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Photo by Seth Krieger

Dean Price at yesterday's W.C.C.C. meeting.

Dr. Kornberg named to DUERAC Council

By Gordon Stevenson

Staff reporter

Dr. Allan Kornberg, associate professor of political science, was appointed yesterday to the Duke University Employee Relations Advisory Committee, (DUERAC). All the committee's positions are now filled, marking the realization of one of the agreements made between the non-academic employees and the University at the end of the Vigil last year.

DUERAC will recommend settlements in the event of a dispute between the Personnel Policies Committee of the University and the Non-academic Employees Council.

DUERAC's membership is made up of five faculty members. Kornberg, the fifth appointee, was chosen by the administration from a list of five names submitted by the Employees' Council. Two appointments were made solely by the administration, they are Drs. Robert Carson and Juanita Krepis. The Employees' Council made the other two appointments, Drs. Jack Preiss and John Buettner-Janusch. William R. Linke, Director of Personnel, released the news in an interview this afternoon. Linke, a recent arrival to Duke, yesterday expressed a wish for greater understanding and mutual satisfaction between the University and its employees.

Proposed as an arbitrator for differences of opinion between the University's Personnel Policy Committee and the Non-academic Employees' Council, the DUERAC committee already has disputes waiting for solution.

Peter Brandon, business manager for Local 77, charged at the Vigil Strategy Committee meeting yesterday that the University

unilaterally had formed a third division in the Non-academic Employees' Council.

The Non-academic Employees' Council was set up through elections held this past fall as a result of some of the agreements made at the end of the Vigil last year. As originally created in October, the Council consisted of two divisions, "Technical and Clerical" and "Maintenance and Service," each with 12 representatives. According to Mr. Linke, the Maintenance section of the M&S division requested in January that its two representatives to the Council be considered a separate division. At present, the Council contains three divisions.

Service is displeased with the separation of Maintenance and Service. Mr. Oliver Harvey, member of the Council Representing Service, expressed concern for the ability of the Council to function with three divisions, fearing a loss of autonomy for the divisions of the Council and a possibility of University control.

Houses will formulate and help regulate social rules

By Keith Kennedy

Staff writer

"This is only an experiment, one with very little precedent at other universities. If all hell breaks loose on this campus, this experiment won't last."

With this qualification Dr. John Chum chairman of the West Campus Community Council, (WCCC), presented the latest proposed changes on the social legislation of West Campus to living group presidents in a meeting yesterday.

The new legislation is "postulated upon the idea that living groups and the individuals they comprise will act responsibly when given authority over their own affairs," he said. Thus each house will formulate its own social regulations and pick the units of the house which will be responsible for the enforcement of the rules and for determining guilt and penalty.

James Price, dean of Trinity, said that the WCCC had made this move because of the belief that "no sensible set of enforceable

regulations can exist without self-regulation." He added that "the situation we have now cannot be honestly enforced and is intolerable."

The present regulations will remain in effect for each living group until that group has submitted its proposal for new

Approval of the new plans will be dependent upon the allowance made for several considerations proposed by the Council. The first of these is that the living group protect the rights of its members as students and not schedule any

regulations to the WCCC and had them approved.

social activity at a time when it might interfere with these rights.

Each group must also allow for the equal voice of all men within the house in the formulation and enforcement of rules. This would include such situations as

independents living in fraternity sections.

Andy Thomson, representative to the WCCC from the Men's

Judicial Board, stated that while an appeals process for house penalties had not yet been created, there did exist machinery for handling cases of repeated violations.

The Freshman Judicial Board will handle all violations in freshman houses in accordance with that house's rules unless the house adopts its own effective means of determining guilt and penalty.

Although the entire proposal still lacks final approval from President Knight, it has been passed by the provosts and the Board of Trustees has been informed of the proposed changes. Members of the WCCC expressed belief that the president would approve the proposal on his return to campus.



Photo by Seth Krieger

Black Week opened last night with an African Boutique.

Knight warns against campus revolt

By Pat Black

Editorial page Editor

"It would be a great error...It had damn better not be taken!"

With these emphatic sentences a red-faced Dr. Douglas M. Knight answered the question of what would be done if a faction of the student body seized a University building in the near future.

Speaking at a Taylor House dinner-discussion last night at the downtown Holiday Inn, President Knight first outlined the limitations, challenges and mixed rewards facing a university president and then answered

questions posed by some of the

students. Knight compared his position to that of a supplicant with beggar bowl and loincloth

standing at a crossroads while buffalo (students), an army (alumni) and a herd of armadillos (trustees) converged upon him. He spoke of the disparity between his

actual power and the miracles he is often asked to perform and suggested that only a few men in high government office have to face as many points of stress as does a

man in charge of a university.

After his address, Knight smoothly fielded a number of

questions ranging from the residential system to ROTC, but abruptly shifted his tone when



Dr. Knight

asked about the potential for a major confrontation in the near

future. Knight demanded a more specific question from the student, and he gave a vigorous, stern admonition to anyone who might

consider the takeover of a campus building as a form of protest, adding that the faculty was already aware of his stand on that issue.

In mentioning the faculty, President Knight was apparently referring to an address he gave to the Academic Council on December

.9. At this time, he warned that

inadequate ways of communication between faculty and administration in the event of student disruption could wreck the university.

"I think it's part of our job together to strengthen those ways, but you must never forget that the administration of a university can never destroy it; its student body can come close if it makes a decision and the decision is unchecked."

Answering a question from a professor after his Academic Council address, Knight elaborated with, "...at those moments where the basic order of the university is threatened, then if its faculty stands aside, there won't be any order in the university for very long."

'Harambee' debut opens Black Week

By Celeste Wesson
Staff reporter

Black Week opens today with the publication of the first edition of Harambee, a monthly black newspaper sponsored by the Duke Afro-American Society.

"Harambee" comes from Swahili and means "Let's get together." As part of Black Week, the paper will seek to "educate and dispel myths about black people," said co-editor Tony Axam.

"This collection of longings, temperaments, and boomings of the soul express Black people in this community. The motive is not to arouse guilt, not to evoke your sympathy or condemnation, and not elicit your praise but our motive is to dispel your ignorance and myths," read the statement of purpose prepared by the editorial board.

"Should you read our essays and not understand, please reread them until these become windows for the closed doors of your minds, windows that see and understand," continued the statement.

Both Black Week and Harambee originated as projects of the Afro-American Society as a

reaction to the assassination of Martin Luther King. The paper is dedicated "to the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King and his principles."

All but three of the articles are written by black students at Duke, "who wrote because they finally had a chance to say what they wanted to say," said Adrene Glover, managing editor.

Harambee contains editorials, essays, news, poetry, drawings, and photography. A calendar of the activities of Black Week is followed by a information on the speakers who will participate in Black Week.

Harambee concludes with a statement of the Duke University Afro-American Society Ten-Point program, which lists "What We Want and Why We Want It." Another article explains why the term "Negro" is no longer acceptable to Black Americans.

Other activities of Black Week on Wednesday are an art exhibit, a photography exhibit in the Alumni Lounge, a library exhibit, service of soul food in the union, and a seminar with black artist Ron Anderson at two o'clock in the East Campus Library.

Afros decry lack of action by Knight

By Steve Emerson
Staff reporter

"We would appreciate more him doing nothing than coming out and telling how liberal he is, so that next year we'll have to make the same demands again," Mike McBride, president of the Afro-American Society said today concerning President Knight's concessions to the demands of the Society.

In his statement, released last night in response to the demands made in October, Knight agreed to establish a remedial program to allow those students who flunked out to regain admission and to prevent future flunking out. He also intimated that he would withdraw from the segregated Hope Valley Country Club and to "appoint to

the University staff a person who can be an effective advisor to all minority group students." He referred in the statement to other recommendations which "as they know, will require careful study before we can determine the best solution to the problem."

McBride went on to describe Knight's actions as "stalling tactics...just an attempt to make us ease up the pressure. Concerning the proposed remedial program, McBride said that those who had flunked out should be reinstated in addition. "We wouldn't need to complain about their flunking out if the University were the way it should be. The remedial program is a step, but we need a curriculum we can relate to.

(Continued on Page 10)



Photo by Seth Krieger
Awaiting the catatysm, Easties look at each other's feet.

Fellowships reduced

By John Howell
Graduate School reporter

David V. Martin, associate dean of the Graduate School, of Arts and Sciences, said yesterday that Duke has experienced reductions in the number of good federal fellowships for graduate students since last fall.

Citing an example, he stated that 65 National Defense Education Act (NDEA) Title IV fellowships for graduate study had been allocated to Duke for the term beginning in 1967, but that the number of them had been cut to 33 for this year. Next year Duke is to lose one more NDEA fellowship. The NDEA fellowships are the biggest single federal support program for

Study group plans changes in housing

By Bob Dunn
Staff reporter

The Residential Life Committee is now in the midst of planning major changes in the Duke living system. The committee, consisting of twelve students and twelve faculty members, is presently examining the existing residential arrangement and contrasting it to other operating systems at several major universities throughout the country.

Details of progress have been for the most part kept quite secret. The committee feels that it should not expose any information until it has some complete ideas as to what proposals it wishes to set forth.

Next month the committee will

issue a preliminary report to the University, which will be presented at the March Board of Trustees meeting. The Trustees and President Knight will analyze and criticize preliminary ideas and the committee will evaluate suggestions they make.

Freshmen will be interviewed until the end of May, in order that the committee may hear the student's viewpoint of the system. Results from the interviews and criticisms from the university community will be evaluated for a final report which will come out in July of this year. The report will have to be approved by President Knight and the Board, after which it will be logistically carried out.

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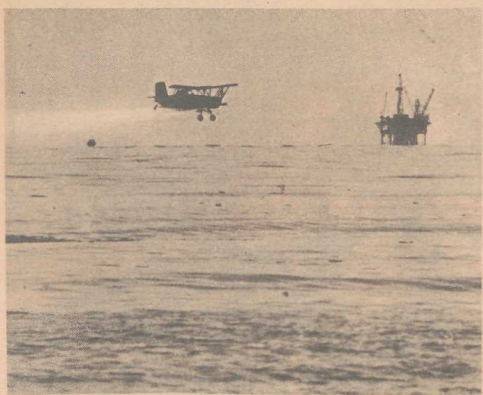
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VENTURA, CALIF.—A light plane drops chemicals on the oil slick which has been bubbling up at the rate of 500 barrels a day off the California coast. The oil slick has already reached beaches on the south coast of California.

S. Viet Air Force gets 60 U.S. jets

By Joseph B. Treaster

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
SAIGON—The United States Air Force disclosed plans to give 60 jet fighter-bombers to the South Vietnamese Air Force.

It appeared to be another in a series of efforts by the U.S. to "de-Americanize" the Vietnam war.

The disclosure came a few hours after reports from Washington were confirmed here that the U.S. intended to give the South Vietnamese 300 new helicopters.

At present South Vietnam has about 75 outdated helicopters and about 40 airplanes, 20 of them jet-powered F-5 fighter-bombers.

The new jet that the South Vietnamese will receive is the A-37. This is a twin-engine fighter-bomber with a top speed of 478 miles an hour and a range of more than 1,400 miles.

The plane, manufactured by the Cessna Aircraft Company, can carry nearly 5,000 pounds of bombs and has a mini-gun mounted in its nose.

The exact delivery dates of the jets is classified, but informed sources said that one squadron of about 20 planes would be operational in South Vietnam by early spring. The second squadron is expected to be in the war by August 1, and the third by October.

An Air Force spokesman said that 162 South Vietnamese scheduled to receive training in the U.S. to fly the A-37.

The first South Vietnamese pilots began the program last January with a refresher English course at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas and by the first of this year, 49 of them had been qualified in the A-37 at England Air Force Base in Louisiana.

American pilots who have flown flights in combat with the South Vietnamese regard them highly.

"All our men are impressed with the quality of the Vietnamese pilots," said Lt. Col. Walter V. Woods. "They are all seasoned combat veterans who have flown hundreds of missions against the enemy, and who are professional and as dedicated as you can get."

American pilots have been flying the A-37 in combat since August, 1967.

The South Vietnamese will receive a slightly improved model of the jet. Each plane will cost about \$300,000.

The new additions will greatly increase the fighting power of the South Vietnamese Air Force, but it will still have a capability far below that of the U.S. Army and Air Force in South Vietnam.

Common ground seen at talks in Paris

By Paul Hofmann

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—A United States official said today that some common ground had emerged in the broadened peace talks on Vietnam. He also indicated that the Allies were flexible on priorities in further negotiations.

The source, a member of the U.S. delegation in Paris, did not exclude the possibility that political issues might arise early in the talks. However, he stressed that it was primarily up to the Saigon regime to deal with political problems.

The U.S. and South Vietnamese representatives had proposed at the opening of the substantive talks last month to start discussing some of the military problems in Vietnam, the U.S. official explained, because those issues appeared to lend themselves readily to early negotiation and settlement. Agreements on such concrete matters could create a favorable climate for tackling other issues, including political ones, the source suggested.

He recalled that the communist

side had formally rejected the first Allied proposals in last Thursday's plenary meeting. However, he noted that the speakers for Hanoi and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, or Vietcong, had covered the same ground as the Allies, if only to contradict them.

In the first plenary meeting of the broadened talks on January 25, the chief U.S. negotiator, Henry Cabot Lodge, acting also on South Vietnam's behalf, proposed the restoration of the proper status of the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam, a guaranteed mutual withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam, and an early exchange of prisoners.

The proposals were restated at the second session last Thursday, and turned down by communist side.

The delegates for North Vietnam and the Liberation Front have insisted in the round-table meetings that the military problems in Vietnam were "indivisible" from the political ones. The communist representatives seemed opposed to any step aimed at a reduction of

fighting unless their political demands were met.

The establishment of a "peace cabinet" in Saigon, favorable to the Vietcong, appears to be a prime objective for the communist side at this stage. The Allies, and especially the Saigon regime, contend that such a pro-communist government would soon be supplanted by an all-communist regime.

However, the U.S. source did not rule out discussion of political issues at an early stage in the talks.

Many conference participants and observers believe that serious bargaining will start at some future time in backstage, high-level talks rather than in the formal round-table sessions. The U.S. source said today that contact between the two sides was being maintained outside the plenary meetings by a liaison group. This group consists of junior officials of all four negotiating teams.

The source said the liaison group was exchanging information regarding procedural matters, such as changes in the composition of

(Continued on Page 8)

Terrorism up

By Joseph B. Treaster

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—Vietcong terrorism in South Vietnam increased almost 30 per cent last month, Allied officials reported yesterday.

A spokesman said that 981 terrorist incidents were recorded in January, compared with 703 in the previous month.

The terrorists killed 501 South Vietnamese civilians and wounded 1,377 in January, the spokesman said. In the previous month, 393 civilians were killed and 844 wounded.

Sources close to the South Vietnamese government last night viewed the increased terrorism as a Vietcong attempt to somehow influence the Paris talks on the war. Some Americans conceded this possibility, but also suggested that the terrorism might be aimed at crippling the accelerated pacification program.

No politics in Soviet shooting

By Theodore Shabad

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

MOSCOW—Soviet investigators are reported thus far to have uncovered no evidence of a political conspiracy in the shooting incident near the Kremlin last month during an official motorcade carrying the Soviet leadership.

Informed Soviet sources said today that, on the basis of preliminary findings, the plot theory was ruled out, in part because of what they described as the "amateurish" behavior of the gunman, identified only as a Lieutenant Ilyin who was absent without leave from his army unit at Leningrad.

He is said to be going through exhaustive medical and psychological tests designed to probe into his motives and to determine his sanity. Reports that Ilyin had attempted to take poison during his arrest or that he was even

dead have been denied by the informed sources.

Detailed checks are also said to be in progress on the service record of the officer, who is said to be in his twenties, on his relatives, friends and acquaintances and on possible religious or political influences to which he may have been exposed. There have been rumors that he might be a member of a fanatical religious sect.

Ilyin, who was dressed in a borrowed policeman's uniform was seized on January 22 immediately after having fired several pistol shots at an official motorcade carrying astronauts and members of the Soviet leadership.

According to the informed sources, Ilyin obtained the uniform by deceiving an unidentified relative who is a Moscow Police officer. It was the policeman's day off and the Lieutenant was said to have asked for the uniform on the ground that he had come to Moscow especially to see the astronauts parade and wanted to be assured of getting close up for a good view.

The unsuspecting relative agreed, according to this account, though the loan of the uniform was evidently against regulations. The fact that Ilyin is an Army officer is presumed to have helped allay any doubts the relative might have had.

In discounting the plot theory, Soviet authorities are said to reason that a conspiratorial group with intent to assassinate top Soviet leaders could have entrusted the job to a more professional gunman.

In view of the sources, the seeming lack of expertise demonstrated by the Army officer raised immediate doubts about his rationality.

Prof wants tension on campus

By Israel Shenker

Special to The New York Times

WALTHAM, MASS.—For those persons worried about current unrest at universities, Prof. Henry D. Aiken of Brandeis has words of cold comfort: Conflict is good for you.

"Why shouldn't opposition, tension, and conflict be welcomed?" asked the 56-year-old professor of philosophy and history of ideas.

"Why the hypnosis with the word integrity with the integrated soul? Maybe a proper life is one which accepts tension. We treat conflict as something to be opposed, and hold that the ideal procedures are conciliation, mediation, arbitration. Why should

these be the only normative principles?"

Professor Aiken taught at Harvard from 1946 to 1965. That institution had little of the open tension recently displayed at Brandeis.

At the newer university, which was founded in 1948, Negro students occupied the communications center, and the university president, Morris B. Abram, finally induced the students to end their occupation—in part with a promise of amnesty.

"Too Many 'Bookish' People
"The oppositions within this or any other university," said Dr. Aiken, who joined Brandeis in 1965, "are very considerably owing

to the fact that people specialize in being a professor or a department chairman or a head of buildings and grounds.

"The various groups in a university are alienated because they don't know what the others are doing. Their 'knowledge' is all bookish.

"Take Nathan Pusey, the president of Harvard," Professor Aiken continued. "He went almost directly from Ph.D. to professional administrator and hasn't taught a class in 30 years. Now he's encysted within a colony of deans and assistants, and the ordinary faculty member never sees him. My office, was close to his at Harvard for 20 years. I was in his office once, and

he was never in mine."

In an interview in his office here, Dr. Aiken went on: "No man can spend his lifetime as an administrator or even as the head of a department and have an understanding of the student or teacher. Every president ought to be required to take a sabbatical.

In this situation, both O'Brien and Harris believe the National Party must look to dredged up from his teaching days.

"He should be forced to face the criticism of students, forced to argue positions with the faculty members in a department, and forced, by God, to be a student.

"Why," Professor Aiken asked, (Continued on Page 8)

Eban says no to new Middle East scheme

By James Feron

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
JERUSALEM—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said last night that President Nasser's most recent proposal on the Middle East was "a plan for liquidating Israel in two stages."

Referring to a lengthy interview of the Egyptian leader in the current issue of Newsweek Magazine, Eban characterized the solution put forward by Nasser this way:

"First, Israel is to withdraw to the previous armistice line with Egyptian troops and Air Forces reoccupying Sinai.

"Then, with Egyptian support, the so-called 'resistance fighters' will move to 'liberate their homeland.'"

In a statement released this evening by the Foreign Ministry,

Eban said that Nasser had issued other "pronouncements" during the past week but had revealed little that was new.

"The only new element in Nasser's proposal is the explicit statement of the intention to remilitarize Sinai and encourage terrorist groups," Eban said. "In other words, to reproduce the situation which has caused two wars against Israel in 11 years."

The Foreign Minister ridiculed Nasser's contention that Israel considers her borders to be the Nile and the Euphrates rivers and said the claim reveals the Egyptian leader "as a man whose discourse lies outside the boundaries of reason or truth."

Eban did not indicate Israel's position except in general terms.

He said, "There must be a permanent peace, duly negotiated

and signed, determining agreed boundaries and liquidating all acts of hostility and blockade, in conformity with the general principles of international law and the U.N. charter."

The Foreign Minister's remarks were the first official reaction here to recent speeches and interviews by Nasser, some of which marked a meeting in Cairo of Palestine Nationalist groups.

A few hours before Eban's statement was released, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan spoke for half an hour in Parliament on the conduct of the war Israel is waging with Arab commandos.

He presented statistics showing that civilians had suffered considerably more than soldiers in sabotage incidents during 1968 and compared the situation on the various borders.

Dayan said that 38 civilians and 11 soldiers had died while 248 civilians and 62 soldiers had been wounded. Dayan reported that there were 226 sabotage incidents during the past year.

Defense officials reported separately that 500 Arab infiltrators and saboteurs had been killed and 110 wounded during the year while 1,700 had been captured, tried and convicted.

Dayan's comments followed a day of protests and demonstrations in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

In Nablus, a citywide strike developed into violence when an Israeli patrol vehicle came under a hail of rocks near the Casbah section.



NEW YORK—Demonstrators cheer late February 1st as the Iraqi flag is put to the torch during a demonstration in front of the Iraqi mission to the United Nations. An estimated 300 Jews took part in the demonstration.

Chinese diplomat defects to U.S.

By Juan de Onis

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The highest-ranking Communist Chinese diplomat ever to defect to the United States arrived under tight security today from the Netherlands and requested political asylum, the State Department announced.

The diplomat, Liao Hu-Shu, defected January 24 in the Hague from his post as Chancé d'Affaires, or Acting Chief of the Communist Chinese Embassy in the Netherlands. He turned himself over to Dutch police and asked to come to the U.S.

Robert J. McCloskey, the state department spokesman, said Liao was being held in "protective custody" pending a decision on his request for asylum.

The spokesman refused to say if U.S. agents had contacted Liao before his break, how the defector was flown to the U.S., or where he is being held.

U.S. officials said that little was known about the 46-year-old diplomat who had been attached to the Chinese Communist Embassy in the Hague since April, 1963.

There was lively interest among diplomatic and intelligence specialists about what Liao may

disclose under interrogation. Because of his relatively high diplomatic rank, it was expected that Liao may have an intelligence background.

China specialists noted that Liao survived the purge of many senior diplomats that began in late 1966 as part of the Chinese "Cultural Revolution."

The last diplomatic defector from Communist China to the U.S. was a Third Secretary from Peking's Embassy in Damascus, Syria.

His interrogation reportedly provided little of "hard" intelligence value, but gave a picture of quiet disaffection among many younger, educated Chinese with the rigidities of the Communist system even before the Cultural Revolution of underway.

The interrogation of Liao was expected, according to past practice, to be conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency. The motives for his defection have not been established, although there was speculation among officials here that Liao may have been recalled to China and saw little future for himself there as a relatively older, but undistinguished diplomat.

Dead spies hanged?

By Eric Pace

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BAGHDAD—Some well-placed Moslem informants have asserted privately that 11 men convicted here of spying for Israel had already been killed when their bodies were hanged in a Baghdad square last week.

The report from the informants, who oppose the Iraqi government, conflicts with the official report that the 11 Iraqis, most of them Jews, were hanged to death at dawn on Monday, January 27.

The Moslem informants suggested that the 11 defendants in Baghdad had been hanged privately in prison, before their bodies were later hung from gallows erected in Independence Square.

This procedure would parallel the practice in some tribal Arab societies of executing prisoners and later displaying their bodies, or portions of them, in public.

Iraqi officials have defended the executions, contending that they would deter other Iraqis from spying for Israel.

criticized outside Iraq, if not within her borders.

The onetime Information Minister, Abdullah Salum Al-Samarrai, now takes the sober if vague view that Arabs must improve their public relations to meet "the grave responsibilities posed by the present circumstances."

The government has released one American Mrs. Betty Bail, who had been under arrest in connection with a spying charge. It has repeated over and over its contention that it was within its rights in executing the alleged spies. And it has rebutted Syrian allegations of political skulduggery in Baghdad.

Yet the regime, dominated by leftwing Arab nationalist military men, retains the anti-Israeli fervor that led it to hang the bodies of the executed Jews in a square here last week and to exhort mobs to dance and cheer around them.

The Iraqi government newspaper Al Thawrah thundered today: "There can be no alternative to keeping up the war against spies and agents so as to chop off the arms of the Zionist octopus reaching far and wide through the Arab world."

Mrs. Bail had been put under house arrest here late last year when her husband, Paul T. Bail, was jailed for what Samarrai later said was involvement in espionage.

In a gesture of moderation, the authorities freed Mrs. Gail three days ago, it was learned today. She is staying at the residence here of the Ambassador of Belgium, which represents United States interests. The U.S. and Iraq do not have diplomatic relations.

Well-placed Arab informants reported today that there is disagreement within the Iraqi leadership on whether Bail, an oilman, should be released. However, it is generally expected that he will be freed soon. His defenders here contend there is no evidence that he was spying.

In arresting its right to handle spies as it wishes, the regime quoted the approval voiced by Tirana Radio.

Viet Cong plans unknown

By B. Drummond Ayres, Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
SAIGON—United States and South Vietnamese officials said today they had no clear picture of North Vietnamese-Vietcong military intentions during the coming Tet holidays and therefore were preparing for "all possibilities."

The preparations include cancellations of leaves, an increase in police checks, a tightening of highway security and the repositioning of a number of ground units around urban areas.

Tet, the celebration of the arrival of the Lunar New Year, falls on February 17 this year.

Last year, Tet fell on January 31. On that day the North

Vietnamese and Vietcong launched the biggest offensive of the war. Cities and military bases all over South Vietnam were attacked.

The attacks were launched despite a pledge by the enemy to observe a seven-day truce during Tet. A similar pledge has been made this year.

"We should be cautious about truces now," an intelligence officer said today. "They say they won't fight and another Tet offensive may be something too obvious to attempt. But lots of things indicate they just might try it."

The "things" consist primarily of a six-week string of reports of preparations by enemy forces for a

"winter-spring" offensive. Most of the information has come from captured documents, prisoners, defectors and agents. Some of it was discerned when unusually large caches of supplies were uncovered, a sign in the past of impending attacks.

The reports contain numerous dates on which various divisions, regiments, battalions and companies all over South Vietnam are or were to be "ready" to attack numerous cities, military bases and other points.

Allied intelligence officials refuse to disclose the names and locations of the various targets.

An effort is under way to determine if there is a meaningful

pattern in the unit readiness dates, which cover a period extending from December into March.

Tentatively, many of the intelligence officials downgrade the possibility of a massive, all-out North Vietnamese-Vietcong offensive before the holiday period because some of the dates fall after mid-February.

Intelligence analysts say it is quite possible that enemy forces might launch a small-scale offensive before Tet, or perhaps the first

phase of a multiphase offensive that would continue as more units moved into position and reached a state of combat readiness.

Vietnamese victims aided by US group

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Le Sam and Mrs. Elliott Gross were playing checkers recently in a cozy kitchen in Monsey, N.Y., about 30 miles north of New York city. Sam's face was alight with mischief as he suggested various moves his foster mother might make, all of which would have been suicidal.

The 11-year-old boy was winning, as usual, and he didn't want the moment of victory delayed by answering questions. So he swept them impatiently aside—until he was asked whether he was looking forward to returning home to South Vietnam.

Then the sparkle went out of his eyes. He remembered the "boom-boom," the napalm that had destroyed his home, his father and mother running, his sisters and brothers running. And he remembered that he couldn't run with them because his legs were burning.

"Don't know," he answered finally. There was a moment's silence. Then Sam rapped on the table, pointed to the checkers and commanded: "Go, Flo Go now."

In another kitchen in nearby Pomona, N.Y., 12-year-old Van Doan Yen watched Mrs. Alvin Thaler open a coconut. Unlike his three foster brothers, who jumped up and down in anticipation, Yen betrayed no emotion. But he ate his share of the coconut.

Eight months ago, Yen was eating a rice breakfast in his remote south Vietnamese village when a rocket exploded, killing his cousin and wounding him severely in the left leg. It took four days to carry Yen to the nearest hospital in Danang. During that time, the leg became severely infected.

Hospital facilities were not sophisticated enough to determine what should be done, so several weeks later Yen was put aboard an

air force plane and sent to the United States.

Sam was also on the plane. So were three other Vietnamese children whose wounds could not be properly treated at home. The five, who arrived last June, are among 47 children brought here by the committee of responsibility for war-burned and war-injured Vietnamese children since it was formed in December, 1966. They are the only ones located in the New York area; the others were sent to hospitals from Hawaii to Massachusetts.

Yen's infection was cleared up in Nyack hospital, Nyack, N.Y., and his leg was fitted with a brace. If the natural regeneration of bone tissue continues, he should be able to walk unaided in 12 or 18 months. Then he will be returned to his family in South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, he will stay with the Thalers.

Americans want to keep draft

By George Gallup
PRINCETON, N.J.—President Richard Nixon may have a difficult time selling the public on his proposal for "an all-volunteer armed force."

But sentiment in favor of a volunteer army has grown, and the latest (January) figure of 31 per cent is more than double what it was in a 1956 survey.

Senate Leaders Urge Change
Seven Senate Republicans and two Democrats last week asked Congress to abolish the draft and create a well-paid, all volunteer professional army.

Instead of making the change at the end of the Vietnam war, as President Nixon urged in his election campaign, the Senators' bill would end the draft six months after it became law.

Hard to Get Volunteers

Three basic reasons are given by those interviewed in the survey who oppose a professional military force: (1) it would be too difficult to get enough volunteers; (2) the U.S. needs a large force for defense of the nation; and (3) every man

The chief arguments given by persons interviewed who like the idea of a volunteer army are: (1) volunteers would make a more

efficient army; (2) we should have the draft only in times of war or grave emergency; (3) there are too many inequities in the draft; and (4) it is unfair to force young men into the armed forces.

"With a volunteer army we could have a more efficient and effective military establishment," said a 27-year-old technician from Mineola, N.Y., "and it wouldn't take any manpower away from other areas of national importance."

A 38-year old store manager from Baltimore said: "With the nuclear weapons of today, a large army is not necessary."

"Military service should be a profession like anything else," said a 50-year old businessman from Ellenville, N.Y. "There's no reason to break up a young person's life for two or three years."

Here are the questions asked in the latest survey, conducted during the first two weeks of January, and the results:

After the Vietnam war is over, do you think the U.S. should do away with the draft and depend upon a professional military force made up of volunteers, or do you think the draft should be continued?

Depend on volunteers.....31%
Continue draft.....62%
No opinion.....7%

Janis Joplin Revue, Beatle film James Cotton here this semester

By Boo Bronson
The Beatles are coming!
And so is the Janis Joplin Revue and the James Cotton Blues Band.
The Student Union Major Attractions Committee has booked The Beatles British television show "Magical Mystery Tour" as the first attraction of the Spring Semester. The movie is scheduled for two showings on Feb. 15th.



Janis Joplin heads her Revue

Janis Joplin and her new group the Janis Joplin Revue, will appear in the Indoor Stadium on March 1st at 7 p.m. Along with Janis' Revue is the James Cotton Blues Band, a Chicago blues group.

In June 1966, Janis Joplin, who was born in Port Arthur, Texas, joined Big Brother and the Holding Company. Before that time she had sung country music and blues in Austin, Texas and San Francisco. During her two year stay with Big Brother, Janis developed a reputation as a performer who goes all out for her audience.

An article in Time Magazine last

fall mentioned her as the number one white blues singer on the American pop scene. As if to emphasize her emotional nature, Janis belts Southern Comfort right out of the bottle on stage.

With the release of Big Brother's second album, Janis became the acknowledged star of the group. At the end of their last tour, Big Brother broke up. Janis formed her own group which includes two former Big Brothers.

The addition of a horn section to the group should allow Janis to display her talents more creatively than she could with Big Brother. By keeping two of the old group, Janis will still be able to perform as she did on Cheap Thrills.

Appearing with Janis Joplin is the James Cotton Blues Band. James Cotton is a harmonica playing blues singer who was born in Tunica, Miss. He formed his own group two years ago.

Facing the band's sound in Luther Tucker on lead guitar. Bob Anderson plays bass; Albert Gianquinto, piano, and Francis Clay, drums.

Cotton himself sings lead and plays a wailing harmonica. The band, led by Cotton, plays ballads with bluesy warmth, Delta folk blues and funky soul.

James Cotton had his first taste of music as a child working in the cotton fields of Mississippi. Sonny Boy Williamson had a radio show at that time and Cotton was an avid listener.

One day, as Cotton describes it, "I got it into my head that I was going to play with Sonny Boy." So Cotton ran away from home with \$3.00 to look for Williamson in Arkansas.

When he found Sonny Boy, Cotton was taken in as a member of his family. He became a mascot to Williamson's band who left Arkansas for Memphis to become a part of the historical blues scene on Beale St.

When he was fourteen, Sonny

Boy gave James Cotton his band. "I couldn't handle it though," Cotton says. "They were all older than me and then, they'd taught me everything I knew."

James went on his own, doing odd jobs and jamming with various Beale St. groups until he met Muddy Waters. The meeting was forgotten until Waters came to Memphis, and having lost his harp player, asked Cotton to sit in. What was supposed to be a one night stand turned out to be a twelve year job.

Since 1966, The James Cotton Blues has produced four LPs, has played all over Greenwich Village and has been acclaimed by Playboy,



WASHINGTON, D.C.—Tricia Nixon, the President's daughter, went to USO headquarters February 1st to help them celebrate their 28th birthday. Here, Tricia helps cut the USO's birthday cake. Happy birthday, USO.

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Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1969

Page Six

Crisis: confidence

Duke, like universities all over the world, is suffering from a crisis of confidence between those who run it and those for whose education it exists.

In time of national uncertainty and unrest such as the present one, when the young are expected to pay for the mistakes of the old, such distrust between the generations is a natural thing.

But it is a tragedy that the gap is widened by the deliberate foolishness of those in power.

Duke has been for years a closed community, in which those who hold power, from the Trustees on down, have their meetings behind closed doors, convinced that they are responsible to no one but themselves and thus free to keep their discussions to themselves.

But the experience of human history is that those who hold power will ultimately be forced to admit that they are responsible not only to themselves, but also to those they govern. The British thought they could rule America without consent, but they were wrong; the Czars thought they could rule Russia without consent, but history eventually caught up with them; the oligarchs at Duke think they can rule us without consent, but their time will come also.

No decision-making body in this University has the right to keep its deliberations secret from those affected by its decisions. And sooner or later, those bodies must learn that if they do not voluntarily relinquish their illegitimate power, it will be taken from them.

A good first start towards an open community, we feel, would be the opening of the meetings of the Academic Council to the University community. It is an important decision-making body, and one whose composition is such that a sensible idea like open meetings will not arouse the sort of paranoid reflex that it would among, say, the Trustees.

To that end, we have written Dr. William Cartwright, chairman of the Academic Council, requesting that the body open its meetings to the University community. We wait.

Step by step?

It is so rare for anyone at Duke to be self-critical that we are tempted to commend, even laud, President Knight's recent statement on the demands of the Afro-Americans. With so many people so apallingly ignorant of the racism at Duke, we are encouraged to find a man who shows a glimmer of understanding.

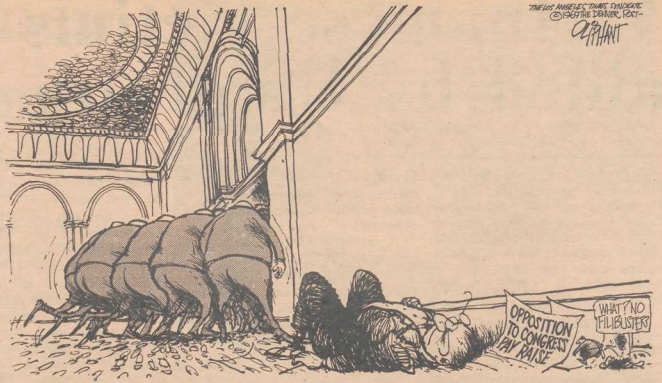
But it is necessary to be critical of this statement from the President. We must be critical of his prolonged delay in responding to the needs of the black students. We must be critical of the timidity of the statement. And we must be critical of the fact that even now the most important recommendation, that of more relevant courses, is still "in committee" with no sign of relief.

It took courage for Dr. Knight to issue his statement. As always, it was surrounded by dissension and misgivings. Some members of his administration felt it was too strong. Anyone who is at all aware of what is going on in this world must realize, however, that it is barely a beginning. And that, as Dr. Knight put it, "our experience has not been one that leaves us any room for complacency."

The proposals in Knight's statement are admirable as far as they go. But they leave many questions unanswered, the most important of which relates to the "immediate advisory program" for black students who flunked out of Duke this semester. For instance, how are they to keep out of the draft to re-enter this fall?

But the statement is not so important for what it offers in the way of concrete proposals. There were too few of these. It is more important for the portrait it gives of the man. Here is the President of a great university, an extraordinarily sensitive man in the best sense, but only dimly aware of the sweeping changes going on around him, changes which may engulf this university. Dr. Knight is insulated in his office but a focal point for criticism from everyone. He has committed himself to 16-hour days raising money for the University to keep its growing physical plant operating. And he has little time left over to keep tabs on the outcries of students and the worsening crisis of the American university. Even worse, most of the rest of his administration do not share his sensitivity and are extraordinarily ignorant of anything beyond their second floor offices and the faculty lounge. And so the problem fester while we languish. Douglas Knight has begun to realize this (Charles Wade, his good friend, also has an interest in the problems), but many of their "colleagues" will only perceive it too late.

If Dr. Knight's statement is an example of what the administration will promise this semester, then confrontation sooner or later is inevitable. Much more is required of the administration (and the faculty and trustees). They are the only ones who have any power, and they must use the power they have for moral ends, not for an immoral preservation of their privileges. In the end, of course, they must share their power in a meaningful way. For it is only when all parts of a community are truly represented that power can in fact be used for moral ends.



From the ramparts

A moment to explain

By Jim McCullough

Under the new Chronicle set-up the Wednesday edition will be the "conservative" one for the editorial pages. This does not, of course, include the editorial column itself which will continue to have to fend for itself, often bereft of reason, sense of history, or good manners—even on Wednesdays.

But in the rest of the page moderates and conservatives and people with developed senses of humor may revel, and hopefully, disagree. I certainly don't agree with all that will run on these "conservative" pages. Much "conservative" column material given me to run is actually old Manchester liberalism which has the virtue of logic and the defect of coldness.

Others, like Mr. Otten, who wrote the column on black separatism for the Wall Street Journal, would not like to be classed as conservatives. Mr. Otten, however, makes the point so dear to Edmund Burke that political solutions carried to their logical extremes are not solutions at all. The opposite extreme of suppressing black pride and forcing massive government aid as the only solution is just as foreign to the realm of true politics.

Along with the columns, Angus McWasp will be adding occasional warty commentary. He tells me, by the way that he interprets "acid" in the more traditional way—the "acid pen."

By Russ Neili

The new left vs free speech

Throughout the short span of its existence, the New Left has used "free speech" as one of its major rallying slogans. It was the dominant theme during the Berkeley disorders of 1964, and even today at San Francisco State one hears the charge from various dissident groups that the college president is an opponent of the right to speak.

The Left's position on the free speech issue has tended to reveal a deep sense of persecution and repression. Any New Left critique of the decadence of American society is sure to contain at least one reference to the way in which bourgeois society allegedly oppresses creativity and free expression.

Various Leftist publications are labeled "underground newspaper" (despite the fact that they're sold openly), and one of the most persistent accusations of some Vietnam war protesters was that the Pentagon and the Johnson Administration were denying them their basic freedom to express their views. As Professor John Roach remarked, never in history has so many people yelled so loudly that they were being gagged.

Despite, however, all the chatter one hears about the Left's commitment to free expression, the basic philosophic tenets of the New Left deny the very foundation upon which freedom of speech is built. What may appear as a genuine concern for free speech is often a front designed to camouflage a fundamentally authoritarian political outlook.

The SDS and other New Left groups have used the free speech issue in the same way that SNCC

used the non-violence issue—as a temporary tactical expedient. In the New Left terminology, freedom of speech is what one accords to Leftists, not Rightists, in relationship with whom the dictates of tolerance are temporarily suspended. Herbert Aptheker and Eldridge Cleaver have a right to state their views; Robert McNamara and Dow Chemical representatives do not. This double standard is implicit in many actions taken by certain Leftist groups, and is openly espoused by Prof. Herbert Marcuse, chief philosopher of the New Left movement.

In his essay "Repressive Tolerance" (a title indicative of the general oxymoronic state of Marcuse's thinking), the University of California professor recommends outright "the withdrawal of toleration of speech and assembly from groups and movements which promote aggressive policies, armaments, chauvinism, racial and religious discrimination, or which oppose the extension of public services, social security, medical care, etc."

Marcuse calls for "a policy of unequal treatment, intolerance against movements from the Right, and toleration of movements from the Left." You can say whatever you wish, as long as it meets the approval of Prof. Marcuse. Tolerance of dissenting viewpoints, the very foundation of freedom of speech, is explicitly denied.

In addition to tolerance, the New Left lacks one other prerequisite for a genuine commitment to free speech—common civility. Freedom of speech demands an atmosphere

of civility which is not engendered by denouncing the opposition as "pigs" or imputing base and sinister motives to those who disagree with you.

Consider for instance, the New Left folk hero, Mark Rudd, and his famous letter addressed to the president of his college: "if we win, we will take control of your world, your corporation, your university...Your power is directly threatened since we will have to destroy that power before we take over...We the young people whom you rightly fear, say that society is sick and you and your capitalism are the sickest...There is only one thing left to say...Up against the wall, motherf---, this is a stickup."

Rhetoric of this sort does not exactly encourage free discussion and rational discourse. The verbal effluvia that Rudd hurls at the President of Columbia is symptomatic of the New Left's unwillingness to treat those with whom they disagree with even the slightest degree of human decency. According to their theory, arguments of the opposition are to be met with physical confrontation, not rational counter-argument. It is no accident that the international heroes of the New Left include such neo-barbarians as Che Guevara and Fidel Castro.

What so many interpreters of the New Left movement have failed to recognize is that the New Leftist seek to dictate, not discuss. Their goal, as Rudd so candidly admits, is to destroy bourgeois society and seize power. In this context, freedom of speech has no place.

By Alan L Otten

Black separatism: alone, it's no cure

Editor's note: The following column is reprinted with permission from the Wall Street Journal, and may safely be presumed to represent the thought of an enlightened moderate conservatism

"Is it realistic to suppose...that we can extend the present segregated system by tens of millions—and then undertake to reverse the process?"

if you have yet to freak out politically, or of combat boot, running dog capitalism if you have.

President Nixon and his urban worriers will have a hard time working up an effective strategy to

improve a lot of the urban Negro—and part of their problem lies within the black community.

Their argument over integration versus separatism is unfortunate, for it may merely distract and

remain the goal of many—probably most—Negroes, and they will strive to achieve it. Yet decades of widespread de facto segregation and separation lie ahead before integration reaches any sizable proportions.

Negro impatience with the slow pace of integration is understandable enough. Urban slums are larger than ever, with deteriorating housing, poor schools, high unemployment as jobs flee to the suburbs. So it's natural to proclaim that "black is beautiful," that blacks must rely on their own economic and political power to build a separate society from which they can eventually bargain as equals with the whites.

All this spurs a variety of government and private plans for Negro banks and Negro businesses in the slums, Negro schools with Negro teachers and Negro control, Model Cities and urban renewal and a host of other steps to "gild the ghetto"—new or renovated housing, compensatory education, health and community centers.

Black separatism, Negro leader

ghetto. To do so, they argue, only worsens the city's problems. High birth rates and immigration from the South steadily swell the slum population, shrinking the tax base just when more money is needed to provide housing and health care and transportation. Moreover, they say, any improvement will merely attract more migrants and the gains will be wiped out.

"The fundamental mistake of the nationalist movement is that it does not comprehend that class ultimately is a more driving force than color."

By Ken Pugh

All you nasty, nasty people

Yes, Yale, you are a progressive university—you've eliminated academic credit for ROTC courses. Now what's this I hear about you going coed?

Naughty, naughty Duke, you old bastion of Southern conservatism, for allowing nasty corporate recruiters to come on campus and, heavens forbid, to actually interview people. You realize how easy this makes it for people to picket the nasty old Dow Company, which only nets a 2% return on napalm as compared with a 6 to 10% return on commercial products. Shame on you Dow, for not following the dirty capitalist ideal of making as much profit as possible.

Put the recruiters off-campus, and make those nasty engineers, who really don't understand what the "real world" is about, pay the extra car fare to get to them. One might realize by a quick glance through this intellectual tabloid's ads that far more of them are after nasty engineers than nice radical writers.

Disallow the freedom of the engineers to choose whom they wish to work for. They're too caught up in the fascination of slide rules and computers to realize how cruel it is to work for cruel corporations. Others should make the moral decision as to which career opportunities they shall have

access to.

Oh, you nasty men who work in the buildings on the other side of the road behind the Chapel—you accept money from the mean old military machine for research and development. Luckily you escape direct criticism—you critics think that Duke the institution makes the commitments for you. Little do they realize that you yourselves are the ones who decide.

Oh, to engage in such dastardly pursuits as adding knowledge to our present bundle of knowledge. You should let others make your moral decisions as to what you will research. They know better.

Oh you dirty old man, Albert Einstein. Why did you ever invent nuclear energy. Look what you've done. You're helping a filthy capitalist corporation, Westinghouse, to make dirty profits off nuclear power reactors that they sell to underdeveloped nations which have little natural resources. You should be sorry, Al.

Kodak, you nasty company—for owning stock in South Africa. Shame on you. Though unbeknownst to those who detest you most, you are carrying on one of the most progressive programs for establishing independent businesses for black people. Goodness gracious, how remarkable it is that those who always protest, protest, protest, have enough time to find out all the nasty things you do.

Again, you naughty Duke—you naughty little thing—you gave the girls what amounts to total freedom, but you did it with a whimper and not a bang. Poor girls, they still have to sign out for where they're going, but perhaps that's for their own protection. After all, how often does a girl attack a boy? Now the girls can go anywhere they want to, anytime—but you didn't have a big national headline to proclaim this new freedom. Don't you know

that all liberalizations should be advertised?

And you nasty old student body—you ought to be darned for voting down segregated Facilities and NSA affiliation. Just because you wanted the same freedom as the supporters of those acts claimed they didn't have. The believers in Free Love and Free School and Free This and Free That don't believe in a free you. Perhaps it's for the best.

You really ought to let them inflict their omniscient morality upon you, because they say they know what's best for you. It's awful of you to think you're mature enough to make your own decisions.

Oh you nasty people, aren't you ashamed of yourselves?

Sugar cubes and acid

asides from Angus McWasp

from a book

from a matchbook

"Much has been given us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation...and we must behave as befits a people with such responsibilities."

Theodore Roosevelt, Inaugural Address, March 4, 1905.

"...much has been given us, and much will be expected. We dare not be satisfied, as a result, until we are a national force in every field that legitimately concerns us. We have the skill for it; together we can find the means for it; and we must live up to the obligations of them both."

Douglas M. Knight

An interesting parallel. Teddy was known for publicly tackling big problems and fighting his way through, firm in his beliefs, and open and outspoken about them, too.

Quote Award for the week: "The sun shines on everybody—even the cops." Dr. Herman Salinger, paraphrasing Goethe.

sin of the week -- Gluttony

Gluttony—once considered the gross result of sloppy self-indulgence in food and drink, and more generally, in bodily comfort. The word grates harshly on modern ears, however, and it is now known by more euphemistic terms: gluttony of food is called "over-eating;" untrammeled guzzling is "fellowship" if kept under some control, "alcoholism—a disease" if it is not.

In the secular society, gluttony is usually

a sin of the Establishment—from pudgy Khrushchev to some people behind desks at major southern universities. On the student level, gluttony most often hangs around frat men. Fat leftists are rare, but the cause may not be under-eating. Recent autopsies reveal digestive difficulties due to swallowing whole too many hooks, party lines and sinks.

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Rocky to visit S. Amer.

By Benjamin Welles

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York has agreed in principle to make a series of short fact-finding trips to Latin America for President Nixon, qualified informants said yesterday.

Rockefeller said in Albany yesterday that he "would like to be of assistance" to the Nixon Administration in reviewing and reappraising the nation's inter-American policies. He said that he shared Nixon's faith in the "importance of Western Hemisphere unity to the security and well being of all the Americas."

The reason for delay in making a "final" decision on the trips, said Rockefeller, is the demands of his current legislative program, both in New York and between New York and the Federal Government.

However, he added, "I look forward... the opportunity of discussing this question with the President in the next week or 10 days."

Reports that Rockefeller might visit the hemisphere nations on behalf of the new Administration have created widespread interest in the Latin press and Latin political circles.

Several countries—reportedly including Venezuela, Mexico and Brazil—have already sent messages of welcome to the Governor.

Sources close to Rockefeller said that he would be unlikely to leave the country before the end of the legislative session in mid- or late April. His intention, they said, was to make a series of brief "listening" trips with approximately one day spent in each Latin capital.

The Governor, whose experience in hemisphere affairs began as President Franklin D. Roosevelt's coordinator of Inter-American affairs from 1940 to 1944 and as Assistant Secretary for American Republic Affairs from 1944 to 1946, has reportedly told Nixon that he is not interested in a "showboat" tour for political effect.

He reportedly believes that the U.S. has, in recent years, tended to plan grandiose aid programs for the Latin nations without adequate prior consultation and that these led to waste, inefficiency and disillusion.

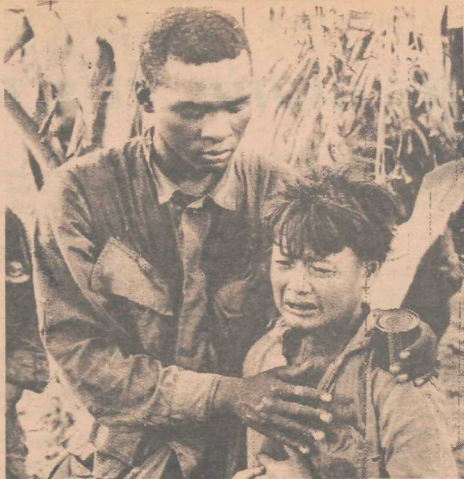
His mission, according to his associates, will be to report to Nixon what the Latin leaders say they are doing to raise their peoples' living standards and how the U.S. can help them.

-Paris talks-

(Continued from Page 3)

delegations.
If private contacts on the substance of the Vietnam problems have not yet started, the liaison machinery could lead to such exchanges on a higher level, conference observers speculate.

Lodge met today with the Japanese Ambassador to France, Akira Matsui, at the U.S. Embassy, in what was described as a courtesy call. The Japanese envoy was the first diplomat from a country not directly involved in the Vietnam war to visit Lodge officially since his arrival here two weeks ago.



U.S. soldier aids wounded Vietnamese child

--Separatism--

(Continued from Page 7)

Do they really believe that the white majority will tax itself to provide the disproportionate resources necessary to improve the quality of life and self-determination for a minority living in huge isolated preserves? (One must look to South Africa for the nearest thing to an analogy.)

And Mr. Rustin asserts it's completely unreal to expect the Negroes whose economic position lot does gradually improve to remain in the segregated slums. "Who thinks the middle classes are going to stay in Harlem?" he asks.

"The fundamental mistake of the nationalist movement is that it does not comprehend that class ultimately is a more driving force than color."

Mr. Fleming, Mr. Rustin, and most other liberals fighting black separatism admit, though, that integration will continue to come very slowly, and that the slums and their problems must also be attacked in the years ahead.

In short the nation probably must pursue both goals at

once—work both on programs to promote faster integration and also on programs to make the slums more livable in the meantime.

"The Public Interest" authors suggest putting primary emphasis and resources into low-cost and moderate-income housing projects in the suburbs and into programs which, while improving the lot of the slum dweller, also weaken his ties to the slum. This would include job training linked to industries outside the central city; better transportation to jobs in the suburbs (with hope he can eventually find ways to live there); quality education that might permit him eventually to move up and out (along with school busing that will provide immediate improvement for some); rent subsidies and other income-maintenance schemes that permit the Negro to afford to live elsewhere, and steps to develop the South's economy and thus slow the migration.

The simultaneous pursuit of both goals—wider integration and a more livable slum—is obviously more complicated and more expensive than the pursuit of just one. And this is certainly a good part of the problem facing the Nixon urbanologists.

ZBT Frat party sets new CO precedent

By Kathy Webb

In the midst of the wild sound-psychodelia of a Zeta Beta Tau rush party held in the Celestial Omnibus on the night of January 27, a precedent was set in the CO's policy regarding the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

After conferring with university officials, CO manager James MacDonald rented the CO to the ZBT fraternity for a rush party under the following conditions: (1) the party would be open only to ZBT members; (2) the fraternity must take full responsibility for any damages or disorderly conduct occurring at the party; (3) consumption of beer and wine would be allowed; (4) the CO would under no circumstances sell alcoholic beverages.

CO staff members take the position that since the CO was the

site of a private party not open to the university community as a whole, it assumes the status of a residential area on campus. Thus, the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises violates no drinking regulation.

University officials are now working on the clarification and possible extension of the present regulations regarding drinking on campus. Results of their deliberations should be revealed to the public within the next two weeks.

The CO's purpose in setting what its manager called an "essential precedent" in the drinking regulations of the CO was to broaden its appeal and develop it into a true campus organization supported by a diverse following within the Duke community.

Kissinger runs foreign policy

By Peter Grose

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Henry A. Kissinger, presidential aide for national security affairs, is assuming the responsibility for coordinating foreign policy planning in the Nixon Administration, a mandate formerly assigned to the Secretary of State.

The reorganization of foreign policy machinery involving all government agencies with overseas activities is to be announced in an official government circular next week.

Professional diplomats consulted on the plan were apprehensive that it marked a further diminution of the State Department's authority in the field of foreign affairs.

Their fears are organizational more than personal. The close friendship and long association between President Richard M. Nixon and his Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, virtually guarantees Rogers a powerful voice in policy planning.

Both the Secretary and Kissinger, for example, are travelling with the President to Key Biscayne, Fla., for a weekend of foreign policy discussions.

The planned reorganization will have the effect of countermanding an order to President Johnson, National Security Action Memo 341 of March 1966, which ordered the Secretary of State to "assume responsibility to the full extent permitted by law for the overall direction, coordination and

supervision of interdepartmental activities of the United States Government overseas."

The committees and inter-departmental groups set up under this order are to be renamed and switched over to the organization of the National Security Council at the White House.

Primarily, there are to be a series of subcommittees under the Council, each to elaborate policy recommendations for geographic areas of the world.

The chairman of each subcommittee will be the Assistant Secretary of State heading the department's bureau for each region. Other members will be counterpart representatives from the Department of Defense, the U.S. Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, The Central Intelligence Agency and any other government agencies involved in relevant activities.

These subcommittees will prepare policy papers, setting forth options on specific issues to come before the full-dress National Security Council, such as whether the U.S. should open missile disarmament talks with the Soviet Union, or how the U.S. should reply to President DeGaulle's proposal for four-power meetings on the Middle East.

The proposed agenda for each council meeting will be circulated in advance, and any member could suggest matters to be considered.

-Cool protest-

(Continued from Page 3)

"shouldn't Pusey be forced to stand

in line and take the crud that's served in student cafeterias, to live in these dorms with paper-thin

walls and try to study? He ought to have to try to get a date. He should try to get kissed."

Would Rotate Specialists

Dr. Aiken, who likes to call himself "old," was no less critical of his current president. "Morris

Abrams," he said, "has never taught a class. While he's very good at his job in certain ways, he thinks a few

hours' consultation with students can last him and the students a long time. It can't. Even if he were

Einstein and all the students were

Platos that wouldn't be enough."

"You can't overcome the

encysting of specialists except by a rotation, a forced renewal," he said. "Take some student, make him

president, and not only for a day. Let a black student go in and sit in the president's office."

The alumni, too, must be shaken up, according to Dr. Aiken. "At reunions, he said the old grads come and get crooked and are

treated as milkbearing zombies. But they hardly remember what the university is. Wouldn't it be desirable if alumni—including

boards of trustees—could come back as students, as part-time teachers, as anything but zombies, so long as they participate in the life of the university?"

Dr. Aiken insists that Brandeis, however bad, was better than Harvard, however good. "At Harvard," he maintained, "there is

no party dollar than an academic party. One of the most extraordinary things is that the conversation was so abysmal—either

shoptalk or chitchat—that I almost became a hermit. One of the most boring people to talk to is your dentist. At Harvard the professors are as interesting as dentists."

More Rug Chewing

"At Brandeis," Dr. Aiken said "we have more of a community. I've been here three years and one of my best friends is a Hungarian physicist who translated Dante's 'Inferno' into Hungarian. One of the interesting things about Brandeis is the pleasure of the

intellectual here in chewing the rag. When you meet here you say something to each other."

Dr. Aiken nonetheless sees the university—any university—as "a dreary place for most people, which

will continue to be dreary as long as it is conceived as a place of passage."



Lynn Carlin, shown here in a scene from John Cassavetes' motion picture, "Faces," in which she has a lead role as a jilted housewife.

Donovan's album soft and melodic

By Philip Hanlon
Staff reviewer
The Hurdy Gurdy Man Donovan
Epic BN 24620

Donovan's latest album is, for the most part, typical Donovan. Like Bob Dylan, he continues to turn out albums with new lyrics and melodies, but with only slightly perceptible changes in musical style. Unlike most contemporary rock musicians, Donovan relies mainly upon an acoustical guitar and his voice as his vehicle of expression, backed by woodwinds and bongo drums.

On various songs he is influenced by folk, raga, calypso, and hard rock. The title song and first cut on the album, "Hurdy Gurdy Man," is hardly representative of the rest of the material. It employs driving drums and fuzz guitar, both rarely used by Donovan. The fuzz, however, is slow and drawn out, resembling a horn much more than a distorted guitar lead. The other single release, "Jennifer Juniper," resembles Donovan's previous albums and the majority of the rest of the songs on this one. The song is folk rock and consists of Donovan's singing and guitar

accompaniment backed by flute and soft percussion. In other songs his lyrical and descriptive verse tells of a river, the sun, and seas.

In two songs, "Tangier" and "Peregrine," Donovan synthesizes an Indian raga sound. A pipe organ effectively imitates the drone of a sitar. Tabla-like drum arrangements and, at times, conventional string instruments complete the sound. He complements the organ by almost chanting the lyrics. His song, "West Indian Lady," uses a calypso beat with bongos, a ratchet, and a flute. He contributes to the bouncy rhythm by syncopating his words, accenting them in appropriate, but unusual, places.

The song, "Hurdy Gurdy Man," is refreshingly different and will probably cause many non-Donovan fans to buy their first Donovan album. The remaining selections are like much of his earlier material, "Jennifer Juniper" and "The River Song" being better-than-average efforts. The raga stuff is dated and is unappealing to many people, especially after repeated listening. Like his previous albums, The Hurdy Gurdy Man is a collection of soft, beautiful and relaxing songs with three of four outstanding compositions.

-Fellowships-

graduate students.

There has been a similar drop in the number of National Science Foundation (NSF) trainingships. Duke received grants for 14 new ones for 1967-68, but that number was cut to 11 new ones for this year. Dean Martin predicted that the number of new NSF trainingships will probably stay the same or drop slightly next year.

Martin concluded that, "because of this draining of resources, the situation looks bleak all around."

Tragedy of sex and the middle class in 'Faces'

By Thea Turner

Staff reviewer

Faces, a black and white film shot with a hand camera and produced and directed by John Cassavetes, is another one of an endless line of movies on Sex and the Middle Class. It evokes, however, an empathy, not found to any great extent in any of its predecessors, for the people who are caught in the webs of emptiness upon which their lives are built. The meaning that is in their lives is centered around sex and physical beauty, in spite of their vain attempts to prove to themselves otherwise.

The movie involves Richard Forst (John Marley), a slightly successful businessman, who is pressured by his existence at home and at the office. Following a fight, he tells his wife, Maria (Lynn Carlin), that he wants a divorce. Then, while his wife is standing there, he calls Jeannie, a prostitute (Gena Rowland), and arranges to see her. After he leaves, Maria and three friends pick up Chet, a gigolo (Seymour Cassel), at the Whiskey a Go Go. They return to the Forsts' for an evening of tortured entertainment. When her friends leave, Maria goes to bed with Chet.

The night's diversions produce pains for both Richard and Maria on the morning after. Richard expresses his with comments on the "lousy eggs" and an attitude which confuses Jeannie. Maria shows her pain through an emptied bottle of sleeping pills. Her suicide attempt is thwarted by Chet. Richard returns home to discover his wife running from an open window and Chet running across the roof and down the road.

Faces attempts to explore beyond those "faces," to find something in their lives worth holding on to. It finds little besides the expensive home of the Forsts', their ordinary habits, and their preoccupations with success and the physical things in life. Maria



Award-winning John Marley, star of "Faces," in a scene with Lynn Carlin.

cries out the popular cliché that she is not a "sex machine." But when the physical compensations for her dull existence no longer set her free from her unhappiness, she tries to escape her problems in sex. In the end she is caused to reveal the horror of her existence, her inability to understand life and make it worthwhile and her frustrations from trying to understand it through the wrong methods to her husband with the terse words "I hate my life!"

Richard, too, feels trapped. His marriage does not fulfill him, and he does not enjoy his profession. By declaring he wants a divorce, he tries to break out of his marriage. He then replaces it with Jeannie. He temporarily releases himself from his mediocre job by telling Jim McCarthy that he is chairman of the board for a large finance company. Later he admits to Jeannie that he is only a "mild success" and that he wants to start over.

Richard's and Maria's friends also exhibit this lack of meaning. Sex is the perverted basis of their lives, and they are unable to free

themselves from its hold. Fred ends the evening's fun and games with Jeannie by asking how much she charged. Louise has convinced herself her dull husband is seeing another woman when he relieves his sexual frustrations in his sleep with a dream nymph named Darlene. Flora, Maria's frumpy friend, pitifully asks Chet to kiss her, to show that she has not fed from her younger self, which she cannot regain.

The last scene, after Richard returns to confront his wife, tensed from her recent unfaithfulness, is the best sequence in the film. These people can no better understand their own lives that they can those of others, and so they are doomed to their own mediocrity and misery. Although they would like to free themselves from their present, they are forever to torture each other with a lack of understanding and their own shallow souls. They would like to have something more out of life, but they will never attain it because their own beings condemn them to the unhappiness that they are.

Union's 'Broadway at Duke' features three one-act plays

By Rusty McCrady

Having received high praise from the New York Times for their performances of the three one-acts that comprise "You, Me, and the World," Viveca Lindfors and the Strolling Players will appear in Page tonight at 8:15 to present this successful trilogy.

"Cuba Si," the first of the three plays, is a symbolic fantasy about a girl named Cuba who is a supporter of Castro. She lives in Central Park (New York) for two years while waiting for the revolution to break out. The central action is an encounter between Cuba and a right wing reporter from the New York Times.

The next of the one-acts is "Guns of Carrar" by Berthold Brecht, featuring Viveca Lindfors as Teresa Carrar. This woman has lost her husband in a battle of the Spanish Civil War, and is determined to help her sons-by hiding Carrar's guns, she refused to let her sons fight. But, -ventually, news of her eldest son's death convinces her that she must fight with her brother and younger son against the Fascists.

and some just one or two individual actors. Some of the most interesting should be an "Exercise in togetherness," "Lenny Bruce," and the scene from "Sweet Bird of Youth" (Tennessee Williams).

The last of the presentations, "Children of Paradise," is a series of scenes with the general theme of "the actor in private," some of which involve the entire company,



Playing a fanatic follower of Castro who camps out in Central Park while awaiting the Revolution, Viveca Lindfors is the star of the Strolling Players' production of "Cuba Si."

MOVIES

RIALTO THEATER

"Faces"

CENTER THEATER

"Killers Three"

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RIALTO



Photo by Seth Krueger

Heavy stocks?

Afros

(Continued from Page 2)

In regard to future action to be taken, McBride said, "We have indicated to them what we want and we think they know that we are dedicated to changing this campus. Duke has a long way to go. We always have something planned because we never expect them to answer our every call. The administration has shown us in the past that they can't be talked to. They either think that we are joking or that we'll give up and forget about it. One thing every student on this campus must make known is that he is dead serious about the changes he is asking for. Then they'll make the changes asked for."

Chuck Hopkins, former president of the Afro-American Society reflected similar views, saying of the "pacification effort," "When he feels that something is imminent as far as unrest among the black students, he comes up with a few concessions. Knight indicated that there were certain problems that 'they know' that require extensive study."

Tom Rainey of the history department said, "It seems to me that it's about time this university took a constructive and innovative stance on this type of problem as many Northern universities have. This represents merely a response to an immediate problem, rather than the University's coping with the fundamental problem. Some universities have clearly stolen the thunder of the black organizations by engaging in constructive programs without prodding by the students. I think that Knight should be lauded for his apparent desire to conform to the requirements of the Afro-American Society. I hope that his is not just another of many attempts to jury-rig the university to prevent problems, but that it reflects a genuine desire to respond to the requirements."

Praise for Knight's concessions came from Bill Griffith, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. "I interpret his statement as a commitment to make considerable effort to resolve some of the remaining questions that exist."

Wade Norris of ASDU condemned the delay in what he referred to as "the few concessions that were made." What they moved to do was good, but it came too late. He bypassed the most substantial demands, those concerning curriculum, which are nowhere near as radical as those being put into effect in comparable schools

Vista representatives will be at Duke today and tomorrow in 101 Union from nine in the morning to five in the afternoon.

A free Vista film "A Year Towards Tomorrow" will be shown once each day at 7 p.m. in 101 Union. The film is about three former volunteers who reenact their year's experiences in Atlanta, Georgia, and on a Navajo reservation. "A Year Towards Tomorrow" is narrated by Paul Newman and won an Academy Award for best documentary in 1967. It lasts one-half hour.

Duke students will have the opportunity of attending the Mid-South Model U.N. at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina on March 26-29. Duke students will represent France, India, Tanzania and Czechoslovakia at the conference which will be highlighted by an address by ex-Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Interview times were incorrectly reported in yesterday's Chronicle. The actual times for interviews are: Wednesday and Thursday night, 7:30-9:30 at Faculty Apartments; Thursday afternoon 2-5 p.m. in 110 Flowers.

The Duke Chapter of the Council on International Relations and United Nations Affairs is sponsoring the Duke delegation.

There will be a meeting of the Young Americans for Freedom, Thursday at 7:30 in Room 229 Social Science Building. A filmed interview with Dr. Otue (Biafran spokesman for North America) and discussions of the New Left are scheduled.

A group of Duke students who staved off the recent flu bug and another group who weren't so lucky have been asked by the Department of Community Health

Sciences at Duke Medical Center to participate in a study of the epidemic.

Approximately 1,000 students, including 250 who reported flu symptoms and went to the Duke student health service for treatment and 750 who were selected at random from the remainder of the student body, were sent letters requesting that they complete a questionnaire about the flu.

Questionnaires, which take about half an hour to fill out, are available from 4:30 to 8:30 p.m. today and tomorrow at both 116 Old Chemistry Building on the West Campus and 204 East Duke Building on the East Campus.

Dr. John B. Nowlin, associate in Community Health Sciences, and Dr. Mary L. Brehm, research associate in Sociology, explained that the survey will aid researchers in determining just how many people had the flu and how it spread, thus giving physicians some clues on prevention and control of possible future flu outbreaks.

The deadline for the 50 dollar deposit required for the Students Summer Abroad Program has been

moved up to February 15.

The chartered jet flight will leave for London June 14 from New York and will return September 9.

For information call Linda Balentine at Epworth, 2132.

In the coming weeks, representatives from 350 business, educational, and governmental groups will be coming to Duke to interview students for permanent and summer jobs.

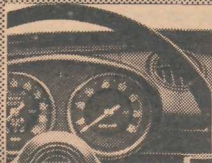
Any student who has registered with the Appointments (placements) Office may arrange for interviews. Placement services are free and available to all enrolled students. Interviews for permanent positions are usually limited to seniors and graduate students. A tentative list of representatives is available in 214 Flowers. All interviews will be held in Flowers or the Engineering Building.

VISTA REPRESENTATIVES

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The film "A Year Towards Tomorrow"
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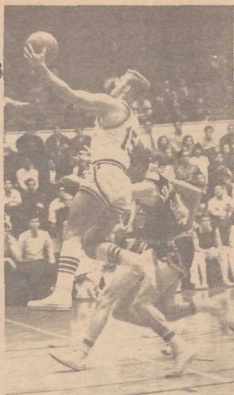
Fencers down Johns Hopkins

Outstanding work by Randy Peyser and John McFarland enabled Duke's fencing team to edge Johns Hopkins 14-13 at Baltimore Saturday.

Peyser kept his perfect season record in foils competition by decisively winning each of his three matches. The junior foils leader is now 6-0 in match play. McFarland, a sophomore sabre stronghold, also won three matches without a loss.

Other Duke standouts were Neil Elliott, 2-1 in foils, and senior Ryan Dybdahl, 2-1 in Epee. The Devils won only one of three weapons, but that was a decisive 6-3 in foils. Johns Hopkins won the sabre and Epee divisions by 5-4 scores.

Coach John LeBar commented that the final score was too close for his liking. With the score 13-9, LeBar began substituting fencers, and the strategy almost backfired. Elliott, however, won the clinching match.



Freshman guard Pat Doughty makes a move for the basket in Monday night's game against Davidson's frosh. Doughty's loss to the team in the final minutes, due to committing five fouls, hurt the Blue Imps, as they lost the game, 92-82.

Lombardi, Williams fumbled Packer handoff to 'Skins

By Arthur Daley

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NEW YORK—It seems inconceivable that a man with the meticulous thoroughness of Vince Lombardi and that a man with the brilliant legal perceptiveness of Edwards Bennett Williams should have made such a botch of the play. But they fumbled the ball egregiously on what had been designed originally as a simple hand-off.

According to the game plan, Lombardi was to have resigned as General Manager at Green Bay to assume the three-play role of part-owner, General Manager and Coach of Williams' Washington Redskins. On Monday morning Vince was to have asked for and received his contract release from the Packers. A few hours later Williams was to have announced in the Capital that the 'Skins had

entrusted their future to the man who probably ranks as the no. 1 football coach in America.

But the Packer executive committee proved as stubborn and as unyielding as the Packer defensive line in the Super Bowl years. It did not give Vince the expected pat on the back and a cheery "godspeed and good luck, my boy." It balked and thereby left Messrs. Lombardi and Williams with traces of egg on their chins. By nightfall, though, it is generally believed that the two embarrassed principals will be able to fall on the loose ball and recover their own fumble after the Packer hierarchy grants the delayed release.

There are elements of the classic Greek tragedy in the Lombardi situation at Green Bay. He was so great and so successful that he planted the seeds of his own destruction. Although

"destruction" is much too severe a word, it better suits the ancient Aeschylus formula.

If Vince had not taken over an utterly hopeless franchise and made it one of the strongest in the land, there would have been no reluctance on the part of the Green Bay directors to let him go. Perhaps he went at it wrong by assuming they were aware of his restlessness. Here's the way he could have phrased it:

"Look, Green Bay. You've been great to me and you gave me a chance to prove myself. I've done all I can for you. Now I think it's proper for you to give me the chance to secure my economic future elsewhere."

As reasonable and understanding men, the Packer directors hardly could have turned him down. But they are trapped even now by the geographic straitjacket in which they find themselves. Green Bay is so small a town and the citizenry is so Packer-crazy that no director would even have a place to hide as he would in New York or Chicago or Washington. He walks down a street and accusing passers-by ask:

"Hey, why did you let Vince go?"

But even if Lombardi were forced to remain in Green Bay—which now is unlikely—he would not have returned to coaching. And that has been gnawing at his vitals for a full year.

"There's no satisfaction in sitting around," he said wistfully over the phone yesterday. "I've had a year to think about the fact that there's no fun in not coaching."

But he kept a discreet silence about his future, immediate and distant.

When one looks back on the Lombardi saga, the conviction grows that he luckily found the perfect foil for his talents in Green Bay. When he left the Giants to take over the Packers a decade ago, he was a highly regarded assistant coach. But he was only an assistant coach. Yet he was given complete and absolute authority. Then he made the most of it.

Although he was to become the autocrat of the Packers, there is no way in the world he could have attained such total control if he had elected instead to have gone with Art Rooney of Pittsburgh or Dan Reeves of the Rams or almost any other owner.

But Green Bay was ideal for a novice coach, especially one with so much on the ball. His bosses were 4,738 1/2 stockholders even though that fraction makes it sound as though one of his bosses was a freak. Was he a circus midget? It made it easy for all power to funnel into the hands of a dominating figure like Lombardi.

He took over a team that had won only one game the year before and he never had a losing season, including his first. Now he inherits a team that won five games last year. It's led by a playboy, Sonny Jurgensen, just as the original Packer club also was led by a playboy, Paul Hornung. The straight-laced Lombardi wound up making Hornung his pet.

Vince has yet to get to Washington. Come to think of it, though, Richard M. Nixon also experienced some delays before he got to Washington.

Cagers hope to halt string in game at Clemson tonight

By Bob Heller

After three straight set-backs, Duke's varsity basketball team will attempt to push their ACC record to 4-4 in a conference clash tonight at Clemson. Though the Tigers display a poor 5-10 record (1-5 in league play), they do boast the league's leading scorer in guard Butch Zatezale. The fiery junior, who has put together consecutive 30 point-plus performances, has a 19 point lead over North Carolina's All-American candidate Charlie Scott in the scoring derby.

The current Atlantic Coast Conference standings show the Blue Devils resting in sixth place, 1 1/2 games in front of Clemson. However, this lowly position is not quite as bad as it seems, as the bucketmen are just one game behind third place teams Virginia and Wake Forest.

As has been the case for most of

the campaign, the talented sophomores will hold the key to any success that the team may enjoy. Big center Randy Denton has come around as of late, and is now eighth in conference scoring, and more important, third in ACC rebounding.

Sharpshooter Rick Katherman (14th in league scoring) and senior Fred Lind, who ranks fifth in the conference in field goal percentage, will most likely join Denton in the front line. Sophomore playmaker Dick DeVenzio and senior Dave Golden will fill the guard vacancies. The reserves are led by forward Steve Vandenberg and guards Brad Evans, C.B. Claiborne, and Tim Teer.

The eagles will play nine games in the next 25 days, and only great success will make up for this disappointing season. Including tonight's clash, there are seven

remaining ACC contests and two non-conference matches, against dangerous West Virginia on February 15 and nationally ranked Davidson on February 19, both on foreign courts.

Because of the Devil's poor showings in the first half of the season, players and fans alike are probably looking forward to the ACC tournament, to be played in Charlotte on March 6, 7, and 8. At this time Duke's unseasoned sophomores will have had much experience, and the team should be completely jelled. A third place finish in the standings—which is certainly in the realm of possibility—would place Duke in the bracket opposite of North Carolina, just what Devil partisans would hope for.

However, prior to tournament time there is some stiff competition for Coach Vic Bubas and his squad, including tonight's 8:00 meeting with the Clemson Tigers. On Saturday, Coach Frank McGuire


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"Meher Baba dropped his physical body, today, noon, January 31....His body will be interred in the tomb at Meherabad which he ordered prepared." Two days before Avatar Meher Baba declared: "I AM GOING." I WILL RETURN." For further information: 286-6484.

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Bethlehem Steel Loop Course Interviews:



**FEBRUARY
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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.

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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.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

*An Equal Opportunity Employer
in the Plans for Progress Program*

