

The Duke Chronicle

Tuesday, December 5 59

The Duke Chronicle, Durham, N.C.

Page One



Letters went out from University President Douglas Knight to the parents of all Duke students last week informing them of the impending tuition rise at Duke.

Tuition raised again; up \$750 in four years

By Stephen Kraybill
Staff writer

In a recent letter to parents, President Douglas Knight officially announced the reported \$200 increase in tuition and fees for the 1969-70 academic year. The tuition and fees for undergraduates will then total \$2000 per year.

This then will be the third consecutive year that tuition and fees have been increased. Prior to the 1967 increase, the tuition and fees totalled \$1437. In three years then, the increase in tuition and fees has totalled \$563.

In attempting to explain this increase to the parents, Dr. Knight emphasized that "our primary obligation is to give our students an education of the highest quality. The cost will be high, also, but not if it is related to the lifetime of increased achievement which it should bring to your sons and daughters."

In letters to parents regarding previous tuition increases, Dr. Knight mentioned only that "Duke University continues to have one of the lowest tuition and fee rates among major, private institutions in the country."

The \$2000 rate is now in line with that of other major, private institutions. Among other current rates are these: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$2245; Cornell University, \$2,200; Columbia University, \$2,154; Princeton University, \$2,150; Harvard University, \$2,000; Emory University, \$1,800; and Davidson College \$1,690.

However, in the same period of time that Duke's tuition and fees have increased by \$363, Harvard's rate has remained the same, and Princeton's rate has increased by

\$200. and Emory's rate has increased by \$150.

Dr. Knight also emphasized the stress placed on the budget by the recent increase in the salary and wage levels for non-academic employees. According to the Office of Informational Services, "while the wages for non-academic employees were raised substantially this year, the increases for faculty were modest."

This statement could be construed to infer that substantial tuition and fees increases could be levied next year in order to implement faculty wage increases.

While undergraduate tuition and fees increase totalled \$200, increases for graduate and professional school students ranged from \$115 per year for students in the School of Forestry to \$300 per year for students in the Graduate, Law, and Medical Schools.

The new rate for students taking a full course load in the graduate and professional schools are as follows: Divinity School, \$1,000; Graduate School, \$1,710; Forestry \$1,710; Law, \$1,900; and Medicine, \$2,050.

Scholarships changed

Sweeping changes in the Angier B. Duke Memorial Scholarship program at Duke University have been approved to increase the value and the prestige of the awards.

The minimum honorary stipend to those with no financial need has been raised to \$500. This stipend can be partially or completely waived if it would jeopardize other scholarship aid offered the recipient as a National Merit Scholarship.

One of the more significant changes in the program is the removal of regional restrictions.

Outstanding high school students

from throughout the nation now are eligible to compete for the award, as well as those from the South.

Angier B. Duke Scholarships will also be awarded to students in the rising sophomore, junior and senior classes. This new procedure will reach outstanding students on campus who did not apply or were not recognized as being qualified for the award.

The awarding of the scholarship will be based on academic achievements, extra-curricular activity and service to the university community, it was emphasized. Standards for renewal

will be based on the individual student's record of accomplishments.

A significant innovation will be a continuing on-campus program for Angier B. Duke scholars. Luncheons will be regularly scheduled with guest speakers of exceptional ability.

Special activities such as meetings with outstanding leaders in government, business, education and religion are planned to give participants a new "learning experience."

The new approach gives the Office of Undergraduate Admissions more flexibility in the number of awards to be made each year. It is estimated that 35 scholarships will be awarded for each incoming freshman class.



Lab assistant Virginia MacLaughlin inoculates fertile eggs with Hong Kong influenza virus at a major drug firm near Philadelphia. This is one step in the production of the much-needed flu vaccine.

The Bloodmobile will be collecting blood in Room 134 Indoor Stadium between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. today. A keg of beer will be presented to the living group or dormitory with the largest number of donors. To be eligible for the prize, a minimum of seven donors is required.

AROD denies germ research

By Ralph Karpinos
Staff writer

Officials of the Army Research Office-Durham firmly deny recent accusations that chemical and germ warfare research is being carried out in their office on campus.

The North Carolina Anvil published an article on October 5 saying that the Sixties Press would no longer send any books to Duke University because Duke was receiving money "from the C.I.A. or the armed services for research on chemical and germ warfare."

"I don't know anything about it," answered Colonel Burton, commanding officer of AROD, when asked for a comment on the statement by the Sixties Press. Burton went on to emphasize that no such research was being done in AROD. Biological and germ warfare research are "done in defense labs and are not connected with universities," Burton said. He added, "It would be extremely difficult to interest the academic community in it."

AROD is housed in a building on the Duke campus in space rented from the University. According to Burton, the idea behind this was "to get basic research away from Washington and away from the army and near an academic community." This basic research is "amoral," Burton says, and of interest to both defense and the consumer. Burton believes morality is involved when one decides what to do with this research. This is not the responsibility of AROD, however.

AROD has no laboratories and is not involved in classified research. It functions as a screening office for research proposals from all over the country.

AROD receives applications for grants from scientists, usually connected with universities. The office rejects eight applications for every grant they award. These grants average \$22,000. In one year, projects approved by AROD receive eight million dollars from the Department of Defense.

In this nation-wide picture Duke is just another school to present

(Continued on page 2)

The University Committee on Judicial Procedures will conduct an open hearing on the hearing procedures provided by the Regulations on Pickets and Protests. This hearing will take place at 7:30 p.m. on December 16 in Room 208 Flowers Building. Any member of the University community is invited to present an oral statement to the Committee at that time. The statement must be limited to hearing procedures since the Committee has not been charged with making recommendations about the University policy on Pickets and Protests or about the regulations themselves. In other words the Committee is concerned with such questions as whether an all-University hearing committee such as is provided by the regulations is desirable; if so how it should be chosen, and what its membership should be.

Although the hearing on December 16 will be limited to consideration of the procedures on Pickets and Protests, the Committee welcomes at any time comments about present judicial procedures or suggestions for the future, and invites anyone having such comments or suggestions to communicate either orally or in writing to the chairman of the Committee, Richard Watson of the department of History.

Demonstration director blames Daly for riot

By David E. Rosenbaum

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
Washington—Thomas E. Hayden, a coordinator of demonstrations that were staged during the Democratic National Convention, took issue today with a report that termed the violence in Chicago a "police riot."

Hayden told a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities that individual policemen were not to blame for their actions and probably could have controlled themselves had they not been "ordered into action by Mayor Daley."

A study group under contract of the president's national commission on the causes and prevention of violence issued a report that was

highly critical of the Chicago police. It said that the police had conducted indiscriminate attacks and that these attacks amounted to "what can only be called a police riot."

Hayden, 28 years old, who was co-project director of the activities in Chicago of the National Mobilization Committee to end the war in Vietnam, said officials of the City and of the Democratic Party had over-reacted in their plans for contending with the demonstrators.

The subcommittee is investigating possibly foreign and subversive influence on the Chicago demonstrations. Hayden said the demonstrators never had any intention of promoting or provoking violence.

(Continued on page 8)

Group Name	Floor	Phone			
Addoms		3823	Lancaster	3	5869
Alpha Tau Omega	1	3248		1	5275
	3	5009		3	5358
Alspaugh		3414		3	5303
Aycock		3221	Group Name	Floor	Phone
Bassett		3321		3	5404
Beta Theta Pi	G	3036		4	5488
		5476	Lee	2	4305
BOG	1	6177	M	3	6787
	2	6979	Manchester	3	6998
Brown		3521	Mirecourt	2	6065
Buchanan	G	6995		3	6102
	1	2580		4	6293
	3	6884	P	3	5705
	3	6897	Pegram		2031
Canterbury	3	5790	Phi Delta Theta	1	2245
Chruchill	3	6876		3	5059
	3	6801	Phi Kappa Psi	1	3346
Delta Sigma Phi	1	2757	Phi Kappa Sigma	1	3408
	3	5993		3	5664
Delta Tau Delta	G	2604	Pi Kappa Alpha	G	2405
Edens	3	6597		3	6481
Epworth		3132	Pi Kappa Phi	G	3147
Essex	3	6972		3	6364
	3	6558	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1	3608
Faculty Apartments		4316		3	6519
Gilbert		3823	Sigma Chi	1	3356
Giles		2231			
Glouster	4	5598			
	4	5895			
Graduate Center		3614			
Hampton	1	3963			
	3	6967			
Hanes		3121			
HH1	G	6805			
	G	6988			
	2	6406			
Jarvis		3931			
K	3	6865			
Kappa Alpha	1	2357			
	2	6091			
Kappa Sigma	1	2035			
	3	5779			
L	G	6777			
	3	6702			
Lambda Chi Alpha	1	2606			

-AROD-

(Continued from page 1)

requests for grants. "Duke has no favored position" Burton says. At present twelve projects financed through AROD are being conducted at Duke totaling \$212,000.

Burton suggests that security measures at AROD are no greater than those at any business and merely a matter of courtesy.

AROD employees 73 civilians and six military personnel and shares the AROD building, located behind Duke's Engineering building, with a few Duke organizations. The doors between the AROD section and the Duke section are kept locked, but university students and faculty are allowed to use certain rooms in the AROD section.

Other activities in which AROD is involved include The Junior Science and Humanities Symposium Program, and a nation-wide project designed to promote the study of sciences and mathematics, particularly at the high school level.

Protest trial

The hearing committee which will try the participants of the alleged disruption of Symposium '68 under the pickets and protest policy will be held at 4 p.m. Wednesday afternoon in Flowers Building.

Originally scheduled for Monday afternoon, the hearing was postponed because the students requested additional time to prepare their cases and because of a death in the family of one of the committee members.

Approximately three union families out of ten (29 per cent)

Group Name	Floor	Phone			
Sigma Epsilon	3	6519			
AA	3	6302			
	2	4273			
Sigma Nu	3	6629			
	1	2704			
Southgate	2	3499			
Tabard		3721			
	2	5601			
	3	5801			
Tau Epsilon Phi	4	5798			
	2	2903			
Taylor	3	6909			
	1	6409			
	1	6384			
	2	6507			
Theta Chi	3	6603			
	1	3539			
House V	4	5858			
Windsor	G	6094			
	G	6988			
York	2	6993			
	3	5097			
	5	5168			
Zeta Beta Tau	1	2709			
	2	5964			
	1	6075			
Delta Sigma Phi	1	2757			



Vice-president elect Agnew met with Nixon November 27 for a discussion of Agnew's role in the new Administration. Agnew said after their conference that rumors to the effect that he was being pushed aside in the Nixon Administration were not true.

Labor is likely target group for GOP in future

By George Gallup
(C) 1968 American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N.J.—Organized labor was the big shift group in this year's election. It was the swing of labor union members to Humphrey in the final days of the campaign that almost put him over the top on November 5.

The Gallup Poll's comprehensive analysis of the 1968 vote—based on pre-election surveys of nearly perfect accuracy, as well as a post-election survey just completed—shows that 66 per cent of union families voted for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket this year, while 29 per cent voted for Nixon and Agnew and 15 per cent for Wallace and LeMay.

The Democratic ticket gained 15 percentage points with the labor union group between early October and the election. Democratic gains among labor came primarily at the expense of Wallace.

Opportunity for the GOP

Although a steady trend was recorded in the proportion of labor people who shifted back to Humphrey during the latter part of the campaign, the percentage among this group who voted Democratic is below that recorded in any election beginning with early New Deal days.

This situation presents the Republicans with an opportunity and the Democrats with a problem. Henceforth labor must be regarded as a key target group for the GOP in the future, since the combined Wallace-Nixon vote represents a sizable "conservative" vote among a group that is generally regarded as left of center in politics.

An important reason why the Republican party can expect to make gains among the labor rank-and-file is that a growing number of members of union families (who account for about a fourth of the electorate) are found in the income bracket of \$10,000 a year and over.

those offered by the general public. Chiefly they are: (1) a vote for Wallace is a "wasted vote"; (2) other candidates are more qualified; (3) Wallace is "too radical"; (4) he lacks the qualifications to be President; (5) "I should stick with my party."

The following table shows the trend in the labor vote between early October and late October and the election November 5:

	Vote of labor union families			
	Nix	HHH	Wal	Other
	%	%	%	%
Early Oct	27	41	25	7
Late Oct	29	42	23	6
Nov. 5	29	56	15	0

German table

The German Table, the German conversation group, will meet Wednesday night at 5:30 upstairs in the East Union to eat dinner.

This Christmas, Give Gay Prints by the "Ghoulies" Man

Karl Smith, of Greensboro, is one of North Carolina's outstanding creators of decorative prints.

The complete display of his work in our Print Room includes a number of Prayers and wall mottoes, including the famous "From Ghoulies and Ghosties" print, a collection of U.N.C. sketches, and illuminated maps of the Robert E. Lee country, the Lincoln country, North Carolina, and the United States.

The Price? Don't give it a thought. The smaller items are \$1.00 each, the larger \$1.25 each—and what more could you ask for Christmas?

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Duke's men haunted by draft:

By Steve Emerson

The draft is a subject about which no male Duke student should be ignorant. Nor does he have any excuse for being ignorant; for there are two sources on campus providing information concerning the rights and obligations of the male student.

The first of these sources is Associate Registrar Clark Cahow, who has been placed in charge of official university draft counsel. Cahow sees an average of six or seven men a day, usually graduate students in their first or second year. Cahow says that he sees his duty as "to give whatever guidelines are necessary to insure the continuing of a student's bona fide educational program."

Students delay induction

Most of the students who go to see him have just been reclassified, although some have already been ordered up for induction and are merely trying to delay it. The general procedure with those who have been reclassified, most of whom go to see Cahow, is to delay induction as long as possible. The first step is usually to switch the student's local board to Raleigh from his home board, which slows down the process somewhat. After reclassification, the student has thirty days to make an appeal to his local board. Usually forty to forty-five days can be consumed in this appeal.

If it fails, the student has thirty days to make a formal appeal to the local board. If this fails, he can appeal to the state board. Through this procedure, much time can be gained for the student to pursue his graduate studies. In many states, once a student has begun a semester he is allowed to finish it, although in some he must have finished half the semester. Either way, a great deal of time can be picked up through the appeals process. It is hoped that during this time the student may finish his studies and that the laws may be changed.

Whom to see for advice, counsel, comfort?



Conscientious objectors

The other source of information is the local chapter of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors. This is headed by Mike Smedberg and will soon set up a formal office. Perhaps the most active member of the Central Committee is Professor Peter Klopfer of the Biology Department, a Quaker who also serves as the draft counselor for the Society of Friends in Durham. His work with the Central Committee is without religious affiliation.

Klopfer sums up his reasons for serving as a counselor as follows: "I have great sympathy for men who, for reasons of conscience, cannot serve in the military. Since I have some knowledge of the law, it is fitting that I should offer my services."

He divides his work into two categories. In the first, he sees himself as a "backstop against which a counsellor can bounce his ideas. In this way I can help him to decide what his beliefs are and help him to articulate them." In the second function, he provides legal information for those who have made up their minds as what course to follow.

No judgement on motives

Klopfer stresses the point that he in no way tries either to pass judgement on a counsellor's motives or to influence his beliefs. Although he is "quite willing" to discuss his own beliefs in other situations, but he refuses to do so in his role as a draft counselor. He sees this contrast as that between proselytization and counseling, two unrelated functions.

In his functions as legal advisor, Klopfer explains the alternatives to the draft to the potential conscientious objector. Other than prison and immigration, the only alternatives for the draft-eligible student are the 1-O and 1-A0 classifications. The 1-A0 classification has become rather meaningless, for it merely assures that the draftee be made a non-combatant, as are seven of ten members of the armed forces.

Civilian aiding nation

The 1-O classification places the draftee in a position as a civilian aiding the national welfare mutually acceptable to both himself and his state's director of Selective Service. Most requests for 1-O status are denied, often on such trivial bases as the length of the man's hair, Klopfer reports. The classification is left in the hands of the local board, although it may, of course, be appealed in the manner described above.

Those interested in making use of these two sources may find Mr. Cahow in his office in Central Records and Dr. Klopfer in his office in the Biological Sciences building.

"ALL REMAINS QUIET on another of Adam Powell's many fronts. Though the matter of his alleged misappropriations of government funds and his kickback arrangements with his wife and other congressional employees was aired in Congress and the public print, no word concerning these doings has come from the Department of Justice other than the statement, long long ago, that they were 'under investigation.'"

For a free copy of Wm. F. Buckley's NATIONAL REVIEW, write: Dept. K, 150 E. 35 Street, N. Y. 10016.

Pick a number, any number ...

(A guide to classifications)

- II-S—deferment for undergraduate student.
- C-O—deferment for conscientious objectors (those who object to all wars).
- 1-O—places the draftee in a position as a civilian aiding the national welfare.
- 1-A0—the draftee will serve in the armed forces as a non-combatant.
- 4-F—physically unfit to serve in the United States military.
- 1-A—ready for service!



INTERESTED IN AN OVERSEAS CAREER?



Mr. Christian A. Larsen, Jr.
will be on the campus

December 11, 1968

to discuss the training offered at A.I.F.T. (an intensive nine month's program of post graduate study) and the job opportunities open to graduates in the field of INTERNATIONAL TRADE and GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Interviews may be scheduled at
THE APPOINTMENTS
OFFICE

The American Institute
For Foreign Trade

Thunderbird Campus
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

An Affiliate Of
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The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Third Floor, Flowers

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Page Four

All you need is love

The leaves started falling off the trees last week. The people who stayed over the holidays put another blanket on their beds as the dorm heating units started losing their yearly battle with the cold. Some of us have flu, or mono, or just a cold. It's December in Durham.

It's December, and as you're walking through one of those miserably cold winter drizzles that are so common around here, you are probably alone, even though you won't admit your loneliness to yourself or to the people around you. You may be alone because you hide behind your books and your course load and your q.p.r., but you are most likely to be alone because you're hiding behind "brotherhood" and parties with such loud music that you don't have to talk to the girl you're taking out this week (and this week only) and booze or, perhaps, pot. Some of us even hide behind the tube.

Whatever the wall, most of us are afraid of getting involved, of being loved and loving back, and of possibly becoming vulnerable to being hurt if we happen to fail in the end. However softly padded is our cell, we're still miserable and alone, afraid and a little shy, lying to ourselves and to our friends, living in a box.

Coming out of your shell is harder in winter. The overly austere granite-Gothic monstrosities seem even more foreboding and more sterile on a wet, gray day as you trudge pass them on your way to increasingly monotonous classes. The people you pass seem more distant because of their heavy coats and their hurry to reach the warm shelter of their classrooms. The optimism of last spring and the excitement of last summer have long since faded. Nothing seems to be going for you.

We think you should try love.

It may not be as easy to be in love now as it was last spring and will be next spring, but if you're able to succeed in the face of all this cold adversity, it will mean more to you and will last that much longer.

You may succeed, or you may fail; you'll never know until you try. The only thing you can lose is your loneliness, so why not practice your smile and learn how to listen to people? Even if you get bruised a little, you'll be a human being again.

The money game

Dear Parents,

Last week you received a letter from University President Douglas Knight which informed you that Duke's tuition rate was to be increased once again. Citing a "thorough study" of the financial problems confronting the University, Dr. Knight went on to list inflation, the wages of non-academic employees, and the operational expenses of new buildings as reasons behind the increase.

These are nice reasons, and they hardly justify an increase of this magnitude. Inflation and operational expenses affect all of us, so we can all sympathize with dear ol' Duke; but to the tune of two hundred dollars? The wage increases are very convenient; you all remember the Vigil last spring which forced the administration to pay the national minimum wage to its maids and janitors and cooks.

These maids and janitors have been greatly reduced in number since last spring by the cessation of normal recruitment to replace those who have quit or retired. Regardless of the false issue of employment expenses, a genuine expense in this area should be covered by housing costs, not tuition. The other large body of non-academic employees, dining hall workers, are paid through food prices, which increased 15% this year.

Duke does need money, but not for the reasons cited by Dr. Knight. The real reasons are mainly a Fifth Decade Program which has fallen on its face since its inception four years ago (when the tuition was \$1250, not \$2000), an athletic program which requires a University subsidy of \$400,000 per year, and a drop in normal government-alumni-foundation inflows of money. Neither these reasons nor the reasons in Dr. Knight's letter could really be considered the "educational costs" to which we are assured that all tuition is devoted.

The only real educational expense that Dr. Knight mentions in his letter is financial aid to students, something that decreased this year. The University is dealing with another real educational expense, professors, by reducing the size of some departments and by keeping salary increases for its teachers at a low level. The problem is one of priorities. What does the University value more, an extravagant athletic program or more teachers, new buildings or not-so-wealthy students?

Dr. Knight closes his letter with, "We would betray them, surely, if we settled for anything less than the best the University could accomplish." We feel betrayed.

Unsigned editorials represent the views of a majority of the editorial board. Signed columns represent the opinions of the author.

Editor, Alan Ray

THE OFF-ANNUITY TIMES: DUBCEK
CHUCK THE DUKER, FOOT
CAPTAIN

'COULDN'T YOU GROW OLD GRACEFULLY...?'



The invisible bear

By James Reston—

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service
PRAGUE—There is an eerie feeling in Prague 13 weeks after the Soviet invasion. Nothing has been absolutely lost, but the fear of the unknown and the unseen is very real.

What is particularly eerie about this is the Red army is practically invisible in the capital. Even flying in here from Moscow, not an identifiable Soviet official in sight: nothing but a plane full of beefy characters wolfing cold cuts and beer for breakfast.

It is almost easy to forget the main thing that happened here, namely, that the Soviet Union invaded this allied country and kidnapped its government. Prague is still a museum. It is full of music and spectacular spires and blinking lights on the great hill for a thousand years, and many of its ancient buildings are being redecorated, as if in celebration of some glorious liberation, and you have to hunt the city before you find a couple of Soviet weapons carriers in an obscure square in the old town.

But you have a feeling that a mischievous boy setting off a string of firecrackers down any dark alley would suddenly produce a forest of Soviet guns on every rooftop in sight.

This is nonsense, of course, but it says something about the intimidating influence of the Soviet Union upon its smaller neighbors and the anxiety about the invisible and unknown here is not nonsense. The Czechs have awakened and angered the bear and he is still prowling somewhere out of sight. What worries the Czechs and a lot of other people since the invasion is that the Soviet leaders now seem incalculable, and it is this uncertainty about what will happen next that is causing the uneasiness in Prague.

The contrast and contradictions here are startling. The newspaper and news broadcasts come in regularly from the West without official interference. The 10th century Prague Cathedral, standing high above the river in what must be the most beautiful silhouette of any capital of Northern Europe, was alive with people of every age last Sunday and full of the glorious hymns of a more believing age.

The Western correspondents send their copy abroad uncensored and sit around in the snakepit of the Alcron Hotel trading rumors about what will happen next, and a lovely old man drives the Alcron

elevator and has plastered its walls with pictures of Tomas Masaryk and Alexander Dubcek and the other Czech freedom fighters.

Still, a visitor is told that it is not wise to engage in critical political talk, even in a private car, unless the radio is going. And the correspondents, while uncensored, are not always unaccompanied on their private journeys around the city.

The Prague papers are neither quite free nor quite enslaved. A publication that was printed on a government press was suspended the other day and got an apology when it threatened to take the government into court. So there are still a lot of brave men around and they are proving that all is certainly not lost.

But others have got into trouble for quoting Lenin against his present successors in the Kremlin, and a lot of them seem to sit around wondering what the next limitation of their freedom will be and who will give the order for the Russians, and who will pass the order and convey it to the press with the sanction or acquiescence of the present Czech leaders.

Even certain words are important to this new relationship between the Slavic allies. The Russians did not "invade" Czechoslovakia, and this is certainly not an "occupation."

They are here, according to the approved hypocrisy, providing "fraternal aid," and the man who directs this "fraternal aid" is Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, who is even more invisible than the Red army.

Sometimes he is here, it is said, and sometimes he is in Moscow. The word is that he is more intelligent and reasonable than most, whatever that means. His job is to bring the Czechs back into Moscow's orbit with the least possible trouble. Whom he talks to and what he says is not known, but his line apparently is that the Czechs were naughty children who, unfortunately, have to be punished for their own good.

With this invisible advice, backed by the invisible Red army, Prague is naturally full of rumors, most of them bad. But it goes on playing its music and fixing up the Charles Bridge, which is sagging a little after 600 years.

Marcus

Hang loose, baby

The time is coming for the federal government to get into women's underwear.

In recent years Congress has been prodded into recognizing its responsibility to the American consumer. Hoping to cut down on the wholesale deception perpetrated by Madison Avenue on the average American shopper, Congress has thus far handed down a "Truth in Lending" bill, to protect us from hidden interest charges, a "Truth in Packaging" bill, to protect us from illusory wrapping, and, for good measure, Betty Furness-Frigidaire.

It is only natural that the next development in this trend will be for Congress, if it is indeed sincere, to reach into women's unmentionables with a "Truth in Ladies' Lingerie" bill.

The lingerie industry, which refers to itself euphemistically as the "Foundations" industry, has for years preyed on the mammary-narrow-waist-firm-flesh fetish of the American male. At each elastified juncture they have

had the active cooperation and complicity of those in the engineering and synthetic chemistry fields.

Consider, for a moment, those chest harnesses known by their abbreviated French monicker. Even without gimmicks they are intrinsically deceptive. But when equipped with the latest developments in chemistry and thermodynamics, not to say wire, they are indefensible. What could be more ethetically dishonest than to accept the advice to "cross your heart—and suddenly you're shaplier."

More diabolical yet is the use of synthetics. To wit, the newest breakthrough, "lycra—the closest thing to 'you,' yet!" How right they are.

Passing quickly over the issue of midriff bulge and its purported remedies, we arrive, inevitably, at one of the most repulsive products of American industry and culture. Admittedly, the American male's fanatic attachment to large frontal

(Continued on Page 5)

By Alan Ray

Why we printed 'that word'

The Chronicle printed a letter containing an obscenity two weeks ago and it has caused a modest furor among some of the administration and faculty.

The Provost of the University was described to me as "livid." President Linn sent a letter to the Publications Board asking "that

close attention be given to the acceptance by the Chronicle of the normal practices that are proper and essential in the newspaper world." One dean suggested we should not have run the letter because it was from an "outsider."

Today at 4 p.m. the Publications Board meets to discuss whether

obscenities should be used in the college press here and if so, in what instances. Hopefully, then, we can begin discussing this question in a somewhat logicamanner.

Despite the accusations, I feel no particular need to run obscenities. And I would find it entirely acceptable to follow "normal practices in the newspaper world." However, even normal practices vary.

Dr. Knight, when I asked him to define normal practices, said he realized that they are different for each newspaper (almost as much as the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Washington Post*) There is of course, plenty of precedent for both sides of this minor tempest. The *Ivy League* papers use obscenities, infrequently of course. The *Louisville Courier Journal* has used them, *The Washington Post* has no policy against their use. But the *New York Times* (prestigious arbiter that it is) bans them from its copy.

I decided to print the letter in question for several reasons.

First, when confronted with the letter, I asked myself if there was

any reason not to print it as it was. The letter, I felt, was meaningful, and the obscenity used in that context was effective and meaningful (yes, and shocking). In short, there was reason to run the letter, and I found no reason to delete the obscenity.

You may ask, would there ever be a case in which there was a compelling reason to delete an obscenity? I can think of two instances; there are certainly more.

If we received a letter with a string of obscenities obviously intended to shock and without any redeeming value, then we would have cause to throw the letter away. Or if there were obscenities linked with a racial slur, there would also be cause. The editors, of course, must decide when a letter is meaningful and when it is not.

Some people may argue that this obscenity was unnecessary and that the context in which it was used had no redeeming value. I must reply that within certain limits readers are entitled to know how people in this world think and react to things, how they are moved and what they say. I am prepared to go

a certain distance and no farther to break down an old taboo (certain limits). It used to be considered foul to print "hell" and "damn". Now they are hardly noticed. Today more and more papers print obscenities which in turn are becoming a more integral part of the language. Their shock value is wearing off, and they are hardly considered obscenities anymore.

Some people have asked me why I didn't print dashes for all letters of the word but the first one. Frankly, although I used to subscribe to this view, I now consider it the height of hypocrisy. Everyone who sees the dashes realizes the word is an obscenity, and all but the most naive know what the word means. It is a sign of a common repression that we can hold such views. We see the word and yet we don't. How absurd. And this, perhaps, is the root of the question which we have all missed.

Many reasonable people will disagree with me. I suppose it is enough to hope that today we have at least honest discussion about a matter that strikes at such pervasive taboos.

'SMELLING SALTS, JAMES—ARISTOTLE ONASSIS HAS CRACKED THE NEW YORK SOCIAL REGISTER'



By Elizabeth Tornquist

The Duke financial problem

Editor's note: The following article is reprinted, by permission of Miss Tornquist, from the *North Carolina Anvil*.

DURHAM—The financial problems of Duke University have supplied a great deal of newspaper copy this fall and provoked many faces of grave concern; but classes go on, salaries are paid, and the Gothic stones look as solid as they ever did.

As economics professor John Blackburn has noted, "Every private university has financial problems or else something is wrong." Nothing much is wrong at Duke.

The causes for the present crisis are both long-term and immediate. Duke embarked in 1965 on an ambitious Fifth Decade program of construction and expansion, and that is where the fund-raising emphasis has gone. Current operations were put in second place, with the hope that normally rising costs could be met through extra gifts and grants. But the extra gifts didn't produce sufficient funds, so that rising cost have brought a budget deficit for the last three years. Then last year government grants and funds were cut because of the war in Vietnam, and at the same time a new wage increase to non-academic employees (granted ahead of schedule because of the Vigil) put an extra burden on the budget.

As a result the operating budget this year (1968-69) shows a projected deficit of some \$1.7 million. Cutbacks have been made in data processing, dormitory maid and janitor service has been reduced, food prices are up about 15 per cent, tuition is up (and it will go up again next year, to \$2,000), and salaries raises this year were smaller than usual. In addition to these efforts to cut operating costs, the university is now doing a cost-examination study to see where the money is going and whether it's being spent efficiently. Finally, some minor shifts are being made in the expansion program to

put emphasis on current needs. The Fifth Decade effort has a fund goal of \$187 million—\$102.8 million for construction, \$40 million for increasing endowment funds, and \$50 million for support of the operating budget. Some \$8 million of these funds are coming from a Ford Foundation matching grant—one million for each four the university raises itself. The university's matching funds are coming in slightly behind schedule, and Vice President Frank Ashmore is making intensified efforts to get more gifts so as not to lose any of that eight million, which can be used for current operations or for increasing endowment.

At the same time, some planned construction is being held up (notably the engineering building). And finally, the university is examining some of its endowment investments to see if its money is being used as wisely as possible.

With all these efforts, the university now projects a balanced budget for 1969-70. There seems no reason to fear that the Gothic will crumble.

CAUSE FOR CONCERN

But the publication of the difficulties has brought up the whole question of priorities: where should the money go? And some of the university's recent choices give causes for concern.

Last summer Duke dropped its \$40,000 annual grant to the Learning Institute of North Carolina. When the cut was made, Everett Hopkins, Vice President for Regional Programs, said: "Duke feels that since the Learning Institute is in good financial shape, and since Duke is having its own troubles now, in the interest of our own priorities our participation has stopped." LINC has been one of the most exciting educational ventures in the state, but all indications are that public support for it is waning. To save a mere \$40,000 dollars Duke has in effect joined the crowd of those who are undermining progressive experiments in education.

At the same time, the university is subsidizing the Duke University Athletic Association with \$496,000 this year. Last year the subsidy was \$348,000; the year before it was \$307,000, and in 1965-66 it was \$294,000. When these figures were presented at an Academic Council meeting earlier this fall, a number of faculty members indicated concern that at a time of general financial difficulties the university subsidy to athletics was increasing. As a result a council committee was set up to study the Athletic Association and the subsidy. The committee's report is not expected for six or eight months.

Without the expression of faculty concern, probably nothing would have been done about it. Set beside the LINC cut, this says a good deal about this priorities of the university administration.

Perhaps the most disturbing indication the administration's priorities is the university's recent land purchase in town. Over the last four years (three of them with a budget deficit) Duke has been buying up property between the Graduate Center on the west, Oregon Street on the east, Erwin Road on the north, and Campus Drive on the south. According to Duke President Douglas Knight, the land will be used for expanding the university as outlined in the Fifth Decade plan. This land originally held 133 low and moderate-income housing units; 36 have already been razed by the university and it is holding the rest as rental property until time to build more Duke buildings.

Thus, in a city with an acute housing shortage (particularly of

low and moderate income housing), and at a time when the university is experiencing increasing financial difficulties, and in an era when the university as slum landlord is a cause of tremendous student and community concern, Duke has decided to buy new land instead of expanding on land it already owns, it is demolishing 133 housing units, and it has in effect become a landlord in an area of near slums.

When funds cease to be unlimited, a university has to make decisions about priorities, and its priorities in turn show how the university sees itself and its role in the community. A few faint outlines of Duke's self-image have begun to appear this fall, and they show a disturbingly conservative, self-satisfied leer.

-hangin' loose, movin' free-

(Continued from Page 4)

appendages on the upper body and, on the same body, a narrow waist, causes the precipitation of a very large problem in the lower reaches. In order to suppress this incipient broadness in the beam, the 'foundations' people with their technocratic accomplices have produced life-size stretchable, ventilated, half sausage casings into which women regularly force their lower torsos.

Unlike their upper complements which, in certain colors, fabrics and styles and under certain circumstances, can be somewhat alluring, these grotesque, tailored lies are, 'when viewed in any fashion, not only deceiving, but ugly. Perhaps of greater consequence, is the inescapable fact that there is no unobtrusive way of getting out of one, should such a conducive situation arise.

(It should be noted, however, that getting into an elastic device of convenience in similar situations is no less obtrusive than getting out of

one.)

There is no sound more disconcerting, contextually, than the sound of elastic snapping on naked flesh.

Madison Avenue tells the American woman "you can look five pounds thinner in a Playtex." What goes unsaid is that you could be five pounds thinner by eating a little less or exercising a little more.

But there's more to it than that. The whole thing is wrong.

If you accept the contemporary standards of physical attraction, then the honest thing to do would be to, as near as possible, work to make your figure so conform.

If, on the other hand, you reject the standard, then why play the game at all?

Or, if, on the third hand, your acceptance or 'rejection' of the standards aside, you do it because it's just part of the mating game, think of it this way. Your body, if you're an undergraduate, will be as nearly as good as it is now for maybe ten more years—if you're

lucky. After that, spas and hormone shots notwithstanding, maybe a dozen more, tops. So why catch some slob on the basis of a non-constant factor of ever-diminishing returns? Because if you're serious about the whole thing, then you're going to ask beforehand, like the Beatles, "Will ya still need me, when I'm sixty-four?", and expect the right answer. And between low moans is hardly the most convincing context for getting the right answer.

That wasn't very funny, was it? All right.

The only way to avoid government intervention in this most sensitive area is for the young women of this country to cast off their Philitine garments—before it's too late!

Women of America unite! Be yourselves! You have nothing to lose but your elastic and eye-hook chains! Liberate your mind! Liberate your body! Before the government does it for you!

Hang loose, baby.

'Can't Hear You' exhibits reality

By Louise McVay
Staff reviewer

I CAN'T HEAR YOU WHEN THE WATER'S RUNNING. Four one-acts on marriage written by Robert Anderson. Starring Imogene Coca and King Donovan. With Sherman Lloyd, Rand Mitchell, and Katie Heflin. Presented by the Student Union Drama Committee.

Robert Anderson's "You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running," presented November 22, in Page Auditorium, exhibited an onset of the stark reality, obsession, preoccupation, and passion existing in the periphery of married life.

Stark reality evolves from the first play "The Shock of Recognition" where producer Miller attempts to persuade playwright Barnstable to change a prosaic a la American life scene of a stark naked husband. "Husband appears...toothbrush in hand, naked, and says, 'Honey, you know I can't hear you when the water's running.' He stands there a moment..."

Sherman Lloyd plays the conservative and perturbed producer. He bounces onto stage and hops delightfully around, keeping the pace at jog trot. All of Lloyd's expressions, from his chesty stance to his cigar-puffing, were superb in his interpretation of the executive producer. Rand Mitchell, ideally cast for the appearance of an intellectual man, begins rather stuffy and unfortunately retains this stiffness throughout all of his roles.

The argument between the two continues until, in personal desperation, Miller approaches Dorothy as the secretary for her opinion. "Dorothy, do you find a man's sexual equipment ridiculous and pathetic?" The playwright, who wants to stage a naked man for nobly realistic reasons, is himself embarrassed by the eager actor who, obsessed with grabbing the part, strips before him. The eager actor is King Donovan, who, acclaimed by the audience upon entrance, commands a convincing character role in each of the middle-aged type men he portrays.

The next play, "The Footsteps of Doves," gives a shadow impression of some of the obsessions existing in that deliciously illogical sphere of married life. Mitchell succeeds as a dried neuter of a man, but fails in his attempt of eye-rolling expressions and effeminate voice to emphasize prudishness. It becomes disgusting instead of funny. Acting as the salesman, he is indifferent to the middle-aged couple's discovery of the Rubicon in changing from a double bed to twin beds.

Imogene Coca makes her first appearance as Harriet, the insistant wife whose main objective is to find separate beds after twenty years of unrest. King Donovan plays the sensitive husband who expresses his half-child, half-lover sentiment for his marriage bed and his comfy night-life in a merry battle with the Mrs. "I tell you, the longest distance in the world is the distance between twin beds. I don't care if it's six inches or six feet!"

Katie Heflin comes on again, for her longest minor part. As Jill, an alluring, sexy divorcee desirous of having a double bed, she awakens in the husband more than just the desire to publish a long-deserted novel. He then succumbs to his wife's desires, as well as to giving away the old double bed to charity (Jill), an "indiscriminate snuggler of cats, dogs, dolls, etc. cetera..."

Preoccupations in marriage are revealed in the most somber play "I'll be home for Christmas" where Coca, playing Edith, the modern but cold and relentlessly practical wife, tries to persuade Chuck, played by Donovan, into discussion of masturbation with the younger son. "Part of the reason a boy masturbates is in some kind of revolt against his parents. If I say 'Go ahead. It's all right with your mother and me,' half the fun would be gone...Maybe the best thing for me to do would be just to turn the cardboard over and write ENJOY YOURSELF."



Imogene Coca railing at husband Donovan over sexual education of their children in "I'll be Home for Christmas."

Donovan was excellent in the natural portrayal of a troubled and hurt man who realizes failure as a father and the bleak emptiness of a marriage. Coca, however, trying to be the practical mother, almost turns the play into a soap opera, overemphasizing lines, anticipating the audience's reaction, and appearing to be more of a nag than a concerned mother.

Nonetheless, more than anywhere else, the sympathetic feeling of the author is evident. Anderson acknowledges those parental anxieties resulting from problems confronting children as well as from misery in their own lives. Moreover, Anderson seems to be putting two sets of values, the "old-fashioned" and the so-called 20th century, on the line for debate and evaluation as to their worth.

"I'm Herbert" is the most hilarious of the vignettes. An elderly couple strikes a new depth of feeling toward old age through a tangled conversation. In the amusing babble both reveal glorious past adventures with the opposite sex.

Mitchell as Herbert is stiff. He aggravates his images through a vocal inadequacy where he assumes a boisterous and emphatic tone instead of one impatient and cracking, like that of an elderly man. Coca, however, somewhat salvages her own image as Muriel, the easily riled but wickedly gay-hearted old lady.

The couple, in attempt to reminisce old times together, confuse everything to the point of their own names. "I know your name is Muriel. That's what I called you." "You called me Grace. Grace was your first wife." "I called you Muriel. You're just hard of hearing and won't admit it...Grace...Grace...That's what I said!"

Withers presents recital

Loren Withers, acclaimed as "the finest pianist in the South," will perform tonight in Page Auditorium. The recital, scheduled to begin at 8:15 P.M., will be open to the public without charge.

The program includes Two Preludes and Fugues from "The Well Tempered Clavier" Book I, Bach; Four Sonatas, Scarlatti; Variations and Fugue on a Theme

by Handel, Brahms; Sonata No. 3, Opus 28, Prokofieff; Ballade in F Major, Opus 38, Chopin; Etude in C-sharp Minor, Opus 25, No. 7, Chopin; and Etude in A Minor, Opus 25, No. 11, Chopin.

Professor Withers, a faculty member of Duke University's Department of Music, has established a reputation as a performer and teacher through

many solo recital appearances, concerto performances, and leadership of clinics and workshops for piano teachers in many states from coast to coast.

Following his recital at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, Irving Lowens acclaimed him by headlining his review, "Withers proves pianist in the grand manner" and by saying "he is very good indeed."

Mr. Withers is Past-Chairman of the Southern Division Piano Section, present National Chairman of Senior Piano, and Vice-President of the Southern Division of the Music Teachers National Association. In 1965 he received the Music Teachers National Association "Teacher of the Year" award.

Withers holds two patents on a piano teaching aid which has been called "a simple but ingenious device for teaching various touches."

Recently, he collaborated with Giorgio Ciompi in the Ciompi-Withers Duo. The Duo performed widely in the East, and was particularly well-received in the New York Bohemians Musician Club and the Cleveland Museum of Art.



Joseph Cox, artist-teacher from the School of Design, North Carolina State University, ended the fall semester Arts and Crafts Workshop last night in Room 109 Art Building with a painting critique.

Joe Cox gives painting critique at Workshop

By Bob Volberg
Staff writer

The final session of the fall semester Arts and Crafts Workshop was held Monday evening, December 2. Featured in this meeting was a painting critique and lecture by Joseph H. Cox, artist and teacher from the School of Design, North Carolina State University. Cox showed representative samples of his own works and led a group discussion and critique centered on the Workshop participants' own efforts.

Cox, who is generally recognized as one of the finest and most productive artists in the South, studies at the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis and received his Master of Fine Arts degree from the University of Iowa. He has taught at the Universities of Iowa, Florida, and Tennessee, and has gained renown not only for his paintings, but for his large murals, including a series executed for the T.V.A., and many works in public places throughout the South.

He created a large sculpture and light mural for the Central Carolina Bank in Durham, and is generally noted for creative work in murals, using such materials as mosaics, stained glass, aluminum, cast stone, and lighting effects, and often experimenting with three dimensional effects in his works.

Cox's lecture served as both an end point and a climax of the Workshop's series of critiques and demonstrations, which covered the uses of various media and explored the question of how the artist must view and structure his reality in

order to express it adequately through the medium. Cox explored the basic questions of artistic perception and expression, managing to deal with them simply, and forsaking the customary evasiveness of most "Art Lecturers", thereby giving the impression that he is both at home in the art world and is one of those rare people who can communicate his acquired knowledge effectively.

The phrase "both to the novice and the experienced artist" crops up here, for Cox truly had something to offer even the most experienced artist, in the form of a consideration of the most basic goals of the artist.

The Arts and Crafts workshop is now in the process of deciding next semester's curriculum. Suggestions are invited from any past participants or interested persons as to the areas to be explored in the coming months. Suggestions may be made in care of W.K. Stars of the Duke Art Department.

Search for identity

The Intervarsity Christian Fellowship will present "Faces in a Jar," a four-act drama about a girl's search for identity and meaning in life. The performance will be on Friday, at 6:15 p.m. in the Music Room of East Duke Building. No admission will be charged.



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HAPPY TIME

Duke clobbers 'Bama in home opener 86-38

By Bob Heller

Fine all-around play on the part of the entire Duke basketball squad, coupled with the scoring of twelve players was enough to offset the painfully high number of 24 turnovers in giving Coach Bubas his 200th victory in just over nine seasons as Duke's cage mentor. The Blue Devils' victim was a highly spirited but outclassed Alabama team, which bowed 86-48 in front

of 8,500 fans last night in the Indoor Stadium.

Heroes were many, as the greatly balanced scoring onslaught might indicate. Six foot, ten inch sophomore Center Randy Denton took honors, bagging 17 points. Denton not only contributed heavily in the scoring column, but he also snared 14 rebounds, tops

for both teams. Randy also exhibited outstanding defense, as he blocked several Alabama field goal attempts and did not commit a single personal foul.

Forward Steve Vandenberg also had himself quite a night. Saying that the 6 foot 7 inch senior had a hot hand would indeed be an understatement, as he literally could not miss. Vandenberg sank all six of his field goal shots and meshed three of three throws in accounting for 15 points. He also gathered in nine rebounds and crammed several Bama shots.

From the time that the Pep Band led the team onto the court, everything went Duke's way. Each starter—Denton, Vandenberg, C.B. Claiborne, Dick DeVenzio, and Dave Golden—meshed at least one field goal in the first six minutes, as the Devils jumped out to a quick 15-5 lead. Fast breaks, led by DeVenzio, were instrumental in the early stages of the tilt.

In addition to Alabama's many miscues, Duke also displayed some sloppy ball handling, which prevented the locals from blowing the game wide open in the first half. The largest spread in the initial 20 minutes was 16 points, about midway through the half. The Crimson Tide could muster just two field goals in the first quarter of the game.

The second half got off to a rather slow start, as for the first ten minutes the two teams battled each other on even terms. Alabama guard Gary Elliott kept the visitors in the game, as he tallied many of his game-leading 21 points in this period of time.

With the score 57-38 and nine minutes remaining in the game, the Bubasmen really came to life, outscoring their opponent 29-10 in the waning minutes of the contest. Claiborne led the surge, as he hit on three shots in a row. An electrifying fast break enabled Duke to put the game out of Alabama's reach.

With just under five minutes left in the game and his team on top 67-41, Coach Bubas began substituting freely, and mucto the surprise of the fans, the reserves lengthened the lead rather than letting it melt away.

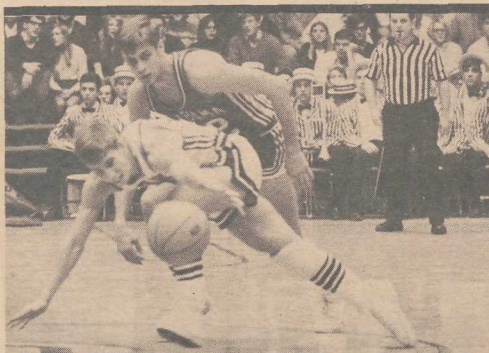
Nineteen points were registered by the Devils in the final 4:03, all but two of which the reserves tallied. Brad Evans meshed seven points, while Glen Smiley accounted for six, including a three point play to end the game.

Big Center Warren Chapman, who has been hampered by knee injuries for over a year, was very impressive in the couple of minutes that he played. In one series of

Alabama plays, Chapman cleanly blocked three successive shots for which the crowd responded with a deserved standing ovation.

Other contributors to the rout were Rick Katherman, with eight points, and Fred Lind, with seven points and ten rebounds. Golden, DeVenzio, who had nine assists, Tim Teer, and Roy Kuhlmeier also registered in the scoring column.

After disposing of Virginia Tech and Alabama, the Blue Devils will be out for win number three this Saturday, when they take on a very rugged Princeton ball club at Madison Square Garden.



Speed pays off! Dick DeVenzio is shown winning a foot race over an Alabama opponent to a loose ball in the first half last night against the Crimson Tide. Duke won 86-48.



Big soph Randy Denton swishing another one against heps Alabama. Denton scored 19 points in the game.



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DURHAM



Yarborough leads freshmen to easy win over ECU, 89-69

By Ken Jarin

Forward Stuart Yarborough led the 1968-69 version of the freshman court squad to an easy 89-69 triumph over East Carolina University last night. Coach Hubert Brown received a 29-point performance from Yarborough in addition to stellar play from center Don Blackman (18) and Robbie West (15), a guard.

The Blue Imps opened up an early lead; went into the lockerroom at halftime with a 37-30 bulge. The fastbreak, led by guard Pat Doughty, was utilized effectively during most of the contest. Coach Brown's team presently has a 1-1 record. The remainder of the schedule includes three games with a powerful Carolina frosh.

Brown was assistant basketball coach at William and Mary College during the 1967-68 season, after coaching several sports in New Jersey and New York high schools.

The Duke freshmen feature four scholarship athletes. Leading the team at center is former All-New York City selection Blackman (6-6). Yarborough (6-4) who led Durham's Jordan High to the state championship last season, will start at one of the forward positions. The other two scholarship players are Doughty and West. Doughty (5-10) is a fine shooter and playmaker from Herrin, Illinois, and West was on the All-New Jersey second team last year after starring at Columbia High in Maplewood.

Because of the obvious lack of height, Coach Brown calls on Andy Ramey (6-4) from Charlotte to fill the fifth position. He plans to play a high pressure game which will require a lot of stamina, so his

bench strength will be crucial. Most of the time he will call on Richard Bersin (5-11), Ike McCloskey (6-2), Robert Reynolds (6-0), Sid Smith (5-11) and Billy Warner (6-6) to keep the attack going.

Rounding out the Blue Imps of the 1968-69 season are Jeff Brandon, Willis Daniels, Tom Drew, Paul Follansbee, Bill McCadden, Paul Porter, Rick Richardson, and Roy Mitchell.

Ruggers finish season undefeated

By Hugh Stevens

Bill Harvey's toe provided the difference as Duke narrowly edged Carolina 11-9 in the final rugby game of the season played Sunday, November 24, on East Campus.

Harvey booted 8 of Duke's 11 points to put the Devils over the top in the hard fought match. The teams were so evenly matched that only one try was scored all game. Carolina's 9 points came from three penalty kicks while Duke got six points from two penalty kicks and 5 points from a goal. The game was Carolina's first loss of the season and left Duke with an 8-0 fall record.

Duke led off the scoring with two penalty kicks early in the first half. The second penalty kick awarded as Duke caught Carolina offside with a clever line-out maneuver. The Tarheels retaliated with their first kick shortly before the half and the score at the break was 6-3 Duke.

Carolina tied the game 6-6 with another penalty after 10 minutes in

the second half. The score remained tied until Duke's Tom Hibler, breaking from the scrum, made a dash for the Carolina line. Hibler was brought down right on the goal-line and in the ensuing pile-up Duke was awarded a scrum. Carolina heeled the ball out but Duke's Gordon Barnhart was on the spot and fell on the ball for the try. Harvey kicked the two point conversion and Duke led 11-6. With ten minutes left to play Carolina was awarded a penalty kick on the Duke 20 yard line. Rather than elect to run the ball with the possibility of a conversion for 5 points which would have tied the game Carolina kicked for the 3 pointer. The kick was good, the score Duke 11 Carolina 9, and Duke held on until the final whistle.

The Duke 'B' squad lost 6-3 to Carolina 'B' squad to end the season with a 4-4 record. The Tri-Delt sorority hosted the post-game reception for Carolina.



Would you believe? Larry Miller and Merv Jackson? With a belly dancer no less? It is not as strange as it would seem. Jim Hardy, manager of the Los Angeles Stars decided his players could learn something from Little Egypt. Jackson (left) and Miller (right) are just two of the members of the team Hardy hopes will be helped by learning Little Egypt's isometric methods.

-Chicago-

(Continued from page 1)

He said he believed that "violence is a major tool of change" and might be of use in some instances. But, he added, "Chicago was no place for violent confrontation. There, you had a disciplined, armed force of 20,000 men and a group of unarmed demonstrators who would have no chance in a confrontation."

Hayden said the purpose of the

organizers was to "bring the rank and file of the Democratic Party—decent, respectable, middle-class people—to Chicago" to protest the war in Vietnam and to demonstrate racial and student unrest.

The organizers did not want violence, he told the subcommittee, because then fewer people would come to protest.

Thousands of policemen and soldiers were marshaled to control the expected violence, he said, and the mere presence of these armed men was instrumental in creating the disorder.

He acknowledged that demonstrators had insulted the police, but he asked, "Since when does an obscenity give the policemen the right to clobber you over the head?"

Rep. Albert W. Watson, R-S.C., a member of the subcommittee, asked Hayden, "why should police have to take abuse when you don't?"

Hayden replied, "why do you think a person screams obscenity at a policeman? Because he's seen him charge into a crowd and beat somebody."

Asked whether bags of urine had been thrown at the police, Hayden said, "I'd rather be hit by a bag of urine than by mace."

Fellowship established

The recently established Robert R. Wilson Fellowship in International Law and Relations honors the first chairman of the political science department.

Wilson, a James B. Duke professor of political science, retired last August.

An author of four books, Wilson joined the Duke faculty in 1925.

A specialist in international law, who credits Woodrow Wilson for his inspiration in teaching and research, Wilson was president of the American Society of International Law in 1957.

Getting their urban thing

By John Zeh
College Press Service
The nation's colleges and universities have taken a "finger in the dike" approach to solving the "urban crisis." Individual institutions have developed projects with little or no knowledge of what others are doing. This isolation and ignorance has prevented regional or national cooperation in higher education's attack on urban ills.

Now the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) has established a Committee on Urban Problems to serve as a clearinghouse for inner-city projects.

Announcement of the new committee was made at NASULGC's annual convention here last week. A good deal of the meeting's program dealt with the university's role in urban change.

The group's officials attached special significance to the establishment of the clearinghouse because of the agreed necessity for solutions to urban problems, and because of the Association's history.

NASULGC president-elect Fred H. Harrington of the University of Wisconsin explained that the land grant system was established in 1862 to provide special opportunity for the poor people of that time—farmers and mechanics.

The old land grant association, which merged in 1963 with two other state university groups to form the NASULGC, was the main representative of schools involved, in solving the problems of an agricultural society.

With the advent of urbanization, the land grant association gradually

moved into the area of urban problems. It has had a number of committees dealing with various aspects of cities and minorities. "Now," said Dr. Harrington, "we must tie them all together, and view the enormous present and future problem of higher education's relationship to the city."

"Since we do have this

problem-solving background, since we have this tradition of serving people and of leading the poor and disadvantaged into higher education, we feel that this is a matter of some consequence." In short, state universities are now applying the agricultural extension idea to urban life.

One member of the clearing house committee is David Dickson, a vice president of the nation's newest and only completely urban land-grant college, Federal City College in Washington.

During a program on urban functions of the university, Dr. Dickson stressed that higher education "must stay open to the city and to exasperated blacks, and meet problems head-on with hard reason." Attacking narrow ivory-towerism, he said, "We can no longer sequester ourselves from the stench and volcanic frustrations and hatred which the denial of the American dream of equality for all men has aroused."

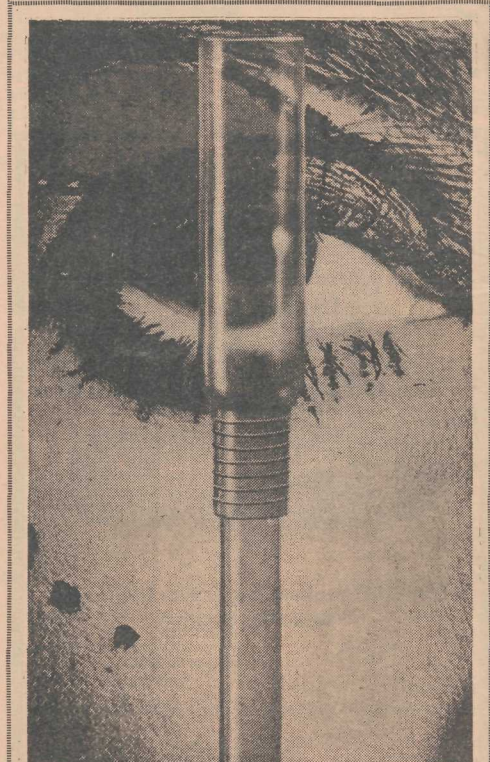
Chairman of the NASULGC

committee is Martin Meyerson, president of the State University of New York at Buffalo. He is a city planner who was the first director of the MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies. Meyerson feels that state and land-grant institutions have a special opportunity to develop "an intellectual and research base without which future urban decisions could be blind"—because they educate 60 percent of the nation's doctorates and have close ties to state governments which could implement scholarly work.

Coed ball

The Coed Ball, the Women's College traditional formal Christmas dance, will be held this year on Saturday, December 7 at the Jack Tar Hotel.

The Capris will play for the dance.



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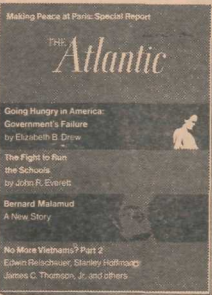
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