

# The Duke Chronicle

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Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1968



Jeremy North presides over the annual Gothic book auction last night with his usual wit and sales pitch. (Story on Page 12)

Photo by Christine Smit

## Duke faces charges of racial discrimination

By Andrew Parker

Staff writer

Duke University will face charges of discriminatory practices in a trial set for mid-February. The date was set in Circuit Court yesterday during the final pre-trial hearing.

The charge is based on alleged discrimination which resulted in the firing of Mrs. Shirley Ramsey MacRae, a dining hall cashier, in the spring of 1966. Representing Mrs. MacRae is Attorney H.M. Michaux. He has previously handled legal matters for Duke employees' union, Local 77. E.C.

Bryson, University Counsel, has prepared the school's defense.

The University has asked for dismissal of the case on the grounds that the court action had not been instituted within the proper time period. The magistrate, Judge Stanley, decided to withhold deliberation on the matter until all evidence has been presented at the February trial.

Mrs. MacRae was fired in May, 1966 when she refused to work in a kitchen pantry. Hired as a cashier, she claims she was asked to do the other work because she is black. The University denies any racial overtones in the action.

In July of 1966, charges were filed stating that the University had violated Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Under the auspices of the Federal Government, the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission investigated and found substantiation of the claim. Their attempts at conciliation failed since the University maintained that "her dismissal was not in violation of any provision of the Civil Right Act." Efforts to resolve the dispute through the employees' grievance procedure failed.

Other than dismissal of the case, one possible verdict could be finding that no violation occurred. If the University is found guilty, they though, could be instructed to reinstate Mrs. MacRae, pay her back wages, pay her legal fees or all three.

According to Mrs. Michaux, Mrs. MacRae definitely plans to appeal if the decision is not in her favor. Peter Brandon, a Union organizer, said should it become necessary, the Local 77 and others will campaign to raise funds.

It is likely the University also will appeal should the verdict be against them.

Broader implications have been discerned by Brandon in the retaining of Whitefoot S. Blakeney of Charlotte to argue on behalf of the University. Blakeney is a lawyer of considerable reputation in the labor law fields and has been described by Brandon as one who engages in "militant extra-legal anti-unionism." He is connected with the J.P. Stevens Company, a textile concern. The implications, Brandon feels, is that the University is taking a turn towards a style of labor relations personified by J.P. Stevens.

## Living-learning situation 'struggles along' at Duke

*Editors Note: The following is the first of an anticipated 14 story series which the Chronicle plans to run in the next few weeks on the present state of the West Campus residential system.*

By Bob Dunn and Steve Fisher  
"Most students enter a University with the junior high idea of education—that they're going to be taught, a passive thing. They approach a professor with the

attitude, 'O.K. teacher, teach.'"

This idea, expressed by Guy Wells, president of Tabard Hall, summarizes what he feels to be the main problem facing student-initiated establishment of a living-learning environment.

Wells believes that the appearance of academic-interest programs in Duke residence halls is an encouraging sign, and an attempt to turn Duke education into "an

active thing...to do some serious talk."

Both independent houses and fraternities are currently involved in numerous phases of co-curricular academic activities—including house courses for academic credit, informal colloquia, and literary magazines.

Nearly all living groups have colloquia led by faculty members of faculty fellows. Windsor house, for example has had Drs. Jack Preiss, Buford Jones, John Clum, Apostolos Condos and Coach Vic Bubas. ZBT fraternity is planning a weekly series of lectures on "Insurance and Stock Investing," to be led by representatives from the Durham business community.

Living groups conducting house courses include Beta Theta Pi, Canterbury, Tabard, and the Quad Federation. The Quad federation made up of BOG, Canterbury and Windsor, is participating jointly with an East Campus dorm in a course called "Student Movements and the Influence of the New Left on them," taught by Dr. Rainey of the History department. The "Quad Fed" also publishes a yearly literary magazine.

The Betas have a one-hour-credit course on "African Studies," while (Continued on page 12)

## Minah won't ban grapes if they sell

By Steve Emerson

Staff reporter

California Grapes will continue to be served in Duke Dining Halls until a concrete indication is given that the majority of dining hall users support the grape boycott, Ted Minah said yesterday.

Minah, director of the dining halls, said that he felt "the choice should be left up to the students. My feeling is that, although I support the boycott at home, if I were to stop buying them for dining hall consumption, I would be censoring the students' choice. It

is more relevant educationally if the students make the decision themselves whether or not to buy grapes."

Minah said that he did not feel that the 300 people who voted in the SSOC referendum constituted a large enough portion of the student body for him to stop buying the grapes.

He went on to point out that, by not buying grapes, he would be hurting not the underpaying employers of the pickers but the unionized, well-paying wholesalers as well.

## Committee studies residential change

By Jerome Katz

Staff writer

Organized for the purpose of determining exactly what should take place in the Duke residential situation, the Committee on Student Residential Life will report

its findings this Wednesday.

For the past several weeks, three sub-committees have been analyzing the residential set-up. The first has been discussing sociological and psychological aspects of residential life; the second structures and groups; and the third, the relationship between residential life and the curriculum.

Headed by Dr. H.A. Strobel of the chemistry department, the committee has been conducting an elaborate interview program since September. Sixty students—forty men and twenty women—are to be interviewed by members of the committee four times by the end of the year. All sixty have now been interviewed twice. One of the purposes of the interviews is to (Continued on page 12)

## The President and his new Chairman of the Board :

By Alan Ray

Editor

The election of Charles Wade as chairman of the Board of Trustees promises to give a more liberal stamp to the actions of a group that has lately become a frequent target for activists.

### -News analysis-

His election also fits into a President Knight's widely rumored but undisclosed plan to create a board more supportive of the Wade is a close friend of the

president. With him as chairman of the board, Knight has won half his battle to turn Duke into a "national university."

During his first five years Knight has worked in two ways to bring his plan about.

He has first sought to bring the trustees into closer contact with what happens at Duke. It was apparent to him when he arrived here in 1963 that the trustees were woefully ignorant of activity on the campus. He found it almost impossible to get a response from them on his proposals then.



Dr. Knight

Charles Wade

However, the rise in student activism changed all that, perhaps even more swiftly than he had desired. He has tried even harder recently to bring the trustees into closer awareness of what students

are doing and has made a concomitantly large number of reports to them on student activities.

At the same time Knight has worked to bring more liberal and "nationally oriented trustees" onto the board. A casual survey of trustees added since Knight's selection in 1963 reveals a large preponderance of moderates over conservatives, although the powerful executive committee remains a bastion of the Old Guard.

Now Knight has a chairman who agrees with him on almost

everything he has tried to do during his past five years here.

Knight's critics, of course, argue that his attention has been directed more toward building programs and fund-raising. But his interests seem to be expanding. In his Convocation speech this year Knight tried to establish new goal for the University, although most lefty-liberals here were skeptical of either his aim or willfulness. At the same time he seemed to admit that his past goals were formed half out of ignorance.

(Continued on Page 2)

## A new direction



# UNC allows 'open houses'

By Rob Haughton  
UNC beat reporter

Despite the campaign promises made by gubernatorial candidate Jim Gardner, who was defeated in his bid for the North Carolina governorship, UNC students of the opposite sex may now visit each other in their dormitories.

In an article which appeared in the Durham Morning Herald, J. Carlyle Sitterson, chancellor of the university, said the new experimental policy includes both men's and women's dormitory rooms, as well as fraternity and sorority houses.

The policy which allows the open houses states that any living group at the university may vote by a two-thirds majority to have "open houses" during which time guests would be allowed to visit the living

areas of the building.

The policy requires that the rooms be open between noon and 1:30 a.m., that the door be open when a "guest" is present, and that the living group have no more than 10 opens in a month and no more than 3 in one week.

Among other rules is one that demands that a "hospitality committee" be set up for each living group which would be "charged with the assurance of standards of good taste and good conduct" during the opens. The "guest" will also have to sign a guest book, giving his or her name and that of the host or hostess.

The experiment will terminate at the end of the present academic year in order that its effects can be studied as to the possibility of the future continuance of the program.

## Campus calendar

10:00 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel.  
Speaker: Mr. Russ Martin  
4:00 p.m. Forest Ecology Seminar. Room 130 Biological Sciences Building. Speaker: Mr. Carl M. Gallegos.  
7:30-10:00 p.m. Scottish Country Dancing. Presbyterian Student Center.

8:00 p.m. Duke Chapel Choir presents "The Messiah." University Chapel.

8:00 p.m. Classical Studies Lecture. Karl Zener. Auditorium, Psych-Sociology Building. Speaker: Professor Kenneth J. Reckford.

## -New direction-

(Continued from page one)

"Six years ago," he declared, "I described here at Duke some of those enduring duties (of the University), but I see now that by themselves they were not enough. They spoke to our permanence but not our immediacy, to our intellect but not our blood. In the great university of the years ahead, these supposed opposites of mind and passion must be combined in one pattern, one effort, one institution.

"In particular I did not speak six years ago because I could not (I didn't know enough, among other reasons) to the continuing revolution which it is out lot to inhabit, and our duty to shape through the university toward creation rather than chaos."

Thus, his aim now seems to be toward a more critical university (although he would never say it that way).

The new chairman of the board is also interested in a university that is more critical of society. In a speech to the Southeastern Conference of the Methodist Church, he declared his support of the Vigil and took a shot at the students' critics.

"What kind of administrative leadership, what kind of faculty and student do you wish to support: one which results in a riot over football, or one which conducts a Vigil over human injustice? Aren't you thankful that the total message of the institution is producing a penetrating eye that sees beyond the greenery?"

"Their ears are opened to hear: Feed my flock, and love is the greatest commandment; and if

when they act in peace to obey, we resent it, then this great University and our great Church are telling them wrong things."

Both men are interested in the national Urban Coalition of business, labor, black, and educational leaders started last year after the summer riots and now headed by John Gardner. Wade, in fact, is active in Winston-Salem's local Urban Coalition, one of only five in the Southeast.

Both men are an interesting combination of paternalism and the Protestant work-ethic. They both believe the trustees and the administration should run the University (with plenty of contact with students and faculty, of course). But when students criticize the administration for not doing enough, they insist that the students do some creative work of their own.

Both men are likely to be met with increasingly stronger criticism from many students after a short 'honeymoon' for the new Board chairman. It is curious that both men are probably to the left, politically, of the majority of students here. But they are somewhat to the right of the "liberal" leaders of the students. And they are far to the right of the vocal "radicals." But the mass of students will not say anything for or against these two men and the power they represent, until they perceive a glaring injustice, as they did just prior to the Vigil last spring.

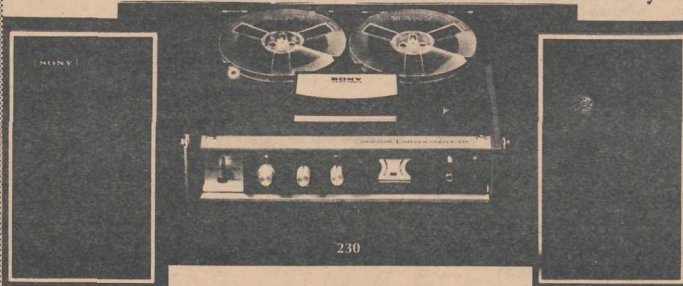
It is likely that both Knight and Wade will begin working together on a coordinated program both to involve the University in the

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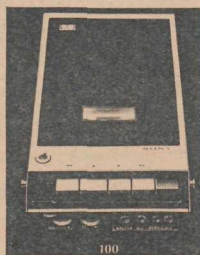
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Louis Baffa, president Independent Auto Body Association testified that car owners were being fleeced by some insurance companies before subcommittee hearing.

## U.S. prepares case against tire firm

By John D. Morris

(C) N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—The United States government is preparing to file suit against at least one manufacturer for allegedly failing to comply with safety standards for automobile tires.

The Mohawk Rubber Co. of Dayton, Ohio, is the tentative target in what was described as a prospective test case. It is one of "several" manufacturers whose tires have failed tests for compliance with standards established last January under the 1966 National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, according to an informed source.

If the government wins the test case, it was said, similar legal action against other companies will probably be taken.

Failure to comply with standards fixed under the 1966 act makes a manufacturer subject to civil penalties of \$1,000 for each violation and a maximum of \$400,000 for "any related series of violations."

The sale of a single tire that failed to meet safety requirements would presumably constitute a single violation, legal authorities said. Sales of more than one tire of the same line would constitute a "related series," they said.

John E. Martin Jr., assistant to the President, said yesterday that the company had been notified that one size of one line of its tires had

failed a government compliance test.

The tests are made by eight private concerns under contract with the National Highway Safety Bureau.

Martin, reached by telephone in Akron, said the company's own tests showed all of its tires to be in compliance with federal safety standards.

Martin has arranged a meeting with officials of the National Highway Safety Bureau, he said, as part of an effort to "work cooperatively" with the government.

Of several companies notified of non-compliance about three weeks ago, according to Washington sources, Mohawk was the only one that declined to provide requested data on company testing procedures.

These sources said that Mohawk agreed to supply most of the data when the possibility of legal action was raised. At the same time, it was reported, the Safety Bureau agreed to give the company data on testing procedures of federal contractors.

The government is expected to decide in about three weeks whether to file a civil suit. A Washington lawyer who represents Mohawk said he saw no grounds for legal action, now that the company had supplied data required by the Safety Bureau. He expressed confidence that the dispute would be settled out of court.

## Scranton winds up fact finding

By James Peron

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

JERICHO, ISRAEL-OCCUPIED JORDAN, Dec. 9—Former Gov. William Scranton crossed the Allenby Bridge yesterday on the final leg of his Middle East fact-finding trip and created a stir before he had gone 300 yards.

He told newsmen that he thought American policy in this area should be "more even-handed" than it had been in the past.

Asked what he meant by "more even-handed," the former Pennsylvania Governor replied:

"I think it is important for the United States to take into consideration the feelings of all persons and all countries in the Middle East and not necessarily espouse one nation over some other."

Scranton's remarks are certain to be regarded with apprehension by Israeli officials and opinion makers who will see them as a bid to diminish Washington's present level of support for Israel.

Israeli officials, normally sensitive to subtle shifts in U.S. policy, have been watching for ways to assess the next administration's attitude toward the Middle East.

Scranton's visit has been anticipated with misgivings, especially since he left Cairo, where he had spoken with President Gamal Abdel Nasser and said he felt optimistic.

## Urban League initiates Black action programs

By M. S. Handler

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League, announced yesterday action programs in 21 Negro communities in 16 states and the District of Columbia.

The programs, funded by the Ford, Rockefeller and other foundations, are designed ultimately to give ghetto residents community control over their own destinies and to impart new impetus to institutional changes considered a prerequisite for solution to racial problems in the United States.

The National Urban League hopes eventually to fund programs in all 93 communities in which its affiliates function and to place at the service of these programs the greatest concentration of skills possessed by any all-black or biracial organization.

"These first 21 projects are the cutting edge of the new thrust of the Urban League movement," Young said.

Within a year, he said, "We expect that our affiliated leagues in 93 cities will be a much more highly visible and active force in the grass-roots Negro community."

The programs initially budgeted

for \$2 million, will be directed by Sterling Tucker, director of the League's national field services. The Ford Foundation has contributed \$1,050,000 and the Rockefeller Foundation \$300,000. The balance will be made up with contributions from other foundations and a fund raising drive initiated by the League's local affiliates.

Most of the programs prepared by local affiliates gave top priority to economic development in the ghettos. But political and social programs will be launched in Georgia, Alabama, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and other communities.

The programs, each of which expressed the wishes of a local affiliate, covered the following general areas:

—Expansion of black business, establishment of ghetto financial institutions, neighborhood credit and consumer unions, economic action teams comprised of ghetto residents and local businessmen.

—Community organizations to assist black citizens in housing code enforcement, garbage collection, traffic hazards and rat control.

—Community control and decentralization of school systems, police-community relations, decentralization of police systems, housing rehabilitation, political

organization of black communities, health and welfare.

Although the programs constitute a shift in emphasis in the National Urban League's programming from that of a service organization to community action, the biracial character will be staunchly adhered to according to Young who said:

"Though the plan is designed to give the black ghetto a major responsible voice in decisions and plans affecting its future, the National Urban League holds firmly to its commitment to interracial teamwork and an open society free of restrictions based on race or creed," he said.

## Peace demands

By Juan de Onis

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The United Arab Republic has told the United States that it will declare an end to the state of war with Israel when Israeli forces withdraw from the Sinai Desert to the demarcation line in effect on June 5, 1967, the date the six-day Middle East war began.

Diplomatic sources said this offer was contained in a reply from the U.A.R. to a seven-point proposal for peace between Israel and the U.A.R. made by Secretary of State Dean Rusk early in November.

The U.A.R. note said, however, that Israel's withdrawal from Sinai must be accompanied by a declaration of agreement to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The sources said that the U.A.R. was prepared, after withdrawal of Israeli forces, to settle the problem of navigation rights for Israel through the Suez Canal and neutralization of the entrance to the Gulf of Akaba through the stationing of a United Nations peace-keeping force at Sharm el-Sheikh at the mouth of the Gulf.

U.S. officials were studying the Egyptian reply, which was delivered here last week by J. R. Wiggins permanent U.S. representative, by Mohamed el Kony, the chief Egyptian delegate.

Diplomats familiar with the exchange of notes said that the U.A.R. reply could not be considered a rejection of Rusk's proposals. It was signed by Mohammed Riad, Egypt's Foreign Minister.

A copy of the Egyptian note was shown in Cairo on Thursday to Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, U.N. peace emissary to the Middle East. During an interview with Riad, Jarring reportedly found the note encouraging.

The Egyptian note was interpreted by diplomats here as indicating that the U.A.R. is not prepared to break the Arab front and deal with Israel separately on the issue of withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories.

Although withdrawal of Israeli forces continues to be the major U.A.R. demand, there was interest here in the Egyptian position that withdrawal to the June 5, 1967 demarcation line would be followed by a declaration of an end to the state of war with Israel.

## Nixon to announce Cabinet tomorrow

By R.W. Appel, Jr.

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—President-Elect Richard M. Nixon will introduce the 12 members of his Cabinet — and perhaps other key appointees as well — on national television tomorrow night.

Nixon's break with the venerable tradition of naming the Cabinet over a period of a week or so was dictated by a desire for a big audience. All three television networks will carry the announcement live from the Shoreham Hotel in Washington at 10:00 P.M., E.S.T.

In announcing the plans, Ronald Ziegler, the President-Elect's press spokesman, refused to give any explanation other than to say, "It's Mr. Nixon's preference."

Authoritative sources reported in the Capital, meanwhile, that R. Sargent Shriver, the Ambassador to France and a brother-in-law of President Kennedy, had been offered the post of United States representative at the United Nations.

The offer was assertedly made by Nixon during a two-hour meeting between the two men at the President-Elect's apartment on Sunday. Shriver, a 53-year-old liberal democrat, discussed the situation with members of the Kennedy family this afternoon.

In New York, Douglas Dillon, who served as Treasury Secretary under President Kennedy, made it clear that he would not serve as Secretary of State under Nixon.

Asked about that yesterday morning, Scranton said he merely meant that he felt more "encouraged" after he left Cairo than before he arrived.

On another point he said that he felt Jordanian leaders "were reasonable in their thinking and wanted a just settlement."

The Middle East envoy also declined to say that President Johnson's five points, a set of general principles outlining Middle East goals, were still in force.

"You will have to ask Mr. Nixon," the former Governor said. The Israeli government strongly favors the five points as a basis for agreement.

Scranton said that the President-Elect, who sent him to the Middle East to "find out what the thinking is in this area," will determine his policy "when he establishes his administration."

Scranton, who had been standing in a muddy road, finally quit answering questions, slipped back into a consular vehicle and began the steep 45-minute climb to Jerusalem.

In the Israeli capital he met with Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Premier Levi Eshkol as his fact-finding tour through the Middle East neared an end. He has already visited Iran, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Jordan.



# Peace delegates continue haggling

By Paul Hofmann

(C) N.Y. Times News Service  
PARIS—Leading members of the United States and South Vietnamese government delegations to the peace talks here held their first long working session yesterday to coordinate their strategy for arranging a four-way meeting with the communist side.

American officials indicated afterward that the shape of the conference table at the proposed first four-party conference session was still a major unresolved issue, and that the positions of the U.S. and Saigon regarding this procedural hurdle were alike.

The U.S. and the South Vietnamese, it was hinted, will again propose to the other side—the delegates from Hanoi and the National Liberation Front or Vietcong—that representatives from both camps should talk to each other across a rectangular table.

The Communists have proposed a square table with the vietcong representatives occupying one of its four sides. Hanoi and the Front contend that the Vietcong is a separate political force and must have a distinct "entity" at the peace talks. The U.S. and the Saigon regime term the Front just an appendage of North Vietnam.

The dispute over the table will be discussed again by American and

North Vietnamese negotiators in a confidential meeting. A U.S. source said that such a session might take place today.

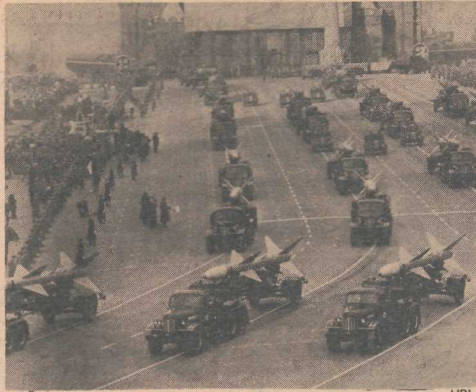
Also under discussion are the questions of whether name plates or flags should be used to indicate the places of the delegates, and in which order the representatives should speak at the first four-way session.

The U.S. and Saigon are opposed to giving implicit recognition to the Vietcong flag.

When the proposed four-party session eventually comes to order in a hall of the former Majestic Hotel near the Arc de Triomphe, where delegates for the U.S. and Hanoi 28 times between May 13 and Oct. 30, procedure will again dominate the agenda. Participants, three for each of the four major belligerents in Vietnam, will have to work out ground rules for their further discussions.

Only when agreement on protocol and procedure is complete, will the conference be able to tackle substantive problems, such as a reduction in the level of fighting, a ceasefire, and the future status of South Vietnam.

The leader of the U.S. delegation, W. Averell Harriman, did not take part in yesterday's session with the Saigon team. Aides explained afterward that Harriman, who returned to Paris Sunday from



Soviet rockets are displayed as a military parade moves along Red Square on the 51st anniversary of the 1917 revolution.

## PM warns Irish

By Anthony Lewis

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
LONDON—The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Capt. Terence O'Neill, warned his countrymen last night against right-wing Protestant extremists. He called them "lunatics."

Captain O'Neill's speech, broadcast on radio and television, followed two months of communal unrest in Ulster. Demands by the Roman Catholic minority for fairer treatment have aroused mobs of angry Protestants.

Within O'Neill's government and Unionist Party there has been a sharp split. His Home Affairs Minister, William Craig, has implicitly attacked the whole basis of O'Neill policy for the last five years—moderation, with the hope of healing old religious and political divisions.

Last month O'Neill announced new and vital concessions to the Catholics, among them an ombudsman to check on the fairness of government administration and to end

anti-Catholic prejudice in allocation of houses.

But then came the worst of a series of riots. In Armagh, a gang of followers of the Rev. Ian Paisley, right-wing Protestant minister, set upon a peaceful civil rights march and for a time effectively controlled that city.

"The bully-boy tactics we saw in Armagh are no answer" to the problems of Ulster, Captain O'Neill said last night. "They incur for us the contempt of Britain and the world."

He derided the view, apparently growing among Protestants in Northern Ireland, that Ulster can defy opinion in London and follow a separatist course while continuing to maintain old Protestant privileges.

Subsidy money sent over from London keeps the Northern Ireland economy going, O'Neill said. It keeps the aircraft factories open and farm prices up and pensions paid.

"All these aspects of our life and many others depend on support from Britain," he said.

## British banker warns against monetary reforms

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

(C) N.Y. Times News Service  
Basel, Switzerland—One of Europe's Central Bankers last night warned against trying to reform the International Monetary System by introducing flexible exchange rates or raising the price of gold.

Guido Carli, Governor of the Bank of Italy, said that both methods would sooner or later create economic "autarchy"—leading to nationalism and protectionism.

He said he would continue to support, "despite its imperfections," a system of fixed exchange rates in which governing international credits would be granted multilaterally or bilaterally. His remarks to a group of private bankers at the Basel Society of Political Economics and Statistics were made as the debate on reform of the monetary system widens on both sides of the Atlantic.

According to reports from Washington, the United States government is taking a close and serious look for the first time at a

reform that would permit more flexibility in exchange rates.

Carli spoke after a weekend meeting in Basel of Central Bankers from the wealthiest countries.

The bankers met again today, but refused to issue any statements on the progress of the talks. Their conversations centered on three main issues:

—The British pound—Sir Leslie O'Brien, Governor of the Bank of England, reported that Britain's trade and balance of payments position has dramatically improved. Despite the recent weakness of sterling—because of funds flowing into West Germany on revival of rumors of mark revaluation—there was a question of the British seeking new credits, according to Central Banking sources.

—The French franc—Jacques

## Northern India: Governing body fails

By Joseph Lelyveld

(C) N.Y. Times News Service  
New Delhi—The Congress Party lost its majority in the Hariana State Assembly yesterday and fears deepened that the policies of Northern India have become incurably unstable.

Ignoring threats and appeals from the Party's leadership in New Delhi, one-third of the Congress members in the Assembly resigned in a bloc this afternoon and joined the opposition. The Central Government is now expected to suspend the Assembly and take over the administration of the state for the second time in little more than a year.

The collapse of the Hariana government was particularly ominous because it is only seven months since a special election was held in the state in order to restore stability after months of defections and counterdefections there by politicians seeking the spoils of office.

The Congress Party won an eight-seat margin in that election, just as it had in the general election of 1967. Its inability to hold its majority raises the question of whether any stable government can now be elected in the state.

After the 1967 election, Hariana became the first state in which a government collapsed, the first state to be taken over by the central government, and the first in which a special election was deemed necessary.

India could live with this instability if it were confined only to Hariana, one of the smallest of its 17-states with a population of only 8 million. But four major states—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and The Punjab—are preparing to follow Hariana to the polls in a special election in February.

Brunet, Governor of the Bank of France, reported that tough exchange controls for the franc's defense had led to an influx of funds and that the French at this point did not need to borrow additional money. At a Bonn monetary conference three weeks ago, a \$2 billion package of standby credits was prepared to help France. None of the credits has so far been used.

—Multilateral Credits—Technical aspects of an Italian proposal to extend short-term automatic credits to countries losing funds through speculative flows were discussed. The bankers are not expected to work out the details for several months.

In his speech to the Basel Bankers Carli said that for the present monetary system of fixed exchange rates and credits to survive, it was essential for the U.S. to continue making progress in reducing its balance of payments deficit.

## Revolt hits Church

By Edward B. Fiske

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—"We're headed for a more democratic church — one that belongs to the people."

The speaker was Joe Bernal, a dapper, 42-year-old Mexican-American State Senator who is part of a grassroots revolt that is seeking to bring about radical changes in the style of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio.

The revolt began nearly two years ago among local priests who sought more freedom for themselves and a more radical stance by their church on social issues. It has now spread to middle-class laymen with similar concerns.

Inspired by the pronouncements of the Ecumenical Council of 1962 to 1965, both groups see a greater role for laymen and priests in the government of their church.

Both are also becoming increasingly impatient with what they regard as a contradiction between the authoritarian ecclesiastical traditions of the past and the current secular movements for human rights.

As a result, the half-million-member Archdiocese of San Antonio has become in recent weeks a virtual microcosm of the divisive struggles now taking place throughout the Roman Catholic Church as it seeks to adjust its policies to the demands of present-day society.

The revolt took on major proportions on Oct. 24, when 51 local priests released a letter they had sent to Pope Paul VI and other high Catholic officials demanding

the removal of their 77 year old Archbishop, the Most Rev. E. Lucey.

Six days later Lucey reacted by suspending four signers of the letter from their posts at Assumption Seminary on the ground that the imprudence of their "recent public actions" had made them unfit for office.

This drew loud protests from a variety of groups within the Archdiocese, including most of the 160 seminarians, the officially sponsored Senate of Priests and the six-month-old Association for Lay Involvement.

The latter, a group of 100 laymen, most of them from a prosperous North Side parish, has collected the signatures of more than 7,000 people on a petition urging the Archbishop's retirement.

Last week both a "neutral observer" appointed by the Apostolic Delegate, or Papal Representative, in Washington and an 18-member fact-finding board appointed by Lucey were holding hearings and trying to sift through a maze of charges, counter-charges and conflicting statements of fact.

The roots of the controversy lie both in the personality and training of Lucey and in the changes that have swept through the Catholic Church since the opening of the Second Vatican Council in 1962.

The archbishop is a shy, Los Angeles-born administrator who is a friend of President Johnson and a well-known supporter of the war in Vietnam. He has ruled the Archdiocese of San Antonio since 1941, and during this period has earned a reputation as a staunch liberal on social issues.



**Farm Bureau:****Bread maybe?**

By Douglas E. Kneeland

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—The president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Charles B. Shuman, urged yesterday a counter boycott of stores that stop stocking California grapes in response to union demands.

Addressing about 5,000 members at the opening session of the Federation's 50th annual convention, Shuman warned that the United Farm Workers' boycott of table grapes could be expanded to include many farm products if the union decided to organize workers in other types of agriculture.

Shuman, who has a farm in Illinois, said he had just received word that a national grocery chain, Jewel Companies, Inc., had given in to union boycott pressures and removed California grapes from the shelves of its outlets in the Chicago area.

In retaliation, he called upon the 1.8 million members of the Farm Bureau to stop buying from Jewel or any other retailer who follows suit.

"We've got to fight pressure with pressure," Shuman declared, while his audience applauded loudly.

Earlier, Allan Grant, president of the California Farm Bureau, had discussed the "almost traumatic experience during the last year" of farmers in his area with the organizing efforts of the farm workers led by Cesar Chavez.

In the lobby of the auditorium, which was decorated with signs such as "grapes today—bread tomorrow?" California members distributed small baskets of grapes to everyone leaving the hall.

The Farm Bureau refused to invite major Ilus W. Davis of Kansas City to

The Farm Bureau refused to invite mayor Ilus W. Davis of Kansas City to endorse the grape boycott.

In his speech yesterday, Shuman declared that "for all practical purposes, Farm Bureau has won its long fight to end government acreage controls and government management of farm prices."

Aides to Shuman suggested that this indicated he felt the administration of President-elect Richard M. Nixon would seek to dismantle the present system of subsidies and controls.

However, in an interview, Shuman said he had no such assurances.



Senator Edward Kennedy announces the formation of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial while standing in front of his late brother's home.

**Garrison obtains right to prosecute**

By Fred P. Graham

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court refused yesterday to bar New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison from prosecuting Clay L. Shaw on charges of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

In an unsigned order, the Court affirmed a decision by a three-judge federal district court, which had declined to block Garrison and his assistants from proceeding with the trial.

Yesterday's action thus removes the legal barrier that had delayed for six months the trial in which Garrison has vowed to prove that the Warren report was wrong in concluding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the Presidential Commission that reached that conclusion, did not participate in yesterday's decision.

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired businessman, was arrested on March 1, 1967 on charges of having conspired with David W. Ferrie, Oswald and others to murder President Kennedy. Ferrie had died a week earlier of what the city coroner said were natural causes. Garrison called it suicide.

At a pretrial hearing, a witness, Perry R. Russo, claimed to have heard Shaw, using the name "Clem Bertrand," discussing the assassination of President Kennedy

with Ferrie and "Leon Oswald," who he identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. This was said to have occurred at Ferrie's apartment about two months prior to the Kennedy assassination.

On May 27, 1968, two weeks before the trial was scheduled to begin, Shaw filed suit in federal district court in New Orleans, charging that Garrison was prosecuting him merely to obtain a judicial forum "to discredit the Warren report and its findings."

**Powell escapes grand jury indictment**

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—The federal grand jury which has investigated the case of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell for the last 21 months has decided not to return an indictment, the Justice Department announced last night.

The federal government did not recommend an indictment because "available evidence did not warrant prosecution," the Department statement said.

The Harlem Representative was censured and expelled from the House in March, 1967, for alleged misuse of public funds. He was accused of using public funds for

**Shriver proves unconventional**

By Gloria Emerson

(C) N.Y. Times News Service

PARIS—The French have rarely seen an ambassador quite like Sargent Shriver. In the provinces, few have ever seen a United States Ambassador at all. But 53 year old Ambassador Shriver has seen more of France, and the French, than any of his predecessors.

"He is not trying to be a major spokesman on policy," an aide to the Ambassador said recently. He is trying to improve French-American relations, but not through the usual diplomatic channels. Since his arrival in Paris last May, Shriver has taken a dozen trips into the provinces to meet French mayors, municipal authorities, businessmen, students, housewives and people in the street.

Described by one French news magazine as "a kind of Boy Scout," Shriver has the slightly heroic looks of a movie star, a link with the Kennedy family, inexhaustible energy and endless curiosity.

He startles, disconcerts and usually impresses the French. He stirs them when he speaks of his brother-in-law, the late President Kennedy, which he does often when touring.

"President Kennedy was never in this town—he was never in a million towns where today his name is revered," Shriver said recently, visiting a city in the west of France. He then spoke of the courage and intellectual convictions of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Several French women, listening to him, had tears

in their eyes. The crowd was moved.

His humor and flippancy often delights, sometimes puzzles the French. They are not used to ambassadors making fun of themselves, speaking of their private lives, or admitting that their own country has its faults. Shriver does all these things, in a boyish, earnest way.

He is not always admired for it. The French admire formality. Some of them feel dignity and restraint are more valuable than exuberance and energy.

"Around my house I get lots of questions. I have five children and a very curious wife who claims that I never tell her anything," he said recently, on a trip to Angers, 165 miles west of Paris, where a plaza was recently renamed in honor of President Kennedy.

The "curious wife" is Eunice Kennedy Shriver, whose face, whose smile, whose voice and whose movements recall the late President. It is Mrs. Shriver—in French couture clothes selected with her husband's advice—who is the ambassador's star attraction. She often travels with him. The people who stand in the streets waiting for the American ambassador to arrive, are often there to stare at her.

Shriver is more complicated than the "boy scout" label given to him by "Le Nouvel Observateur." A former director of the Peace Corps, who helped create and keep it alive, the Ambassador has a reputation in Washington D.C. as a master salesman. In France he is clearly trying to sell an image of the U.S. portraying it as lovable. Sometimes, his technique appears a bit too collegiate to reach the middle-aged.

"He's a bit playful, isn't he?" said a 53 year old provincial businessman, at a reception where the U.S. Ambassador spoke.

There are moments when he is not playful, but then he lacks subtlety. He sometimes speaks, for example, to French businessmen—who have a continental reticence for disclosing any information—as if they were 19 year old peace corps workers in a West African country.

**Chinese Malaysians fear racial hatred**

By Philip Shabecoff

(C) N.Y. Times News Service

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA—"Within five to ten years I will lose everything I have," the Chinese-Malaysian businessman declared. The businessman, a big man of about 40 who owns one of Kuala Lumpur's most prosperous trading companies, spoke in tones of angry finality.

"The Malays first will take over all Chinese business and then they will drive us out of the country. We can see it starting already. It has happened in other countries and it is happening here."

"I'm Malaysian, not Chinese. I can't even read or write Chinese. But just because I am not of the

Malay race I am treated as a second class citizen."

"The Chinese are the Jews of Southeast Asia," he said. The businessman's fears are shared by many if not most of the Chinese Malaysians. They are the most prosperous group in this tropical nation, but they are also a minority group, comprising a little more than 35 per cent of the population.

Malaysia is a racially troubled land. The tensions lie below the surface of daily life but they are there, threatening to break through at any moment. Economic issues provide the potentially explosive catalyst in Malaysia's racial mixture.

Although in the minority, the Urban Chinese control the lion's

share of the nation's wealth. The Malay majority is poor, some of them very poor.

Rural, bound to Islamic traditions that discourage the accumulation of wealth, most Malays can only look with envy at the homes, automobiles and television sets owned by the wealthier Chinese.

But the Malays do have political control of Malaysia. The ruling political party, the Alliance, is a union of Malay, Chinese and Indian groups, but the majority of government jobs is reserved for Malays. The army and police are also largely Malaysian.

The Chinese fear that the Malays will use their political power to strip the Chinese community of its

wealth and, eventually, to drive the Chinese out. Recent government actions have fanned this fear.

The government has embarked on a program of "Malayanization" to raise the economic level of the Malay population. It has ruled that a certain percentage of jobs in all business enterprises be filled by Malays. It is providing capital to Malays for starting their own businesses. It has created an investment corporation for Malay subscribers. It is giving land to landless Malays. It is giving certain educational advantages to the

Malays and is considering the establishment of a Malay university.

Malaysian Chinese regard this program as the hand-writing on the

wall. They believe it is the first step of a long-range program to strip them of their wealth and, perhaps, drive from the country.

The government, however, insists that its Malayization is intended to prevent the very situation the Chinese fear.

"We do have a potentially explosive situation here," declared a young Indian-Malaysian who holds an important position in the Treasury Ministry. The explosion can be avoided, he said, only by bringing the Malays into full economic participation.

"The only way we can do this is to give the Malays certain advantages now. They have been underprivileged so long that they need special help."



# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Third Floor, Flowers

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Page Six

## Pickets and Protests

The Pickets and Protests Policy, illegitimate to begin with, has now been carried to its logical absurdity by Assistant Provost William Griffith's confusion as to how to enforce it against himself and his associates.

Griffith, Dean Frederick Joerg, and two guards, Gardner Davis and M.O. Crittenden, prevented students' access to the second floor of Allen Building by blocking the stairs and the elevator. Clearly this was a violation of the nefariously promulgated policy, sneaked through channels last summer, as it interfered "with the rights of students to gain access to any University facility" (Section B) and also interfered "with University traffic...pedestrian" (Section D).

Under the present administrative *modus operandi* Griffith and Joerg are the people empowered to enforce the repressive policy. This presents an interesting question: Should Griffith and Joerg prosecute themselves, or should one of them prosecute both of them, or should they prosecute each other, or maybe they could appeal to a higher authority (R. Tex Cole?) for their punishment? Since Wade Norris, President of ASDU, brought charges last Saturday, he should appoint a kangaroo court to try the four disrupters just as the administration now appoints a kangaroo court to try students who have offended the powers that be.

There is an alternative to all this brouhaha—the same non-representative group that inflicted the Pickets and Protests Policy upon all of us could uninflict the same, and all would be forgotten, if not forgiven. Allen Building would be off the hook, SFAC could formulate a fair policy, and everybody but our more reactionary alumni would be happy.

## Whither ASDU?

Student government this year has been a failure in almost everything it has attempted. And it has attempted little.

This is due as much to the people in the ASDU legislature as to the structure within which they work.

Few of the legislators work to accomplish any kind of aims at all. Most have insufficient contact with students or faculty. Many debate with an eye to their fallen prestige among students without trying to find out what students are looking for or why. In short, they have not developed a coherent analysis of the way the University operates and thus what should be done to change it.

There are, of course, a few people who are willing to research and analyze the institution that surrounds them, even though their ideas might not always be right. Peg Friedlander's committee, for instance, wrote the ASDU version of the pickets and protest policy and secured the administration's agreement on starting a rathskeller.

The structure within which the ASDU legislators operate accentuates their problems. They have no real constituency. Election by class is ridiculous. They should be elected by living groups, so that more people can have a feeling of participation in what this lobbying organization is doing.

We are stuck with the present system for awhile.

But legislators should begin working now, both to develop a coherent analysis of the University and the student's place in it and a coherent analysis of their own place in the legislature. This has yet to be done by any student government in Duke's history.

Specifically, they could formulate a philosophy of student rights, student participation in decisions (up to and including the Board of Trustees), honesty and openness in meetings at levels, curriculum, the University and the community, and student participation in policy toward University employees, including professors.

This would be a start toward a constructive organization; the forum of egos that has traditionally characterized student government at Duke should have fallen by the wayside when ASDU was first created, and its continuation is an insult to us all.

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

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## Nixon's talent hunt

By James Reston

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—Things are going to be different around here. President-elect Nixon is going to wire democracy for sound. He is going to have official listening posts, which will record the grumbles of "the forgotten Americans." He is thinking of announcing and introducing his cabinet on nationwide television, and he has already asked the 80,000 people in Who's Who to pass on the names of people who can help him run the country.

This obviously opens up some interesting possibilities. Nixon, who already looks a lot like Ed Sullivan on television, should make a good master of ceremonies at TV cabinet meetings. Citizens with gripes should have some interesting comments for the government, particularly around income tax time, but his letter to the 80,000 people in Who's Who may raise some problems.

What if they all answer him? He'll never get rid of the postal deficit with an idea like that. And

what if he doesn't take their advice? The people in Who's Who are an awkward mob. They think they run the country, and when they are asked by a new man on the job for unpaid advice, they may get the silly notion that he will follow it.

There are other complications. Most of the people in Who's Who have got to the top of their organizations or institutions and have a common problem. They are either bored with success, in which case they may embarrass Nixon by offering themselves for the public service, or they have been trying for years to get rid of some incompetent associate, and may try to solve the problem by dumping it on the new administration.

It is not hard to imagine the kind of letter Nixon might get back from some of the illustrious gentlemen in the Who's Who set:

Dear Mr. President-elect: I was very touched by your thoughtful and imaginative letter. I have been particularly impressed by your emphasis on the importance of

establishing law and order in this country, and I know just the man with the judgment, experience, and determination to do the job. Modesty forbids me to pass along at this time my suggestion, but I'll be glad to discuss him with you at your convenience. Sincerely, J. Edgar Hoover.

Dear Mr. Nixon: I am very much in sympathy with your appeals for national unity, and wonder if you have thought of the advantages of making the honorable George Wallace Attorney General? Though Mr. Wallace got more than 10 million votes for the Presidency, I understand that he is now unemployed and available. P.S. So am I. Yours sincerely and forward together, Gen. Curtis Lemay.

Dear Dick: I received your talent-hunt letter and wonder if you have thought about a job for me? I have never worked in Washington, but am eager to help and don't just want to sit out the next four years presiding over the Senate. Any chance?—Spiro T. Agnew.

(Continued on Page 7)

—Uhuru—



## 'The student as nigger'

By Chuck Hopkins

"The power to define is the power to control." (Rap Brown said that.)

White people define niggers, and niggers help define white people by then allowing them to define what a nigger is. (I said that. You dig?)

University administrators and Boards of Trustees define students. Students are spineless lackeys and therefore legitimize the definitions these people have of themselves. Students listen for the tune and then dance to it. The administration and Board of Trustees play "Pickets and Protest" in the summer and students dance to the music through the fall and winter.

Do students have the right to formulate policies which directly affect their lives?

Hell no! Power defines rights, and students don't have power. No power, no rights, baby. You dig? Next step—how do students get power? They do not get power by legitimizing that which is illegitimate. The Pickets and Protest

Policy is an illegitimate freak. Students had no say in its formulation or in the decision determining the need for such a policy. The policy can be made legitimate only as students accept it as legitimate.

The students who took part in the circus trial held in 208 Flowers Wednesday night were legitimizing a bastard pig by marrying its mother. They have done their part to help define the roles of the Board of Trustees and the administration. They sat like nice little piglets and ate the slop that was handed to them. They chorused in harmony, "Oh yes Mr. Administrator and Mr. Trustee, you all are so good to us. You all make laws and policies for us; you tell us when we have broken the laws; you try us in your courts by your rules; why you all even let us appeal the decision to the same you all! You all are truly wonderful people."

As long as students maintain this nigger mentality, they are justifying their defined position in the

University community. When they finally begin to wake up, redefine themselves and set forth new values, priorities, and goals they will then have taken the first steps to obtaining power to facilitate their own definitions. Liberation of the mind is the first step in this process. Students have to realize they're niggers before they can deal effectively with the man, and that's called finding out where you're at. You're at the bottom, baby.

How can students run down to the ghetto and drag black people off to the polls to be "liberated" by some simpleton like Hubert Humphrey? Charity begins at home! Liberate yourselves. Black people are doing their thing, and they are going to keep on until they reach their self-defined goals. But students are like slack to the line. The line has to be kept tight because this struggle is a tough haul. Can you dig that?

Can you really dig what you are, huh? Can you dig that you are niggers?!





Observer

# We're imprisoned by kidhood

By Russell Baker

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—Campus unrest can be easily solved once we recognize that its basic cause is America's refusal to wean its youth.

For reasons that are largely economic, though not without sentimentalism, the average American today is compelled to spend a third of his natural life expectancy being thought of and treated as a "kid." It is a common occurrence nowadays to hear some broken father, wane before his years and teetering on the edge of premature senility, lament that he is killing himself to put "the kids" through college.

His "kids" upon meeting, usually turn out to be women far advanced in the age of nubility or 210-pound brutes bearded like scouring pads and wiser in the ways of life than Casanova. The situation is as absurd for the "kids" as for the parent but, oddly, it is the "kids" instead of the parents who conduct such little resistance as there is against it.

Materially, "the kids" would seem to be the beneficiaries. It is, after all, the parents who are "killing themselves" to sustain the

system, and it is the "kids" who get all the material profit from the parental suicide.

The "kids," however, have seen the catch; to wit, that one of these days they are themselves going to become parents and be compelled to keep the brood of fully grown men and women suckled at the parental bosom through what might otherwise be the best years of their lives.

The weaning of homo sapiens has always been a slow business compared to the weaning of cats, horses and antelopes, but until recently it was possible to have it well over with by mid-adolescence when the offspring finished high school. After World War II the weaning age began to rise as employers became adamant about the college diploma as a condition for admittance to the privileges of expense-account living.

Since it is very hard to be truly independent and go to school at the same time, the weaning age rose and is still rising. Thus, both parents and colleges became victims; the parents by being saddled in perpetuity with "kids," the colleges by being diverted from their natural academic function.

The colleges have suffered even more than the parents. It is no lack being oversexed to a sentient adult sentenced to kidhood. By shipping the prisoner off to college the parents at least escape the bulk agony of playing the prison screw for eight or nine months of that year.

The parent's relief is the college's affliction. Its limited resources are swamped by enormous influxes of persons with little or no interest in scholarship, research or learning who have come or been sent merely because it is universally understood that college is the place one goes to obtain the credentials necessary to partake of the national affluence. The colleges find themselves debased into credential-issuing centers, rather like the United States Passport Office.

Four years is an intolerable wait for a passport. Naturally, the applicants become restless. Frustrated in their natural urge to get on with life, they vent their restlessness by tearing up the goal posts, stealing underwear, burning down the physics lab.

Many of them want only to scream with boredom. These

"kids," whose natural aptitudes might have started them already down the road to happy lives in auto repair, barbering, cabinetwork and similar crafts vital to a civilized society, are forced instead to grips with Dryden, Quantum Theory, Keynes and Schopenhauer.

Those with a genuine interest in the academic life find themselves lost ciphers in vast campus populations that turn the lecture hall into Calcutta at high noon and make the scattering of good professors inaccessible to all but the most aggressive. Their frustration expresses itself in resentment against peripheral grievances feeds fires spread by men who would like to be in politics but who, because of the late weaning, are still confined to college.

From all this, the solution to campus unrest becomes obvious. It is to grant every student, upon graduation from high school, a college diploma. This would instantly reduce the college population to a level that our present educational resources could cope with, eliminate the agony of the four-year wait for a visa and allow grown men and women to enter the world in work at which

they are competent without the stigma of lacking a college degree.

Anyone who still desires to attend college, of course, should be permitted to do so, and no doubt a few would. They would be put on firm notice, however, that whatever they did in college no additional degrees would be forthcoming.

Industry would probably scream at having a huge new pool of young labor dumped upon it, but it is time that college ceased being a mere reservoir of manpower for American industry. As for the unemployment problem, the worst of it might be offset if parents were willing to continue killing themselves long enough to subsidize their offspring until they had learned to shave neatly, dress in the fashion approved by corporate managers and acquire fluency in the gibberish that impresses personnel offices.

This should certainly not take four years, as college does now, hence it would be not only cheaper for parents but also healthier for the nation's educational system and more humane for its youth by releasing them at a decent age from the unnatural prison of kidhood.

## Letter to the editor

# Well, that's the old ball game

For a decade only 4/5 over, the Sixties has certainly generated plenty of historical hindsight. Not much has been agreed upon as yet, but in the world of sports, a pretty clear picture has already emerged: the Sixties has been the Decade of the Underdog.

The Sixties saw the New York Yankees fall into the cellar, and the reincarnated Washington Senators and St. Louis Browns win pennants in successive years, only to give way the very next year to the Boston Red Sox.

In politics, Richard Nixon won an election.

I suppose it sounds funny to talk about the recent election as a sport, but take it from a Rockefeller Republican (no, that is not a contradiction in terms), that's just what it was. Any of us Godless Eastern Establishment Kingmakers will tell you what we confronted when we tried to argue for Nelson Rockefeller: he just wasn't a Team Man, whereas Dick Nixon was. Nixon had traveled from state to state making testimonials for GOP candidates, while men like Rockefeller and Javits and Lindsay and Hugh Scott had just sat home and won elections, without those testimonials.

And it didn't do any good to try to argue with Nixonites on their own terms. We said to them, "Look at it this way: it's as if the Detroit Tigers, on the opening day of the World Series, got together and said to each other 'Let's throw ol' Dick

Nixon against the Cards today. Sure, he lost a couple of big ones in Washington and California, but what the hell, he's a Team Man, and he yells his lungs out for us from the bench...." No, that argument just didn't work. So they nominated Nixon, and he nominated Ted Agnew, and we shuddered and waited to see more of Ted Agnew, and we saw more of Ted Agnew and shuddered some more.

And Mayor Daley sent his storm troopers into the streets of Chicago and civil war broke out among the Democrats, and they passed over Gene McCarthy for Hubert Humphrey. And Nixon won.

Nixonites were elated, of course. The rest of us, mulling over the circumstances of the campaign and the incredible unpopularity of the Johnson Administration, looked at the final election figures and couldn't help wondering whether, after all, if Richard Nixon were to run against the Bubonic Plague, would he still keep us up 'til 10:30 A.M. the next morning.

But never mind all that, Nixon won, and the sad part of it all is that the analogy to sports is going to have to end. Wouldn't it be wonderful if Nixon could spend the next four years with fellows like Mickey Lolich and Johnny Unitas, out on the banquet circuit? Just picture him, surrounded by his kind of people, in Elkins Park or St. Louis Park, White Plains or Webster

Groves, recalling those anxious moments during the campaign—the time Ted Agnew first opened his mouth in public, or that paralyzing moment in Gary, Indiana, when it looked like the balloons might not float down on schedule.

Alas, it is not to be. The time is fast approaching when the man whose victory speech promised to "bring us together" will have to do just that. He's going to find it a tricky business (catch that double entendre a couple of words back), considering he received less than 10% of the Black vote, and his running-mate has been advising disaffected students to leave the country. Look at all the things our President-Elect is going to do. For one thing, he's going to stabilize the economy. He's going to chop eight billion dollars off the national budget, but he's also going to build up our military arsenal (Nixon did learn something from the New Frontier—there's political hay to be made in crying "Missile Gap!"), and he's going to work toward a volunteer army.

There won't be as much money coming into the national treasury, either, since big businesses will be getting tax incentives for fostering "Black Capitalism." (The gist of the Nixonian rights philosophy seems to be, "Show me a ghetto where Blacks own their own businesses, and I'll show you a happy ghetto.") Nixon is going to restore Law and Order, too. His is a "get tough" position; make no mistake about that. His election has been seen as a direct result of his stand on Law and Order, and therefore it is called a stiff warning to militant Blacks and dissident students. Some curious things are going to happen as a result, especially if Nixon follows the lead of his Vice President, to whom he has promised to delegate a large share of responsibility for domestic issues.

A case in point will illustrate what I mean. The Vice President-Elect stopped off in

Maryland during the campaign to speak to his old Baltimore County constituents at Towson State College. Before he left, he called for an investigation of two Towson faculty members, who had sponsored an SDS chapter on campus. He felt that a disruptive society with Communist links had no place on a Maryland campus, and neither did teachers who would sponsor such a club. The Towson faculty raised a storm of protest, but this was predictable. What was unexpected, however, was the reaction of Towson students, most of whom had been very apathetic in the past (take it from me—I taught there).

The President of Towson, as college presidents are wont to do, tried to steer a middle course and calm the fire. He pointed out that Towson's SDC chapter wasn't associated with the national organization, and so could not be said to have subversive connections; furthermore, the college's SDS has only twenty-five members. Both points were true. But on the following Monday, the Towson SDS held an open meeting. One hundred twenty students showed

up, and voted, 110-10, to formally link the local chapter with the national organization. In brief, it is wise to remember that Law and Order amounts to a battle between the Righteous and the Profane—between, if you will, "Us" and "Them." But before they next four years are over, there may turn out to be quite a few "Them's" in America.

So there we are, at this writing 1450 days from the next Presidential election, watching political analysts squabble over just what kind of man we've just voted into office. And there he is, the man who last February to last week never lost his cool, now ready to walk into the White House, through the ranks of legions of voters standing to the Left and Right of his political vapidity, all of them determined that no one will ever call them "Forgotten Americans."

It'll be an exciting four years, all right, but the most exciting moment of all is likely to come very early. It will come when the man who has always held a moistened finger up to the winds of consensus runs into his first tornado.

George Freidman

## -talent hunt-

(Continued from Page 6)

Aside from letters of this sort, a Republican President has more manpower problems than a Democratic President. Republicans in general have more stock-options than Democrats, and therefore more conflicts of interest and more to lose than Democrats.

Also, they have contributed more to the Republican campaign treasury in the last 30 years and got less out of it than the Democrats, who have had the jobs. So the pressure on the White House and the Republican National Committee for ambassadorships and other prominent and elegant posts may crowd the suggestions

from Who's Who.

Every Republican President since Lincoln has complained about dissatisfied office-seekers. For every job they fill, making one man happy, they turn down at least a dozen more. The only difference with Nixon is that he has invited applications and expects between 25,000 and 50,000 for the 1,700 jobs available.

Nobody will be able to say, however, that opposition was silenced. After the jobs are filled, the listening posts will be operating, and any angry also-ran will be able to dial a number and give Nixon a piece of his mind.

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# Blue Devils stunned by strong Michigan team

By Bob Heller

An outstanding performance turned in by Michigan's junior center Rudy Tomjanovich and a not so outstanding performance turned in by the previously unbeaten Blue Devils added up to a 90-80 Wolverine victory last night. The game, played before a sellout crowd of 8,800 in the Indoor Stadium, left both Duke and Michigan with a 3-1 record.

Besides Tomjanovich, who accounted for 29 points, the visitors also had big Dennis Stewart



Photo by Brant Mittler

Center Randy Denton (31) leaps and lays it up for two. While Denton was the leading Duke scorer with 23 points, he, along with the rest of the team, did not have one of his better nights.

on their side, who helped the Big Ten team secure a seemingly large rebound advantage. Senior Guard Mark Henry made his presence felt by registering 20 points, including several lay-ups on instrumental fast breaks. The six foot playmaker came off the bench and sent eight of 12 field goal shots and connected on all four of his tosses from the charity stripe.

The game started out on a rather ominous note, as Center Randy Denton went up for the opening jump ball too soon, resulting in

Michigan's control. The Wolverines jumped off to a 2-0 lead and, led by Tomjanovich, thoroughly outplayed Duke in the early stages of the tilt. However, with 14:55 remaining in the first half the tide turned, and after a 12 point Duke blitz, the locals had an 18-14 lead at the 11 minute mark.

However, a determined Michigan team retaliated by reeling off six straight points, and took the lead for good, with 9:20 left in the first half. The visitor's lead varied from three to eight points in the waning minutes of the initial period, and Coach John Orr's squad held a 41-35 advantage at the intermission.

Denton, usually Duke's "big gun" had a cold twenty minutes, as did the other members of the team. The Devils could connect on just 14 of 39 field goal shots, for a too-modest 36 per cent. The visitors hit on 18 of 41 shots from the floor.

The majority of the second half was played on almost even terms, as the pace picked up and both teams scored almost at will. There was one major difference, though: Michigan caught the Devil defense flat-footed on many occasions, while Duke usually had to work for their points.

Duke fell behind by eight points almost immediately, but the cagers fought back and were down just three points with 17 minutes remaining. It was at this point, however, that the turning point of the contest occurred.

All but two people—the referees—saw a Steve Vandenberg shot slapped away from the basket on the ball's flight downward, a

goal-tending call in anyone's book. The officials' neglect of this play infuriated not only the highly

partisan crowd but also the Duke bench. The result: a technical foul assessed against the Blue Devils. Amidst hoots, howls, paper-cups and assorted morsels, Dennis Stewart calmly sank the free throw, and Michigan was on its way once again. After the game, referee Steve Honzo made it clear that Coach Bubas was not responsible for the technical.

A sloppy defense and lack of aggressiveness on the boards cost Duke dearly in the late stages of the contest. Thereafter, the closest the locals got to their adversary was five points. However, the Bubasmen were still in the game following a C.B. Claiborne jumper, which brought the score to 74-81 with 2:40 yet to play. But thirteen seconds later a Tomjanovich three-pointer put the game out of reach.

Though Tomjanovich—last year's second seeding rebounder in the Big Ten—played outstandingly, he was not a one man show. Stewart and Dan Fife each hauled in nine rebounds while scoring 15 and nine points, respectively. Guards Richard Carter and Ken Maxey also dented the scoring column.

The Blue Devils again had five men in double figures—Denton with 23, DeVenzio with 17, Vandenberg's 12, Fred Lind's 11, and Claiborne's 10—but this was not enough. Senior Guard Dave Golden chipped in with seven points.



Photo by Brant Mittler

Up for a jump shot is C.B. Claiborne (23), who contributed 10 points to the Duke cause. So far this season, Claiborne has seemed to adapt well to the forward position—a new one for him.

## 28 Duke fencers in N.C. Open, Peyser 2nd

By Greg Kern

Randy Peyser's second place finish in foils high-lighted the Duke fencing team's performance in the North Carolina Open Fencing Tournament last Saturday.

Peyser, one of 32 entries in the foils division, was the only Blue Devil to reach the finals of a division. He won 15 of his 17 matches for the day, and lost the championship match by a score of 5-4. Duke entered 28 fencers in all at the Open, the team's first action of the season.

Coach John LeBar termed his team "a definite contender" for the Atlantic Coast Conference title this year. Although disappointed with Saturday's performance, LeBar pointed out that several of his upperclass veterans should improve greatly as the season progresses. LeBar cited North Carolina as the favorite in this year's conference race.

Duke's next match is December 14 at Vanderbilt. The experience

gained at the North Carolina Open should prove valuable in this meet. Such pre-season practice could strengthen the entire team (especially since so many men participated) for the regular season, which is about to begin.



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The man who did most to destroy the Devils' chances of winning is No. 45, getting the rebound. He's 6-8 Rudy Romjanovich, who strong-armed his way to the backboards all night.

## Frosh beat N.C. State in upset

By Kenn Jarin

The backcourt duo of Pat Doughty and Robbie West carried the freshman basketball team to a 59-48 upset win over North Carolina State last night. Sixteen points by West and fourteen from Doughty stunned the tall Wolfpack frosh and helped bring the winners' record to 2-1.

With excellent outside shooting by the two guards, Duke ran nip and tuck with visiting State for the first thirteen minutes of play. The outsized Blue Imps pressed on defense and utilized the fastbreak when they had the ball, as the lead was never more than one point for either side.

Down 16-15 with 6:30 left in the half, Duke ran off a streak of twelve consecutive points. By the time State ended its scoring drought at 2:47, baskets had been registered by 6-6 center Don Blackman, forward Stuart Yarbrough, Doughty and West. During this stretch Blackman (3) and Yarbrough (14) provided excellent board work against a State front line which measures 6-9, 6-8, and 6-7. A semi-freeze in the final moments allowed Duke to lead by 31-20 at halftime.

Yarbrough opened the final half with two driving layups. The Wolfpack's superior rebounding

ability took control for several moments at this point, and with 15:58 remaining the lead was down to eight, 35-27. In the next two minutes the teams traded field goals to make the score 37-29.

Doughty connected on two quick jumpers, however, and the lead was again at a safe margin. When Coach Hubie Brown began to send in his shock troops, the score was stretched to 59-40. State then tallied the final eight points of the game to close the gap somewhat.

State's exceptional height had led sportswriters to place the team among the nation's best in pre-season speculation. For this reason the victory was a particularly satisfying one for Brown's forces. Doughty has shown that he has the skill and moxie to take charge of a quick fastbreak. Blackman leaped up over his bigger opponents on many occasions.

The yearling Blue Devils travel with the varsity to Charlottesville on Wednesday to meet Virginia. The contest will be Duke's second Atlantic Coast Conference game this year.

Future freshman basketball games include three tough games with Carolina, The Tar Babies feature a number of high school All-Americans in their line-up, and they should end up among the finest in the United States this year.

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## Benjamin Smith to lead choir in 'Messiah'

Visiting choral conductor J. Benjamin Smith, Jr., minister of music at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Arlington, Va., will be on the podium in Duke Chapel tonight for the 35th annual performance of the Handel oratorio, "Messiah."

Named to the Duke University choral activities staff in September, Smith has been rehearsing the 150-voice Chapel Choir.

Soloists for the presentations at 8 p.m. tonight will be Alice Riley, soprano, of Chicago; Doris Mayes, mezzo soprano, a member of the

voice faculty at Oberlin Conservatory, Ohio; Stanley Kolk, tenor, of New York; and Adib Fazah, baritone, of Long Island, N.Y.

Interest in this year's "Messiah" performances has been so great that for the first time free tickets were issued to those requesting them on a first-come first-served basis. Non-ticket holders will be admitted to the performance, however, about 15 minutes before the announced starting time. Choral Activities officials say.



PHOTO BY DOUG MENKES

Jay Fraser as Major Petkoff in Shaw's "Arms and the Man" by the Duke Players this Thursday.

## Quartet: aging gracefully

By Helen Fruitstone

Staff reviewer

The Hungarian String Quartet made its sixteenth appearance at Duke since 1948 this Saturday. On fifteen of those occasions, the program included a Beethoven quartet. Saturday was no exception, with the towering Quartet in C sharp minor, Opus 131, scheduled.

The group, composed of violinists Zoltan Szekely and Michael Kuttner, violist Denes Komorzay, and cellist Gabriel Magyar, has achieved international

recognition in its long career. Its repertoire includes all string quartet literature from classical to modern.

The quartet recently recorded the entire series of Beethoven string quartets. Despite these illustrious credentials, a well-informed friend had told me that the Hungarian Quartet was getting old and had lost its virtuosity. I wondered whether I would agree with him by the end of the evening.

They opened the program with a Haydn quartet, Opus 74, No. 3, in G minor. It was a well-rounded work, interesting and lively. The

second movement, a graceful, leisurely largo, was offset by another of those spirited minuets that Haydn's particular genius was so adept at producing.

I noticed in the fourth movement that although the blending of tones was perfect, the solos played by quartet members did not always sound exciting or virtuosic. The violist, in particular, had a dry tone with very little vibrato. But I determined to reserve judgment until all the evidence was in.

The next selection was Hindemith's Quartet No. 3, Opus 22. It was quite a contrast to the Haydn piece. It made use of "noises" like the glissando (slide) along the string. The second movement was a scherzo requiring great precision, something at which the performers excelled.

The fourth movement used a heartbeat-like cello pizzicato against a leisurely melody. Like most modern works, this one has a feeling of randomness. It leaves melodies unresolved. It has many of the disturbing features of a Bartok quartet without the redeeming depth and lyricism. Neither the performers nor the audience seemed to be really happy with it. It was one of those "we should give modern composers a hearing" sort of things. The applause which followed was for the precision and unity of ensemble exhibited by the quartet.

The final selection was the Beethoven quartet that everyone had been waiting for. This work has been called the "highest point ever attained in quartet literature." It is one of Beethoven's last quartets and displays originality of form along with grandeur of ideas. It was apparent from the opening adagio that the Hungarian Quartet was functioning at a high musical level. The slow, dignified movement was played with feeling and warmly blended tone colors.

## "The Beatles": only treading water

By Peter Applebome

Staff reviewer

THE BEATLES. On Apple (SWSB 101). By the group with the same name. Available at the Record Bar in Durham.

Reviewing the new Beatles album is much like trying to describe a kaleidoscope. The Beatles contains thirty songs deriving from innumerable sources ranging from Dylan to Mantovani. Sergeant Peppers was certainly more complex and sophisticated both musically and conceptually, but it was a unified whole that could be examined in toto. Not so this time, for the new album has no focal point, no real unifying factor and is, in the end result, a hodgepodge of all kinds of songs.

The Beatles have shown a perfect awareness of the state of the pop world and their particular place in that world on this album. It is obvious that in terms of an album concept, the Beatles have gone as far as they can go at the present time. Rather than put out a third "unified" album they have simply written a bunch of songs for all kinds of people, places, and moods. There are songs to get stoned to and songs to get drunk to, songs for fascists and commies, hippies and jocks. There are songs to be screamed as loudly as possible early in the morning and songs to be hummed softly late at night. There are great songs, mediocre songs, good songs, and one eight minute plus noise song.

A lot of people dislike this album because they are unwilling to accept it for what it is. The Beatles certainly did not intend this to be an album that would be compared with *The Wasteland* (Sergeant Peppers was) nor did they include any radical innovations. The Beatles is obviously a record that they had fun making and they expect you to do the same. Anyone who expects to find a scathing commentary on the Soviet Union in "Back in the U.S.S.R." or keen poetic insights on the nature of the world in "Don't Pass Me By" is out of his head. These songs are for fun and must be viewed as such. About half of the songs on The Beatles are parodies, and these especially are in a light vein. The word "parody" is perhaps a bit strong here for there is no attempt at ridicule in these songs. Quite the opposite is true, for if anything, these songs pay tribute rather than malign.

The best of these parodies is "Rocky Raccoon," a takeoff on American country music, and Bob Dylan in particular (some say it specifically lampoons "The Ballad of Frankie Lee and Judas Priest").

Trying to classify songs as parodies or non-parodies doesn't always work, however, for none of the music on The Beatles introduces any new musical concepts and thus it is often difficult to draw a line between a satirical piece and a merely derivative one. A perfect example of this is "Happiness is a Warm Gun," one of the very best cuts on the album. It certainly sounds like any number of early American rock and roll singers, but is it an imitation of anyone in particular? Probably not.

The marriage of a song about a gun (the great American phallus) and blatant sexual imagery is brilliant. Incidentally, this song was inspired by an advertisement in an American magazine that really read "Happiness is a warm gun." The Beatles also caricature the violence so prevalent in American culture on "The Continuing Story of Bungalow Bill" described as "the all American bullet-headed Saxon mother's son".

One particularly encouraging fact about this album is that George Harrison has finally stopped his experiments with Indian music (Was anybody still interested by the time he got to "Inner Light"?). And has written some first rate songs. "While My Guitar Gently Weeps" and "Savoy Truffle" are probably the two best songs he has ever written.

Of special interest to New Lefties is the great Revolution reversal in which our heroes decide that revolution isn't so bad after all. Noted New York revolutionary, J. Jucovy has hailed the song as "fantastic. Lennon is the one man whose support I most wanted." For those of you too careless to pick out the jewel in question, listen to what they say after the first "You can count me out." "Revolution 1", as the song is titled, is based on the same Chuck Berry styled riffs as the single but is slower. "Revolution 9" is another story. It is a musical and audial collage made of tapes spliced together and an incredibly boring voice saying "number 9" over and over again. Few people have been known to listen to it more than once.

The Beatles is an album that one can enjoy and still be vaguely unsatisfied with. There is very little here that smacks of innovation in the least. It has been a year and a half since Sergeant Peppers, and in that time the Beatles have turned out some of their best music, but have not taken any forward steps. In effect, they have been treading water, and one wonders how long they will continue to do so.

Yet, the preceding complaint was probably on too intellectual a level. If you can accept this album for what it is, you've got to like it. The songs here, if not brilliant, are immensely enjoyable which, after all, is what music is (or should be) all about. If you want "The Wasteland" then by all means read T.S. Elliot. If you want a thoroughly enjoyable album, then shell out the eight bucks for The Beatles.

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# Wins right to plead own case

By Fred P. Graham  
(C) N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—Daniel Jackson Oliver Wendell Holmes Morgan, a flamboyant impostor who served two prison terms for practicing law—successfully but fraudulently—won the right yesterday to argue before the Supreme Court.

He will represent himself.

While serving his latest prison sentence in Leavenworth Prison for impersonating a lawyer, Morgan sued the warden and chief legal officer in a Kansas court for \$3.2 million. He claimed that they injected him with an exotic drug "on a frolic on their own which had no relevancy to their official duties."

Morgan, an Alabama-born Negro who dropped out of school at the age of 14 years, bested the Justice Department's licensed attorneys in legal maneuvering in the lower federal courts. Yesterday the Supreme Court granted the government's appeal.

Edmund P. Cullinar, an official in the Supreme Court clerk's office, said yesterday that Morgan had acted as his own lawyer so far, and that "if he wants to stop his own case, there's nothing to stop him."

His expected appearance will bring to the Supreme Court the eloquent style and suave demeanor that made Morgan one of the best-known criminal lawyers in the

capital city.

Morgan's career at the bar began in the late 1940's when he borrowed the name of a Chicago attorney and handled complicated civil and criminal trials for six years before he was found out and sent to prison.

When he got out he adopted the name of his Chicago law associate, Lawrence A. Harris, and opened a law office in Washington.

Here, he won recognition for his courtroom histrionics and his urbane bearing. He claimed Harvard and Northwestern as his alma maters, and frequently soothed clients and ruffled opponents by referring to his old-school-tie friendship with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

Morgan's won-lost record as a lawyer was spotty, but attorneys here said that he had genuine legal ability and fierce combative instincts as an advocate.

Some said that both were a product of his own background; he had had adequate time to study law while serving earlier sentences for robbery, housebreaking and larceny, and he seemed to be able to identify with his clients as he fought to save them from imprisonment.

Morgan's courtroom style was so strenuous that once, at the climax of a fiery plea to a jury, he piouetted into a dead faint beside the jury box and had to be carried from the courtroom.



Governor Scranton

## Rusk Becomes 'Fellow'

By Homer Bigart  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
NEW YORK—Secretary of State Dean Rusk will return to the Rockefeller Foundation as its first distinguished fellow at the end of the Johnson Administration on Jan. 20.

An announcement yesterday by the trustees said that Rusk, president of the Foundation from 1952 to 1961 when he resigned to become President Kennedy's Secretary of State, would "devote himself to special studies and activities that he considers of interest and importance to the national well-being."

The appointment is for one year, but may be extended at the invitation of the trustees. It may be terminated at any time at Rusk's request.

The appointment carries a "very comfortable stipend," one trustee said, and the assignment is "very, very broad and general." There is no requirement, he said, that Rusk produce a book, a series of papers, or even an office memo.

Rusk is not a man of considerable wealth and he has had to live in Washington on a basic salary of \$35,000 a year. Adding to the impression that this must have been an offer hard to turn down was a comment by another trustee. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary of the United Nations for political affairs said that Rusk would have "absolute freedom" in his choice of studies and activities.

"There are no strings on it," Bunche said.

One trustee said that a basic object of the assignment was to give Rusk a year to "decide what he wants to do." Rusk is 59. He has told friends in Washington that he would not accept the presidency of a university because such job was mainly fund raising.

# Panthers suffer growing pains

By Earl Caldwell  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
SAN FRANCISCO—It was late afternoon and outside the cluttered storefront the Black Panther Party occupies on Fillmore Street, noisy teen-aged youths raced along the block hustling newspapers.

"They stopped passerbys. They ducked in and out of shops. And in the street, they stopped every car."

"Buy a black newspaper," they urged. "Get the Black Panther news! Support your community paper."

They enjoyed remarkable success.

"You're damn right they sell a lot of those papers," a Negro who stood watching at the corner said. "A lot of people are afraid not to buy it. They don't want any arguments or anything so they just buy the paper."

When one of the youths was rebuffed, he snapped: "But you'll buy Whitey's paper. I know that."

Even after 26 months of heavy publicity and great growth, the Black Panther's influence is difficult to assess.

While whites fear that their ultimate aim is to make war on the white community, many Negroes fear that a Panther-led revolution could produce a pogrom of innocent, peaceful blacks. Many were also concerned over any move toward black separatism and are critical of Panther attacks on black

politicians, ministers and other community figures.

However, such doubts have not kept the organization from growing.

Its membership has swelled from a few hundred to several thousand with chapters in major cities. The party's leaders have also acquired influence in black communities and among white radicals and students across the country.

At the same time, the Panthers are losing strong and effective leaders.

Huey P. Newton, 26, the party's minister of defense, was imprisoned last month after conviction of voluntary manslaughter in the 1967 shooting of an Oakland policeman.

Bobby Seale, chairman and co-founder of the party with Newton, is on probation after a gun law violation. Seale was described by William Lowe, a native of Oakland and a close observer of the Panthers, as now the "stable element" of the party.

In addition, internal problems are developing. The organization's base in the black communities needs widening.

Some believe that these problems reflect growing pains. Others say that the organization is at a crossroads.

"To put it bluntly," a black writer in the bay area said, "this spells crisis for them."

# Rocky will run for governor in 1970

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service  
NEW YORK—Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller says he has decided to seek a fourth term as New York Governor in the 1970 election.

"As of the moment, subject to future change, my plan is to run again," the Governor said in an interview during his trip home from the Republican Governors Conference in Palm Springs, Calif.

Rockefeller—already the United States Senior Governor in length of service (10 years) and considered by many of his colleagues as senior also in expertise and accomplishments—said his primary reason for running would be to make sure that the major urban programs he had initiated were carried to fruition.

He stressed the \$6 billion urban development corporation, which has blum slum-rebuilding powers.

He also mentioned New York State's \$1 billion program against water pollution, the \$2 billion Housing Finance Agency, the \$2.5 billion transportation bond issue, the \$700 million hospital construction program and additional projects for building and

renovating other health facilities, such as nursing homes.

"For me to leave these things with their full potential as yet unused could jeopardize the fulfillment of the programs," the Governor said. "The potentials are too exciting. They haven't yet been realized. And they might never be realized if I don't follow them through."

Rockefeller discussed his urban programs in detail yesterday in a speech to the 45th annual Congress of the National League of Cities in New Orleans.

He cited the programs as examples of the ways in which states could provide "greater leadership" in attacking slum and core-city ills to "help cities meet problems ranging beyond their own boundaries."

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# Damon recalls summers in Nicaragua

**Editor's Note:** Project Latin America, a program receiving support from the YMCA and the Duke Religious Council, will involve several Duke students who are planning to spend their summer in Nicaragua and Bolivia. These participants, after studying background subjects designed to impart a basic understanding of the nations they will visit, will leave for South America seeking to deepen their knowledge of those Latin Cultures.

For this article, a Chronicle feature writer talked to Fred Damon, who will be returning to Latin America this summer with the project, about his past experiences there.

By Mary Thad Ridge

Damon, a two-year veteran of Project Nicaragua, remembered his work as "essentially an experience where you learn about yourself," but valued it in light of his understanding of another culture and for the personal relationships he formed during his stay.

Worked in villages

Fred worked in two small villages in the rain forest area of the east coast of Nicaragua and dealt with such problems as the removal of parasites from livestock. "Almost all of the Indian and Creole population have from 3 to 4 kinds of parasites," he said, "not to mention those carried by the farm animals. Parasites are one of the major health problems and we wanted to break the chain in the animals first in order to increase the food supply." After a town meeting to explain the idea, he and his group isolated some of the village's

swine in an experiment which failed due to what he termed misunderstanding. He said the volunteers tried to apply their ideas of agriculture in America to the conditions in Nicaragua failing to understand that farmers could not feed an increased number of swine.

Pigs! Garbage cans

"The pigs were the village garbage cans," he said, "and farmers actually hoped that only one or two of a litter would survive so that they would have enough to eat to be reasonable healthy. This incident is an example of what he called the "dialectical problem" or the failing to approach a different culture from an empathetic viewpoint.

Good is incidental

"Any good you do is almost incidental," Damon said in describing the conditions he saw in Nicaragua where 40% die before 20 from malnutrition or even starvation. He explained an

interesting dichotomy. "The basic problems of life and death are much more intense but nevertheless the people live a free almost 'romantic' existence. You feel like introducing the conveniences and health facilities that would allow their simple way of living to continue without the constant worries of disease and lack of food."

Project Nicaragua and Project Bolivia are in many ways experimental and less structured organizations than the Peace Corps or other volunteer groups. They are willing, Damon said, to experiment with their participants in order to allow them to understand the full experience of facing a situation alone of which they have no prior knowledge, thereby broadening their understanding of themselves as well as of others of another culture.

Broadened to Bolivia

Project Latin America, the volunteer summer program involving Duke undergraduates, graduate students, faculty and deans is a reorganization of the six-year-old Project Nicaragua, broadened to include Project Bolivia. The reorganization program involves a more complete orientation program in the spring including seminars and individual projects in specific areas of concern for 20 to 25 participants. The steering committee for the projects, headed by Cranford Johnson and Elmer Hall, hopes that through the basic preparation on Latin American politics and culture and United States foreign policy the volunteers will be a little more prepared for their three month experience.

Train in specific fields

Participants will also train in specific fields—teachers will have preparation in psychology and med

and pre-med students will do outside reading and research in the health problems of the area. The orientation program will also involve contact with Peace Corps administrators, former participants in the program and professors of anthropology, history, economics and other related fields.

In June, after a weekend retreat and group dynamics, volunteers will leave the States for their areas, usually small villages in tropical or subtropical areas where a specific project such as building a cistern is planned. Each participant is required to pay a set fee, 400 dollars for Nicaragua and 500 dollars for Bolivia, a project still very experimental where Spanish is also required. The volunteers are usually housed in homes owned by church groups or the village itself. Then, throughout the rainy summer season they work on the short term projects designed so that the villagers can carry them on if they are not completed by August.

## EIP attempts to improve education

By Pat Strane

To intervene in the lives of disadvantaged children and to develop a beneficial curriculum are the two primary aims of the Educational Improvement Program which operates in cooperation with Duke, North Carolina College, Operation Break Through, and the Durham city and county schools.

In seeking to transform the school environment to suit the educational and developmental needs of disadvantaged children, the Durham EIP operates an ungraded primary at Southside School and ungraded classes at Lakeview and Pearson Schools and Edgemont Community Center. At Southside, EIP's demonstration school there are four groups of approximately 14 children, ages six, seven, and eight, with a teacher and teacher's aide for each group. In Pearson the children are two, three, and four, and the class is held in a mobile unit called the "doll's house." There are also two Infant Evaluation Projects in which children, with the consent and cooperation of their parents, are observed and tested from birth and perhaps later enrolled in a nursery school conducted by EIP.

Some of the Program's fiscal agents and consultants are drawn from Duke and EIP has its own staff of teachers, who attend frequent in-service training sessions.

In discussing the differences in

EIP's curriculums and those of the public schools, Mrs. Myra Rainey, director of the information office, said the curriculum is "much more unstructured." The children participate in such projects as creative book reports, plays, and puppet shows. The curriculum, essentially experimental, is designed for children who have perhaps failed in the traditional system.

For instance, in teaching reading, the creative writing approach is used. The children paint pictures and then write or dictate stories to their teachers about these pictures. The stories are then compiled and made into books. Library cards are put in the backs of them so other children can check out their classmates' books. This method puts across the idea that books are only someone's ideas written down and illustrated just as they have recorded theirs. This system encourages them, to talk about themselves and their ideas and allows them to see that books are not frightening or out of their reach.

New approach to math

In teaching arithmetic the Cuisenaire rod system which avoids using the base ten is used. There are 10 rods of varying lengths and colors, and the children learn equivalents by seeing that, for instance, two whites make a blue. They also learn the concept of sets and numbers.

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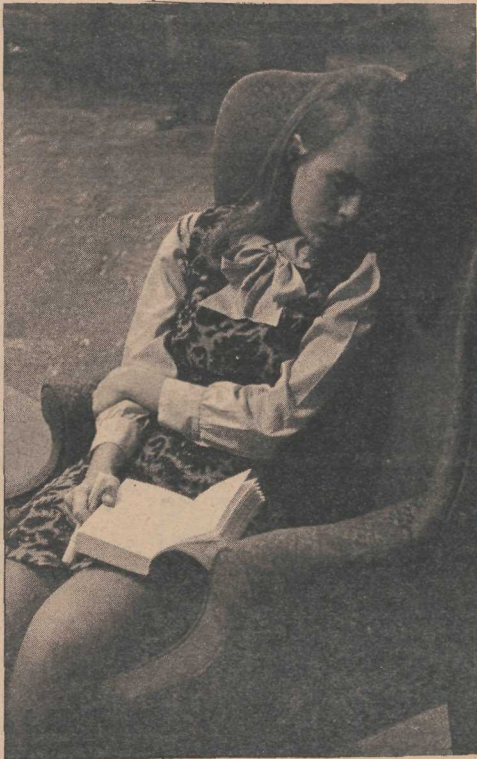
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## Strom to wed

The engagement of Senator Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who is 66 years old, to Miss Nancy Moore, 22, was announced December 7, in Aiken, South Carolina, by the parents of the bride-to-be.

Miss Moore, who was Miss South Carolina in 1965, attended Duke University and graduated from the University of South Carolina last spring.

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Julie Nixon, the President-Elect's younger daughter, and her fiancé, David Eisenhower, are pictured late last month as they announce the date of their marriage as December 22.

## -Living-learning-

(Continued from page one)

the Sigma Nus are planning a similar course for next semester, to be led by former Sigma Nu Niel Buchovan.

Pi Kappa Phi will offer a one-hour pass-fail course with Dr. Buford Jones. They are also planning trips to a local movie in order that they can discuss and analyze it later at the Ivy Room. Theta Chi fraternity will offer a one hour course next semester on "American Humor." The fraternities in Animal Quad are working on a quad course, but have no definite plans at the moment.

In addition to the Quad Fed course, Canterbury offers a course moderated by resident fellow Gary Virent. The course has not title as yet and so far is non-credit.

York house has had two courses in the past, "Contemporary Poetry," and "Job as a Literary Figure." The course on "Job" was taught by faculty fellow Father Murphy and given in conjunction with Lancaster House.

Tabard Hall has probably the most extensive co-curricular program. Tabard is in the process of organizing a two hour credit course in conjunction with the music department on "Contemporary Rock." In the past, Tabard has had "the City and Urbanization" with Dr. Ann Scott of the history department and three hour course on "The Mass Media in

contemporary Society." According to Tabard president Guy Wells, these courses have been "fairly successful." Wells said that "Tabard attempts to achieve a balance between structure and spontaneity in order to encourage participation and avoid dwindling attendance at exam time."

The Tabard Colloquium program is aimed at a spontaneous encounter between students and faculty. Wells said that for a good colloquium program a house only to get an interesting person from the community and spend a few dollars to offer him dinner. In this way, Wells said, "you can have a very enjoyable time and learn a hell of a lot."

Tabard's academic affairs budget is \$500. \$200 of this goes to a twice-yearly literary magazine, Teh Bull, another \$200 goes to the house course. The remaining \$100 is used for the weekly informal gatherings with faculty and people from the community.

Despite the recent rise of academic interest within living groups, however, AIH president Fraser Owen does not foresee any large increase in co-curricular activities in the future. Owen explained that he feels the present situation to be an "evolutionary state" in the residential environment. "Although there is an awful lot going on, many houses have reached a point of stability in their co-curricular programs," Owen said.

## News briefs

The Major Speakers Committee will hold its annual tree-decorating party Wednesday, December 11, at 7:30 p.m. in Flowers Lounge. All members are invited.

The TEP poker derby will be held tonight 8-11 p.m. in the University Room. Two to ten men from each house are allowed to play. There will be a trophy for first prize and prizes for high individual winner and

runner-up. Free refreshments will be served.

Eight Duke students were among nearly 40 college students participating in the North Carolina Model Security Council held last weekend at East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina.

Representing Brazil, Paraguay, India, and Algeria, the Duke delegations joined in the discussion of major issues now facing the United Nations and the Security Council. The most important issues discussed were concerning Biafra, the Middle East crisis, the Czechoslovak affair, South Africa, and Red China.

Other schools sending delegations to the conference included UNC, ECU, Longwood College, Meredith, Campbell College, Elon College, and the Citadel.

The Duke students were sponsored by the Duke Model United Nations Assembly, an organization which promotes campus participation in college conferences on international affairs and the United Nations.

# Americans favor US-USSR accords

By Louis Harris

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Despite continuing tensions over Czechoslovakia and the Middle East solid majorities of the American people are in favor of broad accords between the United States and the Soviet Union to keep the peace of the world.

Among the specific steps advocated by the public in this country are:

—By 73 to 18%, the people favor ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which was sidetracked in the Senate when Czechoslovakia was occupied by Communist-bloc countries.

—By 66 to 23%, the public in this country is in favor of a U.S.—U.S.S.R. agreement to limit nuclear weapons systems, especially those which involve antimissile-missile defense complexes.

—By 67 to 33%, the American people support a final summit

meeting between President Johnson and Chairman Kossygin before Mr. Johnson leaves the office.

Although majorities of the people favor such steps to try to ease East-West tensions, there is a sense of prevailing doubt that the two superpowers of the world will be able to come together to control wars effectively in the future. By 48 to 40%, the American people believe that American-Russian collaboration to prevent wars is probably "not possible."

Furthermore, at best, no more than one in four people feels that relations between Russia and the United States are improving, compared with a majority of 63% who see no change.

It is fair to conclude, therefore, that the American people are clear in their own mind about the direction which they would like to see U.S.-Soviet relations go, but are far less sanguine about the prospects for seeing real progress.

## -Committee report-

(Continued from page one)

detect the reactions of a wide variety of students to their residential environment during the course of the school year.

The committee is also studying

the problem of one transition from high school to college.

Strobel pointed out that another problem being examined by his committee is that many college catalogs, including Duke's, often describe a situation which really does not exist. Catalogs, for example, often suggest that a school is concerned with the development of the so-called "whole man." But in fact, very little attention is given to this development. The committee is not only examining residential environments which would be most conducive to the "whole man" development, but also whether or not the students and faculty at

Duke actually want Duke to develop this kind of person.

The committee hopes to stay in contact with the students through such groups as the West Campus Community Council. In fact, Strobel plans to take some of his committee's recommendations to the WCCC to try to reach some sort of consensus.



As Christmas nears, people make last-chance efforts to find a ride home.

## Book auction draws crowd

By Katy Matheson  
Staff writer

Jeremy North played Santa Claus to a full house in 208 Flowers last night.

The occasion was the 12th annual auction sponsored by the Gothic Bookshop. Manager of the bookshop, North put forth a sparkling performance as auctioneer for 150 rare and unusual items.

Rare books, many with handsome bindings and illustrations, authentic maps and water-colors, and centuries-old documents were among the objects offered with witty description and firm guarantee.

A real prize, not on view until yesterday, was a 1550 Venetian edition of Machiavelli. It was carried off by a lucky bidder for only \$65. North cajoled both initiate and expert into more spirited bidding for other books

ranging from a copy of Homer printed in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1609, to first editions of T. S. Eliot, Aldous Huxley, Joseph Conrad, and John Dos Passos.

There was something for everyone on the Christmas list, including cooks ("A Splendid Portrait of a Chef"), lawyers ("William Dugdale's Origines Judiciales," as well as many documents and prints), flower-lovers (Thomson's "Temple of Flora," "the finest of all flower books"), surgeons (a series of "Eight Chirurgical Treatises" from 1719), and even butterfly-collectors (An 1895 "History of British Butterflies").

Advertized as "the most interesting event of its kind in the South," the auction provided an entertaining evening for the casual observer and promised a happy Christmas for the lucky bidders and their friends.