

The Duke Chronicle

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The Czechs have conceded much to the Soviet Bloc since their nation was just how desperate the Czechs have become. They are now going to "voluntarily" censor themselves in order to cling to the few remaining beads of the heady freedom they enjoyed for a few months last year.

The picture shows Dubcek on his return from Moscow for one of the many emergency meetings called by the Soviets in order to rob the Czechs of more freedoms after the August invasion last year.

Czechs meekly accept 'voluntary' censorship

By Alvin Shuster
(C) 1969 N. Y. Times News Service
PRAGUE—The government has clamped new controls on the press, radio and television here in an effort to quell outspoken agitation by progressive forces in the country.

The latest restrictions, imposed under Soviet pressure, were discussed at a series of meetings this week between Communist Party officials and representatives of the information media.

According to authoritative sources, high-ranking party officials bluntly told the representatives that unless they calmed down and reflected only party policy, the country would again face intervention by the Russians, who have been particularly upset by the continuing critical tone of the mass media.

Posters reported that the new "voluntary" restrictions included the following:

--Publish and broadcast only "positive" resolutions from trade unions, student groups and other organizations, weeding out those in contradiction or defiance of Party policy.

--Make no further mention of any proposals or comments from such groups suggesting strikes or demonstrations on behalf of Josef Smrkovsky, a progressive who was chairman of the old National Assembly. He was demoted by the Presidium last night to deputy chairman in the new two-chamber Federal Parliament.

--Tone down all political commentaries carried in news columns and over the air.

--Undertake new efforts to eliminate direct and indirect anti-Soviet invective.

In a major television speech tonight, Alexander Dubcek, the First Secretary of the Communist Party, appealed for calm and Party unity and assured the people that "we have done nothing behind your backs."

Such actions, he added, further complicate the pursuit of the liberalization movement begun a year ago but smothered by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion here last August.

A key to the present efforts to curtail public demands and gestures of defiance lies with the trade unions in the Czech regions where there has been active and vocal support from Smrkovsky, a symbol of the liberalization movement.

A reflection of the government's worries that workers would carry out their threats to strike on behalf of Smrkovsky came today when top leaders paid personal visits to a meeting of the central committee of the metal workers. The union, the largest in the country with 900,000 members, had threatened

to strike if Smrkovsky was demoted.

Smrkovsky, who retains his high Party position on the Presidium, told the metal workers that he agreed with the decision to turn the job of chairman over to a Slovak when the Assembly is formed as part of the new Czech-Slovak Federal State. The Presidium Tuesday night named Dr. Peter Colotka, Deputy Premier and a Slovak, to fill the post.

"Any actions against the justified Slovak demands could lead to a violation of relations between the Czechs and Slovaks," he said. "I will never join my name with an act which would lead to the split between the Czechs and the Slovaks."

Also addressing the workers, Premier Oldrich Cernik urged them to drop any thoughts of a "policy of defiance." He said the "situation was extremely complicated" and appealed to their "intellect and wisdom."

President Ludvik Svoboda, (Continued on Page 2)

DHA lets 23 students keep leases in project

By Michael Kopen
Staff writer

The decision of the Durham Housing Authority (DHA) to allow 23 Duke students to continue living in the Moreene Road housing project after the apartments are turned over to the authority has sparked a controversy between that body and the Durham City Council.

The problem stems from the sale of the housing project to the DHA by the university. 83 Duke student families are presently housed in the facilities there. At a meeting of the City Council held Monday, Carvie Oldham, executive director of the DHA, defended the DHA's decision to allow 23 of the students now living in the project to continue living there after June 30, 1969, when their leases expire.

Almost 1,000 residents of Durham are reported to have applied for public housing, but the present student occupants who qualify for public housing will be allowed to remain after the June deadline.

Councilmen Jack Preiss, C. E. Boulware, and John Stewart all had criticism for the plan. Preiss, a professor at the university, felt that the students should not be given priority "since almost 1,000 citizens of Durham applied before them." Councilman Boulware added that "a student about to pay \$2,000 a year tuition should be able to find housing on the local private market." Stewart stated that "it is not the intent of public housing to house students, but to make housing available to low-income Durham residents."

According to Oldham, the DHA "has a responsibility to the present residents to find them other housing, or let them live there." Speaking specifically about the 23 students who will be permitted to maintain their residences, Oldham said that "they may remain there as long as they remain in their financial condition."

Dan Edwards, the attorney for the DHA, said that when the housing was acquired from the university, it was agreed that the present residents who qualified for public housing would be allowed to

stay after their leases from the university expire.

As for the other residents who, because of their incomes, do not qualify for public housing, Preiss said it is still questionable what will happen to them after their leases with the university expire.

The DHA presently owns 1423 housing units in Durham. An additional 335 units are either under construction or on the drawing board. In time, 2,500 units will be controlled by the DHA.



Dr. Jack Preiss, Duke faculty member, member of the Durham City Council.

Frosh Y Council investigates housing

The Freshman Y Council will sponsor a discussion of the men's residential system tonight at 8 p.m. in 130 Psych.

A panel of four people concerned with the present living groups will discuss alternatives for freshmen.

Frazier Owen, president of the Association of Independent Houses; Kerry Roche, president of the Interfraternity Council; Tom Scrivner an assistant housemaster and an independent-independent; and Bob Creamer, an assistant housemaster will speak.

The Y Council declared in a flier

distributed this week that "Freshmen suffer from a lack of information about the housing situation at Duke. There is a pitifully small amount of contact between upperclassmen and freshmen—especially those in freshman dorms—during first semester. Many are unprepared for fraternity rush, and unaware of independent rush which follows later."

Reed Kramer, President of the YMCA said last night he thought "this year's discussion will be more insightful than programs in recent years."

Med-Aid serves Latin America

By Diane Wheeler
Staff writer

The diagnosis of a Nicaraguan doctor's sick dog over shortwave radio started Duke's MED-AID program, a program that offers medical assistance to doctors in isolated parts of the world.

On top of the roof of Duke Hospital, WB4BLK, a club station operated by volunteers, listens for emergency calls eight hours a day, five days a week. WB4BLK was the

first station of its kind and is still the only one that monitors for emergency call full time on a regular basis. On the average, two emergency cases are received each day.

By the end of January, the University Medical Center Amateur Radio Club, which operates the station, hopes that a telemetry transmitter in Nicaragua will be ready to send electrocardiograms to Duke. By mail, EKGs may take

months to get here, but with the new system, isolated doctors will be able to get a diagnosis in one day if necessary. The system used to transmit the EKGs is similar to the one NASA uses to monitor the heartbeats of astronauts. WB4BLK will be the only non-military, non-government organization to use this equipment for this purpose.

Western Union has given the station eight facsimile machines which will be adapted to receive

pictures through short wave signals. Medical illustrations, medical histories and X-rays will be sent by isolated doctors to be used by Duke doctors for diagnosis and recommendations. The method for sending these will be similar to that used for newspaper wire photos. Tim Heflin, manager of the station, hopes to demonstrate that this system can be used without great expense and is therefore practical. The Duke club has informal



Vice-President and Mrs. Humphrey are shown here among the mourners at the funeral of Trygve Lie, first Secretary General of the United Nations, in Oslo, Norway, on January 6. Sitting next to Humphrey is Ralph Bunche, deputy Secretary General.

Pakistani minister criticizes British for racial policies

By Gloria Emerson
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
LONDON—The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Arshad Husain, criticized the treatment of immigrants in Britain on the second day of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Meeting here. He also accused the British press of jeopardizing race relations by printing sensational and baseless stories on the behavior of immigrants.

His speech at the plenary session this morning touched on one of the most sensitive and crucial issues facing the delegates of the 28 Commonwealth nations. The problem is a racial one. Asians in three East African countries—Kenya, Uganda and Zambia—are to be expelled in large numbers as Africanization in trade and employment increases. Britain's Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1968 limits the yearly number of immigrants of any ancestry from East Africa to 1,500 plus dependents.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who had invited Husain to speak on race relations when there was 25 minutes free time at the meeting, made a brief reply to the Pakistani's accusation.

Britain has acted against discrimination, Wilson said, a reference to the Race Relations Act, which makes discrimination illegal in housing and employment.

Enoch Powell's influence
The Prime Minister also said that

he could not be held responsible for the British press or for "the phenomenon known as Enoch Powell." Powell, a Conservative Party member of Parliament, is an advocate of a ban on immigration and of voluntary repatriation of colored immigrants now in Britain.

The Labor government was led to introduce legislation limiting the rights of Asians in Africa to enter this country, even though they are British citizens, by political fears aroused by Powell's frequent warnings last winter against an invasion of "Asians."

There were efforts to defeat the bill, especially in the House of Lords, but it passed last March.

Instead of threats of uprooting immigrants in Britain, there should be a climate of confidence, the Pakistani Foreign Minister said.

The Asian immigrants who face expulsion from East Africa are Indian. Even though Pakistanis were not involved in this immediate crisis, Husain said he spoke for humanitarian reasons. He did not make a specific issue of the East African expulsions.

An estimated 200,000 Pakistani immigrants are in Britain.

There will be no formal discussion of the migration problem at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Meeting, which ends next

Wednesday. Arnold Smith, Commonwealth Secretary-General, has invited any interested delegates to meet this Friday to discuss the problem.

Recommendation introduced
The Pakistani Foreign Minister will introduce a six-point recommendation when the committee on race relations meets at the end of the week. Commonwealth heads of governments or ministers now in London are unable to put suggestions into practical action. They can only approve them.

No discrimination in employment, housing, health, education, or social security in countries where immigrants have settled is Husain's first proposal.

He also recommends that Commonwealth citizens should not be at a disadvantage compared to aliens and should even have preferential treatment.

A total of 7,500 Commonwealth citizens who obtain work permits are allowed to enter Britain annually, not including 1,000 persons a year to Malta. But holders of British passports—whether Asian or African—from East African countries are limited to 1,500. The home Secretary, James Callaghan, is expected to take a firm stand this week if there is pressure from East African countries to increase this number.

French greatly revise their university system

By John L. Hess
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—The University of France, born a century and a half ago, died on the barricades last May. Its successor is having a painful birth.

The Napoleonic university encompassed the entire French educational system, from kindergarten to the doctorate, which was seldom reached before the age of 40. It produced one of the world's most cultivated, articulate, inquiring nations.

But it was a rigid, totalitarian structure, altogether unadapted to the 20th Century.

Its principal, with almost total

authority over budget, curriculum and appointments reaching into every village school, was the Minister of Education. His assistants were the regional university rectors—whose jurisdiction covered primary schools as well—and those professors occupying lifetime "chairs" controlling the teaching of their subjects.

Archaic and over-crowded
Teaching meant primarily lecturing, in fearfully crowded, stuffy amphitheaters. Many students never bothered to attend, but studied mimeographed summaries instead. Said a Sorbonne rebel last spring, "I never got within 30 meters of a professor."

At the end of each year, a sudden-death examination determined whether a student got credit or had to do it all over again.

Almost nobody defended the old system; it simply defeated, by bureaucratic resistance, frequent efforts at reform. Until last May.

Then, with the whole school system paralyzed by strikes and

occupations, and with pitched street battles a daily scene, Premier Georges Pompidou promised the National Assembly, "nothing will be the same again."

Over the summer, the constitution of a new university was drafted by Education Minister Edgar Faure. It was adopted by the Assembly in early fall, but only because General DeGaulle put his decisive weight on the balance against his restive conservative deputies.

Democratic Structure
On paper, the Faure reform provides for perhaps the most democratic university structure in the world. The budget is still controlled by the government, which must raise the funds, but individual universities, in manageable units such as schools of engineering, letters, etc., get almost total autonomy over everything else.

This revolution—for it is no less than that—immediately ran into awesome difficulties.

The most obvious was a matter

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-Czechs-

(Continued from Page 1)
Cernik, Smrkovsky and Dubcek also sent a letter to the metalworkers saying that a political crisis would follow if they went ahead with their demands.

They urged the metalworkers to give their full support to the Party, but there was no word on whether the union would withdraw its strike threat. The union will meet again Thursday.

In his speech, Dubcek again combined a pledge to preserve the goals of liberalization with emphasis on the realities of the Soviet occupation.

"Naturally, there are many things which cause anxiety. Our citizens find some problems hard to bear and they criticize, many of them correctly. I think, however, that we have done more than many have regarded as all possible after

August." Discussions on the new press curbs reportedly began Saturday morning after the 21-member Presidium issued a declaration saying that tragic consequences would result if public agitation and demands did not cease. Cernik spent three hours with the Union of Czech Journalists.

The only official report on the talks came this morning in the Czech press, which said that "both Parties have concluded an unwritten agreement about mutual and permanent relations."

The effect of the latest controls were particularly noticeable in the press, radio and television reports Tuesday and yesterday. The tone was considerably calmer, with most papers devoting much space to official Presidium statements and long lists of regional Party groups expressing support for them.

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Communists link schools, industry

Schools, industry formalize ties

Editor's note: In the United States, student criticism and student protest—from the Columbia demonstrations attacking that university's involvement with defense research to Duke-centered protest of the holding of Dow Chemical stock—have questioned the connection of the university with the industrial, corporate structure in America. Such attacks have questioned whether the university can maintain its integrity as a factor for change in society while catering to the interests of industrial powers.

In Eastern Europe this week, Soviet-motivated modifications in the universities have tied the universities to the scientific and technical concerns of those nations, switching the emphasis of the German universities from the social sciences and humanities to science and engineering. Here are two reports on the Eastern European tie between industry and the universities.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BERLIN—East German universities moved into a new era last week when the Communist regime formalized ties between big industries and the universities.

In a pilot project, the University of Jena has signed over its research facilities in the fields of physics and chemistry to Zeisswerke, a state-run concern producing precision optical instruments that have become a major export item.

Facilities controlled by industry
Under the contract, students and professors will either work directly in the plant's laboratories or will take over special projects for study and research at university facilities.

Managers of the Zeiss works sit on the institution's 35-man executive council, along with political officials, faculty members and five undergraduate students.

Other universities and schools are to follow suit in signing up for cooperation with important industrial plants.

The restructuring of the universities, first announced last year during student uprisings in East and West, is a move toward closer control by the Communist establishment and away for such concepts as democratization and student power.

The key word in the changes is "efficiency" to prove, in the words of Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, that Communism is vastly superior to capitalism. The terms under which this goal is to be reached are concentration and rationalization—a general streamlining and a reduction in the number of institutes—plus direct control through outside elements on the so-called executive councils.

Drive towards 'socialist research'

The interlocking of university research and big industry appears to be the most significant factor in a general drive to set up what Ulbricht described as a major socialist research, designed to enable production to climb to new heights.

To ward off unrest

To ward off student unrest—of which there seems to be little evidence at present—the East Germans have hit on the idea that nothing will be so successful as keeping the young people busy. In addition to an extremely strict regime of constant checks and

examinations, Jena, and other universities have begun to set up task forces consisting of undergraduates and graduate students to work on special industrial programs.

"Our youths are happy and content to shoulder additional responsibility," Dr. Ernst Joachim Giessmann, Minister of Higher Education, has declared.

In the course of the streamlining, numerous institutes have been or will be closed or moved.

Opposition stifled

Opposition to such changes, rampant at first, has gradually been stifled under political and economic pressures. As "Forum," the Communist students' publication, described the process at Jena, "the majority of scientists and students were made to bring their personal attitudes into agreement with the interests of society and were thus able to fight successfully against backward concepts at the university and in industry."

An academic service station

However, "Forum" acknowledged that resistance to the shutdown of research units continued. Scientists have complained that Jena "will be nothing but an academic service station for the people's owned plant of Zeiss."

Aim! Training schools

The main aim is to change the universities and colleges from institutions of higher general education to training schools for specific jobs and professions.

Altogether 900 institutions and units at the 41 universities and colleges are to be concentrated into 190 so-called sections by the end of 1969. Ninety-two sections have already been formed.

The emphasis is on the sciences.

Giessmann announced that the number of students is to be raised by almost 10 per cent to 118,000 by the end of the year.

Link discourages social activists

By Fred M. Hechinger

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

New York—The restructuring of the East German universities is reminiscent of the Khrushchev experiment in creating a closer link between school and factory, under which middle-school and high-school students were to work alongside laborers and specialists as part of their education. The program, opposed by most parents and factory personnel alike, was soon abandoned.

Specialization in education

Aside from such economic-ideological goals, the East German plan appears to borrow liberally from the Soviet Union's high degree of specialization in higher education, with a vast

number of technical institutes, ranging from such fields as electric power to shipbuilding. The institutes have university status but are very closely related to industry.

Soviet universities also enter into research contracts with state-run industry for specific research projects, in a manner more closely resembling American universities' contracts.

Attacks domination of humanities

Perhaps most important, the East German proposals seem to be designed as something like shock treatment, most likely in an effort to pull the rug from under the traditional domination of German universities by the humanities and the social sciences. The plan appears aimed at moving closer to the Soviet pattern of domination by the mathematics, science and engineering faculties.

To prevent unrest

This—rather than the theory that student unrest is prevented by keeping students busy—is a more likely explanation; for it is among young social scientists, artists and humanists that ferment usually spreads. This was true in Czechoslovakia, where the venerable Charles University in Prague had traditionally been dominated by the philosophy faculty, and where students were in the vanguard of both the liberalization drive and, subsequently, the resistance to the Soviet research-oriented engineering.

Engineers less active

Recent studies in the United States have indicated that the research-oriented engineering students are far less involved in activism than their contemporaries in the liberal arts.



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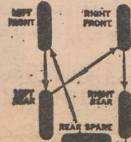


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Thursday, Jan. 9, 1969

Page Four

An open letter to Richard Nixon

It is that time of year, Mr. Nixon, when everyone is writing you open letters, giving you advice, telling you what you ought to do with the national power you so covetously sought.

This rash of advice-giving is always directed at those who are assuming some new power and responsibility. It is particularly prevalent in your case, we feel, because your past record and statements can be seen to shed any kind of optimistic light on the crisis which the country faces only by the employment of large quantities of the most unfounded and spurious kind of hope. The American people, many of whom feel thwarted in their every attempt to express decency and humanity in this election year, have nothing left to cling to except the apparently absurd hope that you will turn away from your past. You might take comfort in the fact, however, that this rash of advice-giving is probably temporary; as you know better than anyone else, the first months of your regime will likely remove all optimism about the possibility of a change of heart on your part. If that happens, God only knows how you will be able to keep the country together.

We, like the rest of the country, find it necessary to offer up a bit of advice, perhaps in the way ancient peoples used to offer up sacrifices to ravenous and worthless gods.

A good starting point for our foolish offering might be to take note of something you said in your "campaign": that the reason young people in this country are disaffected is because they want a "piece of the action." In the first place, we hope you don't think you fulfilled that "action" requirement when you let David and Julie help in your drive for power. In the second place, we think you misjudge the focus of our interest in this country's future. Young people have gotten "a piece of the action" this year—in Chicago, Vietnam, and elsewhere—but those of us who have survived that kind of "action" are still not satisfied.

What the activist and politically involved young people in this country want cannot be covered by so glib a phrase as "a piece of the action." They would like to participate in the political process led by men who honestly address themselves to the ever more urgent and pressing problems of making the United States behave humanely towards the rest of the world and the disinherited in our own society, without the babblings and procrastinations in which politicians like yourself have so long engaged.

These deep concerns of young people, we feel, will in time come to be shared by other elements of society. Unless you move to answer the sources of our discontent, you will face widespread disaffection with the political system and with orderly processes of development.

America has showed signs of falling apart in the year just ended; it is a matter of debate whether this period of divisiveness can be brought to a temporary halt by your election and a return to the normalcy of repression, or whether the strident conflict through which we have just come will be renewed soon and in force as your administration begins to show its teeth. But it is clear that the coming conflict cannot be simply put off forever; the necessity for it can be erased only if you make a turnaround and adopt policies that fly in the face of all your recent decisions, from Spiro Agnew to Henry Cabot Lodge.

With all due respect, we view your ascension to the Presidency with the gravest foreboding. Nothing in your actions since the election has left us less convinced that you are "neither morally nor intellectually fit to be President." But one of the most enduring and endearing human qualities is hope, hope expressed and held to in the most seemingly hopeless situations. Americans today are faced with such a critical time, and maybe, just maybe, if we can find enough hope in our hearts to give even such a one as you a chance to prove himself, we can all get through your term alive and in one piece.

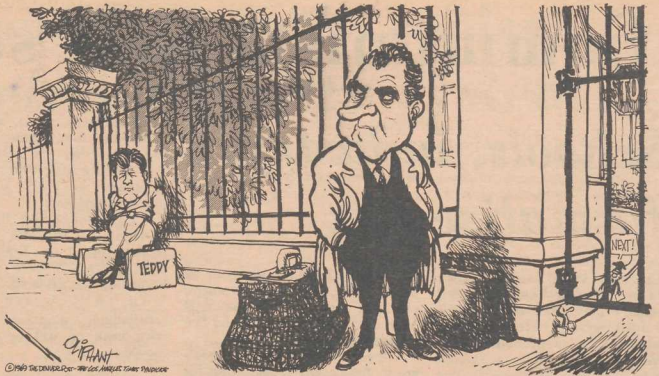
Meanwhile, with honest concern for you as a human being as well as with clutching horror at some of the possibilities for our future, we pray for your continued good health and safety.

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

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Observer

Those processes

By Russell Baker

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Processes are spreading through the land like a plague. The landscape is littered with their victims.

Victims like the innocent school child whom, once upon a time, life confronted with nothing more dreary than going to school.

Now he goes to school no longer; instead, he undergoes the educational process.

Presidents may no longer enjoy that nobility of all exercise of the human faculties, making up their minds; instead, they are now trapped in the dreadful decision-making process.

Persons who fly are subjected to as many processes as Wisconsin cheese. When the plane is about to leave, the passenger is warned that it is "in final boarding process." When it is about to land, he is notified to put out his cigarette and buckle up for "final landing process."

The other day, announcing a pre-inauguration meeting of the Nixon Cabinet, the President-elect's press spokesman, Ron L. Ziegler, said that the meeting was "part of the input process" from which, presumably, would flow an output of ideas for governing the country.

It would be far more pleasant to be told that Nixon's Cabinet was merely going to get together and kick around some ideas. There is something appealingly human in the motion of 13 men, charged with very troublesome problems, sitting around pitting their minds against intractable matter.

Governments are, after all, only human. So long as we the governed realize this we may be inclined to bear with them in their difficulties and sympathize with them in their despair.

Ziegler, however, has been bitten by the process bug and it leads him into the languorous error of suggesting that a Cabinet meeting is comparable to what goes on in a computer. It is, in his thinking, not merely 13 men straining their wits, but "part of the input process."

The problem with this is that we expect computers not only to give us answers, but also answers that are correct. Few things in American society arouse such anger as the computer that makes a mistake. Nixon, his Cabinet and the Administration will make plenty,

which is as it has always been. Fostering the notion that they are some higher manifestation of I.B.M. circuitry, undergoing input process and spewing forth coded readouts, will only intensify their embarrassment when their humanity is inevitably disclosed.

The process epidemic is probably another reflection of the American taste for pompous language. Pedagogues, politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen all spew it out because we, their constituents, seem to feel instinctively that a man is not to be taken seriously unless he habitually substitutes the word of Latin derivation for the Anglo-Saxon and unless he regularly eschews the one-syllable word for the polysyllabic.

The educational process, the decision-making process, the final boarding process and the input process (as practiced by Cabinets) all sound like very serious matters. We are expected to be awed by our good fortune in having in our service men who are serious enough to cope with them. These, needless to say, are usually the very men

who call schooling "the educational process."

Converting all human activity to processes is an easy trick linguistically. Cooking dinner becomes the repast preparation process; eating it becomes the alimentary input process; washing the dishes becomes the final sink process, and so on.

There is something satisfying in such nonsense, for the word "process" hints smugly at scientific precision. It suggests great factories operating with terrible efficiency, magnificent circuitry and perpetually recharging batteries, all of which appeal to the national belief that anything—schools, presidents, airplane landings—can be made to work perfectly if it can only be reduced to system.

The result is a nagging sense of being dehumanized. Voices now announce flights "in final boarding process." With what a heavy heart we board. How much more adventurous we would feel to be summoned instead by a plain old "all aboard!" or perhaps "all aloft that's going aloft!"





—In the nation—

Much wind, some change

By Tom Wicker

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WASHINGTON—Ever since World War II, a mysterious force called the "winds of change" has been blowing through Africa, Asia, Europe, the American South, the Middle East and all points west; but only just now has this hardiest of clichés been able to penetrate the Congress of the United States.

Last week, several decades behind schedule, the winds of change finally arrived on Capitol Hill; and when the storm had passed, there stood Edward M. Kennedy as the Senate's Democratic whip, Hugh D. Scott as its Republican whip, John McCormack as a virtual lame duck speaker of the house, and Adam Clayton Powell as a Freshman congressman who had to pay Uncle Sam \$25,000 for his seat.

The winds of change did not do much for Powell, although they at least gave Harlem back its congressional representation, after keeping its seat in the House empty for two years. As its price for doing

so, however, the house deprived Powell of his 22 years' seniority as well as levying the stiff money fine on him.

The negation of Powell's seniority was voted although a pending court decision may yet rule that he originally was deprived of his seat unconstitutionally, and although the democratic caucus resolutely refused to take similar action against Rep. John Rarick of Louisiana, who is white and southern and an open supporter of George Wallace for the presidency. Nevertheless, the house no doubt can get away with this punitive action, since the concept of "seniority" is an internal one that probably has no standing in the courts or elsewhere.

The \$25,000 fine is something else. It may well amount to depriving a citizen of due process of law, to say nothing of adding a \$25,000 cash payment to the constitutional requirements for membership in the House. As a

practical matter, Powell was right to accept his seat, even under such outrageous circumstances, since he could get it no other way; but he should lose no time in legally challenging the House's right to impose the fine—even on a black man who makes most whites grind their teeth.

The winds blew a little more favorably for House liberals, in the challenge of Rep. Morris Udall to speaker McCormack. Udall didn't come close numerically, and it might be too much to call the outcome even a moral victory for him. Still, McCormack felt forced to make concessions that ought to give liberals somewhat more voice in House affairs, and he almost certainly forfeited another election

as speaker in 1971.

McCormack is now denying his campaign tactic of pledging only "one more term," but the mere fact of Udall's challenge has opened the gates to other contenders. Members of the House will not again be as

willing as they were this time to commit themselves to McCormack long in advance; men like Wilbur Mills of Arkansas or Hale Boggs of Louisiana may themselves start early to seek the speakership, and McCormack inevitably will be two years older.

On the Senate side, Scott's victory over the conservative Nebraskan, Roman Hruska, was notable as the first triumph in many a moon for a Republican moderate over a member of the party's old guard. With a

Republican president in office, and since Scott is a little past the age for real national leadership, his election might not have much practical effect, but it is bound to provide a real boost in moderate Republican morale and confidence.

As for Ted Kennedy, everything necessary probably was said by Senator Ed Muskie, who observed that the youngest Kennedy "is obviously leadership material." In Maine, that kind of thing is

regarded as lavish praise.

In defeating Russell Long of Louisiana on his home grounds—the Senate, after all, is supposed to be the natural habitat of the southern politician—Kennedy projected himself as the bold leader he had not previously seemed. He grabbed an office Muskie had wanted but couldn't win, gave himself a base

other than his family renown for asserting party leadership against that of Prof. Hubert Humphrey, and created a situation that caused Eugene McCarthy to vote with the southerners. Not bad for a week's work.

But did it really give Ted Kennedy much advantage for the 1972 presidential race? A fellow named Nixon may see in this new humiliation for the south another opportunity to consolidate his own party in that hypersensitive region. This would not guarantee his re-election, but it would make defeating him a big order even for a Kennedy.

Letter to the editor

What freedom of speech means

Editor, the Chronicle:

It was the "same old" Mark Pinsky, ironically enough, who observed several hours back (although by the time this is printed it may well have been weeks or even months) that "much has been written about the 'hallowed American tradition of freedom of speech.'" This tradition would seem to consist of the idea that if someone agrees with you, he has a right to free speech; those who do not agree with you deserve to be stepped on as quickly as possible. This is a radical no less than a reactionary idea, and with it in mind I would like to reply to Mr. Pinsky.

"Heckling"—There is a tradition of heckling political candidates; this must be granted. That is Mr. Pinsky's basis for calling this a legitimate expression of free speech rather than an interference with the rights of the candidate. There are also traditions of such activities as managing the news and clearing unfriendly hecklers from the floor—traditions which, strangely enough, are not upheld by Mr. Pinsky, although their antiquity can be easily proven. Tradition is never a good enough reason for any course of action, as so many of us now realize but still sometimes tend to forget.

"Disruption"—It might just as

well be said here that what has commonly been labeled a reluctance on the part of a speaker to engage in a dialogue of equals has often been merely a refusal to devote to a small interest group time and effort that rightly belong to the entire audience, or a refusal to engage in dialogue on a subject on which the speaker feels he is not qualified or authorized to speak. (And does one even dare to think that there might be some people in this country to whom even Mark Pinsky is inferior?) And, in general, the view that a speaker must somehow demonstrate his courage by mixing with mobs of demonstrators is as invalid as the idea that a severe initiation makes better fraternity brothers: it may be true, but there are more humane and moral ways of proving a point.

"Recruitment"—Where anyone could get the idea that an endorsement of freedom of speech is necessarily an endorsement of what the speaker says is beyond me. If a recruiter gave a speech in Page Auditorium, says Mr. Pinsky, this would be free speech.

Supposedly, if several students were inspired by that speech to join the organization and went backstage to ask the speaker about it, that would be their own affair. What, then, is the objection to the same recruiter giving the same speech to smaller groups or individuals in an office which is surely no more a part of the university than Page? If this recruitment were a procedure of forcing students to sign up, the objection would be understandable. But this is merely an alternate to a speech in Page, somewhat more manageable for all concerned: ideas are expressed, and a student has the right to accept or reject them. This is not tacit University approval, but mere tolerance of an idea. Of course, if it is true that space for recruiters has been denied to some applicants, this is a situation that should be corrected. But the correction should not be in the nature of students getting together and voting to exclude all rightist groups and accommodate all leftist groups. Instead, there should be a ruling (the source is not really important) which would compel

the University to make room for all applicants.

To which considerations I would like to add a fourth: to wit, journalistic censorship. The Chronicle has made public its alleged policy of printing all letters, with delays as space requirements may dictate. Nevertheless, I have written a goodly number of letters which have not been printed at all. Could it be that part of the reason is my expressed disagreements with the Chronicle and certain of its staffers? Perhaps not; they have, after all, printed letters inimical to Chronicle policy. But in a publication which is dedicated to freedom of speech for students, it is interesting to find that they contradict their own stated policy in order to deny this freedom of speech to fellow students, for whatever reasons they may have.

Martin Schlesinger '69

Editor's note: The Chronicle has never stated that all letters will be published. Although we rather enjoy an occasional letter disagreeing with us, some letters get put off for a period of time.

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Kirkendale awarded for research

J. Benjamin Smith, Jr., has been named acting director of choral music at Duke University, it has been made known by Duke Provost R. Taylor Cole.

Smith joined the Duke staff in September as visiting choral director, while on a year's leave of absence from his regular post at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Arlington, Va. The illness of Professor Paul Young, choral director at Duke for the past 12 years, has occasioned the visitor's appointment to new duties and a new title for the balance of the academic year.

Smith attended Peabody College in his hometown, Nashville, Tenn., holds the bachelor of music degree from the University of Kentucky and the master of sacred music

from Union Theological Seminary.

Among the internationally known musicians with whom he has worked are Roy and Joanna Harris, composition and piano respectively; Margaret Hillis and Ifor Jones, conducting; Annette Dieudonne of the Paris Conservatory, solfège; and Nadia Boulanger, theory and analysis. Smith studied with Mme. Boulanger during two summers in the Conservatory at Fontainebleau, France, and for an additional year was her private pupil in Paris, at which time he also attended her famous Wednesday Afternoon Classes. He did his organ study with the late Dr. Hugh Porter and the late Dr. Charlotte Garden in New York.

Smith has been director of music

at the West Center Congregational Church, Bronxville, N.Y.; the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ga.; Webster Groves Christian Church in the suburbs of St. Louis, Mo.; and since 1961 has been at Trinity Presbyterian Church in Arlington, Va., where he directs four choirs with a total membership of 225.

In Arlington, he has conducted performances of Handel's "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Honegger's "King David," Vittorini's mass "O Magnum Mysterium," Respighi's "Laud to the Nativity," Hindemith's "In Praise of Music," a number of Bach Cantatas and other works. In Columbus, Ga., he directed the Mozart Requiem with the Columbus Symphony.

Smith has written a musical Triptych based on a text from T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land," which was chosen for performance at a festival of contemporary music in Louisville, Ky., and a set of his 12-tone pieces for piano were performed at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. A partial work, "Three Temperaments of Christ," was written for chorus, dancers, flute, oboe and organ.

Since joining the Duke staff in September, Smith has directed two performances of Handel's "Messiah" with the Duke University Chapel Choir of 200, orchestra and soloists; led the Duke Chancel Singers and the Men's and Women's Glee Clubs in traditional fall performances; and has conducted the Chapel Choir in regular university worship services.

Smith is a member of Phi Mu Alpha-Sinfonia professional music fraternity, Delta Tau Delta social group, and the American Choral Directors Association.



"Le Prisoner," a re-strike of an etching done by Francisco Goya (1746-1828) is one of the many original prints to be presented by Fredinand Roten Galleries at Room 101 West Union Building next Tuesday from 10 a.m.-7 p.m. The exhibition is sponsored by the Student Union Graphic Arts Committee.

Smith named choral director

The prestigious Alfred Einstein Award for 1968 has been presented to Mrs. Ursula Kirkendale of the Duke Music Department by the American Musicological Society recently.

Given annually for "excellence of a musicological article by an

author under 40 years of age," the award carries a modest cash prize. The award was instituted in memory of Alfred Einstein, noted German musicologist and cousin of Albert Einstein, by his daughter with an assist from Edward E. Lowinsky of the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Kirkendale's paper entitled "The Ruspolti Documents on Handel" contain heretofore obscured information on the famous composer's early travels as a 20 year old in Italy during 1707-09. Research in 39 previously unknown documents and books of a noble Roman family of the 1700's, revealed information on 50 secular and 3 sacred contatas.

Her research established dates and performance records for the contatas and explained how the patrons of the arts acted in the "cultural politics" of that day. The Ruspolti were the noble family that backed Handel, whose Messiah is performed annually by the Chapel Choir at Christmas, during his stay in Italy.

Mrs. Kirkendale is a native German who received her PhD from the University of Bonn and is presently a Music History lecturer at Duke.



Director of several Chapel Choir performances of Handel's "Messiah," J. Benjamin Smith, Jr., as has been named acting director of choral music at Duke University.

African artists to give Raleigh concert

In conjunction with a nine day conference on Contemporary Southern Africa at Shaw University, the Black South African artists are presenting a live concert Wednesday, January 15, at the Raleigh Memorial Coliseum. The performance, featuring Jonas Gwangwa and The African Exploisitions with Mamsie Mtombeni, is a benefit concert for

the Chief Luthuli Memorial Fund. The Fund was born out of the struggle for liberation from the oppression of South African apartheid and continues to work for liberation in Southern Africa. Tickets for the performance may be purchased from Tony Axom, 302 Union or Cat Watson, Alspaugh. The performance begins at 8:00 P.M.

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Devils outshoot Wake in close one, 85-81

By Kenn Jarin

Sophomores Rick Katherman and Brad Evans led a second half drive that gave Duke an 85-81 basketball triumph against Wake Forest last night, in Winston-Salem. Katherman checked in with twenty-two points and Evans added eleven, all in the second half. The Blue Devils had to hold off a last minute Wake comeback before they could ride home victorious. The win avenged a 106-78 humiliation suffered at the hands of Wake in a December 20 game at Greensboro.

After Randy Denton (17) went to the bench with five fouls, Wake came on strong. It cut an 83-75 lead down to 83-81 in the space of one minute, but Dave Golden (8)

scored at the buzzer to ice the game. Duke had pulled ahead with about ten minutes left, after thirty minutes of nip-and-tuck action.

Duke opened up to early leads of 4-0 and 8-4 on the strength of Randy Denton shooting. This lead was extended to 13-6 after about six minutes, but Wake's fast break brought them back, with Charlie Davis hitting two foul shots to

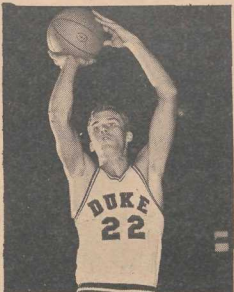
42-41.

Wake Forest tallied five consecutive free throws early in the second half, and led by 46-42 after a minute and thirty seconds. Two layups by Evans, plus one each by Denton and Katherman, were wrapped around a Demon Deacon basket to put Duke back on top, 50-48. 14:40 remained, and Wake never led again. After the score was againted, at 50-50, Duke slipped ahead. Golden sparked the fastbreak, and with 11:40 left the Blue Devils sported a 59-52 spread. After a Golden foul shot, Wake came up with two big steals off the pressing defense to cut the deficit to 60-57. After a scoring famine of over a minute, Denton scored a layup and DeVenizio added a pair of free shots for a 64-57 lead.

Evans and Katherman led the way as Duke opened up to a ten point, 70-60, lead with 7:46 remaining. Evans failed to score in the first half, but his second half heroics saved the game for the Iron Dukes. Wake worked its way back, but the two sophomores kept Duke at a safe margin. Although Lind fouled out with 5:29 left and Denton committed personal number five at 3:57, Duke maintained a six to nine point lead. With 1:04 to go, the score read 83-75. Then came the final excitement.

The Jack McCloskey-coached Deacons outrebounded Duke for the game, 50-46. Duke had led in that department by 27-23 at halftime, but without Denton and Lind in the game MacGregor really asserted himself underneath. The big story is in the respective field goal, percentages, where the Devils held a decided edge, 50.8% on 34 for 67, to 33.3% on 23 of 69 attempts. Wake Forest partially compensated for the poor floor shooting with a hot 35-41 from the foul stripe. Twenty of these free throws came in the second half, when fouls played an important role.

The game was a big change from the Greensboro contest, where Denton had a lot of trouble against MacGregor. Although big Gilbert poured in fourteen points, Denton overpowered him on the boards and scored three more points.



Forward Rick Katherman was deadly last night against Wake Forest, as his tap-ins and long jumpers from the corner boosted the Blue Devils to Victory. Katherman was in fact Duke's high scorer with 22 points.

finally tie the score at 13-13.

Here the score seasawed for about ten minutes. The score was tied several times, at 18, 20, and 23. After Wake took a 33-29 bulge on two Gilbert McGregor free throws with about four minutes remaining in the first half, Duke exploded. After C.B. Claiborne (6) tossed in a charity throw with 3:32 left, Fred Lind (7) passed off to a driving Katherman for two. Lind then connected on a shot to make the score 34-33 in favor of the Blue Devils. With 2:23 to go, Duke guard Dick DeVenizio (8) passed off to Denton for a layup and a three point margin, 36-33. After the Deacons cut the lead to one, Denton put Duke up by 38-35 with 1:45 left. In the next minute Katherman traded pairs of field goals with Wake, both Blue Devil scores coming on taps. This gave the visitors a 42-39 lead with seconds to go, but two foul shots by the Deacons' Norwood Toddman cut the halftime lead to



Top ground-gainer Leroy Kelly goes nowhere against Bubba Smith, Dennis Gaubatz, and Bobby Boyd of Baltimore. Will the Jets be able to establish a running game against the awesome Colts?

Commentary

By Rusty McCrady

The Super Bowl

As the Super Bowl approaches, the question in the mind of many is not whether the New York Jets can win the game against the Colts, but whether they can keep it close. The consensus is that, while the Jets are a strong team with a resourceful defense and an explosive attack, the Baltimore Colts, as they were against Cleveland, will be too much to handle.

Perhaps a look at the individual matchups in the game will shed more light on what the outcome might be. A large measure of Baltimore's success against the Browns depended on stellar individual performances—Lenny Lyles brilliant defensive work against Paul Warfield is a good example of such a performance. In the Super Bowl, Lyles will be matched up against Jet receiving ace George Sauer. Since both men are even in height at 6-2, and both have more than adequate speed, this matchup promises to be quite interesting. Neither team will have any real advantage in this particular pairing.

The Jets may have a slight edge at the flanker position, where the seasoned and wily Don Maynard should be able to outmaneuver Colt cornerback Bobby Boyden on more than one occasion. Both Maynard and Boyd are outstanding players, but Don Maynard, by virtue of his record-breaking total of yards gained catching passes, must be considered one of the greatest flankers in all of football.

The Colt receivers, however, will have a definite advantage running against the Jet cornerbacks, who are a notch below the quality of Lyles and Boyd of Baltimore. Jimmy Orr has vastly more experience than either Randy Beverly or Cornell Gordon, both of whom will probably get a chance to play against him in the course of the game. Orr is not the type of receiver who will break the game wide open against the Jets, but he will doubtless make some significant catches against his relatively unseasoned opposition. At the other wide end position, Willie Richardson looks like a solid pick over the volatile and sometimes brilliant Johnny Sample. If Sample has a bad day, Richardson will probably make two or three touchdown passes before this afternoon is out, although fortunately for the Jets, Sample has the excellent safeties Jim Hudson and Billy Baird to back him up. But Hudson, the strong-side safety, will more often than not have his hands full with big John Mackey, the fearsome Baltimore tight end. Wrestling down Mackey after he has caught the ball may become a team problem for the Jets.

Individual matchups will be most significant, however, in the line play. Chances are that, while the Jets defensive line will be slightly more penetrable, neither team will be sensationally successful on the ground. But the Jet's offensive line must somehow give Namath four seconds to get the ball away. A matchup like rookie tackle Sam Walton blocking against Baltimore end Bubba Smith may make four seconds an unrealistic figure. Guard Dave Herman may replace Walton at tackle against Smith, but Bubba outweighs Herman by forty pounds. And Herman's moving to tackle would leave Randy Rasmussen, an improving but somewhat inexperienced guard, to block Colt veteran Billy Ray Smith. Namath still has backs Matt Snell and Bill Mathis, both excellent blockers, to defend him, but if the Colts blitz, or if Snell or Mathis is out of the backfield on a pass pattern, Namath may find himself getting decked.

Thus while Jet defensive ends Verlon Biggs and Gerry Philbin should be able to apply pressure of their own on Colt signal caller Earl Morrall, the outcome of the game may finally depend on how well the Jet line protects Namath. The Jets' quarterback could damage the Colts if he got sufficient time to throw often enough.

But, while the Jets seem to have few weaknesses against most teams they definitely come out second in some key personnel matchups when compared with Baltimore. Only some phenomenal individual play by Namath and the Jets' defensive backfield could win the Super Bowl for them.



Ohio State won the Rose Bowl because of its ability to stop O.J. Simpson. The Trojan did score on an 80 yard run, but the scene here was far more typical, as he is stacked up by the rugged OSU defenders.

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