson made the Buffington filled in for the injured only score of the first half but after (Continued on Page 35)

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Sports of Times

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By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK—This was to be the year of Columbia's athletic revolution. The fencers were champions, the basketball players were champions, and a new, aggressive athletic director told the football team at fall practice that "Nothing can do more to unify the student body than a good winning team." There were new facilities, a public show of interest by the new president, fresh alumni support and more money. The key man was to be the new football coach, Frank Navarro, a brisk, smart, 37-year-old winner hired away from Williams College.

No one seemed more enthusiastic than Navarro himself, square-jawed, level-eyed, short-haired, thick-armed. He and his seven assistants settled in and around Spring Valley, N.Y., a short commute to the campus or the ballpark. They would travel in two or three cars, talking football all the way, leaving early, returning late. They would get to know the kids, communicate, empathize, adjust. They would recruit hard among the suburban high-school players. Saturday night, after a game, each would study the game films separately on the projector in his house, then they would hold conference calls. It was going to be a year.

Five weeks into the season, and it has already been a year and a half. Columbia has lost all five of its games under Navarro.

"People," said Navarro the other day, "practice selective listening. I said this would be a year of building. Maybe some people heard the word victories."

He dropped his heavy forearms onto the wooden desk in his small office, roared forward and narrowed his eyes. "I'm more enthused than ever. I had felt that after a few defeats only the coaches would have any enthusiasm left, but the boys are still trying their best. No one has dropped off or let up. I'm proud of them."

He thought for a moment. "I'm proud of them in every way. On trips. We were up at the Yale Motor Inn, and the manager came up to me and said, 'Coach, we had so-and-so team last year, but your team was so well-dressed and behaved, please come back.' That's a busy hotel. I don't think he said that just for the business."

Navarro rocked back into his chair, and he smiled. "When you have a 6-0 record it's easy to persuade a boy that he's doing a good job. You never can get the ultimate out of football without winning, and you can go just so far without success. But within our own situation, we have to build each day, we have to find intangibles. The fans just see 0-5, but we see a lot of small victories that haven't yet been put together."

Navarro is quick to point out that the freshman team, a product of his own recruiting, was the first to win two consecutive Ivy League games in 37 years. Some of the varsity's early losses he attributes to mistakes he made as a coach. But he senses, too, that some of the problems may be deeper than manpower or training.

Traditionally, athletics have not been properly integrated into normal student life at Columbia, and the peculiar chemistry of the college has produced a climate of distrust between the athlete and the nonathlete, to the detriment of each.

"There is always a struggle between the football community and the outside world," said Navarro, "and a feeling must exist between players and coaches that can ward off any negative feelings from outside. The boys have to learn that not everyone is our friend, but that if everyone knew us, they'd at least appreciate us for how hard we work."

His eyes drifted up to the X's and O's on the blackboard in front of him, hung there, then returned. "Once I start thinking that a certain combination of those X's and O's up there will make me a winner, well, then I'm a loser."

"You love to see boys develop, have an impact on their lives."

Booters nipped, 6-5

By Kenn Jarin

North Carolina State's soccer team dealt a serious blow to Duke's title aspirations on Tuesday when it nipped the Blue Devils, 6-5. The loss was the second in the Atlantic Coast Conference for Duke, and it brought the losers' over-all record to 4-2.

As in the Virginia loss, the Duke defense fell apart and the Wolfpack scored six times. Season scoring leader Doug Morris registered four goals for the visiting Blue Devils. The fifth goal was added by Craig Tymeson.

Coach Roy Skinner's team has now dropped two of its last three outings, after three consecutive triumphs. With only two league games remaining on the schedule, the Blue Devils are virtually eliminated from title contention this season.

On Saturday morning Duke will host a fine Eastern soccer power, East Stroudsburg College of Pennsylvania. This team won the NCAA soccer crown in the early 1960's and is always ranked highly in national ratings.

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Thursday, October 31

Page Four

To keep the faith

"No martyr's cause has ever been stilled by his assassin's bullet."

—Sen. Robert Kennedy

April 5, 1968

The choice for President in 1968 is somewhat clouded, both by the fundamental irrelevancy of the campaign on the immediate level and by the difficulty of understanding the long-range implications of American politics this year.

There is certainly no decent choice, even of the "lesser of two evils," available to those voters who favor a change in national direction of the kind advocated by Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy.

And now the campaign drones on into its final days, with none of the candidates displaying any knowledge or interest in the most abiding problems of the nation. They have all essentially ignored the roots of the neo-imperialist and immoral world view expressed by our foreign policy and the growing distance and alienation between poor and rich, young and old, white and black at home.

Because the dynamics of change have become so important in our time and yet are so little noticed by the election contest, the choice facing us in 1968 is, in the deepest sense of the word, tragic. We cannot vote for an end to the war in Vietnam and the foreign policy attitudes behind it. We cannot vote for the beginning of a new national effort to end racial injustice. We cannot vote for an end to the glaring inequalities in the economic distribution of this wealthiest of all nations. We cannot vote for the future, or even pass judgment on the past.

None of the three candidates come close to being equal to the extraordinary demands of our time.

The most disturbing thing about George Wallace, outside of the venom of his movement, is that in Southern states that he carries his racist supporters may be able to dig themselves into significant positions of power in state government; that threat should be enough to lead some to consider voting for whichever of the other candidates has the best chance of stopping Wallace.

Richard Nixon is in no way qualified to be President, and he is the most deliberately irrelevant politician of all in 1968. We hope that as President he would end the war in Vietnam; but we feel that those who now argue that any reasonable man in the White House will be compelled to end the war should remember that in 1964 Lyndon Johnson insisted that no reasonable man would do what he has done since then.

Hubert Humphrey is, on the basis of his personality and record, the least terrifying of the three. Those liberal-minded individuals who doubt the efficacy of protest votes and are skeptical of the forecasts of the return of principled men to power in the Democratic party in 1972 will doubtless support him. But his failure to express any understanding of the way in which the Vietnam war reflects on the larger moral ambiguities of American society is deeply disturbing; his lack of courage in standing up to Lyndon Johnson leads us to doubt his ability to deal with the enemies of peace in Vietnam and democracy at home if elected; and his smiling support of Mayor Daley's brutal police state in Chicago was a deliberate affront to our generation and all that it has tried to accomplish in the turbulent year now ending.

There are no compelling reasons, in our view, to vote for or prefer either of the major candidates. The differences between them are primarily personal, and Humphrey comes off better in the match. But they are both little men, incapable of directing or leaving a personal stamp on the tides of history now sweeping the United States into an uncertain third century.

The choice for those of us who look forward to a new direction for America in the years ahead thus comes down to casting a protest ballot—but not for Eldridge Cleaver or any of the various other apocalyptic advocates of violence and conflict whose views, however understandable, are a rejection, not an affirmation, of all that we have been working for.

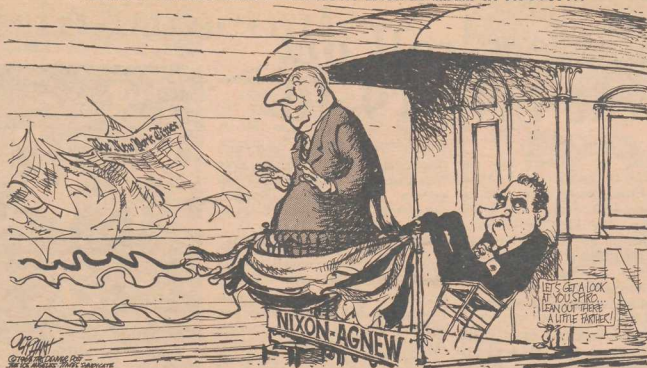
We suggest writing in the name of Robert Kennedy.

Such a vote, it seems to us, is an appropriate way both to pay tribute to the ideals for which Kennedy lived and died, and to protest the brutality and violence which pervade so many aspects of American life. Robert Kennedy understood the full extent of this brutal, violent side of our national life, as his speech reprinted on the following page shows, and he was a victim of it.

Such a vote, cast in the proper spirit, would not be disrespectful to the memory of a dead man—it would be the highest tribute, for it would acknowledge the truth that men are more than their temporal selves, that our ideals and the ways in which we have touched the hearts of others live after us, that "no martyr's cause was ever stilled by his assassin's bullet." A vote for Robert Kennedy will reaffirm our dedication to the ideals for which he stood.

More importantly, it will be a vote of hope in a year whose events have seemingly tried to deny hope. For we must, as Robert Kennedy did, hold to the faith that by shaping the use of our abilities to the dictates of our conscience, we can change the now dark and foreboding shape of the future.

YOU KNOW WHERE I WISH I WAS NOW? BACK IN MIAMI IN AUGUST...



a reply to Krantz

Who pays the price?

By Joe Martin

Dear Mr. Krantz:

I was much impressed by your letter rejecting a request for your support of Hubert Humphrey. As an early and avid supporter of Senator McCarthy, I am, like you, inclined to vote "no" in the coming election: "no," certainly to Wallace and Nixon; "no," also, to Humphrey for failing to take satisfactory stands on the war, the draft, and party reform, and "no" especially to the Democratic Party for the setting and procedures by which its nominees were chosen.

I, too, have felt that four years of Nixon might simply be the price we have to pay for teaching the party and the nation a lesson, but now I have a nagging feeling that you and I, Mr. Krantz, are not the ones who will have to pay that price. Up to now, the requests for support that you and I have been rejecting have come from people in our lily-white academic departments and neighborhoods. What I want to pose to you is the somewhat more difficult problem of replying to some of those who will be paying the price

you and I are so willing to accept.

Some black businessmen with whom I have been working recently are wearing buttons reading "HHH" and "Vote, Baby, Vote." They insist that they are quite serious about their support of Humphrey and they are quite eloquent in asking for mine. First, they say, victory in North Carolina would give George Wallace and his supporters inordinate influence in our state legislature and in general public opinion; we have already seen what the Wallace strength has done to the gubernatorial contest. Second, Richard Nixon has promised to return school desegregation programs to the states—back to Lester Maddox and possibly Jim Gardner, he has promised to end the federal government's role in important social and civil rights programs; he has promised to clamp down on what many feel are legitimate forms of dissent and protest; he shows every sign of prolonging a war that has already cost an unfair share of our lives of young black men; he has indicated in Spiro Agnew the caliber of man he intends to choose

for positions open to his selection—positions with some impact on black people: Supreme Court Justice, Attorney General, Draft Director, FBI Director, and so on.

What are we to say to these people, Mr. Krantz? That they're wrong? That maybe Nixon's only fooling us with Spiro Agnew and all this talk about law and order? Or that four or eight years isn't really so very long to have to go back to the back of the bus?

What will we say when the questions come: Where were you when the black people of this state were sold down the river to George Wallace? Where were you when Strom Thurmond was given the power of great influence, if not actual veto, over appointments to the Supreme Court? Where were you when black students were given into the care of Lester Maddox?

I hope you have some answers, Mr. Krantz, because I'm weakening. My reasons for going fishing, as compared with the cost I may be asking black people to pay for that trip look less and less convincing every day.

Harambee

The logic of Dixie

Black people will no longer suffer frustration, indignation and desecration in this community or any other.

According to the blacks, the playing of "Dixie" and the waving of the unattached wooden house accessory is reminiscent of slavery and blatant Southern racism. Then there's Jack and his philosophy: cultivation of a new order comes when man eradicates the old order and its festering, perpetual hinges. The playing of "Dixie" insults black people. The Blue Devil and his loosely knit cape awake Jack from hibernation. Jack and the blacks are 1.1 per cent majority. Seeds of destruction grow out of frustration.

The whites prefer to play "Dixie" and wave the racist symbol. Therefore, composing 98.9 per cent of this community—it's what's white that's right.

Playing the game.

"I am playing the game."

"What's the game?"

"Becoming the rational man."

"How do you do that?"

"You put away childish things and let by-gones be by-gones."

"It's your game."

THE MAJOR PREMISE:

All Southerners aren't white.

"Okay."

All Southerners aren't racists.

"Okay."

Also, "Dixie" and flag waving are part of Southerners, therefore, Southerners who wave "Dixie" and sing the flag aren't all racists.

"Stop."

JACK'S NEW PREMISE:

All whites aren't racists. But most racists are white.

"That's beside the point."

"The point is, my man, 'Dixie's' glorification insults and frustrates black people."

"Wait. I didn't finish my argument. I was going to say that Duke cannot establish social laws for all minority groups. Because if

(Continued on Page 5)

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By Robert F. Kennedy

Violence: a sickness in our society

Editor's note: the following is the text of an address the late Sen. Robert Kennedy delivered at a dinner meeting of the Cleveland City Club on April 5, 1968, the night after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

This is a time of shame and sorrow. It is not a day for politics. I have saved this one opportunity to speak briefly about this mindless menace of violence in America which again stains our land and every one of our lives.

It is not the concern of any one race. The victims of the violence are black and white, rich and poor, young and old, famous and unknown. They are, most important of all, human beings whom other human beings loved and needed. No one—no matter where he lives or what he does—can be certain who will suffer from some senseless act of bloodshed. And yet it goes on and on.

Why? What has violence ever accomplished? What has it ever created? No martyr's cause has ever been stilled by his assassin's bullet.

No wrongs have ever been righted by riots and civil disorders. A sniper is only a coward, not a hero; and an uncontrolled, uncontrollable mob is only the voice of madness, not the voice of the people.

Whenever any American's life is taken by another American unnecessarily—whether it is done in the name of the law or in the defiance of law, by one man or a gang, in cold blood or in passion, in an attack of violence or in response to violence—whenever we tear at the fabric of life which another man has painfully and clumsily woven for himself and his children, the whole nation is degraded.

"Among free men," said Abraham Lincoln, "there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet; and those who take such appeal are sure to lose their cause and pay the costs."

Yet we seemingly tolerate a rising level of violence that ignores our common humanity and our claims to civilization alike. We calmly accept newspaper reports of civilian slaughter in far off lands. We glorify killing

that afflicts the poor, that poisons relations between men because their skin has different colors. This is the slow destruction of a child by hunger, and schools without books, and homes without heat in the winter.

This is the breaking of a man's spirit by denying him the chance to stand as a father and as a man among other men. And this, too, afflicts us all. I have not come here to propose a specific set of remedies, nor is

are no final answers.

Yet we know what we must do. It is to achieve true justice among our fellow citizens. The question is not what programs we should seek to enact. The question is whether we can find in our own midst and in our own hearts that leadership of human purpose that will recognize the terrible truths of our existence.

We must admit the vanity of our false distinctions among men and learn to find our own advancement in the search for the advancement of all. We must admit in ourselves that our own children's future cannot be built on the misfortunes of others. We must recognize that this short life can neither be ennobled nor enriched by hatred or revenge.

Our lives on this planet are too short and the work to be done too great to let this spirit flourish any longer in our land. Of course we cannot vanish it with a program, nor with a resolution.

But we can perhaps remember—even if only for a time—that those who live with us are our brothers, that they share with us the same short moment of life, that they seek—as we do—nothing but the chance to live out their lives in purpose and happiness, winning what satisfaction and fulfillment they can.

Surely this bond of common faith, this bond of common goal, can begin to teach us something. Surely we can learn, at least, to look at those around us as fellow men and surely we can begin to work a little harder to bind up the wounds among us and to become in our own hearts brothers and countrymen once again.

"For there is another kind of violence, slower but just as deadly, destructive as the shot or the bomb in the night. This is the violence of institutions: indifference and inaction and slow decay. This is the violence that afflicts the poor, that poisons the relations between men because their skin has different colors. This is the slow destruction of a child by hunger, and schools without books, and homes without heat in the winter."

on movie and television screens and call it entertainment. We make it easy for men of all shades of sanity to acquire whatever weapons and ammunition they desire.

Too often we honor swagger and bluster and the wielders of force; too often we excuse those who are willing to build their own lives on the shattered dreams of others. Some Americans who preach nonviolence abroad fail to practice it here at home. Some who accuse others of inciting riots have by their own conduct invited them.

Some look for scapegoats, others look for conspiracies, but this much is clear: violence breeds violence, repression brings retaliation, and only a cleaning of our whole society can remove this sickness from our soul.

For there is another kind of violence, slower but just as deadly, destructive as the shot or the bomb in the night. This is the violence of institutions: indifference and inaction and slow decay. This is the violence

there a single set. For a broad and adequate outline we know what must be done. When you teach a man to hate and fear his brother, when you teach that he is a lesser man because of his color or his beliefs or the policies he pursues, when you teach that those who differ from you threaten your freedom or your job or your family, then you also learn to confront others not as fellow citizens but as enemies—to be met not with cooperation but with conquest, to be subjugated and mastered.

We learn, at the last, to look at our brothers as aliens, men with whom we share a city, but not a community, men bound to us in common dwelling, but not in common effort. We learn to share only a common fear—only a common desire to retreat from each other—only a common impulse to meet disagreement with force. For all this there

A conservative look at 'the revolution'

How far participatory democracy?

By Jim McCullough
Part III, the vote

A compatriot once described to me an event which took place in a Sunday School session he attended. The class was discussing "man's purpose on earth." There were widely differing opinions on the subject, and discussion was less than fruitful. So, in line with democratic principles, they voted.

And why not? Here is a fine case

of being able to put the principle of "participatory democracy" to work. There were people involved with a decision that had ultimate consequences for each of them, at least in theory, so why shouldn't they have the determining voice in the decision?

Since there is no way of knowing the teacher's reasons for bringing the matter to vote, there is no need to attribute that line of

reasoning to him, but it is a plausible one following the dictates of "participatory democracy." At any rate they voted, and it was decided that man's purpose on earth is—ready?—to be happy!

It could have been worse. They might have decided that man's purpose was to support capitalism, or love his neighbor, or Lord only knows what.

But the question raised here is not about the answer, but about how the answer was arrived at. It parallels the question of a student voice in the classroom. Here we will consider only the question of professorial advancement, re-appointment, and tenure. (Curriculum will come later).

It is often said that only the people in the classroom with the professor can judge him well. Ergo, the students are best able to make such decisions. This is the rationale behind the Teacher-Course Evaluation which, if conducted fairly, is a useful if limited tool. In a wider sense, and in terms of actual hiring and firing decisions, however, this reasoning will not stand up.

The average undergraduate has taken something between 8 and 12 courses in his major department by the time he graduates. In most departments this means he will have had as teachers less than half the faculty, leaving him less than competent to judge the abilities of the others by any standards. Further, it is hardly outrageous to maintain that after only that much exposure to history, English, etc., the average student's depth of understanding of his major field is something less than profound.

From this we may conclude that a student is able to judge the

classroom presentation of the professors he has had. Even this is partially a function of personal likes and dislikes. The same (well known) professor on this campus has been described as both "dry as dust, just horrible," and as having "a magnificent scholarly manner that I really like."

Even more important, however, is the students' general lack of expertise. If the professor has a golden tongue and quick, few will catch on if he is teaching clap-trap. He need only bandy about the critical clichés of the hour to have most students acknowledge that he is really sharp. It is not so easy for him to fool his colleagues in his writings and conversations.

The cries of "participatory democracy" overlook another factor besides expertise: interest. "Student interest, student voice," they may object, but that is not necessarily true. If it is in the best

interests of the students to be taught by the most competent men available, and students are not competent to judge competence, then it is not in the best interests of the students to determine which men will remain as their professors.

Also, it hardly seems fair to let the students decide which men the faculty and the institution will have to live with or without for the next 20-30 years. He may be a bore for hundreds of students, but that is all he is, a bore—and quickly forgotten. For the faculty he is a blight that weighs daily like a millstone for decades.

In the truest sense of the word, a student voice in questions of tenure, re-appointment, and advancement, if it is decisive, is irresponsible, irresponsible because it can be nothing else—for lack of expertise and lack of a long-standing and continually pressing interest.

—Harambee—

(Continued from Page 4)

Duke banned the playing of "Dixie." 1) People would like Wallace more. 2) People might join the KA's. 3) Channel Five might change its late evening long running soft shoe music. 4) Lyndon Baines Johnson might disavow Texas. 5) There might even be a white backlash.

As a logical man, you can see my point. If statement A yields statement B which includes points 1 through 5 and statements A and B are both true, then the truth value of A and B is logically true. You have to consider that A is sufficient and necessary to yield B, but not vice versa. Then the only

rational conclusion is that there is validity in my argument.

It's as simple as saying, "Racists don't have tails or you can see black people." Since only one statement can be true, and I can see black people, then racists don't have tails."

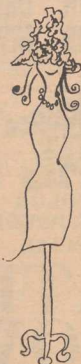
"Man, test the validity of this statement: Jack is black. Jack is frustrated. Jack is frustrated because of the connotations of 'Dixie' and its racist banner. Duke condones the playing of 'Dixie.' Silence of acceptance. Duke condones Jack's frustration. The point, my man, the point."

"Huh?"

"No! Uh-huh!"

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F. Blume lectures on Bach research

The Music Departments of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University are sponsoring a lecture by Friedrich Blume on "The Present State of Bach Research". The lecture will take place tonight at 8:15 p.m. in the Music Room of the East Duke Building.

Fredrick Blume is Professor emeritus at the University of Kiel, the past president of the International Musicological Society, a member of the Royal Danish Academy of Arts and Sciences, president of Joseph Haydn Institute, and honorary president of Gesellschaft für Musikforschung.

Blume studied medicine, music history, art history, and philosophy, in Munich, Leipzig, and Berlin. The great names of the pioneer generation of musicology were his teachers: Riemann, Kretschmarm Wolf, Schering, Abert. He was still at the beginning of his career when he not only presented a splendid summary of their respective roles and polemics, but also—characteristic for his restless and prudent mind—implicitly drew the outlines of tasks for decades to come.

A professor at the universities of Berlin and Kiel, through his fundamental studies on protestant church music, on Praetorius, Schutz, Buxtehude, Bach, Haydn, Mozart, on "Goethe and music", through exemplary editions and reviews, he won much recognition for musicology as a growing academic discipline.

He has insisted on empirical evidence and on philological exactitude in the treatment of sources, and with that secure foothold has led on, in a broad approach, to humanistic perception, never fixed or fixable to sanctified, pretrodden "method". Occasionally he had to warn two loyal followers against scholarly orthodoxy.

Blume is a gifted lecturer, much in demand. He knows how to captivate large audiences, both the specialist and the non-professional. Ten years ago, he followed an invitation to give a lecture on the age-old question, "quid sit musica". Here he did not avoid considering the latest offspring.

His cool argumentation blew into flame one of the hottest reactions among musical partisans

in recent times. The reader and the listener appreciate his style, which is lively, easy, and discipline, betraying again the eminently organizing mind.

Post-war musicology in Germany owes Blume in the rebirth of its professional society, the creation of possibilities for large-scale publication, and the reconciliation with international scholarship. From 1947 until 1962 Blume functioned as president of the Gesellschaft für Musikforschung, since then as honorary president.

In 1953 he founded and has since then presided over the commission for music history. Since 1955 he is also president of the Joseph Haydn Institute. The International Musicological Society made him a member of its directorium in 1948, president in 1958 (to 1961). He has led numerous congresses, national and international. Through his vision, diplomatic tact, and inexhaustible energy two major musicological undertakings of the post-war period music and music treatises up to 1800, manuscripts as well as prints, than fifty countries. One, Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart, the largest and most informative encyclopedia of music and musicians hitherto attempted has just now been completed after twenty years of labor, in fourteen volumes. (Blume, the editor, contributed weighty articles on Bach, Mozart, Renaissance, Paroque, et al.)

The other, Repertoire International des Sources Musicales (RISM), aims at registration and description of all sources of Western music and music treatise up to 1800, manuscripts as well as prints.

Friedrich Blume was honored, in 1962, by his native state Hesse with the Goethe medal and in 1963, by the West German government with the order of merit of the first class. The International Dolmetsch Foundation, Haslemere, Surrey, in 1963, elected him governor. In 1968 he became a member of the Royal Danish Academy of Arts and Sciences.

At seventy-five years of age, Friedrich Blume is brightly spry, and engaged as ever. His inaugural lecture at last year's international convention in Ljubljana, on the

(Continued on Page 9)



The Duke Players rehearse "No Exit," Sartre's study of the self-made hells of three people. Players are performing "No Exit" Friday and Saturday nights at 8:15 p.m. in Branson Auditorium. "No Exit" is one of the Workshop Series established for the production of readings, student-directed plays, and new and experimental works. Admission to "No Exit" is only 50 cents and reservations may be made by calling 684-3181.

Entertainment calendar

Thursday, October 31

9:30-11:00 a.m. WSGA Lounge
Open. Lobby, East Campus Union.

7:00-10:00 p.m. CO Halloween show. "Invasion of the Bodysnatchers" and "The Maze" horror flicks shown.

8:15 p.m. Trinity College Historical Society Meeting. Room 208 Flowers Building. Speaker: Professor Robert G. L. Waite.

8:15 p.m. American Musicological Society: Professor Friedrich Blume. Music Room (201) East Duke building.

10:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. CO Halloween show. "Invasion of the Bodysnatchers" and "The Maze," horror flicks.

Friday, November 1

9:30-11:00 a.m. WSGA Lounge
Open. Lobby, East Campus Union.

8:00 p.m. S.U. Cinematic Arts Film Series. Auditorium, Biological Sciences Building. "Touch of Evil" starring Orson Welles, Charlton Heston, Janet Leigh, Marlene Dietrich.

8:15 p.m. "No Exit" by Jean Paul Sartre. Duke Players Workshop Series. Branson Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. Duke University Religious Council Open Lecture. Sir Alister Hardy on "Science and the Transcendent." Union

Ballroom.

9:00 p.m.—2:00 a.m. CO. A program of folk music presented by Dave Smith and Mary Torrington. minimal cover charge.

Saturday, November 2

7:00 p.m. Quad Flicks. Page Auditorium. (Note: One Showing Only). "Dr. Zhivago."

8:15 p.m. "No Exit" by Jean Paul Sartre. Duke Players Workshop Series. Branson Auditorium.

10:00 p.m.—2:00 a.m. CO. Rob Robertson, guitarist.



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BURT LANCASTER
as
THE SWIMMER

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Tonight's freakout includes two horror films: "The Maze" and "The Invasion of the Bodysnatchers." Other vile wonders include a horrible (it all is, kiddies) black punch.

★★★★★
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GAME OF
PILL, PILL
WHO'S
GOT THE
PILL!**

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recruit another group here, and, according to Englar, "they have implied they will."

At least 2 other fraternities have discussed going local, Englar said. The former Lambda Chi will have a new Greek letter name "that has meaning" by the end of the week, according to Englar. "And we will stay in the IFC and the selective system," he declared.

"There was a consensus in the group that everyone would go along with the majority," Englar declared. "We can now consider how to restructure the fraternity."

Knight submits library findings to President

By John Collins
Staff writer

Duke President Douglas M. Knight has submitted to President Johnson the findings of a commission formed to study, analyze, and evaluate the nation's library resources.

Its recommendation to President Johnson is that the American people be provided with library and informational services "adequate to their needs."

The Commission made five suggestions for achieving this purpose. They are:

Establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency;

Recognition and strengthening of the role of the Library of

Congress

Establishment of a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science as a principal center for basic and applied research in all relevant areas;

Recognition and full acceptance of the "critically important" role the U.S. Office of Education currently plays in meeting needs for library services; and

Strengthening state library agencies to overcome deficiencies in fulfilling their current functions.

Calendar

9:30-11 a.m. WSGA Lounge open. East Campus Union.

10 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel.

Service of Worship by Fine Arts Committee.

5 p.m. Dean's hour: Dr. Willoughby Lathem. Hospital Amphitheater.

8:15 p.m. American Musicological Society: Professor Friedrich Blume. Music Room, East Duke Bldg.

—chairmanship—

(Continued from Page 2)

unanswered. For instance, why did Tisdale really resign, especially when the University is entering a financial crisis? Was he upset over the running of the University?

Did he and President Knight disagree over University policy? Or was he actually tired of the job?

Perhaps most important, how will the Executive Committee line

up ideologically? The Board, like all committees, has a liberal, moderate and conservative wing. It appears that on the liberal to moderate side are Allen, Upchurch, Wade, and Knight. The moderate to conservatives are Rauch, Kearns, Tisdale, and perhaps even Perry. And the conservatives appear to be Thigpen, Perkins, and Von Canon.

Beyond this point is the realm of wild speculations.

Cleaver to address students at Duke

Eldridge Cleaver, Presidential Candidate of the Peace and Freedom Party and author of "Soul on Ice" will be on the Duke campus December 11th and 12th.

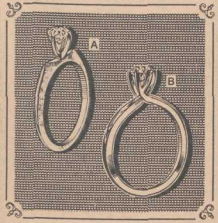
He had been scheduled to appear November 7th and 8th. But due to legal difficulties, he must remain in the San Francisco area for the month of November.

It is hoped that as many people as possible will be somewhat aware

of Mr. Cleaver's views, especially as presented in *Soul on Ice*, before he arrives. To make this possible, the sponsors of his appearance encourage living groups and classes to hold discussions about Mr. Cleaver and *Soul on Ice*.

A number of students from North Carolina College who are familiar with the book are willing to participate in such discussions. Any class or living group that would be interested in talking about Mr. Cleaver with one of these students, please contact Doug Hastings at Duke, Extension 3147.

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2 people for the Durham affairs beat—should have access to a car and be interested in what is going on in Durham

1 person for the graduate school beat—find out just what our aging students really do around here

1 person for the policy beat—involves working with trustees, the administration, and heads of student government, especially as they are involved in formulation and interpretation of university policy

1 person for the East Deans and Government beat—cover WSGA and East Campus judi board as well as deans

1 person for the West Deans and Government beat—cover MSGA, the judi board, and West Campus deans staff

2 people for the Religious Activities beat—cover the UCM and the YMCA-YWCA

If you are interested in any of these positions, call The Chronicle at extension 5469, or stop by our offices on the third floor of Flowers building.

WUS helps students build universities

Projects seek to fill 'real needs'

Following World War I, students in the United States and several other nations raised money to aid refugees in Vienna, helping these colleagues of theirs to continue their studies. In the half-century since that initial effort, the World University Service—an organization based on the principle of students helping their disadvantaged counterparts—has continued aiding foreign students meet pressing needs at their universities, in addition to helping foreign students studying in the United States. Today, students in 60 nations are donating to WUS to support programs in over 20 lands.

WUS is totally university-supported, all of its money coming from the donations of students.

International understanding "International understanding and co-operation" are the two goals the World University Service seeks to promote through its programs. The following beliefs motivate the service's efforts to help foreign students: that, given the prosperity of nations like the United States, there is no need for students in less developed and less wealthy nations to be deprived of an education; and, that by the more privileged students giving in order to extend a chance for an education to their counterparts in other nations, they increase their understanding of their plight; and, in turn, make the recipient students more ready to attempt to understand them.

These beliefs promote WUS participation in a variety of projects, all deemed necessary in aiding foreign students to receive an improved quality of education, as

well as giving these students the opportunity to participate in the building and strengthening of their own universities.

For many students, the threat of poor health places their college education in jeopardy, a danger few American students face or understand. Where this danger, however, does confront students, WUS has helped establish health clinics—in India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Latin America, and Vietnam.

Student bookstores and co-operatives in nations where volumes are rare and expensive have been built, aided by WUS. Students in India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Ceylon and Thailand are, through such "bookbanks" and stores acquiring the texts necessary for their courses, and, in turn, for their degrees.

Dormitories and dining halls Students in Africa, Central America, Southeast Asia and Nepal are helping to build their own dormitories, hostels, and dining halls. In the cases, WUS is helping fill the pressing need in these areas for clean, decent, and uncrowded living and eating facilities.

WUS has established emergency and long-range programs for helping students in need to complete their university education. Following World War II, and again after the Hungarian Revolt in 1956, WUS provided scholarships for students displaced and fleeing from the war in their homelands. Refugees from Red China are receiving aid to attend universities in the United States, both on the undergraduate and graduate level. In 1952, relief

was granted to students whose studies were disrupted by Floods in India, Pakistan, and Korea; after earthquakes destroyed student dormitories in Chili in 1961, WUS funds help rebuild them.

During World War Two, WUS sent books to British, American, Dutch, Yugoslav and Polish prisoners of war in the "barbed wire universities," while at home, 300 Nisei (second-generation Japanese in America) received scholarships and cash grants following their release from relocation camps.

Students often receive support from WUS in forms other than scholarships and gifts. The service helps African students studying in the United States by advising them about scholarships available from other sources and by helping them locate part-time and summer jobs to earn funds for their tuition and other expenses. Aid for emergency

health care and academic information are two other services WUS offers to these students.

WUS operates its program by working through projects that students asking for gifts initiate and sustain, but projects they could not have tackled without the aid of WUS. Before granting funds, however, WUS carefully scrutinizes all requests to insure that the most worthy and practical projects are undertaken.

Projects 'Pioneering'

The criteria for selection: the proposed project must be directed towards meeting a real need; it must be sensibly related to other efforts solving that need. WUS checks to make certain that the proposed project is thoroughly planned, yet still seeking those projects that are something of a "pioneer effort." The project must be able to be operated on a local level once initiated. All projects will

hopefully be instruments for promoting student-faculty co-operation and understanding.

WUS, while hoping to stimulate projects, donates on an average only one-fifth of the money that eventually goes toward the completion of the measures it supports. However, the organization sees its role in encouraging the conception of such programs as a vital part of its function, not merely the funding of long-established programs.

Though WUS is a non-sectarian and non-political service, a spectrum of service and religious organizations sponsor its program. These include the National Student YMCA and YWCA, the Newman Club Federation, Hill Foundation, the National Students Association, the National Foundation of Catholic College Students, and the University Christian Movement.

Sponsors on an international level include: World Student Christian Federation, Pax Romana, World Union of Jewish Students, and the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers.

--Rugby--

(Continued from Page 6)

Larry Tseng and three rookies, Dave Lawer, Jack Bossino, a 6' 6" scrummer, and Barry Boyd all played well and showed considerable promise.

This Sunday, November 2, Duke hosts Richmond on the East Campus Field at 2 p.m. The Duke Club has proved itself to be one of the best teams in the South, and anyone who has not as yet had the opportunity to see the club in action should not miss this Sunday's home game.

How far money stretches with WUS:

\$0.08 will provide one meal at the WUS student hostel in Korea.

\$2.25 will provide a student with a medical check-up and x-ray as part of an anti-TB program in Thailand.

\$1.00 will provide a month's transportation to and from school for a Korean university student.

\$5.00 will provide a table in any one of a number of WUS study rooms.

\$7.00 will provide a month's lodging in a college hostel in Hong Kong.

\$9.00 will provide a student each month in India to continue his studies with the provision of a service scholarship.

\$17.00 a month will provide a Hong Kong student with a work scholarship.

\$50.00 per month will enable a South Africa refugee student to study at Protectorate & Switzerland in Basutoland.

\$60.00 will enable a Korean college student to pay his tuition fee for one semester.

The Celestial Omnibus is celebrating Halloween and our dear familiars this crowning witching day in two complete shows, one from 7-10 p.m. and one from 10:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m.

Tonight's freakout includes two horror films: "The Maze" and "The Invasion of the Bodysnatchers." Other vile wonders include a horrible (it all is, kiddies) black punch.

Cover is \$.50.

--Blume--

(Continued from Page 6)

future of musicology, was sensational and bold. Mr. and Mrs. Blume are presently visiting this continent on a Fulbright-Fellowship.

During their sojourn of a few weeks, lectures are being given at Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, the City University of New York, and the University of Toronto.

House G will hold the first in a series of unstructured discussions Thursday night in the House G commons room. All interested members of the Duke community are invited. Coffee will be served.

Campus Concerns

On Wednesday, the houses leading in the collection of contributions to Campus Concern are: House N, \$135.99; Manchester, \$98.78; and Windsor, \$97.90.

BOUTIQUE SHOP

108 CORCORAN ST.

(around corner from Wachovia Bank)



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