

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Friday, Dec. 20, 1968



President-elect Richard Nixon, seeking to overcome the opposition majority in Congress, met with Republican Congressional leaders in Washington. With the next President here is Senator Everett M. Dirksen.

Philpott named dean of East for 2nd term

President Douglas M. Knight today announced the appointment of Dr. Jane Philpott as acting dean of the Woman's College effective second semester.

She will replace Dr. M. Margaret Ball, professor of political science and dean of the Woman's College for the past five and a half years. Dean Ball, who will return to fulltime duties in teaching and research, asked several months ago to be relieved of her administrative duties.

Dr. Philpott is dean of undergraduate instruction and professor of botany. She will continue as professor of botany, but her duties as dean of undergraduate instruction will be

assumed temporarily by her assistant, Dr. Virginia S. Bryan.

In addition, Mrs. Josefina Tiryakian will serve as acting assistant dean of undergraduate instruction while Dr. Bryan is substituting for Dean Philpott as acting dean of undergraduate instruction.

Meanwhile, a committee, appointed by President Knight, is expected to soon recommend a permanent replacement for Dean Ball.

Dean Philpott has been at Duke since 1951 and has held various administrative posts in the Woman's College since 1962. She was appointed associate dean of undergraduate instruction in 1963

Bell Tel grants Engineering \$100,000

The Bell Telephone System has given Duke's School of Engineering a \$100,000 grant.

The grant will be used for improvements in the Department of Electrical Engineering. The funds will also apply toward Duke's drive to match the Ford Foundation's \$8 million challenge grant with \$32 million from other sources.

Gordon C. Bill, general manager of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Atlanta, Ga., joined representatives of three subsidiaries in presenting the checks to President Douglas Knight Wednesday.

Toured school

The visiting officials first toured the School of Engineering with James L. Meriam, dean of the school, and members of the electrical engineering faculty. They then joined Knight and other university officials for a luncheon

at University House, the president's home.

"We are exceedingly grateful to the Bell Telephone System for this generous gift," Knight told the group.

"Since our Fifth Decade Program was started we have received major gifts from a number of large corporations, and we are happy to add the Bell system to this prestigious list," he added.

"Inextricably Bound"

"The communications industry and higher education are inextricably bound to each other in our progress, both dedicated to providing a more meaningful and satisfying way of life for society.

We sincerely appreciate the recognition by the Bell system that the efforts being made at Duke University are worthy of such support," he said.

U.S. admonishes Hanoi against Saigon attack

By Paul Hofmann

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

PARIS—Hanoi's delegation in Paris asserted today it had been told by the United States that a ground attack on Saigon would make it impossible to conduct serious peace talks and to maintain the bombing halt in North Vietnam.

In a private meeting between American and North Vietnamese negotiators this morning the U.S. had also stated that it might take adequate military action in event of an offensive on Saigon, the Hanoi delegation affirmed.

A North Vietnamese announcement this afternoon outlined the ranking representative for Hanoi at this morning's session, Ha Van Lau, as declaring that "the menaces brandished by the U.S. have never shaken the Vietnamese

people's determination to fight for independence and liberty."

A U.S. delegation member said this evening that Cyrus R. Vance, Deputy Head of the U.S. negotiating team, had forcefully warned the North Vietnamese against the serious consequences of an attack on Saigon, but had uttered no specific threats.

The U.S. delegation spokesman, William J. Jordan, said: "The matter of possible attacks on the city of Saigon was raised at today's meeting with the North Vietnamese. The position of the U.S. government on this matter was repeated. No new elements were included."

The spokesman recalled that the U.S. position had been stated on numerous occasions, particularly by President Johnson on Oct. 31 when he announced the cessation of bombing in North Vietnam.

Today's warnings were prompted by intelligence that elements of three or four North Vietnamese Army divisions, lined up along the border between Cambodia and South Vietnam, and their "Vietcong auxiliaries" were preparing to attack Saigon, a U.S. delegation official disclosed.

The source refused to discuss military details and implications, but noted that Vance in his exchange with Colonel Lau had made a point of associating North

Vietnamese regulars with the Vietcong Guerrillas in preparations for a Saigon offensive.

The North Vietnamese version of this morning's meeting did not mention any U.S. reference to regulars from the North in the South. Hanoi has never admitted that its troops are operating in South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese statement quoted Vance as saying merely that "the armed forces of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam are preparing to attack Saigon." The N.L.F. is the political branch of the Vietcong guerrillas.

The American delegation official pointed also to other alleged inaccuracies in the North Vietnamese account. The statement quoted Vance as saying that by an attack on Saigon "such a situation would be created as to make it impossible to conduct serious (Paris Peace) talks and to maintain the cessation of bombings of North Vietnam."

The U.S. official would not say where Vance had been misquoted, nor disclose the text of his verbal admonitions.

The North Vietnamese statement said Colonel Lau had "firmly rejected the allegations" by Vance, and exposed the "maneuvers carried out by the United States and its lackeys" in

(Continued on page 7)

Buildings are named

The Board of Trustees named the new chemistry building and the new dorms for University officials, it was announced yesterday.

The chemistry building will be named in honor of Dr. Paul M. Gross a faculty member for more than 45 years who retired in 1965.

He now holds the title, William Howell Pegram Professor Emeritus of Chemistry. From 1949 to 1960, he helped lead Duke to national prominence as vice president in the Division of Education.

Although the new chemistry building will not be completed until February, some some laboratory classes already are being held there. The three-story contemporary building will contain more than 160,000 square feet of floor space.

Considered one of the finest of its kind, the building contains classrooms, laboratories, a large lecture hall, and an auditorium with a capacity of 360. The construction is partially financed by \$2 million grant from the Duke Endowment and a \$500,000 grant from the Ford Foundation.

The new dormitory complex has been named for the late Dr. A. Hollis Edens, President of Duke from 1949 to 1960.

The Board of Trustees has approved designation of the complex as Edens Quadrangle. The dormitories, which opened for the first time in 1966, now house more than 400 men.



Sun-bathers on Rio's Ipanema Beach are treated to a naval show as the Brazilian aircraft carrier Minas Gerais sails by, accompanied by helicopters and seven other warships. A Navy source termed the naval parade "routine entertainment," but it came only hours after President Arthur de Costa e Silva assumed, with military backing, near dictatorial powers.

\$60,000 grant pledged for new chem building

The Esso Education Foundation has announced a four-year, \$60,000 pledge to Duke University to be applied toward the cost of the new chemistry building now nearing completion.

The initial payment of \$15,000 was delivered last week to the University by Robert W. O'Brien, sales representative for Humble Oil and Refining Co., representing the Foundation.

This year's \$15,000 payment to Duke is part of \$435,000 in capital

grants being awarded to 41 private colleges and universities for development programs, specific building projects and the improvement of library and laboratory facilities.

The capital grants are included among a total of \$2.7 million being made available during the current academic year to some 300 colleges, universities and professional education associations through seven separate programs.

(Continued on page 3)

Kinsey Institute does study

College sex overrated

By John Leo

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—A nationwide study to be released next spring by the Institute for Sex Research is expected to find that the "sexual revolution" among American college students is largely a myth and that sex is not a major preoccupation of many collegians.

While it is expected to find today's college students considerably more sexual than those of 20 years ago, the statistics are viewed as merely reflecting an earlier start of dating and courtship patterns.

The implication appears to be that although young people may be introduced to sex earlier than their parents, by the age of 40 they will have acquired about the same sexual experience and values as their parents.

Preoccupations of old
"The so-called sexual revolution," said Dr. William Simon, one of three sociologists who conducted the study, "has little to do with the preoccupations of the young but a lot to do with the preoccupations of the old, particularly their anxiety and fantasies about the young people enjoying something that they missed."

The Bloomington, Ind., institute, where the late Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey conducted his pioneering research into sexual behavior, began the study in 1967 on a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

It interviewed 1,200 randomly selected college students as to their sexual activities and range of sexual, political and social opinions. The findings will be released in a national woman's magazine, and later in a book to be published by Harper & Row.

25% have intercourse
The authors have found that the percentage of unmarried collegians who have had intercourse is up more than 25 per cent—the final figure is not yet certain—from that of the college generation of 20 years ago.

However, they have concluded that the increase has been gradual, and no more detached from feelings of love or deep emotional involvement than the early sexual experiences of the previous generation.

The "collegians' acceptance of their parents' values was found to be on the decline but still

startlingly strong. Religious commitment and happy home life were viewed as powerful deterrents to sexual permissiveness. Conflict between parents was found likely to increase the student's sexual activity, particularly masturbation.

Half the college females said they considered themselves more conservative sexually than other

girls.

Media blamed

The authors believe that misuse of the Kinsey findings a generation ago and the tendency of the mass media to focus on sexual permissiveness at untypical colleges have given rise to the assumption of a sexual revolution.

(Continued on page 3)

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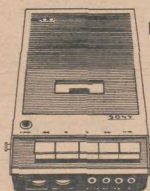


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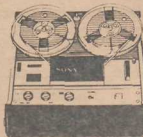
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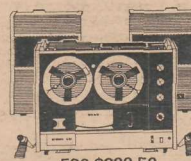
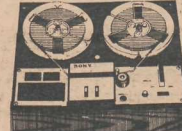
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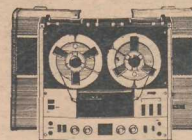


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CORRECTION

The headline which appeared over an article referring to golf instructor Robert Lutz in the December 7 Chronicle was incorrect. However, the article was correct in its entirety.

The Chronicle regrets the error.



At the 'Seven Sisters'

Eastern women: stereotypes all?

By Marylin Bender

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

They're bosomy but less blonde than they used to be, as well as more vocal, more on the go and not as well-to-do. Their social prestige is somewhat lower, their social commitment slightly higher, but social contacts are no less crucial even though a Vassar senior calls them "interpersonal relationships" rather than dates.

This year's crop of students at the Seven Sister colleges, those female, residential, liberal arts institutions known as the "clinging ivy league," is much more concerned with issues than with clothes. But then, being chic was never fashionable in New England. Hardly distinguishable.

By their pierced ears, glossy manes (and occasional Afro hairdos), blue jeans, Army-Navy surplus jackets, Irish fisherman's

knit sweaters, kilts and openwork knee socks, the girls at Mount Holyoke, Smith and Vassar are not superficially distinguishable from the late 60's generation of student activists and squares on other American campuses.

On a recent tour of the three colleges, a bona fide hippie was as hard to find as a flaunting debutante or an avowed Wallace supporter.

The debutantes have become the butt of jokes rather than an influential minority. Some of them spent the summer in Mississippi instead of dancing on Long Island.

As for politics, a poll conducted at Mount Holyoke by students in a course on "parties and politics" found that faculty and undergraduates favored Hubert H. Humphrey, while the administration leaned a little toward Richard M. Nixon. But 67

the class of '72, the number rose sharply to 25 or half the current number of Negro students.

Both girls went out as recruiters to black high schools last year but talked up college education in general rather than Vassar in particular.

Among the racist practices Miss Taylor said, is "a subtle thing like the girl from Columbus who used to say 'nigger' but not in my presence."

Advantages acknowledged Nevertheless, both girls acknowledge the advantages of a Vassar education.

Beverly Butler, Co-President of Mount Holyoke's Afro-American Society, resents being asked by white classmates why she straightens her hair. She also objects to the custom of "gracious living" whereby students are expected to dress for dinner twice a week.

The students consider themselves young adults who ought to be entrusted with responsibility for their personal lives. They are demanding the right to own cars and have alcoholic beverages and men in their dormitories.

At Vassar and Smith, the administration has relented to some degree on all of these counts. At Mount Holyoke, a lame-duck president has remained adamant against liquor and male visitors upstairs.

'Minor turbulence'

Mount Holyoke is in a state of "minor turbulence" over social and academic issues (such as the right of students to schedule their own exams) and the general cause of student participation in college affairs, said Joan Libby, President of the Student Government Association. The daughter of a policeman from Revere, Mass., Miss Libby wrote the script for last year's junior show. It was entitled "Screw Suburbia."

On the Seven Sister campuses, students have always had access to and support from the faculty. The administration seldom says "no" positively.

At Vassar a three-day conference of faculty, administration, trustees and students representing the spectrum from radical to establishment has been called at nearby Lake Minnawaska.

At Smith, where Thomas C. Mendenhall, the president, is

identified in the freshman handbook as "Uncle Tom," student passivity and administration flexibility are similarly frustrating to activists.

Change

"The problem with working to change things here is you hit your head against a wall but you find it's not a wall, it's a mattress," said Abigail Erdmann, a Smith senior who heads R.A.C.E. (Response Through Action Commitment and Education), an organization founded after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

One change is certain for the student on the female campus. Before long, she will be a co-ed.

Vassar has committed itself to co-education and will start initially by exchanging students with Williams next semester. Smith and Mount Holyoke students have had limited opportunities to coordinate education with Amherst and the University of Massachusetts.

Smith, which is engaged in a \$45 million capital fund drive, is polling alumnae opinion on co-education. Faculty and students are by no means unanimously bent on abolishing single sex schooling. per cent of the students classify themselves as independents even though half of them have Republican parents. Once, a long time ago, the professors *voiced* left and the students lined up right with Daddy against the New Deal.

Stereotype

The stereotype image of the Seven-Sister girl as snobbish, upper middle class suburban, white and Protestant is wobbling.

At Mount Holyoke, 75 per cent of the students came from public schools (70 per cent at Smith, 63 per cent at Vassar). Thirty to 40 per cent receive financial aid, about one-third work parttime.

"Six out of 11 major student officers are Jewish. Doesn't that say something?" asked Alison Bernstein, President of Vassar's Student Government Association.

But despite well-publicized recruitment by admissions officers and alumnae, Negro representation hovers about two to three per cent.

Black alienation stages

"Most black students go through this period of alienation and hate, but once you establish who you are, it's easier," said Jo Ann Brown, a junior who is President of Vassar's Students Afro-American Society.

"S.A.S. gives you a point of reference," said Maybelle Taylor, vice president of the group. Both girls cited what they called a variety of racist attitudes on the part of their classmates.

"The white students can't understand a Stokely Carmichael or that no white student questioned why black admissions dropped by half last year," Miss Brown said. After more vigorous recruiting for

ASDU ok's internships

ASDU has endorsed the Political Science Department's Summer Intern Program.

The program affords graduate and undergraduate students the opportunity to live and work in the nation's capital while receiving academic credit.

\$50 allocated

An allocation of \$50 in support of the Program as well as the

endorsement passed unanimously.

The statute's rationale holds that the "Summer Intern Program in Washington, D.C., is a beneficial living-learning experience" which should be offered by every "major American institution of higher learning."

The statute was introduced by Legislative Committee E. Jeff Pettigrew is chairman.

-Grant-

(Continued from page 1)

According to M.L. Haider, chairman of the Foundation and also chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), the Foundation, since its establishment in 1955, has distributed more than \$27 million to institutions of higher learning throughout the United States.

Parts of the new \$7 million Chemistry Building already have been occupied and completion of the entire building is expected in February.

-Sex-

(Continued from page 2)

In an interview, Dr. John Gagnon, one of the authors of the study said:

"Sex means less and less to this generation. There's a kind of cooling of sex as an important organizing tendency in life, part of a generally cool attitude that comes from affluence.

The study found that today's collegians had little sexual experience in their high school days and had felt only a "moderate escalation of concern" about sex at college.

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Friday, Dec. 20, 1968

Page Four



'The Director' should go

By Tom Wicker

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The President-elect has reappointed J. Edgar Hoover as director of the FBI, naturally, but Nixon apparently has failed to secure the services of Sen. Eugene McCarthy as ambassador to the UN. Actually, if the two job offers had been switched, Nixon might have signed up McCarthy, too.

We have this on the authority of Norman Mailer, who in the course of his superb coverage of the two national conventions last summer became one of the few reporters to recognize the steeled qualities of the so-called dove candidate, McCarthy, whom Mailer saw as "tough as the harder alloys of steel." Mailer reports that he encouraged the Senator in a Chicago restaurant one night, and in a burst of inspiration told him: "You see, sir, the tragedy of the whole thing is that you should have had to run for president...you'd have made a perfect chief for the FBI.

To which McCarthy replied, "Of course, you're absolutely right."

Unfortunately, the Senator does not remember making this remark, which casts doubt on a splendid idea. Anyway, some timid souls no doubt would object that if Nixon had put Gene McCarthy in charge of the raw files, the President-elect then would have had to send J. Edgar Hoover to represent the peace forces against the criminal forces at the United Nations; to them, it should be replied that for Nixon to send The Director, as Washington respectfully refers to Hoover, to the UN would not be much more incongruous than it

would have been for him to send McCarthy to the same post.

Whatever the UN ambassador ought to be, he usually is little more than a spokesman for the President's policy; and while it may have been appealing to the Nixon sense of political balance that he should bring into his official family an outspoken critic of the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon, the war in Vietnam, the CIA, and the whole course of American foreign policy in the post-war era, as well as an advocate of a more independent ambassador at the UN, it is obvious that neither Richard Nixon nor Eugene McCarthy would act as spokesman for the other for much longer than it takes to say "I quit."

But if the nation has been spared this flagrant mismatch, it has not been spared J. Edgar Hoover, who, at 73 and like Ol' Man River, just keeps rolling along. Who else has been deemed worthy of holding the same public office since the Coolidge administration? And what is it that gives one man seigniorial rights over such an important agency?

Plenty of complaints, after all, can be heard around the Justice Department, and even in the FBI itself, that the agency is become a little too set in its ways to be quite up-to-date; and The Director's role in recent wiretap and bugging controversies has raised numerous questions of propriety.

His reappointments ad infinitum sometimes have been defended on grounds that his office not to be a political plum. This is true enough; but it does not follow either that no change can ever be made in it, or that if Nixon or some other

president decided to make such a change, he would appoint a partisan political figure. Being above politics is not the same thing as being above the Civil Service laws, the actuarial statistics, and reproach.

Besides, J. Edgar Hoover himself has mitigated, if he has not destroyed, the nonpolitical argument. Against Johnson administration political policy, for instance, he openly lobbied against senate confirmation of the consular treaty with the Soviet Union, when his role should have been confined to making his reservations forcefully known to the President.

Last summer, Hoover publicly campaigned against McCarthy, by distorting McCarthy's words. The Director wrote in his agency's law enforcement bulletin:

"All Americans should view with serious concern the announced intentions and threats by a political candidate, if elected, to take over and revamp the FBI to suit his own personal whims and desires."

What McCarthy actually had said was that he would fire Hoover because "everybody knows that in a formal sense the FBI is subject to the Attorney General but you allow someone to be built up like J. Edgar Hoover—it's as though he's not to be challenged."

He would not "change the whole agency," McCarthy had said specifically; he would only "remove from office the person in whom that kind of what seems to be independent authority has developed."

But alas! As McCarthy also said, it looks as if "The Director has almost gotten to be sacred."

Response to monitors mixed

"Excuse me, sir. Did you know there's a selective buying campaign going on here?"

"Yeah, I know all about that, and I'll shop wherever I want to."

"Hey, Joe, 'dja forget about the boycott?"

"Oh, yeah, thanks for reminding me. I'm leaving now."

"Pardon me but did you know there's a boycott of this shopping center going on?"

"Oh, is it here, too? I thought it was only downtown. What isn't being boycotted?...How's it going anyway?"

And so go the short dialogues in front of gaily decorated store

windows at Northgate Shopping Center.

Every Friday night and all day Saturday small groups of black arm-banded Durham Liberal Alliance members and UNC SSOC students invade the expensive 33-store shopping center to confront shoppers with the issue of the 20-week-old black boycott in Durham. The monitors serve to remind wayward liberals, prick the consciences of undecided moderates and, as a consequence, infuriate adamant conservatives. Some shoppers leave; other purposefully come back again and again. Many go home thinking more

seriously about honoring the boycott in the future.

This new phase of boycott monitoring is aimed toward assuring a "Black Christmas" in Durham—for the whites that means making sure boycott strength, especially at Northgate, does not decrease during the Yuletide season.

One Durham Liberal Alliance member has called it "operation saturation" since monitors try to be present in large numbers during the busiest shopping times.

Tensions are running high in Durham now. As the merchants

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

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Letters to the editor

Nurses differ, but care

Editor, the Chronicle:

Enclosed is a response to your recent article concerning the nursing students. Since it has come to my attention that several past editorials written by nursing students have not been printed in the "Chronicle" I feel that an explanation of my purpose is necessary.

I have written this editorial for two purposes. First, the conception of Nursing your editorial presented, whether purposely or not, is as incorrect as the conception of a nursing student. This misconception needs to be clarified.

Secondly, as President of my class, a member of NSGA's executive council, and a member of Undergraduate Curriculum Committee I am concerned with the lack of active involvement in the issues confronting this university by the nursing students. Each individual here has their own opinions but they, like so many of our fellow students, would rather remain anonymous. It is my desire to help stimulate some interest within our group.

If the students see that someone has responded and they had their response printed, perhaps more would be inclined to express their views. I am personally looking forward to seeing the response to this editorial.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

(The letter follows):

I am writing in response to the recent editorial entitled "Be Nice to Nurses." Your interest is appreciated, however, the image of a nurse portrayed by the editorial indicates a lack of knowledge and presents a negative view of nursing not shared by its students. Our decision to become professional nurses does not require justification but interpretation which we apparently have yet to accomplish.

Nursing students do differ from the general student body. This difference is that as freshmen we have already chosen a major and begin working toward that goal upon entrance to the university.

We have different required courses and spend an increasing amount of time in a clinical area, integrating the material we have learned from Psychology, Sociology, the Humanities and our electives into the health sciences and nursing courses we take in our Sophomore, Junior and Senior years. Actually, this is not really as different as it might appear because each Duke student spends an increasing amount of time in the

area he has chosen for a major.

The health professions of which nursing is one, are concerned with people; their mental, social and physical health and disease. If, as your editorial would indicate, your view of nursing is a dirty, back breaking, thankless and heart-breaking profession. I sincerely wonder what your opinion of people would be at this time. I think I can speak for my fellow students and say that, on the contrary, nursing is more the opposite.

Asepsis is greatly stressed within the technical aspect of our curriculum, the proper use of body mechanics prevents muscle strain, a silent thank you is often worth more than financial benefits and Hanes House is anything but a "hotel for the heart-broken."

In conclusion, from the tone and content of your editorial, I personally view it as another challenge for the nurses to give up "their bodpans for placards" and to become more involved in the issues currently confronting the university. Having been involved in our student government, I personally view your challenge as well taken that more involvement is necessary.

However, most individuals in the School of Nursing do have opinions and perhaps their absenteeism has a purpose, which up to this time hasn't been considered. In the future I hope there will be more representation of our views from both the students and the "Chronicle" so that interpretation rather than justification can be accomplished.

I.D. Walker

Correction

Editor, the Chronicle:

In three recent issues of The Chronicle a statement has appeared, twice credited to me, which is not correct. It is reported that I said that the number in next year's freshman class must be a 5% increase over this year's, according to the terms of the Ford Foundation Grant.

At a meeting of the WCCC on December 5th a proposal was made to recommend a reduction in the size of the Freshman class admitted in September 1969, because of the shortage of rooms on campus for male undergraduate especially. In commenting on this proposal I noted that The Fifth Decade Program committed us to a modest increase in size of Duke's undergraduate student body, and that this increase had been

projected as a 5% increase over the enrollment in 1965-66, an increase to be spread over a five year period (determining precise percentages in always hazardous since enrollment figures fluctuate throughout the year). When application was made for a Ford Foundation Grant a slight adjustment of this schedule of increases was included as a part of the proposal. I did not say, but should have said, that further adjustments in the size of the student body have been possible each year when agreements are reached on the numerical goals for undergraduate admissions.

The housing situation is an important factor to be taken into account in determining admissions goals, but there are other considerations of importance, especially the need for providing faculty and funds to maintain a quality program of instruction for all students, while phasing in the new curriculum for undergraduates.

James L. Price



Foreign affairs

'Karl Marx would die'

By C.L. Sulzberger

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
P.R.I.G.U.E.—The primordial problem of what Moscow calls the "socialist commonwealth" is not the Czechoslovak crisis but the Soviet crisis. If Russia doesn't adjust its economic and social system to contemporary requirements it must eventually face grave difficulties.

I believe it was Marx who said that history, contrary to tradition, does indeed repeat itself—first as tragedy, second as farce. I am not sure which round this is but, at least as regarded from habitually saturnine Prague, the difference doesn't matter.

A Czechoslovakian economist, discussing the bilateral talks with Moscow, says: "My only conclusion is that suicide is easier than murder." He is a good communist who would like to see the system work, both as nationalist and ideologist. But he is convinced that unless Russia learns to apply theories that were being developed here until the Red army moved in to squash them, first Czechoslovakia and soon afterward the Soviet Union will collapse from sheer economic obsolescence.

The Czechs find themselves astraddle. They acknowledge their

future is inextricably bound to Russia's for geopolitical reasons. Yet they are persuaded that Russia is doomed unless it drastically and quickly alters its application of Marxism.

The method can work—and has worked—during an era of industrialization or during an era of wartime economy when a relatively simply economy can be directed to intensify special production goals, while neglecting other targets. But even under a dictatorship and unusual wartime conditions that requires a kind of popular consensus.

His argument is that the Soviet bloc—with which two thirds of this country's trade is tied up—is not subject to rational economic conditions and requires artificial administrative measures simply to continue. This produces built-in soft-paralysis.

"Our mistake," says one official, "was to think that Moscow was practicing socialism. Russia's system isn't even state capitalism. It is Czarist bureaucracy mixed with Byzantine tradition. If it continues unmodified for two more years Russia will go bust—and we will go bust with it."

Once a country has passed such stages the people won't indefinitely accept continuation of artificial restraints; they will either actively revolt or passively resist. In either case one cannot continue to operate along such simplified lines in a sophisticated, automated society. It is impossible to link intricate units in a complex system by crude, central direction.

Communist economists here insist the habit of central state interference in industry must be ended. They believe Russia is imbued with the idea that communism is static, not dynamic, and that the Soviet establishment—the bureaucratic powers—is so strongly entrenched that it resists change.

The argument is that you cannot develop communism by stultified concepts and human mistrust, for example with currency and exchange systems based on different ruble values for internal and external payments of each country in the Soviet orbit.

For abstract Marxist thinkers the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia was not only a national but an ideological disaster.

(Continued on page 7)

Boycott in new phase

(Continued from page 4)

lose money, the blacks gain leverage. A successful Christmas boycott may spell disaster for a few merchants; it may spell success for the blacks in resolving long-standing grievances.

These heightened tensions are apparent at Northgate. More frequently now store managers are seen peering out windows as monitors turn away potential customers. Cops side up to where monitors are stationed. Persons with opposing viewpoints use the "point and sneer" tactic. People shopping at Northgate purposely as a counterbalance to the boycott no

longer hesitate to make that clear.

But there is a lighter side to boycott monitoring. For instance, there is the never-ending stream of out-of-towners most of whom believe the boycott is "none of their business."

These fast walking foreigners tend to shift into racing gear when a monitor attempts to counter the "exemption of out-of-towners" concept.

Tom Snow, a Duke graduate student, relates an out-of-towner incident which departs somewhat from the norm.

Upon confronting one man Tom was told, "I know about the

boycott, but I'm not supporting it."

When asked why, the man answered good naturedly, "Well, I just happen to be a racist." A sophisticated "red neck?" Wrong, a "Jr. Executive" from Raleigh.

In spite of the frustrations, encouraging things do happen when monitors are "on the scene." When a black woman emerged from Burton's weighted down with packages, Duke student Dana Duke inquired whether she was aware of the boycott.

"This makes me mad," the woman replied. "I didn't know there was a boycott."



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Israel and the Jews: Instinct to survive

BOOK REVIEW
By Herbert Mitgang
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

MY PEOPLE: THE STORY OF THE JEWS. By Abba Eban. Illustrated. 534 pages. Behrman House/Randon House. \$15.

JERUSALEM: A HISTORY OF FORTY CENTURIES. By Teddy Kollek and Moshe Pearlman. Illustrated. 287 pages. Randon House. \$12.95.

FROM THE BEGINNING: ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART IN THE ISRAELI MUSEUM, JERUSALEM. By Karl Katz, P.P. Kahane and Magen Broshi. Illustrated. 287 pages. Feynall/Morrow. \$12.95.

In the fictional "The Source," James Michener had his characters dig into the archaeological past of man. Although the novel had a silly romantic conclusion—Chicago Uja-boy gets Israeli Sabra-girl—its history was presented in palatable form. An earlier novel written by an American, Leon Uris' "Exodus," was another romantic fantasy devised with a pen dipped in chicken fat. Both novels to this day are powerful travel posters for Israel and well-meaning interpretations of the Jewish character.

General readers who obtained most of their Israeli knowledge from these two popular works by Americans can consider them trailers for the real thing. The actual history of the people and the places of David across 40 centuries is far more violent and sophisticated, warlike and judicious, human and modern. By looking back not to 1948 or to Zionism but into the mists and books of antiquity, the story of Israel and its neighboring Arab lands unfolds with the wisdom of an ancient scroll.

Abba Eban, the Deputy Prime Minister, has put his brilliant eloquence into book form in "My People: The Story of the Jews." He regards it as a personal reflection on "the utter singularity of Jewish history," where there is a constant need for the "probing of ancient roots."

"My People" is a long story that begins with the age of the patriarchs, goes through the rise and fall of Israel and Judah, the Exile and return, the Hellenistic and Roman domination, the birth of Christianity, the Diaspora, the anti-semitism and the Hitlerism that spurred the birth of Israel. What makes so much of this familiar material fresh and original is that it is interpreted not by a great writer but by a great diplomat who dares to apply motivations and insights to Biblical and historical personages. And always there is modern meaning:

Of the Babylonian Captivity: "The tension between identity and assimilation was to dominate. The influences of the new environment of grandiose temples and foreign shrines was strong. They resisted the influences of pagan religion. The dilemma posed in Babylon became the central preoccupation of Jews in many lands and generations."

On Christianity: "Both Christian theologians and orthodox Jews have underestimated the original Judeo-Christian affinity. Early Christianity is closer to Judaism than the adherents of either religion have usually wished to admit."

On Jewish identity today: "The preponderance of Jews in movements of political liberalism and scientific research has something to do with the Jewish quest for individual selfexpression and for some unifying explanation of the natural and human order."

Abba Eban's "My People" is a large book of relevant ideas. Teddy Kollek, the mayor of Jerusalem, and Moshe Pearlman, writer and diplomat, have written a large book of facts called "Jerusalem: A History of Forty Centuries." Its text is well-placed against color photographs and prints of the main historic and religious places in Jerusalem, giving the facts a feeling of presence. By telling the story of Jerusalem from its beginnings, the authors have succeeded in conveying a parallel account of the people who began life in this stunning city on the hills. Pearlman, a professional writer whose books include "Ben Gurion Looks Back" and "The Capture and Trial of Adolf Eichmann," gives this history of Jerusalem a strong narrative drive.

It is not possible to read this 40-century city story without a feeling that the peaceful years were only an interregnum for warring tribes, warring conquerors, warring nations in Jerusalem. The swords of the Maccabees and the submachine guns of the paratroopers are part of a long and continuing struggle. From the Valley of Kidron to the Mount of Olives, the New and Old City of Jerusalem remains a magnetic attraction for the best and worst instincts of mankind.

Israel's national sport might be called the dig. The great archaeological discoveries of recent years are housed in the Israel National Museum in Jerusalem. Its three curators have now assembled the major pieces of art and archaeology from the Israel Museum in a book, "From the Beginning." Here are the famous Dead Sea Scrolls in the dramatic Shrine of the Book, with its symbolic use of dark and light stone; the sculpture

garden designed by Isamu Noguchi, with works by Rodin, Moore, Calder and Picasso somehow all blending naturally under Jerusalem's skies; and here is a surprisingly good collection of 20th Century art.

The most mysterious of the works in "From the Beginning" are the shards and remnants of the first civilizations in the land of Judea and Israel. The instinct to survive and leave a record and perhaps a little better human world began here. That common desire unites these three books from the land and people of the book.

'The Great White Hope'

Jack Johnson was big and bad and black. If that sounds more than vaguely reminiscent of the opening line of Bobby Seale's biography of imprisoned Black Panther Minister of Defense Huey P. Newton, it's because, in life, what they were and what white racism did to them are disturbingly similar.

Jack Johnson was also a black Heavyweight Champion who didn't know his place, and because of this ignorance, was stripped of his title. If that sounds more than vaguely reminiscent of the recent history of Mohammed Ali, it's because, in life, what they were and what white racism did to them are disturbingly similar.

"The Great White Hope," a play by Howard Sackler now at the Alvin Theatre on Broadway, is the story of the assumption and destruction of Jack Johnson.

In the play itself, Jack Johnson is given the lightly fictionalized name of Jack Jefferson and the year in the play is about ten years away from the period of Johnson's life but that, one guesses, is only to insulate the playwright from lawsuits because, for over two hours, Jack Jefferson is Jack Johnson.

And for that same period of time, James Earl Jones, the actor, is both James. As every reviewer who has reviewed "The Great White Hope" has pointed out, the play and James Earl Jones are one. He portrays a powerful man in a powerful, even dominating fashion.

The only criticism of Jones' performance that comes to mind is that, when displaying rage toward another person near him, he appears somewhat stiff. Whenever he mechanically rotates his arm, the audience knows that the character is as angry and violent as he is capable of becoming.

Throughout the course of the play and the evening the players speak to most, if not all of the aspects of racism in America. Foremost, then as now, is the black man and white woman thing. At times, the issue seems overstated, if that is ever possible. But, recalling contemporary statements on the subject, and remembering that Jack Johnson did the thing fifty years ago—and did it in public—conjures up visions of apologetic red necks (boarded by white, as well as blue collars—not to say no collars at all) too choked on their own vitriol to do anything but spit.

The white girl, Ellie, is played by Jane Alexander. Miss Anderson's handling of the part (or the part as written or as directed, I'm not certain) is not outstanding absolutely and certainly not relative to Jones'. It does, however, improve steadily through the evening.

Complementary to this issue, inevitably, is that of the identity of

the black woman, in this case personified by Clara, the woman Jack abandons for Ellie. Played by Marlene Wakefield with all the lyrical intensity of an angry Eartha Kitt, she says it all, several times. To Jack, to Ellie, to Jack's mother, to his friends, to his Jewish manager and, to the audience directly.

Other aspects of racism rubbed against include government complicity (the FBI), Uncle Toms and the accommodating black church. In a particularly telling scene, an enraged young black points his finger at a black preacher reading a conciliatory funeral eulogy and screams "They bin pullin' our teeth for two hundred years and you bin feedin' us nothin' but laughin' gas!"

Much of the literature dealing with Arthur Miller's near-classic of the American state, "The Crucible," maintains that it suffered when first presented, in the McCarthy fifties, because it was so obviously an anti-McCarthy polemic. Several facts remain. First, the witch-hunting in Salem, in fact, happened. Second, Mad Joe McCarthy, in fact, happened. Third, the latter was descended in the American tradition historically, from the former. And finally, "The Crucible" was then, and continues to be now, good theater.

"The Great White Hope," similarly, has been treated as something of a contemporary political statement, which it is. Nonetheless, the persecution and professional assassination of Jack Johnson took place a half century ago for reasons much the same as the persecution and professional assassination of Mohammed Ali is taking place today. And, like "The Crucible," "The Great White Hope" is good drama today and is likely to be viewed as such for some time to come.



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Jess Venable

When the performance ended, a couple several rows in front of me got up to leave. Just as they stood up, a young voice rang out with

typical New York bravado, "Sit down!", which they did. The audience applauded the performance and the performers and, increased in enthusiasm, as is the custom, as those with larger and larger parts came forward. Then, finally, the star, James Earl Jones, strode up to the footlights. My reaction, at that point, was only semi-conscious.

I suppose all those good, white people sitting in their \$9.50 "impossible to get" theater seats were wondering why the quiet young man sitting in his \$9.50 "impossible to get" theater seat, wearing his television blue shirt and sell-out gray suit was sitting there with his right arm up and right hand clenched in a fist, while all the respectable people were clapping. That's O.K. He was wondering, too.

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Minnesota Vikings' hard-running Bill Brown leaps through the arms of Eagles' Joe Scarpato (21) before being brought down by Alvin Raymond (30) during first half action.

The intangible factor in sports: officiating

By Arthur Daley
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—Although football coaches can't always agree with a description, football officials are human. Because fallibility is an integral part of their heritage, the whistle tooters do make mistakes. But the amazing part of it is that they err so infrequently. Despite the fact that they are called upon for hundreds of split-second decisions, perceptions and hairline calls in every game, they are correct somewhere between 99 and 100 per cent of the time.

That's why it came as such a shock when Commissioner Pete Rozelle suspended the six officials who worked the Los Angeles Rams-Chicago Bears game. When they blew it, they blew it big. By miscounting the downs in the final minutes they shortchanged the

Rams out of a play that might have been the winning one in a 17-16 game.

So the commissioner barred referee Norm Schachter and his crew from functioning in the final regular season game as well as in any post-season games. Since this team of striped-shirts was recognized as one of the most competent in the business, the crackdown by Rozelle hit with stunning impact.

When television came up with an invention called "instant replay," most officials—baseball as well as football—regarded it fearfully as a device of the Devil. It would expose their every mistake to the second guesses. They need not have worried. Only with the rarest exceptions does instant replay do anything but confirm the astonishing accuracy of every call.

The toughest call, perhaps, is when a pass receiver catches a ball along the sidelines. Did he catch it in bounds or out of bounds? If the guy belongs on the other team, every rooster knows positively that he caught it out of bounds. Sometimes it takes a couple of instant replays, including one in slow motion, to prove how eminently correct the official-on-the-spot was in giving his ruling. If nothing else, it has served to increase respect for the work done by the men with the whistles.

The most flagrant error they can make, of course, is to miscount the downs. Grandstand quarterbacks would assume that college-educated officials could at least count to four. They can in normal sequences of plays. But when a penalty interrupts the flow, the officials occasionally get trapped in the general confusion and they fail in simple arithmetic.

That's what happened in the wild excitement of the concluding stages of the Ram-Bear battle.

Roman Gabriel of Los Angeles missed Jack Snow with a pass, only to have the maneuver nullified by a holding penalty. That also should have nullified the down, returning it to first down. Unaccountably, the officials let it go as second down. Gabriel then failed to connect with his next three passes and the Bears took over even though the Rams were deprived of the extra down to which they were entitled.

Red Friesell did it differently in the now classic Dartmouth-Cornell game of 1940. In the closing seconds of a turbulent thriller the little red head overlooked a penalty in the final sequence of downs amid the gathering darkness near the Dartmouth goal line. So it gave Cornell an extra down and it was used to score the winning touchdown of a 7-3 game.

But when movies later showed the magnitude of the booboos, Cornell graciously refused to accept its illegal touchdown. In a display of exemplary sportsmanship the team from high above Cayuga's waters gave it back to the Hanover Indians. The record books still show the result as a 3-0 victory for Dartmouth.

As a long-time observer of pro football, I find myself overwhelmingly impressed by many developments. Not only are the modern players infinitely superior to their forerunners but the officials also are far more proficient than the whistle blowers of yesteryear. It takes a mistake, such as the Schachter affair, to

demonstrate how rarely the officials fumble the ball.

They were rather capricious and slipshod in olden days, though, when many decisions were reached by rule of thumb rather than by what the book decreed. When Steve Owen coached the Giants he delighted in telling stories about Jim Durfee, the most colorful of the all-time referees.

His favorite Durfee story concerned the time Jim was handling a Cardinal-Bear game and taking a merciless riding from Milan Creighton, the Cardinal coach. Durfee knew that Creighton was coaching from the sidelines, then illegal, but he couldn't catch him in the act. Finally he did. The whistle shrilled and Durfee paced off a 10-yard penalty.

"What's that for?" screamed Creighton.

"Coaching from the sidelines," scornfully said Durfee.

"It shows what a dope you are," howled Creighton, "there isn't a 10-yard penalty in the book. Coaching from the sidelines calls for 15 yards."

"Creighton," said Durfee, jabbing the needle deeply into his tormentor, "Your type of coaching isn't worth 15 yards."

—Attack—

(Continued from Page 1)

Saigon to delay broadened peace talks in Paris.

In this morning's two-hour meeting Vance, Lau and their aides also discussed again arrangements for the formal beginning of enlarged peace talks. They had broken off their procedural discussions after an inconclusive three-hour meeting Friday night, and failed again today to reach agreement on the shape of the conference table for the proposed four-way talks and the order of speakers at the first session.

—Marx—

(Continued on page 5)

Czechoslovak Marxists are convinced this country cannot make a go of its socialist society unless it persuades Russia, which has asserted its dominance, to accept the ideological implications of modernity. And they are also convinced there is no chance of such acceptance.

They see Brezhnev as a rather provincial-minded politician supported by an entrenched establishment that is incapable of comprehending contemporary realities. The ultimate conclusion is that Czechoslovakia has been more tightly than ever bound to Russia by this year's occupation.

Even here, Dubcek—perforce the national hero—is regarded as slipping steadily backward into the pit, trying to avoid chaos by accepting outmoded and unworkable Soviet ideological and economic methods that have already been shown to be unworkable. Instead, they say, he should seek to infect Moscow with modernity.

I discussed all this with a leading Czechoslovakia communist intellectual who wishes to blend doctrinal Marxism with pragmatic success for his beliefs. Said he with resignation: "now we must accept Soviet dogma where the fatheads are on the rise. Karl Marx would die if he could see what's happening in his name."

Duke hopes to defeat Wake and break losing streak

By Bob Heller

Duke's 1968-69 basketball team, plagued by inconsistent play and lack of hustle, will attempt to break a three game losing string tonight at Greensboro, against Wake Forest's Deacons.

Last week was a very disappointing one for the Blue Devils. After being ranked the ninth best team in the land, Coach Vic

Bubas' crew made the experts look like fools, to say nothing of what the cagers made themselves look like.

On Monday, December 9, a tough Michigan team invaded the Indoor Stadium. Led by All-Big Ten candidate Rudy Tomjanovich, the Wolverines completely outclassed the previously unbeaten hosts, 90-80. Wednesday the

eleventh is a day most Duke fans want to forget, as it was on that night that the Devils traveled to Charlottesville, Virginia and lost an 81-75 tilt to the Cavaliers, the first Duke loss to a Virginia bucket-team in ten years.

Obviously "down for the game," the cagers completed the disastrous week by succumbing to a mediocre East Tennessee State team, also at the Indoor Stadium. The visitors, who had previously beaten such powerhouses as Wofford and Appalachia State (they lost to Southern Mississippi), actually outclassed their ACC opponent more than the 71-63 score may indicate.

There was, however, one bright point. Sophomore Forward Rich Katherman came off the bench in both the Virginia and East Tennessee State games to lead Duke in scoring. The 6 foot 7 inch sharpshooter tallied 23 points against the Cavs and 25 against the Buccaneers. Though shooting from the outside, he also grabbed 12 rebounds in last Saturday's game.

Katherman's strong showings and Guards Dick DeVenzio's and Dave Golden's weak showings could mean some line-up changes for the Blue Devils. Coach Bubas did relate that there will be some changes made, not only in the line-up but also in the offensive and defensive set-ups.

Though the Wake battle is indeed a key one, it is only one of five games that the Devils will play in the next two weeks. Friday, December 28, Duke will entertain Clemson, a team which gave UNC all it could handle for the first half, in a game last Monday.

The team will travel to New Orleans for the Sugar Bowl Classic, December 30 and 31. Other teams in the tourney are Iowa, Houston, and Western Kentucky. Duke will open against the Kentuckians, a team which lost to Adolf Rupp's squad by just two points.

Saturday, January 4, the Blue Devils will travel to Chapel Hill to take on the second best team in the country. Such people as Charlie Scott, Dick Grubar, and Rusty Clark will have to be stopped if the Bubasmen have any hope at all of starting off the New Year right.

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Viet cong will release POW's if met by U.S.

By Charles Mohr
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
HONG KONG—The Vietcong guerrilla movement announced yesterday it would release at least three American prisoners of war in South Vietnam during the Christmas holidays.

However, the Vietcong statement said that American delegates "must" meet under a Vietcong flag with representatives of the Vietcong at a jungle rendezvous on Christmas day to discuss the prisoner release.

This may be an attempt by the guerrillas to force the United States to give a form of "recognition" to the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Vietcong. The U.S. has pledged, most recently in statement on Nov. 26, not to give such recognition.

The announcement that the Vietcong planned to release at least three prisoners in Tay Ninh province northwest of Saigon was ambiguous but left open the possibility that other American prisoners of war and South Vietnamese prisoners might also be released in other areas.

The announcement was carried in a dispatch by the official news service of North Vietnam, the Vietnam News Agency, under a Hanoi dateline.

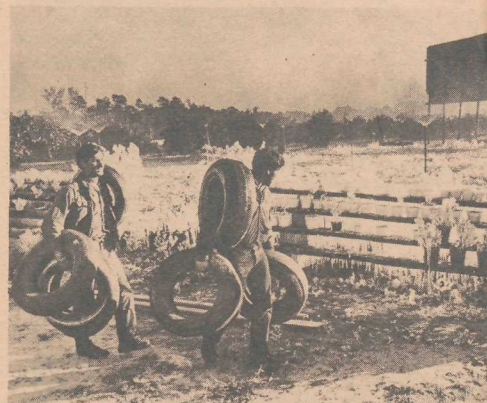
The Vietnam News Agency quoted the "Giai Phong" press agency of the Vietcong—which has no transmission facilities of its own—as saying that the "political department of the South Vietnam people's liberation armed forces" (P.L.A.F. or Vietcong) had decided to release "a number of American

and puppet prisoners of war" to mark the eighth anniversary of the founding of the National Liberation Front Saturday.

The story added that "the release of puppet P.O.W.'s will be effected in the localities concerned as has been done on previous occasions."

It added that "to ensure the reception of American P.O.W.'s and help them reunite their families at the earliest date, the command of the U.S. forces in South Vietnam must send their delegates to contact those of the P.L.A.F. in the zones concerned and discuss with them the time, place and other provisions necessary to the release."

The American command "may make its answer known over its radios," the announcement said.



Ice in Florida: A drop in temperature to 18-20 degrees in this section last night brought frost-fighting equipment into active duty. The operating sprinklers protect young citrus plants and they provide the glittering



Emergency airlift in Vietnam

Socialist Thomas dies at age of 83

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
HUNTINGTON, N.Y.—Norman Thomas, six-time Socialist Party candidate for President, yesterday in the Hilaire Farm Nursing Home. He was 83 years old.

Thomas, who had been in declining health in recent years, had been a resident of the nursing home since December 1967. Yesterday afternoon he became ill and complained of chest pains and members of his family were summoned.

A widower, Thomas's wife, Violet, died in 1947.

A funeral service will be held Monday at 1 P.M. at the hall of worship of the Community Church in Manhattan. The Rev. Donald Harrington, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Sidney Lovett, chaplain Emeritus of Yale University, will conduct the service. The body will be cremated.

Once scorned as a visionary, he lived to be venerated as an institution, a partizan rebel, an idealist who refused to despair, a moral man who declined to permit age to mellow him.

Times changed, but Thomas appeared steadfast. He spoke to the

mind; he appealed to ethical sensibilities; he thundered at malefactors; he counseled with doubts; he goaded the lethargic and chided the faint of heart; he rallied the committed.

The general toleration, even respectability, that Thomas achieved in his long career had a number of explanations. Passionate critic though he was, he lived within the accepted social order and conformed to most of its standards of propriety: he used perfect English, had excellent table manners, lived in or near fashionable Gramercy Park, had a family life that was a model of decorum and possessed a captivating personality.

Wage and other incomes, as well as profits, have been larger than expected or desired by the administration. The treasury has been a beneficiary.

A budget surplus for this fiscal year, which ends next June 30, would be the first since fiscal 1960.

Today's statement by the President was issued from the temporary press office in Bethesda Naval Hospital, where Johnson is being treated for a cold, possibly the flu.

The statement said, "I am confident that the level of expenditures for the fiscal year are being and can be held to the figure of \$184.4 billion projected in the summer budget review."

"Revenues," it added, "are running substantially above earlier projections. In the current economic setting, the move toward a surplus is both appropriate and desirable."

Johnson said "I hope it will be possible to submit a budget in January which will continue this small surplus."

Based upon what is already known of the expenditure outlook for the new fiscal year, a surplus for

Budget shows surplus

By Edwin L. Dale, Jr.

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
The federal budget for the present fiscal year is now estimated to show a small surplus, President Johnson reported today.

The huge swing from the \$25.4 billion deficit of fiscal 1968, which ended last June 30, to a surplus is mainly attributable to the Tax Surcharge-Expenditure Control Bill passed by Congress last June.

However, that bill had been expected to leave a modest deficit of \$5 billion in the budget. The improvement since then has been caused, ironically, by the inflationary boom in the economy, which has pushed tax collections well above expectations.

fiscal 1970 would almost certainly require extending the 10 per cent income tax surcharge for a year beyond its scheduled expiration date of next June 30.

It has been disclosed on the best authority that "unavoidable" increases in expenditures in the new budget, apart from defense, will be from \$7 billion to \$10 billion. A good example is the legally required federal pay raise due next July 1.

With the surcharge, revenues can be expected to grow by about \$10 billion in the new fiscal year, from normal expansion of the economy. Without it, revenues would be about stable, meaning that the budget would return to a deficit.

All of this assumes that the

President will not include in his new budget any assumption of a major defense spending from the end, or tapering off, of the war in Vietnam. Legally, he can make almost any assumption he wants.

If he assumes a big war saving, he might be able to present a budget showing a small surplus even without the surcharge, or with a reduced surcharge.

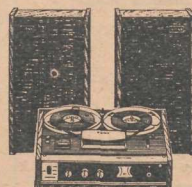
After describing the move toward surplus as "appropriate" the president said today:

"It is needed to curb excessive pressures of demand.

"It will make a major contribution to the long-term health of the nation's financial markets."

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