

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 72

Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Saturday, Feb. 1, 1969



The brothers begin taking care of business at yesterday's forum.

Photo by Harvey Linder

2nd black prof asks for precourse aid

By Jean Cary

Academics Beat Editor

Unknown to most of the Duke community, Duke has had a black woman professor since July, 1968.

Dr. Jacquelyn J. Jackson, the first black woman to join the Duke University faculty, is Assistant Professor of Medical Sociology in the department of psychiatry.

Dr. Jackson came to Duke as a post-doctoral fellow at Duke's Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development in 1966. She

is the second black professor to be employed at Duke.

When asked whether there should be more black professors on campus, she replied, "Yes, but not necessarily because there are black students on campus, but rather because certain employment areas need to be opened up, including professorships in predominantly white universities. If you are going to have more desegregation there should be more employment offerings."

Speaking about employment for black people, Dr. Jackson pointed to the plight of the overly-educated black who has had two years of college, but can find employment only in domestic work.

Dr. Jackson pointed out the

course is an "analysis of information for an understanding of the Negro American subculture and an examination of contemporary problems and attitudes of relevance to the physician in such areas as health, family and value systems."

Besides this course, Dr. Jackson, who is a behavioral scientist, and Dr. D. Gianturco, a psychiatrist, teach a precept in "Human Behavior and Psychiatry."

Although she said she had not come in contact with many of the black undergraduate students at Duke, Dr. Jackson did speak of the problems facing a black student here.

"The problem here at Duke is that Duke is essentially an upper middle class school. Duke has gone out recruiting black students from the lower classes and has dumped the students here. There are many frustrations which the upper middle class imposes on these students. In addition, Duke is a larger school than the small high schools from which they have graduated. Combined with these problems there is an identity crisis for most people at this age."

Dr. Jackson feels that Duke has probably admitted students who were not adequately prepared for the work, but Duke did not offer preparatory courses. "I don't believe in remedial courses in college, but I do think a program of pre-course offerings might be possible."

When asked about the large percentage of black students who will not be returning to school this semester, she said that a very serious study should be undertaken to determine how this percentage compares to other schools and how it compares to Duke in past years. She then said, "This may be a good sign because it may indicate that perhaps the professors are beginning to grade more nearly on performance instead of on color, but it also may mean that they are grading on the individual and his race and his low income background. Duke should by all means make sure that race did not enter the question."

Dr. Jackson came to Duke from Howard University where she was assistant professor in the Department of Sociology. Before teaching at Howard, she was chairman and professor in the Department of Sociology in Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.

(Continued on Page 7)

National Mobilization to Confront Vietnam

By Carol Bacal

A group of involved Duke students will leave tomorrow evening at 6:30 p.m. to travel by car to participate in the third National Mobilization sponsored by the Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam.

The Clergy and Laymen Concerned have called the conference because "the future does not look promising. Vietnam has and continues to represent a lack of restraint, enlightened political judgement or any sizable concern for international law. As members of the religious community we cannot allow our consciences to become dulled nor our voices muted by the drumbeat

of American militarism."

This year, the three-day mobilization will center on the theme Vietnam and the future of the American Empire. The highlight of the gathering will be seven lecture-discussion sessions centering on American foreign policy, especially in connection with developing nations; the U.S. economy and the Selective Service system. University professors and other qualified participants will conduct these seminars.

According to Rev. Richard Fernandez, National Director of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, the Washington conference is aimed at equipping "church and synagogue leaders

from across the country with the knowledge they need to become effective advocates of new foreign policy. Washington will also be the scene of these persons putting pressure on elected government officials to bring about the changes we seek."

Speakers during the protest conference, which will end Wednesday, will include Senator George McGovern and Representative John Conyers, as well as religious leaders. Hiber Conteris of Uruguay will also speak at the gathering. Conteris, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary in Buenos Aires, is currently involved in a program of economic development in the Third World. Conteris is one of several lecturers from developing countries, at the rally.

Last year, more than 2,500 Americans took part in the mobilization. The gathering featured a silent prayer service at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Arlington National Cemetery. In 1967, over 2,200 participants heard Senators Ernest Gruening, Eugene McCarthy and Wayne Morse criticize the Vietnam War.

Duke students interested in attending this year's protest conference can sign up at the YMCA office in Flowers Building. For additional information, contact Assistant Chaplain Elmer Hall at ext. 2921. Rides will leave tomorrow evening from the West quad and the East campus center, and will return Tuesday night. Churches and a limited number of private homes in the Washington area will provide housing for participants.

Pittsburg, and other schools.

Harvard's faculty had requested the SFAC to look into the possibilities of student participation. Reaction from both students and faculty was generally favorable. Rodger D. Thomas, a fifth-year graduate student in Geology said "If students remain a passive audience at Faculty meetings, then no one will be playing to the gallery. I doubt if any actor can play to an audience that doesn't respond."

Harrison C. White, professor of sociology, was one of the few professors to disagree about the usefulness of opening Faculty meetings. "The Faculty is a collegial body with a real sense of community feeling," White said. "I've never been on a faculty where people are as directly concerned with the University as they are here. Any change in faculty procedures might drive the professors farther into their research."

Kenneth Galzler, student chairman of SFAC, cautioned that "In some circumstances, like the ROTC debate, students would have to show complete emotional control. The faculty could reject the entire principle of student presence for one outburst," he added.



Dr. Jacquelyn J. Jackson

complexity of the demand for more black professors on campus. She said that in the past month she had gotten at least 35 letters from universities and colleges asking her to recommend black professors for them to employ. Last July she received a call from the Chairman of the Department of Sociology at a school in Ohio.

She suggested that instead of hunting for a black professor, he send some black students to school. She advised that the school require the students they educate to teach for a designated period after they have graduated. In this way the school would be helping to educate black students and would also be getting black professors.

In addition to her research studies on the aging of blacks, Dr. Jackson teaches a course, "The Negro in American Society." This

Harvard SFAC acts

Harvard University's Student-Faculty Advisory Council, a group similar to Duke's SFAC in composition and power, has passed a resolution calling for student attendance and participation at Faculty meetings.

According to the Harvard Crimson, "The resolution asks that the Dean of the Faculty be permitted to open specific portions of Faculty meetings to any member of the University upon the request of any of the student government organizations or any Faculty Committee, including SFAC."

The SFAC's statement specifically requested that, if passed by the faculty, the new regulations be applied to upcoming faculty discussions on the academic status of ROTC. Earlier in the year, Harvard's SFAC recommended that ROTC be offered only as an extra-curricular, non-credit activity. Similar action has already been taken with regard to ROTC at Yale, Princeton, the University of

Afros talk grades at forum

Nearly all of Duke's black student population got together on the main quad yesterday and explained to the three hundred watching white students and faculty why they would be seeing about a dozen fewer black faces in class next semester.

In speech after speech, members of the Duke Afro-American Society told why they felt 15% of the black

undergraduate population have been forced to withdraw from the University this semester.

Academic weakness, racism, cultural shock, hostility, difficulty in adjusting to dorm life, frustration and bigoted professors were cited as symptoms of the way the "Duke system" of higher education militates against rapid adjustment of blacks to the

University environment.

Some of those who flunked out vowed to remain in Durham, observing that as far as they were concerned, they had no where else to go.

Another "progress report" on the status of the Afros 10 demands was given, along with a brief reiteration and discussion of each one.

'Black Week'

Anyone interested in being on the panel for Dick Gregory's afternoon seminar on February 10 at 3:15 p.m. should call or leave a message for Peg Friedlander at ext. 3823.

Frats to move library

By Bob Houck

Last semester when officials of Perkin's Library found that they had only \$7,000 to finance the moving of books to the new library, Duke fraternities offered to help.

Any contribution of man-power by the fraternities would help since the job has been estimated to cost \$35,000.

Just before exams fraternity men met with a library representative to discuss the organization that would be necessary for an efficient move.

The move would require 12,000 man hours of work. Since only six elevators exist, only 120 men could work at once.

A proposal for three four-hour shifts with 20-men groups at each elevator was made. This proposal would apply only to weekend days since classes would prevent sufficient fraternity men participation on weekdays.

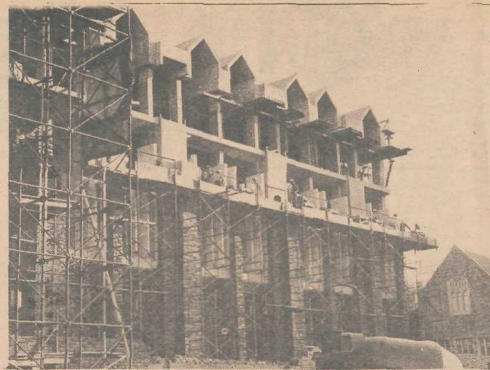
Participation requirements for each fraternity under the proposal would be proportioned according to the numbers of members of

each. Monetary prizes would be given according to their participation.

Mr. Elvin E. Stroud, Head of the Circulation Department, said, "We are very appreciative of the offer in the first place and hardly feel the move could be planned effectively without knowing this help is to be available. By utilizing this help we can move more rapidly to improve the services to students and faculty."

According to the latest information the library will be ready to begin the move next Saturday, February 7.

Dr. B. E. Powell, University Librarian, and Kerry Roche, President of the Inter-fraternity Council, think that fraternities should be able to begin the move the first two weeks of February. At this time there will be less interference with student academics.



Pictured above is the new library as it appeared earlier this fall. After more than two years of construction, the new building is almost finished. Moving procedures are scheduled to begin in about two weeks. The fraternities will assist in the massive project which will require the moving of over 1,200,000 books.

Frat changes pledging

By Tom Strohaker

In response to last semester's increased concern with the role of national fraternities on the Duke campus, Theta Chi had several chapter discussions. Howard R. Alter, Jr., Theta Chi Executive Director, was invited down from national headquarters the first week of January to participate in a seminar on Theta Chi and the local chapter.

An alumnus of the Duke Chapter, Dale Slivinske, '68, also came with the executive director. Dale has been a field secretary with the national fraternity since last August.

Theta Chi field secretaries travel during the school year visiting all of Theta Chi's 143 active chapters and 8 colonies. They communicate chapter ideas between chapters and help with various problems.

An outgrowth of the discussions with the national representatives was the subsequent visit to the Duke campus of Ed Jacobson. His visit coincided with the 1969 formal rush. Jacobson graduates from Oregon State in 1967 and has visited groups in over 40 states.

After living with the chapter through the formal rush period, Jacobson worked with Theta Chi to form a new pledge program. The new program shifts the emphasis from pledge testing to total pledge-brother participation.

Work projects are planned for both brothers and pledges. The IFC library project will be such a work program. Pledges and brothers will work together on improvements of the inside and outside of the Theta Chi section. One night a week the brotherhood and pledges will eat together in the union banquet hall in addition to the day-by-day eating in the Great Hall and off-campus.

Jacobson remarked, "I am impressed with the inherent problems of the fraternity system at Duke. And I believe that part of the problem can be linked to the inherited pledge programs that exist here."

Others have suggested that much of the dissatisfaction and disillusionment with the fraternity system at Duke could be the result of archaic pledge program philosophy.

Fraternities at Duke have a unique opportunity to contribute to the living group crisis on this campus if they work together to solve their identity problems.

The idea of brotherhood can be

the answer to living group apathy. Pledging is only one facet of fraternity life and fraternity problems. It is obviously not the magic formula for brotherhood. However, fraternities do need to take a hard look at rush.

If
we were
happy
with the world
the way it is,
we wouldn't
need you.

Kids choke on polluted air. Streets are jammed by cars with no place to go. Lakes and rivers are a common dumping ground for all kinds of debris.

This is the way the world is, but it's not the way it has to be.

Air pollution can be controlled. Better transportation systems can be devised. There can be an almost unlimited supply of clean water.

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Prof evaluation

The deadline for returning Teacher Course Evaluations is February 3. In order to utilize the evaluations adequately the Teacher Course Evaluation Committee must receive a significant increase in returns.

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the University year except during University holiday and exam periods by the students of Duke University, Durham, N.C. Second class postage paid at Durham, N.C. Delivered by mail at \$10.00 per year. Subscriptions, letters, and other inquiries should be mailed to Box 4696, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706.

More from the ace Chronicle news team

Inauguration weekend: part two



Yes, Virginia, there really were 10,000 demonstrators in Washington for the Counter-Inauguration.



And then there was SSOC...

**"2, 4, 6, 8,
organize and
smash the state"**

This insert is the concluding segment of the Chronicle's special two-part, in depth coverage of the Inauguration and Counter-Inaugural festivities in Washington the weekend of January 19-20.

The first segment, a four-page Chronicle Extra appeared Tuesday morning, January 22. The staff for that issue were Alan Ray, Pat Black and Tom Campbell in Washington, and Dave Shaffer and Bob Ashley in Durham.

Text for this insert is by Clay Steinman and Mark Pinsky, both written in Washington Inaugural Weekend.

Photos for both parts by Pete Crowell and Carl Ballard.

**"Work, Study,
Get Ahead, Kill"**



Are you sure this is the way Norman Mailer got his start?



You figure Spiro what's his name will come this way?

some observations

Saturday workshops, the southern movement

By Mark Pinsky
special to the Chronicle

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The old politics made strange enough bedfellows. But the partners thrown together by the new politics of revolution and confrontation are still somewhat shocking.

In the case of Saturday, a day of arrival and workshops, the sleepy-eyed, morning-after surprise the Movement found under its covers was something of an old crone. A bit anachronistically, it turned out to be the bustling, frenetic old politics of convention.

Overcrowded, overheated reception room and lobby. Special interest groups and organizations with their tables of competing attractions; ideological hucksters hawking their wares with gusto; roving button-sellers moving through the crowd with every description and color of celluloid disc; old friends meeting again for the first time in years—or at least since the last demonstration; workshop and skill session leaders jockeying for the best rooms, times and people; unannounced room changes; people stumbling around looking for workshops in non-existent rooms.

To be sure, the day-long experience at the Hawthorne school

had its own fiercely individualistic Movement touches; the numerous freak outfits; the long hair on the guys; the girls dressed in various stages of liberation; the couples groping on the floor, unselfconsciously, as the afternoon shadows lengthened; a kind of language used by both sexes with feeling—before only on segregated company, now used with the same feeling in mixed company—the same language sounding more powerful and less pornographic than ever before.

The effect of this whole scene, in spite of the festive atmosphere, was neither one of wonder at the bizarre nor titillation at the sensual. It was one of actually being together, being at one with people of similar conviction from all across the country.

There was a warmth, and openness, a good humor that spawned an epidemic of courtesy. The salutations to strangers, as opposed to the "citizen" of the French revolution, and the "comrade" of the Socialist revolutions was the equally revealing "brother," perhaps of the American revolution.

In the workshops, there was the fire of the passionately committed crackling with the electricity of the

intellectually agile. Above all else, there was a resigned, at times stoic sense of common purpose.

The most resigned, and most frequently stoic and by this most easily identifiable, of the lot were the Southern contingent. New Yorkers were given away by their accents and aggressiveness, the middle Westerners by their cheerful wholesome industriousness—even in making revolution.

But, beside the dead giveaway of the drawl, the southerner's hair was most often the shortest in the room, his clothing, while of the acceptable "Movement Worn" school of fashion, was most visibly free of baubles.

When old friends would meet, there was less screaming and back-slapping than gut smiles—with the eyes as well as the lips—and long, hard handshakes that said more than the customary stream of time-filling inamities.

You didn't find very many of these grim ones in such esoteric workshops as "Political Psychiatry," "Political Theatre" or "Repression of the Liberation Movement in Portuguese Angola and Southern Africa." They did talk organizing poor and working class whites, politicizing unions and, like everyone else, high school

organizing and anti-draft work.

They spoke in such sessions with the even intensity of a Bunsen burner turned up at an ever-increasing though still nearly imperceptible rate. They knew how bad it was before they left for the weekend and they knew how bad it was going to be when they went back. From experience. They went to the workshops to learn and to teach—but not to play.

However, just as their background endowed them with a fund of realism and professionalism, so also did it leave some of the less positive marks of its Southern roots. The most obvious of these was the huddling together throughout the weekend for lack of numbers and the completely unjustified feeling of inferiority which it seems continues to plague the Southern soul.

As ever, these feelings of inferiority were manifested by an equally unjustified display of regional chauvinism: Rebel yells, sectional slogans, sectional goals—making those parading with the "Stars and Bars" embroidered with the black-white handclasp, under the "Southern Liberation

Front" banners almost as much of an attraction as a sign of hope.

Such an emphatic visual and vocal presence if nothing else eased the consciences of many a Northerner who wondered, with no

small feelings of guilt, who had stayed to pick up the pieces when the Freedom Rides and Civil Rights marches were over.

As the day drew to a close, George Vlasits, head and face newly shorn in preparation for yet another bout with Southern justice, stared out the rain-streaked window

of Hawthorne School philosophically, down on to the arriving buses, and started giving his own formula for estimating crowd sizes at Washington demonstrations.

"First," he said, "you take the number of kids coming from North Carolina and multiply that by a hundred." That gives you the approximate size of the New York delegation. Then,...

an analysis

The Inauguration, Duke & the future

By Clay Steinman
Special to the Chronicle

More than two philosophies of America converged and clashed in Washington Inauguration Weekend.

At the Hiltons and Sheratons were the well-dressed, clean-cut middle-aged Republicans returning from exile after eight long years. Believing strongly in an America of times gone by, they could not understand a vocal segment of the people calling for a re-orientation of a society that has been good to them and most Americans.

On Sunday while the Republican elite were readying for the next day's Inauguration, in a circus tent on the Mall near the Bureau of Engraving, thousands of anti-war dissidents were preparing for the Counter-Inaugural Parade. The group ranged from Viet-Cong flag carriers to Yippies to former Eugene McCarthyites. Standing in the mud on that day they heard Phil Ochs implore the group to have dignity. "Just because society is degenerating, we can still act with dignity," he said.

A black GI, noting the restlessness of the group anxious to march and hear no more speakers, cried out "Many of you will have to get serious because many of you are not serious."

Both Ochs and the soldier, Jimmy Johnson, received mixed reactions when they called for order. The Yippies were running through the tent yelling obscenities at the speakers and the crowd was restless, anxious to go into the streets.

Chants of "Peace! Now!" were met with answering cries of "One more war, revolution!" Going on

the Inaugural route in reverse, this same conflict was present. At the HEW Building, where the march ended, some demonstrators started to pull down the American flag, but a majority of the group began yelling "Up! Up!" and pointed skyward. The flag remained.

At a reception for Spiro Agnew, a few demonstrators pelted Republicans trying to get into the Smithsonian where the meeting was taking place. Police reacted, then overreacted, and a few protestors were seriously hurt, although these were not the same as those who had thrown debris.

The leadership of the "Mobe," the National Mobilization Committee Against the War in Vietnam, wanted no violence. Thus, since the demonstration permit expired at 6 a.m. of Inauguration Day, they asked for no demonstrations of any sort while Nixon rode through the city.

But on Monday, a group of about 1000 gathered to protest. This faction's leaders, speaking in the shadow of Viet Cong flags, denounced Dave Dellinger and Rennie Davis, Mobe's leaders, and called for action. They marched over to the Inaugural Route. Americans watching television on that Monday saw this group along the route. What happened there was not approved by the Mobe or the overwhelming majority of those in the Counter-Inaugural Parade.

As in Chicago, Washington was the sight of a meeting of a coalition of the legitimate anti-war demonstrators, the Yippies, and the self-proclaimed revolutionaries, each with different views of protest and different definitions of dissent.

The legitimate anti-war demonstrators and the Mobe were expressing their dissent against a war they feel to be immoral, a society that they view as immoral and hypocritical, and a power structure that they feel has not been responsive to the basic needs of Americans. They were expressing their dissent to a nation characterized by the Republican style of life that was sworn into the White House on that Monday.

The self-proclaimed revolutionaries seemed too engrossed in their own rhetoric to be taken seriously. Traditionally, a revolutionary does not peacefully carry placards in a city's streets. He gets guns and actively fights what he feels is so obnoxious to the welfare of humanity. No there were no real revolutionaries demonstrating in Washington. Shouting obscenities at the President is not a revolutionary act. Neither is throwing small sticks or beer cans.

The Yippies are a totally unique phenomenon. The Walker Report describes and analyzes them well. Suffice it to say that Yippies claim that they realize the ludicrousness inherent in American hypocrisy and are intent upon dramatizing that hypocrisy. They had no interest in peacefully demonstrating their opposition to the war.

But although the Counter-Inaugural Weekend had irrational elements who detracted from its purpose, the demonstrations were still of great value. Along the route of the parade, demonstrators implored spectators to "Join us! Join us!" And many did.

The demonstration also showed those celebrating the Inauguration of Richard Nixon and his reactionary politics that there still was and always would be vocal dissent to a war a segment of America feels is immoral. It showed America's "first people" that there were many who would not stand quietly by while they feel a dying capitalism is engulfing us all.

"You can win, but you can't govern" was a favorite slogan and appeared to be the theme of the weekend. Incidents like Counter-Inaugural Weekend or Chicago in August will not disrupt the Nixon Administration. Moreover, each protest seems to alienate more and more Americans.

However, eliminating the demonstrations, if it were possible, would not alleviate their deeply rooted causes. The Yippies and self-proclaimed revolutionaries may come and go, but the concerned mainstream of the responsible protest movement will not cease to publicly or privately question aspects of America until America cures itself of the cancer of racism and redirects its foreign policy.

From the Establishment's point of view, demonstrations can even serve a constructive purpose. They enable the participants to let off steam. This theory is often valid. Here at Duke, after the Vigil disbanded, many students felt they had done their part, expressed their commitment, and were content to let the Vigil be their only action. If

dissidents can be limited to sitting peacefully on a tract of grass, why prohibit such non-destructive action?

Yet while many of those who demonstrate peacefully will be satisfied by periodically carrying placards, some will not. Some will not be satisfied until they feel that dramatic progress has been made toward the ideal society they desire.

Therein lies the significance of the Counter-Inaugural Weekend. While most of the 10,000 were content to peacefully parade up the Inaugural route to day before Nixon's ascendancy to the Presidency, some were not.

A group of 1000 openly defied the law and the Mobe leadership, and appeared on the Inaugural Route on January 20. And this faction was not content to carry signs peacefully.

While the throwing of debris at public officials can in no way be condoned, it can be seen as a forewarning of things to come. For as Chicago, and the Pentagon march, and the Counter-Inaugural program ended in a confrontation and limited-to-excessive violence, so may the protests of the future if the demonstrators are not somewhat placated. Exhausted, frustrated, alienated people are often not prone to pack up and leave after a failure of non-violent protest.

Thus the demonstrations do serve a purpose. For until the power structure becomes more responsive, they will continue and conceivably get messier.

"You can win, but you can't govern," the sign says. The validity of the placard can be determined only by our new President and his actions.



The Saturday seminars gave everyone a chance to learn just that much more about war and racism.



Just gimme one hippie . . .

“Bring the War Home!”



Photos
by
Carl Ballard,
Pete Crowell

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The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

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Saturday, Feb. 1, 1969

Page Six

'Black Week'

Black Week is for everybody.

The programs that the Duke Afro-American Society have organized run the entire gamut from Fannie Lou Hamer's speech on "Confrontation of a Dying System" to displays of "soul food" to programs of black drama and poetry. There is enough variety so that anyone, regardless of race, beliefs, or interests can find something in Black Week to parallel and expand his own experience.

After an extended period during which the black man was "emasculated" and the black woman was "raped" by the society, the new cultural, intellectual and political awakening on their part is now the most exciting influence in virtually all areas of American society. The concentrated search for roots is a stimulating and explosive advance as more and more individuals, very much aware of their unique backgrounds, build toward a new image of the modern black.

There are 101 members of the Duke Afro-American Society, and the program that they have developed is an extensive anthology designed to educate the whites at Duke and to dispel their ignorance about black culture and the demands of the black movement. Among the most exciting features of the program are seminars and speeches by persons like Howard Fuller, Dick Gregory, James Turner, Fannie Lou Hamer and Maynard Jackson.

Fuller, a black organizer in this state and one of the most articulate spokesmen for the local community, will lead a seminar—"No More Orangerburgs"—concerned with the ramifications of last year's incident at South Carolina State College, where three black students died from police-inflicted shotgun wounds.

Gregory is an entertaining, sharp, critical beautiful person who has been a comedian and a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. At the Democratic Convention in Chicago this past summer he was one of the leaders who continued to march after the nomination-night battles. He will lead an afternoon seminar as well as deliver a major address in Page. (Advance tickets are available today, and tomorrow in the afternoon in Alumni Lounge.)

A black historian, James Turner, will deliver a major address for one of the programs. Maynard Jackson and Fannie Lou Hamer, both widely active in areas of Southern politics, will each lead seminars and together will deliver a major presentation "Confrontation of a Dying System" near the end of the week.

With people as exciting as this coming to campus next week, and with plays by LeRoi Jones produced by black Duke students and with all of the other features of this program it would be a disgrace to the school if there is not an extraordinary amount of interest on the part of students.

An immense and relevant intellectual and social opportunity is being offered to the students of Duke. This is an exercise in black pride. It should not be missed.

Springtime

The sun came out for the first day of classes. Do you believe in omens?

It felt like spring already. Everybody walking to class whistled or hummed, beginning the routine that they won in the Registration Game of the day before. But the weather was warm and the flowers were beginning to bloom and some of the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune were relegated to the past.

Someone could almost believe that yesterday was a new beginning, the start of an intellectual journey of excitement and challenge. The book lists looked not unbelievably long and the due dates for the papers were far away.

If anything can be termed "irresistible" in Durham, it is the weather in the springtime, coming after the winter's rain and before the heat of summer. Sometimes it comes early, too. Yesterday was a pleasant taste of tomorrow, at least as far as climate is concerned. Maybe the courses will be good, too.

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

Editor, Alan Ray
Business Manager, Bruce Vance



Distributed by Los Angeles Times SYNDICATE

Blind man's bluff

By C.L. Sultzberger

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

PARIS—A kind of blind man's buff is under way between Communist China and the United States in an effort to improve their relationships. This tentative and uncertain process gives the willies to Moscow, which dislikes Peking as much as Peking dislikes it and which fears Chinese territorial claims along a lengthy, disputed frontier.

China took the initiative in reopening the recessed Warsaw talks with the U.S., now scheduled for Feb. 20, and is preparing to return all ambassadors recalled last year for "reeducation." Only Cairo has been steadily represented by a Chinese chief of mission.

Many American leaders want a new attitude vis-a-vis Peking and most of the NATO allies, furthermore, are starting to accommodate themselves to the idea of full diplomatic relations. But for Peking, Washington is the only capital that counts.

The Chinese want above all to insure that the two superpowers don't get together at China's expense. As Vietnam negotiations inch along, Peking appears to have concluded it must prepare for an active role in a peaceful Southeast Asia and at all costs avoid its neutralization under any formula backed up by Moscow and Washington and excluding Peking.

Therefore China now faintly hints at a less ideological and more national policy toward the West. The wide and jagged rift between Moscow and Peking involves equally intense ideological and national hostility.

However, if Peking still insists as a precondition for even minimal coexistence with the U.S., that it must sacrifice Taiwan, no serious improvement is imminent. Washington undoubtedly needs China's acceptance, if not endorsement, of a Vietnam peace; but it cannot modify the fundamentals of its Pacific strategic position as quid pro quo.

It should not be forgotten that the Chinese again mentioned settlement of the Taiwan issue as an essential precondition to coexistence. This idea now echoes in serious American quarters. Senator Fulbright wants American withdrawal of military aid and naval protection for Chiang

Kai-Shek's island domain so the two Chinas can, as it were, settle their own argument.

But the implications of such talk must be pondered. Those who wished the U.S. to withdraw from the Asian mainland, starting with Vietnam, because America was a whale that could not fight on land against a Chinese elephant, now seem to want even the whale to retreat. The ultimate logic of his approach is a return to isolationism and fortress America.

American Pacific strategy is based on island positions extending from Japan through Okinawa, Taiwan and the Philippines down to Australia. Mainland garrisons in Korea and Vietnam developed almost by accident. Since the offshore island crises of the mid-50's, the U.S. has built Taiwan into both a fortress and an Asian economic showcase. The U.S. obligation to maintain Chiang may have been sufficiently fulfilled but one can scarcely argue that it should abandon the majority population of Taiwan, which is Formosan and dislikes all Chinese overlords.

The American ally, the Philippine Republic, strongly urges the U.S. to remain in Taiwan. Were it to fall to Peking, Manila would consider the U.S. defense arc

broken and might well contemplate a new and less American-based policy. Likewise, the clamor to oust American bases from Japanese Okinawa is increasing.

It is notable that this is spearheaded by pro-Chinese communists. Kamejiri Senaga, chairman of the People's Party, in "Tricontinental," a pro-Peking quarterly, stresses the direct link between Okinawa and U.S. commitments in Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Japan and Korea.

It is not accidental that Peking again encourages a new look at U.S. ties to Taiwan—in exchange for coexistence with Washington—while a pro-Chinese party soups up pressure to oust us from Okinawa. Some day, indeed, the U.S. is going to have to adjust its position on both islands. But care must be taken to avoid doing so too soon, while Vietnam peace remains in abeyance, and before both Japan and the Philippines have been included in other defense arrangements.

The risk otherwise is immense. Pressures to urge the U.S. off the Asian mainland have succeeded in making their impulse strongly felt. It would be particularly dangerous to have simultaneous pressures succeed in urging the U.S. out of island positions.

Letter to the editor

Team is dedicated

Editor, The Chronicle:

In reference to Bob Switzer's article in the issue of Saturday, December 14.

What are you trying to accomplish by your constant criticism of the football team? A winning season? If so, do you think your articles will accomplish more than five or six months or hard, dedicated practice? Sure everyone wants a winning season, and who wouldn't desire a bowl game. But before you criticize the football team, think first about how many colleges haven't sent a team to a bowl game in eight years or more (if ever)!

No one wants a successful season any more than the coaches and players who give up so much time

and effort toward attaining such a goal. When they win, victory is shared with everybody; when they lose, defeat is suffered by themselves, alone, (without the slightest bit of consolation from many people on this campus). You wouldn't understand that, would you, Switzer? But I bet if you put on the pads with us for a week, or even a day, you'd think twice before criticizing the team again!

By the way, did you watch "your" team on the G.E. College Bowl? They know what it's like to lose too, don't they? But don't condemn them also. If they gave their best effort, that's all that can be asked of them. That's all you can ask from the football team.

(Continued on Page 7)

Word war: a sufficiency of arms

By James Reston

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—In his first news conference as Secretary of Defense, Mel Laird said that the goal for U.S. nuclear strength was "sufficient power to deter the enemy," but he added, "I have not given up the idea of maintaining a superior force."

This is a typical politician's definition: a word for the hawks—superiority—and a word for the doves—sufficiency—both vague enough to be meaningless.

The arithmetic of the arms race is more precise. Former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara recently gave these figures on U.S. strategic offensive forces: 1,000 Minutemen missile launchers, carefully protected underground; 41 Polaris submarines carrying 656 missile launchers, with the majority hidden beneath the seas at all times; and about 600 long-range bombers,

approximately 40 per cent of which are kept always in a high state of alert.

Is this "sufficient power to deter the enemy?" McNamara clearly believes it is. "Our alert forces alone," he wrote in *Look Magazine* late last year, "carry more than 2,200 weapons, each averaging more than the explosive equivalent of one megaton of TNT. Four hundred of these delivered on the Soviet Union would be sufficient (that word again) to destroy over one third of its population and one half of its industry. All these flexible and highly reliable forces are equipped with devices that assure their penetration of Soviet defenses."

At the same time, he testifies that even such an apocalyptic attack on the Soviet Union would not prevent the Soviets from launching an equally devastating

attack from nuclear-proof bases and submarines upon the United States. "The fact is then," McNamara concludes, "that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can attack the other without being destroyed in retaliation."

In military terms, the argument over maintaining U.S. "superiority" rather than U.S. "sufficiency" is not very significant. The U.S. nuclear arsenal is already "superior," though the Soviets are catching up, but American superiority merely means that we would have the power to destroy the Soviet Union two or three times over while they could only wipe us out once. As Churchill said: "Why make the rubble bounce?"

In political terms, however, boasting of our "superiority" and crying for negotiations with the Soviet Union on the "basis of superior strength" merely makes

effective negotiations more difficult if not impossible. Moscow has its hawks and doves too, and the more we insist on "superiority" the harder it is for them to settle for "inferiority" or even to get their military leaders to talk about slowing down the arms race.

President Nixon seems to have understood this point. "When we talk about superiority," he said in his first news conference, "that may have a detrimental effect on the other side." In short, he is moderating his language, though there is still no evidence that either he or Secretary Laird has decided to moderate the policy.

Not until they put their own defense budget before the Congress will it be possible to judge whether they are de-escalating the nuclear race as well as the language. The last Johnson budget suggests not a decrease but an increase of over \$4

billion in strategic weapons. When Nixon gets around to this item, we will have a better notion of what he means by "sufficient."

Moreover, this could be the most important decision he will make in the first year of his new administration. We are at a moment now when both sides have a "sufficiency" of nuclear weapons and a surplus of home-front problems as well. The Soviet Union is now asking for negotiations on offensive and defensive strategic weapons, and will no doubt draw its own conclusions from any substantial increase in the Pentagon's budget.

The United States does not want to go into these talks, Laird told the press, "with one hand tied behind its back," which seems a reasonable enough thing to say until you look at the fantastic arsenal he has in his other hand.

"With words we govern men," said Disraeli, and there is plenty of evidence to support his point. Isolation, domination, containment and nuclear superiority all have a long and tragic history. Maybe "sufficiency" will have better luck, but we still don't know what Nixon and Laird think it means.

-Black Prof-

(Continued from Page 1)

Mississippi. Dr. Jackson received her BS and MS from the University of Wisconsin and her Ph.D. from Ohio State University.

Dr. Jackson is president of the Association of Social and Behavioral Sciences, and she consults with the Durham County Mental Health program. She teaches a course at North Carolina College and she is a consultant to the Model Cities program in Charlotte.

- Letter -

(Continued from Page 6)

And as long as the team's best effort is continually given, it will soon be rewarded with a very successful season. However, people like you, Switzer, offer no inspiration whatsoever. But because athletes are a very special breed of men, they'll win for themselves. And to football team's future is very bright.

Bruce Mills. '72.

Professionalism at Grumman ...is personal development programs

As a graduating engineer, how can you position yourself so that your career chances are constantly optimized? Answer—get with an aerospace company where the optimum conditions are . . . Grumman. Here we take a keen interest in seeing that our engineers and scientists develop personally. We are sincerely interested in their personal progress within the company . . . that they keep abreast of the sweeping advances in technology, not because they can contribute more (although this is true), but more because it makes for greater individual progress and well-being. Job satisfaction, if you will. Let's look at these personal development programs.

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Directly applicable to their work, these programs offer engineers and scientists financial assistance for graduate studies at the many institutions in the Long Island-New York area.

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Professional Development Programs

Lasting for 2 years, participants are given, in 4 six-months' terms, an exposure to Grumman operations which broadens their technical knowledge, sharpens ability to make sound decisions, and raises their career potential. Separate programs serve individuals in Business Systems, Engineering and Manufacturing.

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Intended to overcome the threat of technological obsolescence, individual disciplines are updated with regard to new scientific discoveries, new or expanded applications of long existing knowledge, and computer applications to problem solving.

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Selected individuals within Grumman junior and middle management groups are nominated to attend management development programs such as the MIT Executive Development Program, the Program for Management Development or the Advanced Management Program at Harvard University.

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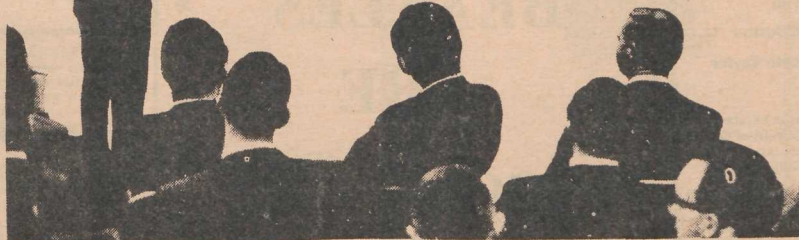
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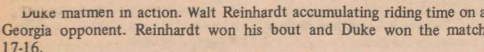


Turn in your

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Evaluation,

Dammit!



By Dave Anderson

"Look at Cary Grant. He was an acrobat, and Rock Hudson, he was a truck driver. But they had sex appeal, and that's what counts.

"He's got charisma, that's the most important thing," Walsh said, "and should sustain for another five or six years on the field.

By Bob Switzer

Then Georgia began its belated charge. Charles Siler of Georgia beat Alex Newton in the 152 pound class, 10-6, and then Bulldog Leon Hall pinned Grant O'Neill in the 160 pound division. After Walt Reinhardt of Duke defeated Kevin Cleveland 12-0 in the 167 pound division, Mike Martin of Georgia

Tommy Lyons would have had to pin Art Morgan of Duke to give the Bulldogs a victory but Morgan

Coach Harvey said after the victory, "It's always nice when you win one."

By Bob Switzer

Duke on the other hand has had needless to say a disappointing season, particularly of late. The last second losses to N.C. State and

Coach Bubas has a dilemma with his personnel. His super sophs have lacked the stamina to play an entire game of good mistake-proof basketball and his more experienced juniors and seniors have lacked the playing time necessary to provide a potent force to victory.

Practice will begin on February 3.

"Burton's performance burns with a demonic fire and soars with the magic of his voice!"
Arthur Knight-Sat Review

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'Bullit,' the gangster film, and beyond...

Martin Schlesinger

I suppose I'm an incurable optimist; when I decided to write these reviews, I said, "Sure, there are plenty of good flicks around. And I have always believed that a movie isn't necessarily bad just because it happens to be a gangster picture; it should be possible to make one that is at least technically respectable. But, then again, there is "Bullit."

Someone once said of "Dear John" (as a matter of fact, it was I) that it was a lesson on "How to

Make 90 Minutes of Plot out of 30 Minutes of Film." "Bullit" is exactly the reverse: how to make 30 minutes of plot out of 90 minutes of film. Since there wasn't enough action to make an average half-hour television show, the movie was filled out with snatches of a documentary on "A Day in the Life of a Police Lieutenant"—cop driving down street, cop patronizing a coffee shop, cop getting it from Jacqueline Bisset—all the normal, everyday hardships endured by our boys in

blue. As a matter of fact, the movie used every time-wasting device on record except for its own female lead; the sole function of Jacqueline Bisset seemed to be to provide Bullit with a car when he destroyed his own and to ask him the question, "Can you see the kind of things you see every day without getting callous?" Anyone could have told her the answer to that.

But that isn't really disappointing; it's just what we have come to expect from the Hollywood trash mills. But the same ant is also justly famed for technical excellence in production, and this is also missing from "Bullit." There are technical foul-ups such as the scene where a man is shot in the shoulder and the close-up is so detailed that one can see part of the plastic bag that held the fake blood. There are mistakes in the script, such as the scene where Jacqueline Bisset puts on one of Bullit's shirts and it turns out to

be at least ten sizes larger than he is (and we all know why that was done, don't we?). And there is the gallingly amateurish overuse of the "significant" closeup, and other photographic tricks spread in a lavish, senseless hand, in a vain attempt to graft an air of competence onto a hopelessly ill production.

As if all this weren't enough, the director seems to have chosen to revive the old "mumble and grunt" school of cops-and-robbers acting that makes the dialogue sound like what you get if you drive around in a cab all night and record what comes over the intercom. Only Robert Vaughn has the strength to resist this trend, and rather than rising above it he seems to have sunk below it. I have stumbled across his movie career by mistake a few times in the last two years, and in general he gives the impression of having been Napoleon Solo about a season too long. This is no surprising exception.

In a way, it is movies like this that bring one face to face with the futility of the American movie industry. It might be claimed that there is an excuse for poor production when the film is a low-budget product made by harried amateurs and the most desperate and underpaid of semiprofessionals—but this kind of situation is what produces some of the finest movies of our time. Meanwhile, a respected studio like Warner Brothers can assemble the most notorious cast in Hollywood, the highest-paid and best-respected professional talent, spend millions of dollars on props, settings, color processing, etc., and a whole 32 cent on the script to put out bomb after bomb. But if it is not true that

all cops-and-robbers type movies are deserving of the general approbation accorded them by the intellectual and pseudointellectual class (and certainly they aren't; I've seen some classic Nero Wolfe numbers, and even the old James Bond flicks had a certain veneer of expertise), why do so many of them seem to be entered in a general competition to win it?

I suppose that if I have to fix the blame anywhere it would be on the star system. Of course, you hear a lot these days to the effect that "the movies are no longer on the star system." This means that there are so many interchangeable sex symbols on the market these days that no one action is indispensable (although a number of them have countered this trend by becoming producers and directors for their own movies, thus creating the ultimate in nepotism). It also means that it is possible to "make" a "star" with the maximum coverage, by newspapers and the minimum coverage by clothing. But this applies only to the industry itself. One glance through an average fan magazine (you wouldn't believe the disgusting ordeals I go through for my public) will convince anyone that the moviegoers themselves are still very much on the star system. And when they fasten on a certain lump of flesh, they want to see its image as often as possible.

But why the especially stained record of the gangster flick? Perhaps I can draw a parallel with the case of science fiction. Both evolved years ago as special branches of literature, distinguished by a certain monomaniac quality and by the all too human tendency to chop experience into nicely

(Continued on Page 12)

Great-Sounding Phonograph.

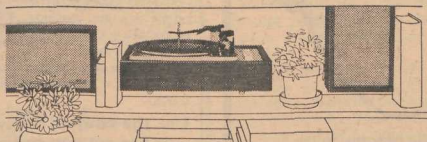
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The secret of the Model Eleven-W is a quality of engineering that no one ever thought of lavishing on something so small and unpretentious. KLH designed unique miniature speakers that can move more air (for really deep bass) than far larger console speakers, plus complementary electronic circuitry that provides exactly the proportion of power the speakers need at different frequencies.



As for what you can see, there is a custom built Garrard record changer with a Pickering magnetic cartridge and diamond stylus. And the cabinetry, what little there is of it, is of genuine walnut veneers, not plastic or the kind of wood that might as well be plastic.

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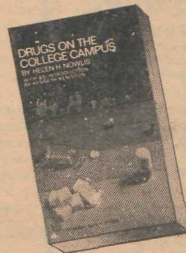
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By the time you've gone from experimentation to being a Head, it will be too late to read this book.



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at your college store **DOUBLEDAY**

Possible opening in Viet deadlock

By Paul Hofmann
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—In a search for negotiable points, the United States may ask the North Vietnamese and Vietcong delegations to the peace talks here to clarify seemingly obscure or ambiguous passages in their long statements at the day before yesterday's marathon meeting.

Such requests for explanations, allied sources suggested here yesterday, might lead to another series of confidential contacts between the two sides. Thus, the sources speculated, the apparent new deadlock in the Vietnam talks might be broken.

U.S. delegation officials have adopted a policy of refusing to discuss the possibility of backstage talks with Communists.

The day before yesterday's meeting—the second plenary session of the expanded peace talks—ended in stalemate, and the bargaining positions of the two sides seemed as far apart as ever. The allies again proposed the restoration of a truly demilitarized zone between the two Vietnams, a mutual withdrawal from South Vietnam, and an early exchange of prisoners.

Hanoi and the Vietcong harshly rejected these suggestions, which were first submitted last Saturday.

As in the first plenary meeting on Saturday, the Communists insisted the day before yesterday that military issues must be solved "on the basis" of its political demands for self-determination of the South Vietnamese people

without foreign interference, and the establishment of a broad coalition government in Saigon. The allies consider this program a bid for a Communist takeover of the South.

Yesterday's allied analyst carefully went over the other side's statements, stripping them of invective and ritual recrimination to look whether there were new nuances to old clichés that might serve as starting points for serious debate.

The phrase in Thuy's declarations that military solutions must be sought "on the basis" of political ones suggested to some experts the possibility of a transaction, or tie-in. Allied strategists have long predicted that military and political deals would eventually be struck in Paris simultaneously.

Some European diplomats said yesterday that secret understandings between the two sides may already exist. These observers noted the fact that the four delegations spent several hours Thursday trading accusations and insults, and then needed only a few minutes to agree that the next plenary meeting would be held on the coming Thursday. It was thought that the day and frequency of plenary meetings had been prearranged.



UPI

Hoping for the success of the Paris peace talks, Simmons, 20, of Charleston, S.C., is deep in thought after having received a letter from home.

Iraq to Punish Israeli Spies

By Eric Pace

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BAGHDAD, IRAQ—The Iraqi Minister of Information said yesterday Iraq would show no mercy toward any Israeli spies. He said they would be "violently and legally" punished.

Commenting on the recent hanging of 14 persons convicted as spies, Minister Abdullah Salloum Al

Samarrae observed "it was the Jews who once suspended Christ from the cross in a most outrageous manner...we hang only spies—not innocent people or prophets."

The minister made his remarks in response to reporters' questions at a news conference in the ministry. He also confirmed that at least one American, Paul Bale, (Continued on Page 12)

Vigil

The Vigil Strategy Committee will meet today at 4:30 p.m. in Room 101 Union Building.

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An astonishing number of people make a stupid and tragic mistake. To put it simply, they jump into careers without really looking. The result—a dreary life of frustration and anger.

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There are a great many serious questions you must ask—and answer—about a career. But the most critical are the ones you ask yourself about you. Unless you can answer them honestly, it makes little sense to ask, for example, "What's it really like to be an investment banker?"

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The Political Scene

Parties & presidents note ups, downs

49% approve LBJ at close

By George Gallup
PRINCETON, N.J.—As the Johnson era comes to a close, half of the American people, 49 per cent, approve of the President's handling of his job in his final weeks in office.

The President's popularity rating is up 14 points from its low point last August, (35 per cent approval), but is under the average of 54 per cent registered by Mr. Johnson over the last five years.

The history of President Johnson will be written not only on the basis of what he said and did, but in terms of the public's response to the man and his performance in office.

Not Least Popular

President Johnson has not been our most popular President during the last three decades, but neither has he been the least popular.

Average ratings recorded for President Johnson's four predecessors were: John Kennedy—70 per cent, Dwight Eisenhower—66 per cent, Harry S. Truman—46 per cent and Franklin D. Roosevelt—63 per cent.

President Johnson's popularity problem have stemmed primarily from the Vietnam war. As discouragement over the conflict in Southeast Asia grew, the President's rating declined.

Interviewing in the latest survey was conducted between January 3 and 12 with 1461 adults across the country. Following is the question asked in each of the 68 separate national surveys conducted since December, 1963:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Johnson is handling his job as President?"

The latest results:
Approve 49%
Disapprove 37%
No opinion 14%

LBJ's Greatest Achievement
The American people, in looking back over the last five years, think President Johnson's greatest achievements have been in the area



JOHNSON

High 80%
Low 35
Average 54



KENNEDY

High 83%
Low 57
Average 70



EISENHOWER

High 79%
Low 49
Average 66



TRUMAN

High 87%
Low 23
Average 46

of domestic and social legislation. Cited most often by those persons interviewed who give an opinion are (1) aid to the elderly, (2) civil rights legislation, (3) the poverty program and (4) economic prosperity.

Highs and Lows, 1945-69
Three months after Truman took office, following the death of Roosevelt in May, 1945, a high of 87 per cent of the American people stood behind the new President.

However, Truman's popularity then proceeded to slide steadily until November of 1951—at the height of fruitless Korean truce negotiations—when it dropped to 23 per cent approval, his low point.

President Eisenhower enjoyed his highest popularity score in

August, 1955, when 79 per cent of the public expressed approval of the way he was handling his job. JFK Hit 83 Per Cent

Kennedy's personal popularity rose to its highest point (83 per cent) after the Cuban invasion of early April, 1961. His low point was recorded in October, 1963, following a "long hot summer" on the civil rights front.

President Johnson's high point, 80 per cent approval, was recorded soon after he took office in November, 1963, following the death of President Kennedy.

Johnson's low point, 35 per cent approval, came last August, when discouragement over our involvement in Vietnam had reached a high point.

Democrats losing grip?

By E.W. Kenworthy
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—"The Democratic Party can no longer sit on its haunches and assume it is the dominant party," said Lawrence F. O'Brien the other day, just before his departure from the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

"It must go into the market place and sell its wares with every available means of communication," O'Brien said, proceeding to lament at length the cost of television and the disparity of the Democratic and Republican treasuries.

But Richard M. Scammon of the Governmental Affairs Institute (G.A.I.), a man who reads election returns as a Roman haruspex once read entrails, doubts that wares and salesmanship will take care of the Democratic troubles revealed by the presidential election.

Coalition dead?
"The old Democratic coalition was not dead this year, except in the South," Scammon said recently. "The Negroes, the Jews, the intellectuals, and much of labor remained loyal. But 1968 could be the coalition's last hurrah."

An argument can be made that 1968 was an aberration and those Democratic politicians who make it cite in support of their belief the war, the violence in the cities, Hubert Humphrey's slow start, the third-party candidacy of George C. Wallace, Humphrey's last-minute surge and his narrow loss.

But Democratic leaders who have pondered the returns find little substance or solace in this argument. They know that if Wallace had not been on the ballot, Nixon would have carried all 11, and not simply five, of the Southern states.

Wallace candidacy
They also believe the Wallace candidacy did not mean the difference between defeat and victory for Humphrey in many Northern states. The Gallup Poll showed a 15 per cent gain for Humphrey between early October and the election, much of it provided by switches from Wallace of blue-collar workers.

Therefore, many Democratic leaders believe the remaining hard-core Wallaceites in the Northern states—would have gone largely to Nixon if Wallace had not been on the ballot.

Finally, these Democratic analysts agree with Scammon that another week of campaigning would probably not have put Humphrey over.

New trends
In short, many Democratic leaders agree with Scammon that the election may have indicated a trend and that there is in prospect the possibility that the Republican Party, after a hiatus of 36 years (except for the eight-year

interregnum of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, a popular hero), may once again become the dominant party.

The threat to the Democrats lies chiefly in the South and in the changing patterns in the core cities and the suburbs. The election statistics dramatically portray their troubles.

GOP in South to stay
O'Brien says, "The Republicans are now in the South to stay," and he concedes the difficulty of maintaining the national dominance of the Democratic Party without some Southern states.

Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, the new Party Chairman, believes that for some time Democratic presidential candidates are not going to win in several Southern states.

In this situation, both O'Brien and Harris believe the National Party must look to the blacks, white moderates, and the young in the South. But the returns from Georgia and Atlanta suggest that this solution—at least for the immediate future—is a pipe-dream. There are just not enough of them.

The problem is compounded, many observers believe, by the prospect of the Democratic Party in the South becoming increasingly a black man's party. In Atlanta's Negro precincts, for example, Humphrey got 98 per cent of the vote; in white precincts he got 21 to 25 per cent.

Shift from cities
Vote figures from the election illustrate how workers have moved from the cities to the suburbs as the result of affluence or desire to escape racial pressures, how many of them have shifted their political allegiance with the move, and how those left in the cities are the most difficult to register and get to the polls.

"The old alignment is no longer valid," O'Brien said the other day. "The change has come about in a very short span of time—since 1960. The working man is no longer automatically sold on the Democratic Party."

In his farewell speech to the National Committee, O'Brien said: "Look to the suburbs"

"My advice is: look to the suburbs; that's where many of our Democrats have gone."

But how is the Party to get into the suburbs?

In private conversation, Democratic leaders make plain their greatest hope of doing so is through an assist from the Nixon administration. If only Nixon, they say, would be content, like Eisenhower, with presiding over an epoch of concentration, on tidying up rather than moving forward, then possibly much of the old coalition would shape up again. But they also admit that Nixon is not Eisenhower, and this may be too much to hope for.

Why Are You A Poor Talker?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports a simple technique of everyday conversation which can pay you real dividends in social and business advancement and works like magic to give you poise, self-confidence and greater popularity.

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Franco suppresses 18 at Madrid University

By Richard Eder
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MADRID—The government seized 18 opposition figures connected with the university shortly after midnight last night and removed them to forced residence in remote, scattered villages through Spain.
The oppositionists, most of whom hold a rank equivalent to assistant professor, include one or two Communists though most were Christian Democrats and socialists. Among them were prominent economists, editors and lawyers who have been active in the defense of political prisoners.
A government spokesman said last night that the action was related exclusively to the government's effort to "clean up" Madrid University. The university has been closed since last Friday, but the government is expected to try to reopen it shortly.
The spokesman denied reports that the banishments were the beginning of a large-scale action

against prominent oppositionists. He said that the 18 removed yesterday, and a 19th who is being sought, "complete the list," adding that he knew of no plans for further banishment.
Yesterday's action is a second stage in what the government says is a campaign to eliminate subversion and disorders, but which others fear may be a campaign to eliminate all opposition.
The first step, following the imposition of a state of emergency on Friday, the suspension of constitutional guarantees and the reintroduction of strict censorship, consisted of arrests of students and workers thought to be members of activist groups termed dangerous to the government.
Reports of the number of detentions have gone as high as 1,500, but this figure seems excessive. The latest official figure for those taken into custody is 251 as of the day before yesterday, and it seems fair to estimate that

another 200 to 400 may have been detained, questioned and released.
The action early yesterday morning struck higher and at a different group. Though government sources say that those banished were connected with "agitation" at the university, they are professionals, some of whom have played a prominent part in the moderate and hitherto tolerated opposition.
Beginning at about 11 the night before last, and continuing until about 3 yesterday morning, pairs of plainclothesmen drove to the residences of those on the banishment list, notified them of the order, allowed them to pack a suitcase, and took them away.
They were driven one by one to the villages of residence—which tend to be small, remote places in uncomfortable parts of the country—and were simply deposited there, with orders to report to the local civil guard post every day.
The oppositionists are expected to provide their own lodgings and food—some of the villages are too small to even have a "pension"—and pay their own expenses. The banishment can last as long as the state of exception: that is, three months if not renewed.
One of those deported yesterday was Gregorio Peces-Barba, an active figure who is closely associated with Joaquin Ruiz-Jimenez, the country's most prominent Christian Democratic leader. Mr. Peces-Barba, a lawyer, had been especially active in defending political cases.
He and several other removed from Madrid were also active in putting out "Cuadernos Para El Dialogo," Spain's most distinguished opposition journal.

Among the other removed oppositionists were Francisco Alvarez de Miranda, a conservative Christian Democrat, Pedro Schwartz, editor of an economics journal, and Paulino Garragori, an editor of the magazine "Occidente." The man who is being sought is Raul Morodo, a young lawyer who is a leading member of the internal socialist party led by Nrique Tierno Galvan.
Police also arrested yesterday several members of the illegal workers commissions.
There were reports of opposition demonstrations in other parts of the country. In Bilbao several

factories were on strike in protest against the arrest of socialist labor leaders.
In a telephone interview, Generalissimo Franco's physician, Dr. Vicente Gil, denied emphatically reports that the 76-year-old leader had Parkinsons disease. In an interview with Efe, the national news agency the day before yesterday, Gil had given a glowing report about the widely discussed subject of Franco's health. The interview failed to report a specific question or answer about Parkinsons disease, which Franco has widely been thought to have.
networks employ many temptations to trap people. Among these temptations are funds, sex, high posts and protection. It is our duty to deliver such persons from the abyss of treason and restore serenity to them."
He said the government was confident that the trials would "block the way" of espionage networks.
"Over the past couple of days a number of repentant spies came forward and made confessions about the espionage network to which they belong. These were pardoned," he said.
As to Bale, an employee of the Iraqi Petroleum Corporation, he said the Iraqi government was "now studying the case in a matter corresponding with his responsibility in the act. The Belgian ambassador, who looks after the U.S. interests, has gotten in touch with the Iraqi government and informed himself of the nature of the charge made against this person, "as well as of the good treatment accorded to him and the legality.

-Iraq-

(Continued from Page 10)

Had been arrested in Iraq "while on a specific assignment that comes within the framework of framework of espionage." But he said the Iraqi government "will take a lenient attitude toward this person in a manner that will show to the whole world that the government of Iraq often pardons from a position of self-confidence."
He said additional, expected espionage trials "have not yet started." He added that he hoped "everybody...will appreciate the fact that these persons are to be tried because they are spies and not because they are Jews, Christians or Moslems—Iraqis or non-Iraqis."
He declined to say how many Jews were among the group to be tried or when the trial would begin.
He said this would occur "when all legal conditions have been met and evidences and information gathered."
The minister also said:
"We know that these espionage

-Bullit-

(Continued from Page 9)

labeled bits. Both gained a hard-core following of fans who for some unknown reason preferred a certain specialized subject. And once these fans committed themselves, it was found, they would accept drastic reductions in quality. The publishing industry was only too happy to give them plenty of cheap books in addition to the relatively few good ones that had always been written. And then a strange thing happened. Gradually these specialized fields became so definitely characterized by bad writing that when a decent manuscript was published along the lines of detective fiction or science fiction, it was universally declared that since it was good, it couldn't possibly be a detective story, or a science-fiction story. This frightened many of the better authors in our country into sticking to straight, mainstream fiction out

of fear that their works would be misjudged if they tried anything else. And for those courageous enough to try writing something good for one of the specialties, this was generally the case; they were either misjudged or misclassified, until now there is nobody left in the field but the kind of hacks who turn out clunkers like "Bullit."

This is not to say that "Bullit" is a complete waste of time and money. It is, in its way, a historical landmark. It has the only chase scene (up and down the hills of San Francisco) that can make the moviegoer actually, physically, ill, and it represents the first time that a Warner Brothers movie has used an occasional obscene word in the dialogue—a first we can certainly appreciate here at the Chronicle office in these trying times. And what more could you ask for or expect for your buck fifty?

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