

The Duke Chronicle

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With the new course changes, the lines at registration should be even worse than usual.

Curfews end for upperclass women

By Steve Fisher
Staff reporter

Sophomore, junior and senior women will be allowed "late leaves" anytime without permission, starting Monday, Carol Dornseif, chairman of the East Campus Judicial Board declared yesterday.

Girls will be let back into the dorms on East by calling extension 2444 and arranging a rendezvous with a campus security officer, who will escort them back to their dorms and let them in. Girls with escorts or girls staying on East Campus should go to the security office between Brown house and the East Union to meet a security officer.

Grad Center girls have keys. They may call 2444 if they feel that they need an escort.

Freshmen will still abide by the old system of curfews and special leaves with permission.

Miss Dornseif said that for the last few years a "key system" has been proposed and rejected because

"it didn't provide for the safety" of girls involved. She also mentioned the inconsistency of the newly granted policy that allows girls to take overnights but does not allow them to say out past the two a.m. curfew. She gave the example of girls who need to use the computer laboratory until after two a.m. but do not want to stay there all night.

"We wanted self-regulating curfews and this seemed the best way of asking for it," she said. The proposal was made to the Deans' staff just after Thanksgiving. Miss Dornseif said that the deans were receptive to the idea.

A new security officer is being hired to help carry the load of girls taking late leaves. Miss Dornseif had feared that the cost of this new officer would be too much for what she called an "already anemic University budget." "Students would have been willing to pay," she said, "but the University absorbed the cost."

Any questions on the new policy will be cleared up at East Campus house meetings on Monday.

To 'dispel ignorance'

'Black Week' approaches

By Richard Smurthwaite
Evening addresses by Dick Gregory, the ex-comedian who has become a leading writer and spokesman for American blacks, and Fannie Lou Hamer, the leader of Mississippi's Freedom Democratic Party, will be the focal points of Black Week, which will begin Thursday, February 6. The purpose of the week-long symposium, organized by Duke's Afro-American Society, is to educate the whites at Duke, attempting to dispel their ignorance and myths about black culture and the demands of the black movement.

Gregory's address, entitled "Nigger," will be delivered in Page Auditorium on Monday, February 10, at 8:15. His speech will be preceded by an afternoon seminar

in Page, beginning at 2 o'clock, and a reception in Flower's Lounge.

The following evening, Miss Hamer and Maynard Jackson will speak in Page Auditorium at 8 o'clock, on "Confrontation of a Dying System." Jackson, who ran against Senator George Talmadge for the Senate seat of Georgia, was the first black to compete for that post in that state since 1866. Miss Hamer led her Freedom Democratic Party to the Democratic convention in Atlantic City in 1964, where their contention that their representatives were the only legitimately chosen Mississippi delegates and their demand that they be seated as the official Mississippi delegation were ignored.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Miss Hamer will speak on the "Politics of Liberation" in 101

West Union. At 2 o'clock, Ben Ruffin, a leader of the Black Solidarity Committee and one of the organizers of the Durham scheduled for the Celestial Omnibus.

Wednesday's pre-symposium activities will include a broadcast, a display of "soul food," a library exhibit, and a "black art" exhibit. At 2, students are invited to meet black artist Ron Anderson in the East Library.

The symposium will begin Thursday with a 2 o'clock discussion by Howard Fuller, North Carolina black organizer and spokesman, on "No More Orangeburgs"—referring to the incident at South Carolina State College last year in which three black students died from shotgun

(Continued on Page 12)

New requirements to confuse registration

A letter from the deans of Trinity College and the Woman's College to all freshmen, sophomores and juniors has clarified the requirement changes approved by the Undergraduate Faculty Council before exams.

The UFC made the changes to put part of the new curriculum, approved last spring, into effect for the Classes of 1970, 1971 and 1972.

Changes which will apply to those classes are reductions in the uniform course requirements in religion, social science and history and humanities and measuring of academic progress in semester courses rather than semester hours.

Requirements halved

Uniform course requirements in the three areas were halved: in religion, from six semester hours to three, in social science and history from 12 semester hours to six, and in humanities from 12 semester hours to six.

According to the letter from the deans, the new requirement in those areas now read:

—Religion, one semester-course selected from 1, 2, 51, 55, 85, 93 or 105.

—Social science and history, two semester courses selected from a single department and from the following list:

Economics 1-2 or 51-52, 132, 149, 150, 154; History 1-2 or 51-52; Political Science 11 or 61 to be followed by any Political Science course with a 100 number; Psychology 91, to be followed by any sociology course numbered below 190; or Anthropology 93-94.

—Humanities, two semester-courses selected from the following list, with both courses drawn from the same division of literature, philosophy or art and music.

Literature—English 55-56, 57-58, 111-112, 125-126, 131-132, 137-138, 143-144, or any two consecutive courses in the series 173-176; Classical Studies 111-112, 121-122, any two foreign language literature courses above 100 (not given in translation).

Philosophy 41, 42, 93, 94, 101, 109, 11, 117, 119, 121 or 122.

Art and Music—Art 51-52, Music (Continued on Page 12)



Closed out of all his desired sections, this student ponders the crowds at the Indoor Stadium and weeps.

Cahow cites new drop-add rules

As many as 70-80 per cent of the undergraduates at Duke may attempt to change their course schedules today, according to Clark Cahow, associate registrar. Registration begins in the Indoor Stadium at 8:30 a.m.

That figure is about two and one-half times the number of students who normally change their schedules on Registration Day, he said yesterday. Despite that increase, he is not expecting any great problems—and even hopes to thwart some methods which students have devised to "beat the system."

One major change is being made in drop-add procedures. In order to drop a course today, it is necessary to get a drop card from the table of the course's department.

This is to prevent students from saying that they are dropping a course which they aren't pre-registered for. Students have done this to allow someone into a closed section.

In addition, according to Cahow, it will be necessary to write the name of a course which you want to add on the drop-add card in ink.

In the past, some students have (Continued on Page 11)



Richard Nixon at his first press conference.

New library to open, old to be renovated

By Steve Fisher
Staff reporter

Despite the unpleasant problems of logistics, the new addition to the Perkins library will be open on Monday. Moving of the staff and offices will begin on Friday with the help of the Inter-Fraternity Council. Assistant Librarian John Waggoner said that all moving might not be completed by the

Monday opening but hoped that students "will bear with us."

Waggoner said that book stacks will be "semi-open" as is the existing system. Books will be checked out in the same manner as in the old library, although a stack permit will be given to anybody who needs one.

The main entrance to the new (Continued on Page 11)

Bethlehem Steel Loop Course Interviews:



**FEBRUARY
19, 20, 1969**

What is the Bethlehem Loop Course? It is our management development program for graduates with bachelors' or advanced degrees.

The course starts early in July with four weeks of orientation at our home offices in Bethlehem, Pa. Loopers attend lectures on every phase of the corporation's activities, and make almost daily visits to a steel plant.

Steel Plant Loopers, who comprise a majority of the average loop class of 150 to 200 graduates, proceed to various plants where they go through a brief orientation program before beginning their on-the-job training assignments. Within a short time after joining the course, most loopers are ready for assignments aimed toward higher levels of management.

How about other loopers? Our Sales Department-loopers (30 or so) remain at the home office for about a year of training. Most are then assigned to district offices where they take over established accounts.

Fabricated Steel Construction loopers are trained in a drafting room, on a field erection project, in a fabricating shop, and in an engineering office. A looper's first work assignment is based on interests and aptitudes disclosed during this program.

Loopers in Accounting, Shipbuilding, Mining, Research, Traffic, Purchasing, Finance and Law, General Services, and Industrial and Public Relations go through training programs tailored to their types of work.

Where would YOU fit in? Check your degree or the one most similar to it.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—Engineering or mechanical maintenance departments of steel plants, fabricating works, mining operations, and shipyards. Fuel and combustion departments. Supervision of production operations. Marine engineering assignments in Shipbuilding Department. Also: Sales or Research.

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING—Metallurgical departments of steel plants and manufacturing operations. Engineering and service divisions. Technical and supervisory positions in steelmaking departments and rolling mills. Also: Research or Sales.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS—Technical and supervisory positions in coke works, including production of byproduct chemicals. Fuel and combustion departments, including responsibility for operation and maintenance of air and water pollution control equipment. Engineering and metallurgical departments. Steelmaking operations. Also: Research or Sales.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING—Positions in steel plants, fabricating works, shipyards, and mines. Engineering and maintenance departments. Supervision of steelmaking, rolling, manufacturing, and fabricating operations. Also: Sales.

CIVIL ENGINEERING: Fabricated Steel Construction assignments in engineering, field erection, or works management. Steel plant, mine, or shipyard assignments in engineering, construction, and maintenance. Supervision of production operations. Sales Department assignments as line salesman or sales engineer (technical service to architects and engineers).

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—Steel plant, fabricating works, mining operations, and shipyard electrical engineering, construction, and maintenance departments. Technical and supervisory positions in large production operations involving sophisticated electrical and electronic equipment. Also: Research or Sales.

MINING ENGINEERING—Our Mining Department operates coal and iron ore mining operations and limestone quarries, many of which are among the most modern and efficient in the industry. This 10,000-man activity offers unlimited opportunities to mining engineers. Also: Research.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS: Graduates are urged to inquire about opportunities in our Shipbuilding Department, including the Central Technical Division, our design and engineering organization. Also: Traffic.

OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES—Every year we recruit loopers with technical degrees other than those listed above. Seniors enrolled in such curricula are encouraged to sign up for an interview.

ACCOUNTANTS—Graduates in accounting or business administration (24 hours of accounting are preferred) are recruited for training for supervisory assignments in our 3,000-man Accounting Department.

OTHER NON-TECHNICAL DEGREES—Graduates with degrees in liberal arts, business, and the humanities are invited to discuss opportunities in the Sales Department. Some non-technical graduates may be chosen to fill openings in steel plant operations and other departments.

NOW'S THE TIME TO SIGN UP FOR AN INTERVIEW. And when you register at the placement office, be sure to pick up a copy of our booklet, "Careers with Bethlehem Steel and the Loop Course." It contains important information about the corporation and your opportunities through the Loop Course.

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Black racism attacked

By John Herbers

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—An assembly of about 1,200 Negroes, Jews, labor leaders, clergy and little old ladies, representing more than 100 organizations, came together Tuesday night under the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to celebrate the great human right laws of the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations.

At a banquet in the Sheraton Park Hotel, they celebrated the 20th anniversary of the conference and 20 years of former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey's leadership in the fight against white racism.

In the process, they pledged to put their coalition to work against black racism and separatism as they had in the past against white-ordered segregation.

Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, and others, pledged their support for Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who has threatened to take black separatists to court.

The spirit of the meeting was that which had prevailed in the civil rights movement several years ago, before the ascendancy of the black power militants.

There was no homage paid to black consciousness, the concept that has taken hold in the Negro community. Instead, they applauded Humphrey when he said, "they tell me black is beautiful, and I agree. But white can be beautiful, too."

The militants who had been a part of the conference in the past were not there. There was no explosive rhetoric.

Probably no more than a handful of those present had voted for President Richard M. Nixon, but there were kind words for him.

Wilkins said there were indications that "human rights will receive top attention" under the new administration and he quoted passages from Nixon's inaugural address in which the President pledged to respond to social needs.



The big man gets sworn in with the assistance of Earl Warren and two family Bibles.

Pro-Soviet feeling

By Jonathan Randal

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Increasing pro-Soviet strength in the Czechoslovak Communist Party was underlined when Josef Smrkovsky, a symbol of pre-invasion liberalization, was reelected chairman of the House of the People by a relatively small margin.

The result of the secret ballot for the top post in the newly renamed legislative chamber had been a foregone conclusion in keeping with communist practice of pre-arranged slates.

However, with the exception of another progressive, Maria Mikova, who was elected Deputy Chairman, Smrkovsky's 186 to 85 vote margin was the smallest of all offices chosen yesterday.

Smrkovsky was reported hospitalized with an inflamed jaw. He was not present at the Hradcany presidential palace for his reelection, to what was formerly the National Assembly and which is now one of two chambers created by the recent federalization of Czechoslovakia.

However, jittery Czechoslovak progressives were reassured by the reappearance of Alexander Dubcek, the party leader, who re-emerged in public after an undefined two-week illness.

Despite increasingly outspoken statements of conservative leaders, critical of press "indiscipline," Prague newspapers continued to fight back.

They were joined by Bohumil Simon, the progressive party leader for Prague, who complained that the "very grave" situation inside the divided party was due in part to "insufficient information." In the context of the power struggle, which spokesmen for both conservative and progressive elements no longer seek to hide, Simon's statement was tantamount to criticizing the increasing control over mass media.

In an apparent indication of conservative influence in the interior ministry, a Columbia Broadcasting System television team was ordered out of Czechoslovakia yesterday. Headed by a Frenchman, Alain Debos, the four-man team was told not to re-enter Czechoslovakia for three years.

Their departure brings to 20 the number of western newsmen ordered out of the country in the last week on grounds they had entered with tourist, rather than journalist, visas. Czechoslovak consulates abroad have become increasingly reluctant to issue journalist visas to western

Nixon examines rights of accused

By Fred P. Graham

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Officials in the Nixon administration are quietly examining legal precedents, political realities and their consciences this week as they consider how to deal with arrested persons who appear likely to continue to rob, rape or riot if they are released pending their trials.

One of the problems before the administration is whether the President should endorse a potent but controversial anti-crime technique—prevention detention. But there are doubts about the constitutionality of such a remedy.

Nixon promised last Monday that he would unveil by the end of the week a program to fulfill his campaign pledge to do something about "marauders and drimnals" in this capital city.

So far, most cities have managed to avoid facing up to the problem, either because crime by recidivists has not reached the scale it has reached here in Washington, or because judges saddle likely repeaters with high bail that they cannot pay. But lawyers expect the issue to crop up across the country in the coming years should crime continue to increase and if bail laws are tightened.

Over the last two weeks, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. has held a series of widely publicized subcommittee hearings that proceeded from the assumption that something drastic must be done to stop criminals from pyramiding their offenses in the increasing months between arrest, trial and incarceration.

The problem has surfaced in its baldest form here because of a bail reform law that was passed at the urging of Ervin, a Democrat, in 1966.

In an attempt to eliminate the "ransom" bail feature that made an arrested person's freedom depend on his ability to pay, the law was changed to hold that all suspects in federal cases must be released pending trial unless there was reason to believe they would flee; no longer could anyone be denied pretrial release merely because of poverty.

Southern schools granted reprieve

By Roy Reed

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—In its first major civil rights action, the Nixon administration yesterday granted a 60-day reprieve to five southern school districts scheduled to lose federal money for refusing to abolish their segregated school systems.

Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who announced his decision at the last hour and after dealing with considerable pressure from southern legislators, said yesterday's action should not be interpreted as permanent policy.

"This emergency action is being taken," he said in a prepared statement, "because obviously I have not had an opportunity to carefully establish and review the facts in these particular cases and because I believe every avenue just be explored to reopen lines of communication to these school districts."

He ordered the five districts' federal money held in trust at the state level. He also dispatched a team of negotiators to each district to "develop workable and effective alternatives within the law."

Finch's disclaimer of setting permanent policy was taken skeptically in some quarters. Some officials within his own department feared that yesterday's action would be seized upon by reluctant southern school officials as an excuse for further delay in desegregating their schools.

They were especially curious to learn the effect of yesterday's decision on the officials of the 700 to 800 other southern school districts that are in various stages of negotiation with the federal government over their desegregation plans.

Nixon's pre-election campaign statements on the subject of desegregation were encouraging enough to white southerners that some southern republicans openly counseled school officials to put off increases in desegregation.

Finch's decision was in controversy even before it was announced. Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., sent Finch a letter earlier in the day saying he had heard that such a decision might be taken.

He urged Finch not to stop the fund cut-offs, but to continue to enforce the civil rights law "fairly and firmly."

Admiral Johnson

"Pueblo's protection was nonexistent"

By Bernard Weinraub

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CORONADO, CALIF.—Adm. Frank L. Johnson, the former chief of United States naval forces in Japan who had operational control of the Pueblo, said yesterday that there were "no forces" in his command to help the intelligence ship.

At the same time, the 61-year-old admiral told the court of inquiry into the seizure of the Pueblo that the ship's two 50-calibre machine guns "did not appear to me to provide it a significant defense capability."

"I was not in favor of arming" the Pueblo, Johnson said in the packed 110-seat amphitheatre of the naval amphibious base here. "I did consider that they (the guns) might well be provocative."

During his two hours of

testimony, Johnson was questioned closely—at times acerbically—by the five admirals on the court of inquiry.

Johnson explained that the "on-call" forces available to aid the Pueblo, under attack by North Korean gunboats, were planes of the Fifth Air Force and vessels of the Seventh Fleet.

"The Fifth Air Force reported a delay in two to three hours before they could have aircraft in the area," said Johnson. "The (aircraft carrier) Enterprise was six hundred miles from Wonsan. Its extreme range made it practically impossible to come to the assistance" of the Pueblo.

Rear Adm. Marshall W. White, a member of the court of five admirals, leaned forward. "Then when we add it up we had (on call) forces that did not exist," he said stiffly.

"That's correct," Johnson replied. "There were no forces made available to me under my operational control."

Moments later, the president of the court, Vice Adm. Harold G. Bowen, Jr., turned to the white-haired admiral and said: "You have referred repeatedly to 'on-call.' It is somewhat misleading since nothing was 'on call.'"

"It certainly didn't take care of the situation we had and therefore I think it is suspect in its validity."

Johnson's face flushed. Johnson was later asked by E. Miles Harvey, the attorney for Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, about current navy policy over such ships as the Pueblo.

"Mr. Harvey, we're in a completely different ball game now," Johnson said. "Concepts have completely changed. Our ships

are certainly no longer safe under the concept of the freedom of the seas."

Once more, Bucher appeared wan and quite haggard. Flanked by his civilian and military attorneys, Bucher kept his hand tightly folded on a table, breathing heavily and listening to Johnson, his former commander.

Johnson has been termed a key witness in the inquiry, which opened last week. As the former commander of naval forces in Japan, the highly decorated admiral was responsible for the mission and operations of the Pueblo.

Johnson's headquarters in Hokusaka also received Bucher's pleas for help as North Korean torpedo boats and subchasers opened fire on the Pueblo in the Sea of Japan on Jan. 23, 1968.

Ayub Khan to consider constitutional reforms

By Joseph Lelyveld
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
KARACHI, PAKISTAN—With army patrols on the streets of five major Pakistani cities, President Mohammed Ayub Khan was reported yesterday to be ready to invite opposition leaders to confer with him on their demands for sweeping constitutional reforms. The government-controlled Pakistan Times said Ayub would make his bid to end the crisis that has shaken his 10-year-old regime Saturday evening in his regular monthly radio address to the nation.

The report was signed by Z.A. Suleri, the editor of the newspaper's Rawalpindi edition, who is thought to be closer to the President than any other journalist.

An editorial in the newspaper welcomed Ayub's initiative, but seemed to hint that he would not be prepared to go all the way to meet the opposition's demands for the restoration of universal franchise and a parliamentary form of government.

It said there was no need to be "a stickler for this system or that," but added that "stability cannot be

sacrificed at the altar of a notion of democracy that becomes synonymous with anarchy."

The eight opposition parties that have formed a front earlier this month called the Democratic Action Committee, have called their demands "nonnegotiable" and pledged themselves to boycott the election due to be held later this year unless the demands are met.

The opposition contends that the system of indirect voting known as "basic democracy" that Ayub introduced seven years ago makes it impossible for it to dislodge what it considers to be essentially an authoritarian regime.

Since it launched an agitation last week for the restoration of full democracy, at least 23 persons have been killed in disturbances in both East and West Pakistan. Opposition leaders disclaim responsibility for the violence and accuse the government of provoking it in order to have an excuse to call out the army.

A national movement is not easily organized in this oddly divided country with its two wings separated by nearly 1,000 miles of Indian territory and this is the first

time the Ayub regime has ever faced an opposition aroused over the same issue in all parts of the country.

Opposition leaders here reacted warily to the President's reported readiness to discuss constitutional issues, seeing it as a stratagem to divide them and slow the momentum of their movement.

"Ayub Khan will not sign his own death warrant," declared M.H. Usamani, General Secretary of the National Awami Party, who said the President would have no choice but to step down if he accepted the opposition's demands. Usamani said he thought the opposition should refuse to compromise with Ayub. However, he revealed that some opposition leaders in Lahore have been conferring quietly with emissaries from the President during the past week.



A demonstrator is restrained by police during a "counter-Inaugural" parade along Pennsylvania Avenue on January 20th.

USSR pondering aptitude testing

By Theodore Shabad
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MOSCOW—A Soviet educator urged yesterday that schools and employers initiate aptitude tests on a wide scale to insure proper allocation of manpower in the increasingly complex national economy.

V.P. Bepalko, an instructor in Moscow University's department of Pedagogy, said that subjective judgments made on the basis of traditional examinations were no longer adequate to meet the growing need for objective assessments of job placement for prospective employees and their advancement. He said that aptitude tests were the answer to the problem.

These unorthodox views, which have been rejected in the past by Soviet authorities, were presented in the weekly newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta, publication of the Soviet Union of Writers.

Though ostensibly concerned with news of the literary world, the weekly has taken a broad interest in recent years in social, economic and educational problems of the Soviet Union.

Literaturnaya Gazeta said that a commission of leaders in education, science and economic management had recommended further experimentation with aptitude tests, both at various levels of educational process and in industry.

In seeking to bolster the case of aptitude tests, Bepalko said that they would conform to the formula associated here with a socialist society: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

"A recognition of capabilities," the Moscow educator said, "pans the way for their fullest development, and a correct evaluation of aptitudes indirectly helps assess the actual labor, the real contribution that a person makes to society."

Bepalko also defended his proposal on the ground that it would result in a tremendous saving in time and money. Such an argument has been carrying increasing weight in an increasingly cost-conscious Soviet Union.

Poll finds popular 'worries' shifting

By George Gallup
(C) 1969, Amer. Inst. of Public Opinion.
PRINCETON, N.J.—If President Nixon's "Listening Post" project were in full operation across the nation at this time, he would discover that the top worries of the man-in-the-street fall in this order: (1) the Vietnam war, (2) race relations, (3) crime and lawlessness, and (4) the upward spiral in prices.

Here is the complete list of priorities that the public would establish for the new administration, based on interviews with 1535 adults who were asked: What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?

Top Problem Facing Nation Today?

Vietnam war	40%
Crime and lawlessness (including riots, looting, juvenile delinquency)	17
Race relations	16
Inflation, high cost of living	9
College demonstrations	4
Poverty	3
Unrest in nation	3
Other problems	16
Don't know, no answer	2

The magnitude and the complexity of the task facing Nixon as President as seen in a comparison of the public's top worries today with those recorded in a parallel survey, taken at the beginning of President Dwight Eisenhower's first term in 1953.

The top problem 16 years ago

was also a war in Asia (the Korean war), while the problem mentioned next most often (but by far fewer) was inflation. But President Nixon today not only must deal with a war in Asia and inflation, but with two other major public concerns as well—crime and race relations.

Typical Views

Here are the kinds of comments heard by Gallup interviewers:

"Our biggest problem? That's easy," said a 39-year old farmer from California, "the Vietnam war—getting our boys back. What's more important than this?"

A 74-year old Negro resident of Center Point, Ark., said: "The big job this country has is to get peace between both colors like we used to have."

A different attitude is apparent in the remarks of a young midwestern wife of an air conditioner repairman: "I don't like the way Negroes are trying to take away the good jobs and to run everything."

A 28-year old laborer from Omaha complained: "It makes me sick the way the college kids are acting and rioting and creating so much disturbance—they have no respect for law and order."

concern to the American people at this time—the war, crime and race relations—are ones that became major public worries in a 5-year period, between January, 1963 and January 1969.

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Ronald Reagan and Acting President Hayakawa of San Francisco State College hold a joint news conference after meeting for the first time.

Israelis trying to save Bagdad Jews

By James Feron
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
JERUSALEM—Israeli officials are conducting urgent consultations with friendly governments and international organizations in a desperate effort to save the Jewish community of Baghdad.

The talks, that began in secret before the first espionage trial and became publicly known after the public hanging last Monday of nine Jews among 14 persons executed, are being intensified now with the start of the second trial of other espionage suspects. According to officials here who monitor Baghdad Radio, 35 Iraqis are being tried this time, of whom 13 are Jewish.

They are being accused of spying for Israel and of organizing the defection of an Iraqi pilot, Capt. Munir Rifa, who flew to Israel in 1966 in a Mig-21.

The United States apparently will be accused more specifically of collaboration in the second trial, according to these monitored reports.

The Israeli efforts to salvage the remnant of the once-flourishing Jewish community in Baghdad seem to be focusing on ways of persuading the Iraqis to allow the remaining Jews to leave.

There are an estimated 2,500 Jews left in Baghdad of the 150,000 who lived there and in other Iraqi cities before the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. An estimated 120,000 came to Israel in 1950.

Many of the 2,500 were imprisoned after the six-day Arab-Israeli war last June and many more in December, Israeli officials have said. The remainder have been virtually isolated in their quarters in Baghdad.

Israeli authorities have been reluctant to express too much public interest in the Jews of Iraq, Syria and the United Arab Republic for fear of exposing them to threats of dual nationality and because, in general, their situation has not been too bad.

Officials here spoke up twice, however, protesting the first time, when Egyptian authorities arrested more than 200 heads of families in Cairo after the six-day war. As far as is known, these men are still in prison. In the second instance officials demanded that any United Nations investigation of the condition of Arabs in the areas

occupied by Israel in the six-day war be coupled with a look at the situation of Jews in Arab lands.

With the public hangings and the public threat by Iraqi authorities of more spy trials to come, authorities here are beginning to change their minds about tactics.

Silence by Israeli authorities apparently has not done any good, nor has the policy of inaction and restraint, according to some qualified sources.

World television feared by Soviets

By Theodore Shabad
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MOSCOW—A Soviet historian suggested yesterday that an uncontrolled system of world wide television might be a threat to communism.

Writing in the weekly newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta, the historian, Yulian M. Sheinin, said "it is enough to imagine what the malicious use of such information channels for reactionary purposes might lead to."

"To a certain degree it could impede social progress," he added.

His assessment of a global television system came one week after the announcement in Washington that the Russians had accepted a United States invitation to participate in an international conference next month on communications satellites.

Although the Soviet Union will go to the meeting only in the capacity of an observer, its attendance was viewed in

By Richard Eder
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MADRID—Reliable sources said yesterday that the proclamation of a state of exception throughout Spain last Friday followed warnings that military discipline would be endangered unless drastic action were taken.

The cabinet meeting that decided upon the state of exception, decreeing strict censorship and sweeping police powers, was opened by a joint proposal by the three military ministers calling for something considerably harsher: the declaration of an internal state of war.

Such a decree would have placed the country under virtual army rule at all provincial and local levels. At the national level supreme authority would have continued to rest with the government, presided over by Generalissimo Franco.

The proposal, made by the Army Minister, Lt. Gen. Camilo Menendez Tolosa, the Navy Minister, Adm. Pedro Nieto Antunez and the Air Minister, Lt. Gen. Jose Lacalle, was conveyed in urgent terms to Franco and the rest of the cabinet. There is no confirmation of reports, which have been denied by government spokesmen, that an ultimatum was involved.

According to accounts given to friends by participants in Friday's cabinet meeting, the military proposal was toned down by two men rated as hardliners: the Vice-President, Adm. Luis Carrero

Washington as an indication that Moscow might eventually join the Intelsat communications satellite system.

Sheinin expressed concern at the idea that western television might soon be technologically capable of beaming any program of its choosing into Soviet homes, opening up a new propaganda front that might be more effective than press or radio.

"The social classes and political parties that are departing from the scene of history are now seeking to use information media and communications to create a massive base of support and to mobilize armies of partisans," Sheinin wrote.

"A removal of these media from the hands of the monopolies is essential for a victory of socialism and the realization... of a genuine unity of mankind."

Blanco, and the Interior Minister, Camilo Alonso Vega.

Vega took the lead in arguing that the drastic police powers requested by the military men could be achieved by suspending appropriate articles of the constitution under a state of exception.

At the end of the discussion there was unanimous agreement on the measures, a point that has been repeatedly stressed by government spokesmen. Some doubts—how strongly they were voiced is not clear—were expressed by Foreign Minister Fernando Castiella during the discussion, and perhaps by one or two others. Castiella, who has worked hard to rally international support for Spain's claim to Gibraltar was reportedly worried about the effect that a reimposition of press censorship and other measures would have on Spain's international position.

Manuel Fraga, Minister of Information and Tourism, denied

Tuesday night that the government's action had been taken because of pressure by the generals. "General Franco commands them and represents them," he told the

Reuters News agency, but went on to add a significant phrase:

"I would not deny that if there had been more insults to the Spanish flag like those at Barcelona University, then it might have been possible that young officers would have taken things into their own hands."

Such a hint at military indiscipline by the spokesman for a regime that makes a sacred point of strict military obedience was extraordinary. It reflects the growing tensions within a regime that is unsure of its own future and that had been faced—at least until Friday's decree—by an increasingly effective liberal opposition.

Allies maneuvering near Czech border

By Ralph Blumenthal
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
VILSECK, WEST GERMANY—Heavily armed "aggressor" troops launched a pre-dawn attack yesterday against defensive forces across a simulated boundary near the Czechoslovakian border, opening the United States military field training exercise in West Germany.

American tanks clattered through sleepy Bavarian villages, artillery booms rattled windows and F-4 Phantom jets screamed overhead in the opening of the climactic phase of the largest American maneuvers held here since 1963.

About 17,000 troops, most of whom had been stationed in Germany until last year, when they were called home for economic reasons, are taking part in the maneuvers. They were flown back here over the last several weeks to test the efficiency of their redeployment in a crisis.

The Army calls the exercises

Reforger One, which stands for redeployment of forces in Germany.

It is the first time since the two brigades of the 24th Infantry division were stationed in the U.S. that they have returned to Germany.

The exercise began with 6,000 aggressor troops flying red flags that were officially described as orange, attacking 11,000 "blue" defending soldiers.

The blues were dug in west of a fictional boundary line running north-south about 25 miles west of and roughly parallel to the West German-Czechoslovakian border. The aggressors struck "in force" at 6:30 a.m.

According to the scenario of the exercise, the attack followed a period of border violations and incidents, political unrest and growing intelligence reports of a buildup of aggressor forces. Army spokesmen here insisted the situation was hypothetical and bore no relation to real events.

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The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

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January 30, 1969

Page Six

A beginning

Second semesters always come in with a whimper. Not so much because people are tired, but because it is February, and it's cold and wet.

Everyone is down. Relationships have been strained by the pressures of exams, and brief visits to home or participation in the flesh markets of fraternity rush seem only to have made things worse.

Grades have come out.

The reality of being emotionally and mentally unprepared for the beginning of another semester is etched in stark detail on the faces at the Ivy Room, at the last weary rush party, at the innumerable late-night talk sessions. And always there is the gnawing doubt in the back of the mind that last semester was a wasted opportunity, that you could have done more, it could have meant more, if only you had gotten yourself together and worked at it. Uncertain and confused, people tend to withdraw into themselves.

But at the beginning of this particular semester, there may be a faint glimmer of future hope and accomplishment. Duke is standing at a most important cross-roads, and within the next few months many crucial and perhaps irreversible decisions will have to be made.

Like its students, the University has withdrawn into itself for too long. Within and around our community, pressures and frustrations that have been a long time in building are about to break over the seemingly placid facade of our great gothic rockpile. Students, faculty, and administration urgently need to establish some commitments—commitments to aid and improve the society that surrounds us, to provide a meaningful and relevant educational experience, to correct the injustices that for centuries have held back minority segments of the population, and to separate the learning environment from the deadly and selfish aims of the military-industrial complex.

Throughout the last decade, it has become increasingly clear that society's problems and the university's problems are inextricably intertwined. By its very inaction, our University has become an insensitive agent of imperialism, racism, and poverty. For university credit, students are trained to kill and are indoctrinated with blind patriotism in the ROTC. A clearing house for nation-wide military research occupies much-needed office space in the computer center. An overly large proportion of the university's revenue supports defense-oriented research. Knowledge and skills that are needed to solve the problems of a growing urban society sit untapped in the dry, detached intellectualism of our leading professors. Unconsciously, our school perpetuates insidious forms of institutionalized racism.

Many good men have long recognized the depth and importance of these critical issues. Others are just beginning to acknowledge their existence. For a number of years, some students have campaigned for some kind of significant action. Members of the faculty have expressed their concern. But both groups have been hampered by the helplessness that arises from a lack of any real decision-making power. Meanwhile, those who hold the power—the administration and the trustees—have remained silent.

Modern universities find themselves in the seemingly paradoxical situation of being both the first and the last bastion of hope and improvement. If Duke is to become a symbol of hope and progress, it must act now; there may be no more time to wait. The specter of another Columbia is beginning to loom larger in the background, and many of those that have said that "it can't happen here" are beginning to seriously doubt their own words.

But one of the most enduring and endearing human qualities is hope, and even in these dark days we can cling to the hope that our university will respond to the demands of the times. The problems have been with us for a long time, let us now at least begin to work toward their solution.

'COULD YOU TELL US THOSE DETAILS AGAIN, COMMANDER BUCHER—
ABOUT THE TERROR AND TORTURE AND EVERYTHING...?'



OPINION
COURTESY: BUCHER'S OWN MOUTH

Distributed by Los Angeles Times SYNDICATE

Letters to the editor

Are we really pigs?

Editor, The Chronicle:

Your editorial of January 10, entitled "Pigs," leaves me with a sincere question.

In the baldest terms, you declare that "most of the faculty" at Duke are "pigs." In the language of your editorial, you reveal that you spend time going to classes of professors who "have betrayed the ethic of their calling," that you turn in papers to teachers who "are too cautious to try anything not sanctioned by orthodoxy," and that you even pay tuition money to accept credits and grades from academicians who "stopped learning long ago."

My question is, Why do you continue doing it? Is living in a pig-sty your own best option?

Howard Wilkinson

Editor, The Chronicle:

Thank you for having the courage to print excerpts from Dean Meriam's letter to Dr. Knight. Although some of Dean Meriam's comments were clearly biased, and violated some people's standards of decency and good taste, I was grateful for the opportunity to be exposed to a point of view so basically different from my own.

It has always been my impression that men who have devoted their lives to science and have imbued themselves with the scientific method value experimentation, curiosity, and a questioning of all the basic assumptions upon which their theories have been constructed. A theory is not an absolute and is only useful as long as it helps to logically explain all the available evidence and provide a framework for future progress. Unfortunately, many learned scientists do not apply this attitude to anything beyond their laboratory. Some handed down social standards are accepted as absolutes, never to be questioned, experimented with, or by any means violated. War, poverty, racism, capitalism, and proscribed heterosexual intercourse within the confines of monogamous marriage continue as some sort of social laws which many refuse to question. The assumptions which lie beneath the fabric of society are rarely dealt with in an objective manner, but are invoked passionately to somehow justify the institutions which they have spawned.

Dean Meriam mentions freedom of speech, "including academic freedom," in a manner which would have me believe that he

really thinks that it is an admirable and good principle. And yet he goes on to say that "it is absolutely essential that at some point certain lines be clearly drawn and enforced." Dean Meriam's exhibits A through F, the eight by eleven glossy photocopies taken at the scene of the crime, and his comments which enuse, draw the lines so tight that it indicates he does not really believe in freedom of speech. Dean Meriam apparently would not like students to be exposed to anything which is in disagreement with his recognized standards.

If you tell Eldridge Cleaver that he "does not deserve to be heard" by your standards of decency and call him a "barbarian whose contamination has regrettably not yet been silenced" then you have forfeited your right to be heard. If you attempt to take another's manhood from him by silencing him and calling him a barbarian in your language, then do not be surprised if he seeks to prove his manhood to you by putting you up against the wall and calling you a pig in his language. At this time of the year, I cannot help thinking of another, who, according to published reports, was a convicted felon and was crucified for acts against society.

Dean Meriam apparently views the university as a place where we young students in our formative years are to be molded into the machines he designs, to become standardized parts turned off the assembly line to take our place in the herd. I hope that when Dean Meriam has a little more time after the conclusion of his administrative duties, that he will do some objective reading and thinking about the philosophy of education and the role of the university in society. He might then conduct a little experiment in freedom and toleration by listening to some of the extremist contaminants he so harshly condemns.

Paul D. Brown

Editor, The Chronicle:

While I realize that the "Chronicle" feels called upon these days to support anything that is "activist," perhaps out of desperation, I can't help being depressed by the terribly over-simplified and distorted editorial grandiosely entitled "The People vs. Hayakawa." It comes as a deep disappointment when a supposedly enlightened and elite group of students demonstrate such

incapacity to understand or even try to understand an important political conflict, or even for that matter to describe the factual circumstances of the conflict with a modicum of accuracy. Beyond this disappointment is my deep apprehension that the forces of real social progress in this country stand to lose the most from the obtuseness and fanaticism of justifiably morally indignant students who discredit their cause by their own arrogance and ignorance.

The editorial in question begins with some outright factual distortions. For example, it states that the rules set down by the SFS administration "ban speeches and demonstrations on campus." This statement is misleading, since the rules set aside the athletic field as a setting for whatever free speech and crowd assembly is desired, and there is no attempt to dissuade peaceful picketing the campus perimeter. If the purpose of the demonstrators is free speech, then the rules are no impediment. If the purpose, however, as in substantial part it clearly has been, is rather physically to intimidate and harass other students, then the rules present a problem; but there is no constitutional right to such intimidation, nor should there be. Second, Dr. Hayakawa alleged to have ripped the microphone out of the sound track "when they wouldn't let him use it." While this particular action may not have been justifiable, the actual provocation which enraged him was being shouted down by those whose tender concern for free speech seems peculiarly mercurial. Third, the editorial suggests that the administration should "sit down" with the strikers to discuss the issues "with an open mind." Since the strikers explicitly label their demands as "non-negotiable," this suggestion is rather dull.

Several other features or assumptions of the editorial are troublesome to me. Foremost is the casual use of the presently fashionable term "pig" to refer to the police. While no one can deny the presence of police brutality and callousness to various minorities (especially if, like myself, you were in Chicago for the Democratic Convention), using the word "pig" hardly reflects any real concern or understanding of the almost equally harassed and underprivileged position into which organized society and his own social background place the average policeman. The use of the word

(Continued on Page 7)

Letters

(Continued from Page 6)

"pig," then, demonstrates not only the parochial quality of the social concern of those who use it, but also the preference of many of the "New Left" for persecuting scape-goats to solving real problems. As Dick Gregory said in Chicago, the cop is the "new nigger" and the moral quality of a movement for social justice is hardly enhanced by those who derive an almost obscene pleasure from spitting "pig" at the new scape-goat. The penchant for scape-goating is something the far left seems to share with the far right. Finally, in the same context, sociologically acute observers of the Columbia "happening" found much to justify the observation that "pig-baiting" is a "chic" way for upper-middle class youth to express their sense of class superiority toward and contempt for the feelings of the lower middle class. "Pig" is, in part, a way to say "Polack" or "Wop" without incurring the moral reproach which now clings to the latter form of address (though Spiro hasn't discovered it yet.) This sort of class contempt and insensitivity is hardly a very promising entree to a new and more "democratic" society.

I also find somewhat depressing the infantile pleasure that seems to be derived from mocking adult authority figures—a sort of cheap shot for the psychologically insecure and impotent from way back. Those who express a dislike for hippie garb are termed "bigoted" without question, but there is somehow nothing bigoted or narrow in mocking Dr. Hayakawa's "cute little tam o'shanter." And it is, I guess, really a feat of cleverness to talk about Ronnie Ray-Gun (who was supported by some brilliant New Left strategists on the grounds that things would get so repressive under him that "the revolution" would be upon us. Any Jewish counterpart of the New Left that had the same theory about Hitler wasn't around too long to enjoy the fruits of this sort of political astuteness. Reagan and the more idiot elements of the New Left actually exist in a peculiar symbiotic relationship: he needs them to look good and they need him to emphasize how bad things are. This mutually helpful relationship exists at the expense of reform groups, of course.) I really wish that some student radicals would get their oedipal hang-ups resolved, so that they could get on to help with the really tough job of building a more decent, humane, and democratic society, and waste time less time indulging their unresolved personal needs and their seemingly insatiable moral exhibitionism.

Finally, I think it not too presumptuous to suggest a few moments of reflection on the deeper implications of the SFS situation for the role of the university in society. No one, I think, would claim that the university has been all that it should be, especially in being aware of the danger of becoming a political agent of the present social power structure by unquestioningly performing certain technical, research, and personnel services for the government. Nor are some of the features of the modern mass university as "human" as they might be—although these latter problems have actually been incidental to the fantastic practical difficulties inherent in making higher education an option available to all reasonable capable students rather than a privilege of an elite, surely an important step in the "democratization" of society. And there are other problems, as well. However, the nature of the

substantive demands, not to mention the tactics of violence and intimidation being used (one would think that a Chronicle editor would pause a moment before endorsing a movement which was involved in the beating of the campus newspaper editor and the destruction of the paper's property), seem to me hardly calculated to improve the quality and productivity of the university.

The vitality and effectiveness of the university as a forum for social criticism and a breeding ground for change is obviously contingent upon its avoidance of becoming a pawn in political battles. The larger society will tolerate such academic freedom and the criticism that comes with it only so long as the university steadfastly adheres to and proclaims its obligation to the truth, let the chip fall where they may. But if it succumbs to demands that it become simply a financier and locale for particular ideological groups, then it obviously forfeits the basis for its claimed right of

freedom. Such a forfeiture would be disastrous, but it is implicit in some of the demands made by the SFS strikers. If the Black Student Union or any other group is granted total control over a department or program of studies, then what can the university say in principle to the Birchir who demands an "Americanism Studies" department under the complete control of the Birch Society—and threatens to invade the campus with Minutemen if this non-negotiable request isn't granted? Surely anyone with a minimal political awareness should know that the possibilities of effective right-wing pressures on the university are far more real than those from the other side. Ask any administrator of a state university or read a little about the 1950's. If today the leftist radicals make a crack in the wall of academic integrity with their chisels, tomorrow the reactionaries will move in with their steam-shovels.

T.A. Spragens
Department of Political Science



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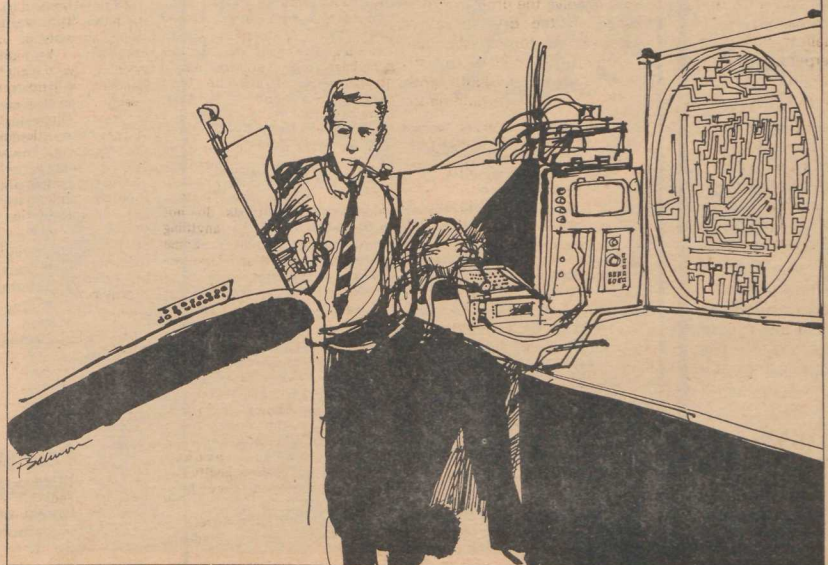
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Gallup Poll

Ike, LBJ: 'Most Admired Men'

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J.—Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower is the man most admired by the American people today.

Mr. Eisenhower has appeared among the top ten on the list of most admired men every year since the yearly Gallup audit was started in 1946. He has headed the list a record 12 times and has never placed lower than third.

President Lyndon Johnson is number two on the list this year. President Johnson also ran second to Mr. Eisenhower last year, but led the list for the previous four years.

Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, a newcomer to the top ten, is in third position this year, with women giving him a large vote.

Dr. Billy Graham is in fourth place. President Richard Nixon is fifth, followed by former Vice President Hubert Humphrey in sixth place.

Number seven this year is George Wallace, the American Independent party candidate in the November election.

Pope Paul VI, in fifth place last year, is now in eighth position, followed by former President Harry S. Truman. Mr. Truman has appeared among the top ten on 18 occasions since the audit was started.

Rounding out the top ten is Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, who appears for the first time among the top ten.

The following question was asked of a sample of 1501 adults in the U.S.:

What man that you have heard of read about, living today in any part of the WORLD, do you admire the most?

Here are the top ten for 1968:

1. Dwight Eisenhower
2. Lyndon Johnson
3. Edward Kennedy
4. Rev. Billy Graham



Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower is the man Americans admire most in the world today.

5. Richard Nixon
6. Hubert Humphrey
7. George Wallace
8. Pope Paul VI
9. Harry Truman
10. Eugene McCarthy

For comparison, here is last year's list:

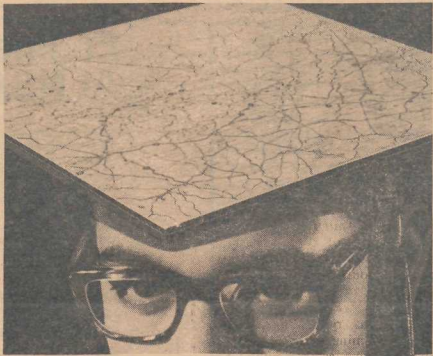
- 1967
1. Dwight Eisenhower
 2. Lyndon Johnson
 3. Rev. Billy Graham

4. Robert Kennedy
 5. Pope Paul VI
 6. Everett Dirksen
 7. Richard Nixon
 8. George Wallace
 9. Ronald Reagan
 10. Harry Truman
- Others receiving mention are:
- Public Life: Howar Baker, Edward Brooke, William Buckley, Ralph Bunche, Ramsay Clark, Moshe Dayan, Charles de Gaulle, Everett Dirksen, Alexander Dubcek, Abba Eban, William Fullbright, Arthur Goldberg, Averill Harriman, J. Edgar Hoover, Gen. Curtis LeMay, John Lindsay, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edmund Muskie, Ronald Reagan, Nelson Rockefeller, George Romney, Dean Rusk, Gen. William Westmoreland.
- Journalism: David Brinkley, Walter Cronkite, Paul Harvey, Chet Huntley, David Lawrence, Walter Lippmann, Roger Mudd.

- Entertainment and the Arts: Lenoard Bernstein, Bob Hope, Richard Rodgers, John Wayne.
- Sports: Wilt Chamberlain, Mickey Mantle, Willie Mays, Arnold Palmer, Johnny Unitas.
- Medicine: Dr. Christiaan Barnard, Dr. Denton Cooley, Dr. Jonas Salk, Dr. Paul Dudley White.
- Religion: Cardinal Cushing, David McKay, Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, Rev. Paul Roberts, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen.
- Education: Dr. I.S. Hayakawa.

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CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY
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Basketball team blows big leads in fall to State and Temple

By Lee Jackson

Duke ended the first semester on a high note, as they beat Maryland, but two disappointing second periods added up to losses to N.C. State and Temple during semester break. The Blue Devils now have a 3-3 record in ACC competition and are 8-7 overall.

In Philadelphia Tuesday night, Duke led a 15 point lead slip away in the second half, and Temple won a squeaker, 73-69. The score stayed even most of the first half, but the Blue Devils ran to a 44-35 half time lead behind the sharp-shooting of Rick Katherman, who had 18 points, and the rebounding of Randy Denton (13). The Ducks maintained their momentum at the start of the second period and soon ran up a 54-39 lead. Then, in a fashion similar to that of the State game, the Devils went cold and soon the Owls had gone ahead, 60-59. Duke stayed close, however, and, with 1:10 remaining, Dick DeVenzio sank a free throw to knot the score at 68-68. Dave Golden then rebounded a missed Temple shot and connected on a free throw to put Duke ahead by one point, but that was not enough, as the Blue Devils were not able to score again. A technical foul against Duke in the final seconds gave Temple the insurance it needed.

In the most ironic finish of the '68 season, Duke's basketball team suffered a last-minute defeat 77-74 at the hands of North Carolina State last Saturday afternoon. After the ACC tournament and Duke's 12-10 loss to State last year, the sellout crowd in the Indoor Stadium was ready for revenge, and, for 37 minutes the Blue Devils delighted them as they built up a margin of 15 points, leading 63-48 with 12:25 left to play. Randy Denton was on his way to a total of 30 points, and Dick DeVenzio, with a career high of 12 assists, was in top form as playmaker and ballhandler. Then came the dreaded slow-down, which, of course, Duke saw quite enough of in last year's game, only this time it was not Norm Sloan's idea, but Vic Buba's, who sent the Blue Devils into a four-corner offense with a 12-point lead and 12 minutes to play. The move backfired, however, as the Wolfpack immediately responded to the deliberate style of play and outscored the Blue Devils 29-14 in the remaining time. State began to whittle away the Duke lead, finally going ahead 75-74 with fourteen seconds to play, and Joe Serdich's two free throws with two seconds left gave the Wolfpack a three point lead and put the game out of reach.

State lead early in the game 6-5 after two and a half minutes, but Duke took a 7-6 edge with a field goal by Dick DeVenzio and maintained the top position until the very end. A basket by Randy Denton with 3:50 left in the first half made the score 35-27, the Blue Devils' longest lead of the period. Duke outplayed the 'Pack in almost every category in the first half, as they had 19 rebounds to 14 for State, 2 turnovers to 5 for the Wolfpack, and Randy Denton had 21 points and 10 rebounds, all which added up to a 40-36 lead for Duke at halftime.

The Blue Devils started the second half with a basket by DeVenzio and began to slowly stretch their lead as Fred Lind and Denton had hot scoring hands for Duke. With the score 60-48 Buba's held up a clenched fist and the Blue Devils went into the MongOOSE

Delay," a four-corner slowdown offensive arrangement, and they enjoyed momentary success as they increased their lead to 15 points on a free throw by Denton and a field goal by Lind. Then the tide began to turn.

The Wolfpack became very aggressive, never getting rattled, and pressing Duke all over the court. State, with Vann Williford finding room under the basket, closed the gap to nine, as Duke led 68-59 with 4:29 left in the game. Then Dick DeVenzio made an astonishing move, dribbling the ball between the legs of his defender, Jim Ristinger, and firing a pass in to Dave Golden, who was fouled. However, this play and Golden's two free throws were not able to revive Duke's lost momentum, and

the Blue Devils did not score another field goal in the game.

The foremost question in the last few minutes was whether or not State could beat the clock. When Fred Lind scored on two free throws to make the score 72-63 with 2:58 left, it looked as if Duke might weather the storm, but two free throws by Joe Serdich and two steals by Williford closed the gap very quickly. Williford's layups made the score 72-69 with 1:50 to play. DeVenzio scored Duke's last points on two free throws, but Serdich hit a jumper and Williford stole another pass and scored to close the deficit to one point with :48 seconds remaining.

With State pressing, DeVenzio lobbed a pass to Brad Evans, who was driving for the basket. Evans

collided with Joe Serdich, and the infamous Referee Phil Fox called a typically questionable penalty on Evans for charging. The Wolfpack brought the ball in bounds and quickly moved it to Williford, who made a 10-foot jumper with 16 seconds remaining to put State ahead 75-74. DeVenzio missed an attempted field goal with 8 seconds left, and Joe Serdich put in two free throws with 2 seconds remaining to ice the game for the visitors.

On January 11, in the last game before exams, Randy Denton tossed in 33 points and Rick Katherman's outside shooting accounted for another 25 as Duke took an ACC match from Maryland, 96-85.

Lacrosse to begin practice

There will be a lacrosse meeting on Monday, February 3, 1969 at 7:30 p.m. in room 104 Card Gymnasium. All men interested in playing lacrosse must attend. Plans for the 1969 season will be discussed.

Returning squad members will check out their equipment on Monday afternoon, February 3.

New members will check out their equipment on Tuesday afternoon, February 4 at the Athletic Equipment cage.

Practice will begin on February 3.



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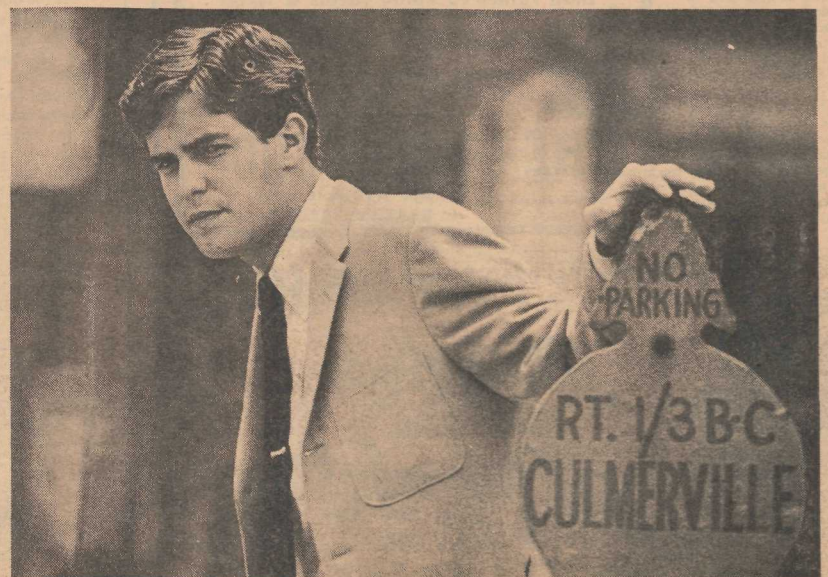
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Jimmy Page makes Zeppelin

By Peter Applebome
Staff reviewer
Led Zeppelin: Atlantic SD 8216.
Available at the Record Bar.

There is obviously something very special about the people who played lead guitar for the Yardbirds. The group's first lead guitarist was Eric Clapton who has had more than a little success on his own. The next was Jeff Beck who now leads a first rate group of his own. The final lead for the Yardbirds before they disbanded was Jimmy Page and his new group, Led Zeppelin, has made a very impressive debut on its first album on Atlantic.

Page's playing compares quite well with that of his predecessors. Technically, he is at least the equal of Beck and close to Clapton. His playing is remarkably fast, fluid, and versatile, and on this album he plays in a wide variety of styles and idioms ranging from raga to hard rock to blues. If Page has a weakness, it lies in an occasional lack of restraint. While Clapton always has perfect control of his instrument, Page has a tendency to hotdog and play lightning fast runs that don't really add anything essential to the song. Yet, this is a minor fault when considering Page's not inconsiderable technical expertise. Page's showboating is that of a very good guitarist trying to outdo himself, which is certainly an excusable offense.

Much of Page's playing is blues oriented, but he is not strictly a blues guitarist. In fact, his best playing is not on the blues numbers on the album. On "Babe I'm Gonna Leave You" his playing and that of the band is superb. The song begins with Page playing beautifully, with

almost classical precision, on acoustic guitar. Robert Plant's shatteringly intense vocal is complemented perfectly by Page, and shifts in the lyric are accompanied by stylistic and lyrical shifts in Page's guitar playing. The result is a perfectly unified and convincing piece of music.

Led Zeppelin delves into a wide variety of musical forms on this album, but the band adapts itself quite well to whatever it happens to be doing. The hard rock stuff is comparable to some of the best work of the Yardbirds, the blues are convincing, if not outstanding, and the raga, "Black Mountain Side" is as good as most Western interpretations of the genre.

Probably the least successful cuts are the straight blues numbers. Not that they're bad, it is just that

there is so much blues being done now, only the very best is worthy of note. Led Zeppelin is not really a blues band and there is no reason for it to become one. Frontliners Page and Plant are versatile and talented enough to present an excellent eclecticized product that is far more appealing than it would be as another good blues band.

Ultimately, however, it is Page's guitar work that makes Led Zeppelin more than just another group. His work throughout is excellent, but when he really lets loose like on his blistering solo on "Dazed and Confused" the result is stunning. Even when compared to his better known Yardbirdian predecessors Page should fare quite well.

CO General Staff elects coordinator

The Celestial Omnibus General Staff met on Sunday, January 12, to elect a new coordinator to replace Terry Rettig, who will be in Europe this semester. J.C. Honeycutt was elected to the post. She is a non-academic employee and a former Duke student. Jim McDonald was reconfirmed as general manager.

The C.O. needs more workers and ideas this semester. Anyone interested in working should stop by on the night on which they would like to work. The C.O. is located in the basement of Flowers and is open every evening except when so designated by notice.



Guest soloist Malcolm Smith was the highlight of last night's concert by the North Carolina Symphony in Page Auditorium. Smith is the leading bass with the New York City Opera, where he made his debut in 1965. Among his recent outstanding engagements were performances with the Houston Symphony, and in Europe in the Spoleto Festival production of "Tristan and Isolde." Smith's voice added a unique new dimension to last night's concert.

New recital

The Ciompi-Withers Duo will present a series of recitals during 1960 and 1970 in which the ten Sonatas for Pianoforte and Violin by Beethoven will be performed. The performance of these works is in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Beethoven.

The first recital of the series will be given on January 31 at 8:15 p.m. in the Music Room of the East Duke Building. The program will be open to the public without charge, and will include Sonata No. 1 in D major (Opus 12, No. 1), Sonata No. 5 in F major (Opus 24), and Sonata No. 9 in A major (Opus 47).

Giorgio Ciompi, violinist, and Loren Withers, pianist, are, of course, members of the faculty of the Duke University Department of Music.

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Harvard to give black studies degree

By Robert Reinhold

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—With the support of its Negro students, Harvard University moved last week toward the establishment of a full degree-granting program in American Negro studies on a par with all other academic disciplines.

The formation of such a program, open to all students, was the chief recommendation of a special faculty panel, which reported after nine months of study and consultation with Negro student leaders at Harvard. (Duke is currently considering instituting courses in black studies in all departments. The courses are among 15 demands being discussed by the Afro-American Society and the administration.)

In a 51-page report, the committee also urged changes in Harvard's social, cultural, recruitment and investment structure to enhance the status of Negroes.

The recommendations are not binding, but the dean of arts and sciences, Franklin L. Ford, indicated that the administration was prepared to act without delay to implement them.

The academic recommendations have already been approved by Harvard's influential Committee on Educational Policy, and the full faculty will consider them on Feb. 11.

This would not be the first university program in American

Negro, or Afro-American, studies—an issue that has become a bone of contention in Negro disputes on many campuses. But because of Harvard's prestige, the shape the program takes here is likely to have nationwide impact.

The eight-member Faculty Committee on African and Afro-American Studies first sought to determine if Negro studies constituted an intellectually valid academic discipline. It concluded:

"We are dealing with 25 million of our own people with a special history, culture and range of problems. It can hardly be doubted that the study of black men in America is a legitimate and urgent academic endeavor."

To underscore the urgency, the committee urged Harvard to appoint at least 10 specialists in Negro history, sociology, government, economy, literature and art by this September. Negro students would not have the power to veto the appointments, but they would be represented on the committee to recruit the new

professors.

In effect, the program would enable a student to major in Afro-American studies, much the way he can now major in Far Eastern or Latin-American studies, or physics or English.

Initially the program would be run as a combined major, with the student also concentrating in an existing field. It is fairly common practice at Harvard to combine two majors.

Negro student leaders here greeted the report with satisfaction, saying it closely reflected their own goals.

The committee also urged:

-A social and cultural center for Negro students along the lines of the Hillel House for Jewish students and the Newman Center for Catholics.

-A research center for Afro-American studies to "provide intellectual leadership, a physical locale and sufficient material resources for consideration of all aspects of the Afro-American

experience."

-Vigorous recruitment of Negro graduate students and the establishment for them of 15 to 20 fellowships a year worth \$5,000 each. In the last 10 years, Harvard has graduated only eight Negro Ph.D's.

-A standing faculty committee on degrees in Afro-American studies, headed by a "distinguished scholar," to develop and supervise the new program in time for the present freshman class to major in it.

-An increase in Negroes on all levels of Harvard's teaching, research and administrative staffs.

Harvard has largely been spared the kind of Negro and white upheaval that has swept Brandeis, Columbia, Swarthmore and other campuses—although no one is quite sure why.

Last year, the university hastily offered a single course in Negro culture, but it has been criticized as inadequate by many Negro students who seek what they call a more relevant education at the

330-year-old tradition-bound institution.

"It seems likely that the absence of such offerings is the single most potent source of black students' discontent at Harvard," the Rossosky report states.

The report found African studies quite distinct from American Negro studies and strongly recommended against merging the two fields. But it suggested a new committee to oversee this area of study.

In an interview in his campus office, Professor Rossosky said he believed that his committee's findings transcended the local problems of Harvard. "We may have been instrumental in starting off a new academic field," he said. "This could make an important intellectual impact."

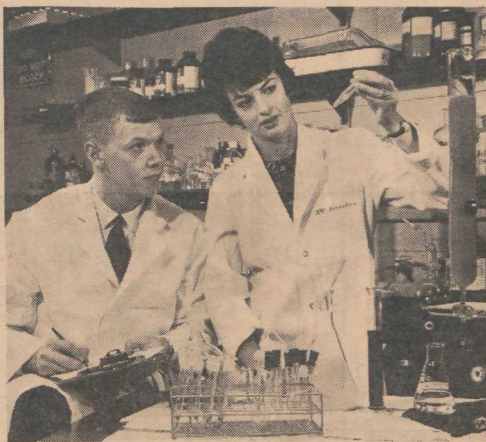
The University Christian Movement's Decision Making Group will meet at 2 p.m. in the Episcopal Center today.

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-New library-

(Continued from page one)

library is between the old library and the Language building, where the Rare Book Room is located. Waggoner described the new section as having a graduate reading room larger than the old undergraduate reading room, a reference room about twice as large as the old one, a documents room, manuscripts room, and a separate room for current newspapers. Next to the newspaper room will be the microfilm room with 24 reading stations. In all, there will be 144 reading stations on the main floor. The Rare Book Room has remained unchanged.

The old section of the library, according to Waggoner, will be remodeled and made available entirely for undergraduates. However, the stacks and the old graduate reading room, will be rendered to the Divinity Building.

Waggoner said that the only books moved over the weekend will be those belonging to the reference and bibliography departments. The second floor of the old section will then be closed; the first floor will remain open until Monday.

Waggoner explained that the old library was designed to handle 800,000 books. It presently holds 1,200,000 volumes. The new addition will provide space "almost twice that many." After the new library has been filled to capacity with books, Waggoner hopes that a book storage system will be devised where a new building will not have to be built. He suggested a warehouse for materials not frequently used.

The new addition to the library was one of the high priority projects in the Fifth Decade development program. Original estimate in 1965 called for a cost of \$7 million. Waggoner said that the new addition, which includes an addition to the Divinity Building and remodeling of the old library finally cost between \$8.9 million.

-Requirements clarified-

(Continued from Page 1)

1-2 or 51-52, or 125 followed by 134, 139, 163, 164.; Classical Studies 141-142.

The letter stressed the fact that "in Social Science and History the two courses must be in the same department; in the Humanities, in the same division."

It also pointed out that in double-numbered courses (courses joined by a hyphen), both courses must be completed to fulfill the requirement in Social Science and history, and in the Humanities.

Add first

During Registration today, it will be necessary to get permission from a department to add a course before dropping one of the courses in the preceding list.

"Substitutions may not be possible in many cases," the letter warned, because "The instructional program for the Spring Semester" is based on preregistration data compiled in November."

The semester courses referred to in the new requirements are the equivalent of what used to be called

three-hour or four-hour courses. Starting in September, academic progress will be measured in terms of semester-courses satisfactorily completed.

The old method of computing academic progress in terms of semester hours and quality-point ratings will be abandoned.

Permanent records for freshman, sophomores and juniors will have entries under both systems. They will carry an explanatory note indicating the nature of the two systems.

The change in systems will mean that many students will now need fewer courses than before to graduate. For instance, a junior who completes 94-96 hours by the end of this semester than will have to take only eight semester-courses next year in order to graduate.

Graduation Requirements

The following table indicates the new requirements for continuing students and transfers after September. The first column indicates the number of hours of

credit received, exclusive of required hours in physical education. The second column indicates the number of semester courses which must then be passed to graduate.	
—18	28
19-21	27
22-24	26
25-27	25
28-30	24
31-33	23
34-36	22
37-39	20
40-42	19
43-45	19
46-54	18
55-57	17
58-60	16
61-63	15
64-66	14
67-69	13
70-72	12
73-75	11
76-84	10
85-87	9
88-90	8
91-93	7
94-96	6
97-99	5
100-102	4
103-105	
106-108	
109-111	
112-114	



Do it Mets. Bud Harrelson and Al Jackson work out at Shea Stadium.

-Black Week-

(Continued from Page 1)

wounds inflicted by the police.

"Baptism" and "God's Trombone," two black plays, will be presented that evening in Branson Auditorium at 8:15.

A seminar on black drama will be held Friday at 2 o'clock in 208 Flowers, followed by a 3 o'clock session with black poet Karl Carter in 201 Flowers.

Karen Rux, who will conduct the drama session, is a senior at North Carolina College who has already accumulated impressive writing and acting experience. Miss Rux has performed with the Black Repertory Theater of New York and the Shakespearean Theater Company of Hartford, Connecticut; she has written three plays, one of which has been produced, with all benefits going to the NAACP.

Carter, who has been writing poetry for seven years, is presently a second law year student in Howard university in Washington, D.C. He has been published in Howard's Afro-American Review, and an anthology of his works is to be published by Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Two sessions of Black drama are to be held in Branson Auditorium Friday night—one at seven, for invited guests, and one at nine, open to the public.

A seminar on black music with Alma Mickens is scheduled for 2 o'clock in the Music Room of East Duke Building. At 4, the film "Huey," a portrait of the Black Panther Movement, will be shown; admission will be 50 cent. Following the Duke South Carolina Basketball game, beginning at 10, an African Ball will be held.

James Turner, a black historian from Northwestern University, will deliver a major address on Sunday at 4:15. Later that night, at 8 o'clock, Artha Franklin, the "Queen of Soul," will perform in Raleigh.

The last sessions of the Black Week will be held after the major addresses and seminars on Monday and Tuesday. These seminars, held following Jackson's and Hamer's evening addresses, will center around the question: "Where do we go from here—community or chaos?" Six separate seminars will be conducted: in the Music Room and rooms 201, 207, and 208 in Flower's Building, and in the Celestial Omnibus.

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