

The Duke Chronicle

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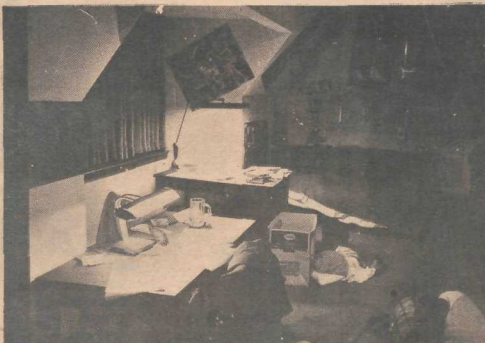


Photo by Jessie Venable

Renovations that the Fifth Decade program has thus far executed have been well-received by those concerned. The renovated rooms resemble those in the new dorms, complete with air-conditioning and wall-to-wall carpets.

Dorm work halted

By Steve Fisher

Development reporter

West Campus dormitory section FF will not be renovated this summer as had been planned. "The decision was made by the fact that we had a shortage of funds," Trinity Dean James Price said.

The original Fifth Decade plan was renovation of one section each summer. Sections HH and GG have already been remodeled, and air conditioning has been installed.

As to the future of these project, Price would only say that "it has a high priority when funds are available." He cited rapidly rising costs of construction as a major factor in the renovation delay, and that most contractors are not interested in renovation projects.

"The Fifth Decade projections could not anticipate these rising construction costs. Of course, further delay means even more rapidly rising costs," Price said.

Job interviews available

Students seeking summer and permanent jobs may now register in the Appointments Office for interviews with representatives from business, education, and government.

Placement services are free and available to all enrolled students

YAF to meet

The Young Americans for Freedom will hold a meeting this evening at 7:30 p.m. in Room 229 Social Science Building. Scheduled for this meeting is a filmed interview with Dr. Otue, the Biafran spokesman for North America.

registered with the Appointments Office located in Room 214 Flowers. Interview schedules will be posted in the office one week before the representative arrives. Students interested must sign up at least 24 hours prior to the appointment.

There is no limit to the number of interviews a student may wish to schedule, and no interview constitutes an employment commitment. All interviews will be held in Flowers or the Engineering building. Specific room assignments will be posted on the daily schedule.

This concentration of visiting

representatives for interviews occurs only in the spring; and January, 1970, graduates should plan to interview now.

Representatives form the following organizations will be on campus today and tomorrow: February 6: General Motors Corporation General Electric Company R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Hallmark Cards Westinghouse Electric Corporation American Hospital Supply Corporation National Security Agency

(Continued on Page 3)

'To educate the white masses'

Black Week symposium officially begins today

A session on "No More Oranges" will officially open Black Week, six days of Black Art, Black drama, soul food, and Black Power, this afternoon.

The session, with Howard Fuller, Durham community organizer, and one of the best-known black leaders in the state, and Chuck Hopkins, will be in the Celestial Omnibus at 2 p.m.

The week's activities will, according to the sponsoring Afro-American Society, attempt to "educate the whites at Duke"—or, as they stated their purpose in Harambee, their publication for the week, "to educated the White masses."

A major highlight of the week will come Monday, when Dick Gregory, the black comedian and presidential candidate, speaks in Page Auditorium on "Nigger"—also the title of his autobiography.

Gregory will also give an informal seminar Monday

afternoon in Page.

Another major address will come Tuesday night, when Maynard Jackson and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer talk on "Confrontation of a Dying System." Mrs. Hamer was the first woman to run for Congress in Mississippi.

Jackson was an unsuccessful candidate in the Democratic senatorial primary in Georgia last year, but he polled 300,000 votes.

Two plays by black authors, "Baptism" by LeRoi Jones and "The Lord's Trombones" by James Weldon Johnson, will be presented tonight for the first time in Branson. They will also be presented twice tomorrow night, at 7 and 9.

Tonight's performances will be open by invitation only; tomorrow's will be open to the public.

James Turner, a black historian from Northwestern University, where he is chairman of the Afro-Student Union, will deliver a major address on "The Role of Black Students on White Campuses" Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Sunday night, Aretha Franklin will be in Raleigh.

Turner worked with Malcolm X during the last year of his life and has been active both in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality

(CORE) in Chicago.

The week will conclude with six action groups headed by Ernie Bonner, Adrenee Glover, B.J. Stokes, Vaughn Glapion, Tony Axam and Cat Watson, Duke students.

Knight supports 'Black Week'

President Douglas M. Knight earlier this week endorsed "The Beauty of Black" Week. This is, in part, what he said.

"In the campus-wide celebration of 'The Beauty of Black,' the Afro-American Society is providing opportunities to consider aspects of black American culture of which they are justifiably proud and which contribute greatly to our mutual life. We will also be considering some of the continuing pressures on our life together. No doubt, some of what we see and hear during this festival will startle us; some of it may irritate and offend us. My hope is that all of what we see and hear will provoke us to greater respect for each other and to greater understanding of our mutual dependence and our mutual responsibilities. I urge the entire University community to take full advantage of the opportunities being given us."

Black Week Calendar

The Black Week Symposium begins today. Featured during the week will be a variety of black art exhibits, speakers, and many seminars. Today's schedule includes:

2:00 p.m.

Session four — "No More Oranges"—Howard Fuller
Chairman, Chuck Hopkins — Celestial Omnibus

8:15 p.m.

Session five — "Baptism"—LeRoi Jones
"The Lord's Trombones"—James Weldon Johnson
Black Drama — Branson Auditorium
Invitation only

Knight turns to social problems

News Analysis

By Alan Ray

Editor

President Knight's decision to begin an immediate advisory program for black students, coupled with his admission that Duke's experience in this area "has not been one that leaves us any room for complacency" indicates that at the least the President will turn his attention this semester more to the University's pressing social problems.

Knight and a few other members of his administration are becoming increasingly concerned about the difficulties black students have had in adjusting to Duke, as well as the often silent bigotry with which many elements of the Duke community have greeted them.

The President until recently has been largely ignorant of these and other problems in the community. The long days he spends working on fund-raising and the frequent

trips north make it difficult for him to pay much attention to Duke's internal situation.

However, with the Vigil last spring he began to expand the range of his interests and activities. While he was ill during the summer he began to read more about the crisis of the American university. From his reading came this fall's Convocation address, in which he declared, "Exactly at this point the university finds its age-old mission reaffirmed, and its new urgencies defined and sharpened. Six years ago I described here at Duke some of our enduring duties, but I see now that by themselves they were not enough. They spoke to our permanence but not our immediacy, to our intellect but not our blood. In the great university of the years ahead, these supposed opposites of mind and passion must be combined in one pattern, one effort, one institution. In particular I did not speak six years ago because I could not (I didn't know enough, among other reasons) to the continuing

revolution which it is our lot to inhabit, and our duty to shape through the university toward creation rather than chaos."

About two months ago he formed an ad hoc group of Durham citizens to mediate the boycott. He has been meeting with black leaders and representatives of the Durham business community the past few weeks to find an acceptable compromise for both sides with no success. At the same time, his opposition to the war in Vietnam, which he was at first reluctant to voice publicly, has become more vocal and insistent.

These incidents, plus Knight's statement Monday, signify a shifting of interest that will probably be reflected in succeeding statements later this semester, possibly within the next few weeks.

The administration is, of course, concerned about the recent activities of radical students and the blacks, and this may be prompting Knight to a greater awareness of the problems.

The radicals, in particular, do not seem ready to take any major action. They have not begun to focus on an issue, and it is unlikely that they will make any precipitate move without first approaching the administration and the rest of the community by other means.

The Student Liberation Front, Duke's first mass-based radical action group, has only begun to function. They met for the first time after the "confrontation" with the trustees December 6. At their organizational meeting during the exam reading period they drew about 80 people. They have had little time to do much research and education.

At the same time the black students seem to be in the first stages of articulation of their needs, and probably could be pushed into seizure of a building only by an administration that refused to make any substantive responses to their proposals.

(Continued on Page 12)

Engineering and Science at IBM

"You're treated like a professional right from the start."

"The attitude here is, if you're good enough to be hired, you're good enough to be turned loose on a project," says Don Feistamel.

Don earned a B.S.E.E. in 1965. Today, he's an Associate Engineer in systems design and evaluation at IBM. Most of his work consists of determining modifications needed to make complex data processing systems fit the specialized requirements of IBM customers.

Depending on the size of the project, Don works individually or in a small team. He's now working with three other engineers on part of an air traffic control system that will process radar information by computer. Says Don: "There are only general guidelines. The assignment is simply to come up with the optimum system."

Set your own pace

Recently he wrote a simulation program that enables an IBM computer to predict the performance of a data processing system that will track satellites. He handled that project himself. "Nobody stands over my shoulder," Don says. "I pretty much set my own pace."

Don's informal working environment is typical of Engineering and Science at IBM. No matter how large the project, we break it down into units small enough to be handled by one person or a few people.

Don sees a lot of possibilities for the future. He says, "My job requires that I keep up to date with all the latest IBM equipment and systems programs. With that broad an outlook, I can move into almost any technical area at IBM—development, manufacturing, product test, space and defense projects, programming or marketing."

Visit your placement office

Sign up at your placement office for an interview with IBM. Or send a letter or resume to Charles Cammack, IBM, Dept. C, 1447 Peachtree St., N.E., Room 810, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

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12, 13**

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US acts against hijacks

By Robert Lindsey

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—A Department of State official testified yesterday that the United States plans to initiate a new diplomatic tactic in efforts to stem the tide of hijacked airliners to Cuba.

The U.S. will ask other nations on Monday to approve an international convention agreeing to send hijackers home, Frank E. Loy, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Transportation and Telecommunications, told the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Now, there is no international agreement calling for the extradition of hijackers. If adopted, the proposed international law would deprive the plane pirates of the sanctuary traditionally extended by most nations to persons who request political asylum.

"In our extradition treaties, and this is true for treaties of other countries as well, we traditionally have not accepted an obligation to return fugitives accused of common crimes whom we have determined to be fleeing from political persecution, Loy said.

"We have taken a hard look at this traditional policy in the light of the increasing danger to innocent persons from hijacking of commercial aircraft, and of the importance of an effective deterrent, and we have concluded that the hijacker of a commercial airliner carrying passengers should be returned regardless of any claim that he was fleeing political persecution," he added.

Loy confirmed published reports that the U.S. government, through the Swiss Embassy in Havana, is trying to persuade the Castro government to extradite hijackers through a bilateral agreement.

"I would not like to discuss our efforts in this regard in detail," he said, but he indicated he had some optimism that there would eventually be progress. He added, but would not elaborate, that there were "indications" the Cuban government "may adopt measures of its own" to sending hijackers home.

The Chronicle needs you!

FCC votes to ban TV ads

By John D. Morris

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Federal Communications Commission moved yesterday to bar cigarette advertising from television and radio.

By a vote of 6 to 1, the commission formally issued a proposed regulation for such a ban. The ban cannot take effect, however, unless Congress permits a controversial provision of the 1965 Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to expire on schedule on June 30.

The provision prohibits any



Secretary U Thant talks to newsmen at a press conference Jan. 28 during which he called for big power pressure through the UN Security Council to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

American freed in Iraq trials

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BEIRUT—The Iraqi government yesterday released Paul Bail, a United States citizen who has been under arrest in Baghdad for more than a month.

Bail was present at the news conference in Baghdad at which his release was announced. According to the account broadcast by the official Radio Baghdad Bail had not known in advance that he would be released.

Iraqi Director of Information Mushtaq Taqah, who conducted the news conference, told Bail he could go and Bail was quoted by the radio as saying: "I am happy to be free." He then went home, the radio reported.

Bail, an oil engineer on loan to the internationally owned Iraqi Petroleum Co., the main exporter of Iraqi oil, was held in connection with what Iraqi authorities described as "matters related to espionage."

Iraqi Information Minister Abdullah Salloom Samarrai said last week that Bail was caught in possession of a radio transmitter and was allegedly in contact with Iraqis now held on charges of spying.

At the news conference yesterday, Taqah declared that an Iraqi investigations commission decided to set Bail free "despite evidence which can convict him." He added: "we Arabs are noble people and believe in principles of

tolerance."

Taqah told newsmen they could interview Bail anytime and anywhere they liked.

Iraqi authorities obviously attached importance to the publicity aspect of Bail's release. The move was seen as due to the hostile reaction the regime had drawn over execution of 14 Iraqis last January 27. The 14, who included nine Jews, had been convicted of spying for Israel.

The account of the news conference given by Radio Baghdad suggested that Bail was eager to rejoin his wife, Elizabeth, who had been released earlier from house arrest and was said to be staying at the Belgian Embassy in Baghdad.

Belgium has been looking after U.S. interests in Iraq since the latter broke diplomatic relations with Washington during the Middle East War in 1967.

Informed Arab sources here believe Bail's release followed intervention by the government of Saudi Arabia, probably at the request of the U.S. They linked the release with the visit to Baghdad earlier in the week of Omar Saqaf, Saudi State Minister for Foreign Affairs, who often acts as King Feisal's personal representative.

Saqaf spent two days in Baghdad and held talks with his Iraqi counterpart, Abdelkerim Alshaikhly. The subjects of the talks were not disclosed officially.

US military in Mideast opposed

By George Gallup

(C) 1969 American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J.—The American people are overwhelmingly opposed to U.S. military intervention in the Middle East situation, either in the form of arms or troops.

This is one of the key findings to emerge from a national survey conducted January 23-26 during a period of mounting tensions in that part of the world.

The survey also shows American sympathies to be far more on the side of the Israelis than on the side of the Arab nations. At the same time, sympathy for Israel has declined since a survey conducted immediately following the six-day war in June, 1967.

A substantially greater number of people now than before (45 per cent) say that neither side has their sympathies or indicate that their allegiance is torn.

'Stay Out' Sentiment Has Grown Since '67

Those persons in the survey who said they had heard or read about the troubles between Israel and the Arab nations (85 per cent) were first asked this question:

What would you like to see the U.S. government do about this situation?

The findings clearly show that Americans are not eager to get involved directly. Only one per cent, in fact, volunteer that we should send troops. And a comparison of the latest results to this question with those from the 1967 survey shows an increase in "stay out" sentiment.

Here are the latest findings, based on the total informed group, and those from 1967:

What Should U.S. Do About Situation?

	69	67
Stay out of conflict	69	67
Support Israel (non-military aid)	52	41
Negotiate for peace (unspecific)	13	16
Work through UN	11	14
Support Israel (send troops)	2	5
Support Arab nations	1	*
Don't know	20	13

*less than one-half of one per cent

Because Jews comprise only 3 per cent of the sample, results based upon this group are subject to wide fluctuation due to sampling error. However, it can be noted that a large majority of Jews in the sample favor sending aid to Israel, while only about one in eight thinks we should send troops.

Another key finding is that many Americans share the Administration's view that the Middle East situation is "grave." Nearly six in ten people in fact, think another full-scale war between the Arabs and Israelis is likely to occur during the next five years.

Where are Sympathies?

All informed persons in the survey were next asked this question:

In this trouble, are your sympathies more with Israel or more with the Arab states?

Where Are Sympathies?

	69	67
With Israel	50	55
With Arab states	5	4
Neither, undecided	45	41

Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

Dow Chemical Company
Duquesne Light Company
Pennsylvania Dept. of Highways
Loudoun County Schools, Leesburg, Va.
Carolina Tel. & Tel. Co.
E. Lansing, Michigan, Schools

February 7:
General Electric Co.
Environmental Science Services Adm.
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
National Security Agency
Dow Chemical Co.
U. S. Dept. of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads
Black & Decker
Melpar, Inc.
Reynolds Metals Co.
American Cable, Consumer Products Division
Arthur Young & Co.
Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation
District of Columbia Dept. of Highways & Traffic

Work-study planned

By Mark Stancato

Staff reporter

The Duke University Undergraduate Assistantship Program is the first campus-wide effort to combine student and faculty talents in academic research.

The pilot program was initiated to permit undergraduates to become more involved in their chosen fields. It is designed both to aid faculty in their research as well as to attract students with its new opportunities and financial benefits.

Applications have already been distributed to faculty and interested students, and the response, especially from Liberal Arts and the Medical School, has been excellent. More applications are available at 202-A Flowers. They are due tomorrow.

Students can earn from \$16.60 to \$20.00 per hour. Salary and hours are determined by the faculty

sponsors, who choose their assistants from the applications sent to them by the Steering Committee.

Aside from its basic purpose to provide a work-study program at Duke, the Assistantship Program will, if successful, institute other endeavors of this nature. Outside money will be made available in addition to the \$5000 already allocated, and the program is flexible enough to expand almost indefinitely.

The initial success of the program is due not only to the efficiency of the Steering Committee, but also to the fact that there is a variety of jobs available in several different fields. Additional information may be obtained from the announcement distributed at the Indoor Stadium on Registration Day, or from Neil Aronin at extension 5168, or Dr. Aubrey Nayle, at extension 3890.

US expected to call for de-escalation at talks

By Paul Hofmann

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—The United States is expected to repropose at the third plenary meeting of the broadened Vietnam peace talks today that specific military steps to reduce the level of violence in Vietnam be discussed.

However, a qualified American source stressed yesterday that in the Allied view there was "no exclusivity" as to the issues that might be considered at this stage of the talks. The source said that the Allies were waiting for the Communist side to make concrete proposals rather than restate its often-proclaimed political program.

Representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, or Vietcong, and North Vietnam will open today's round-table session. Under the agreed order of speakers, delegates for South Vietnam and the U.S. will follow with formal statements. There also may be a round of rebuttals.

French observers suggested yesterday that at today's session the military situation in South Vietnam during the forthcoming Tet period might be mentioned. The Tet, or Lunar New Year, observance starts February 17, and both sides are to mark it by suspensions of offensive action of varying lengths.

Today's plenary meeting of some 60 delegates and aides of the four negotiating teams will begin at 10:30 a.m. Last Thursday's meeting lasted a record seven hours and 25 minutes, and today's session may again be lengthy.

Last Thursday, the heads of the Vietcong and North Vietnamese delegations formally rejected earlier Allied proposals to start discussions of the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam, the withdrawal of troops, and an early exchange of prisoners.

The leader of the Front's team here, Tran Buu Kiem, was quoted in an interview in *Le Monde* yesterday afternoon as saying that his side did not want to "humiliate" the U.S. or complicate

the post-war relations between the U.S. and Vietnam.

Kiem, known unofficially as the Vietcong's "foreign minister," restated in the newspaper interview the Communist side's rejection of the Allied proposals to discuss concrete military questions, and declared that political, military and economic aspects of Vietnam's problems must be "coordinated" in the search for a settlement. To some analysts, this phrasing appeared somewhat more flexible than the earlier insistence by Hanoi and the Front on absolute priority for political issues in the peace talks.

Referring to U.S. suggestions for a gradual troop withdrawal, Kiem said: "The United States has been able to bring its troops rapidly into the South, it must be able also to withdraw them rapidly. Any delays proves only that the United States does not really want to withdraw its troops."

It was explained that the "clearance process" that preceded the delivery of the formal Allied statements involved the White House, the Department of State and other U.S. government agencies, the American Embassy in Saigon, the South Vietnamese government and, at times, the governments of Allied nations that have contributed troops to the war in Vietnam.

Italian workers strike

By Robert C. Doty

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
Rome-Italian labor unions, acting in rare harmony, yesterday staged a widely observed one-day general strike for higher pensions, without violence or interruption of essential services.

Many major industries were shut down. Major ports lay idle. Not a single large newspaper or "live" television program appeared. In every big city and many small ones, thousands of workers listened to leaders' speeches and moved in orderly processions through the streets. Ten flights of Alitalia, the national airline, were cancelled.

In Rome and Milan, students dissident Peking-oriented Communists and other advocates of "global contestation" were snubbed by workers and union leaders when they tried to intervene in the union-sponsored meetings.

Bus drivers in most cities and, in Venice, personnel of the canal boats, went on strike for two hours, usually early in the morning, producing the one major, if temporary, inconvenience to the average citizen.

But in Rome, after the busses began running at 9 a.m., the surface of life remained almost completely undisturbed. Some of the big department stores closed their doors and many small shopkeepers kept signs unlighted, but not 1 in 20 observed the call to close doors. Shutters clanged down along the line of the workers' march but rattled up again when the procession had passed.

The strike represented a new step in the developing common action by the three major, and often feuding, labor federations of Communist-Socialist, Christian and Social Democratic inspiration. Rank-and-file discontent with divided labor leadership has been a major factor in promoting the current collaboration, according to some labor leaders.

A spokesman at the general confederation of Italian labor, the largest union, in which Communists and Socialists share leadership, claimed that "90 to 95 per cent" of the 18-million workers that he said were subject to the strike call had served it.

McGovern attacked by Saigon press

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—One of Saigon's leading English-language newspapers charged yesterday in a front-page editorial that Sen. George McGovern "is either loony or a Communist" because of his dovish views on the Vietnam War.

The paper, the Saigon Post, referred to the South Dakota Democrat as "Senator McGoon" and called him "dangerous, fanatic and treasonable" and a man who had sided with the "bloody weirdos" who kill women and children.

The United States Senate, the Post asserted, "should be required to

investigate the competence of this hippy-leaning 'legislator' because of a long record of queer statements." Barring an investigation, the paper added, the senator should submit to psychiatric analysis for "a little bit of confession."

Saigon editorialists are not noted for their restraint. But extremely bitter attacks on American individuals are rare.

McGovern, who unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for President last year as a peace candidate, long has opposed American involvement in the Vietnam War.

Borman urges US-USSR space effort

By Lloyd Garrison

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

PARIS—Col. Frank Borman, commander of Apollo 8, called on the United States and the Soviet Union yesterday to agree on pursuing separate objectives in outer space with a full and free exchange of project information.

Now deputy chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency's Flight Operations, the 41-year-old astronaut flew to Paris from London yesterday morning to receive a warm welcome from French officials and the Parisian people.

Colonel Borman repeatedly stressed the international character of space exploration at an hour-long press conference at the American Embassy and during a

half-hour interview on French television.

His remarks upset at least one American official in the astronaut's official entourage, which included his wife, Susan, and his two sons, Frederick, 17, and Edwin, 15.

Asked at the press conference if he would like to also pay a call on the Soviet Union, the astronaut replied:

"I don't know why we aren't going to Russia. I would like to visit Russia."

Did he favor full cooperation with the Soviet Union in space?

"I think we have some fair means of cooperation in space, and I would hope to see more," he replied. "I would like to see us set certain objectives, with the Soviets concentrating on one aspect,



UPI

Charles Daly, vice president of University of Chicago public affairs snaps "Get your hands off me or I'll flatten you" to student guard in a brief confrontation on January 31.

Nixon asks for N-pact passage

By Robert B. Semple

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—President Nixon asked the Senate yesterday to proceed promptly with ratification of the non-proliferation treaty to half the spread of nuclear weapons.

Nixon supported the principle of nonproliferation during his Presidential campaign, but opposed ratification of the treaty itself because of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

In a statement addressed to the Senate yesterday, however, Nixon said he had since determined that ratification would "serve the national interest" and would "advance this administration's policy of negotiation rather than confrontation with the Soviet Union."

Later in the day, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), announced that hearings on the treaty would begin shortly after the Lincoln day recess, with Secretary of State William P. Rogers as the first witness.

Fulbright, who has long supported the treaty, said that the hearings would probably be finished within a week and that the treaty would reach the Senate floor in early March. He appeared optimistic about its prospects, although opposition is expected

from several Conservative Republicans, including Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Nixon's statement is as follows: "After receiving the advice of the National Security Council, I have decided that it will serve the national interest to proceed with the ratification of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Accordingly, I request that the Senate act promptly to consider the treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification. "I have always supported the goal of halting the spread of nuclear weapons. I opposed ratification of the treaty last fall in the immediate aftermath of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. My request at this time in no sense alters my condemnation of that Soviet action."

"I believe that ratification of the treaty at this time would advance this administration's policy of negotiation rather than confrontation with the U.S.S.R."

"I believe that the treaty can be an important step in our endeavor to curb the spread of nuclear weapons and that it advances the purposes of our atoms for peace program which I have supported since its inception during President Eisenhower's administration."

Europe another, and the U.S. another."

Asked if this meant the Soviets might be left to pursue exploration of Venus, with the U.S. concentrating on the Moon, Borman answered yes, adding:

"With a full exchange of information, I think this would be a very feasible way to gain international cooperation in space."

The Apollo 8 commander did not foresee mixed Soviet and American flight crews operating in space, but based his stand solely on the grounds that space craft equipment was already complicated enough without introducing a language problem.

After the press conference, a U.S. official travelling with the astronaut party took Borman aside

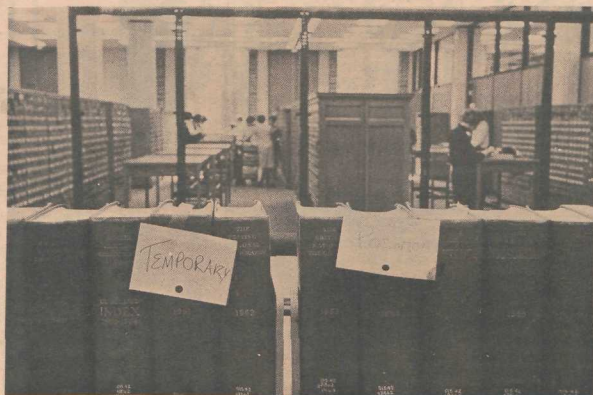
in the Hotel Crillon. He first told Colonel Borman to "tone it down" regarding a trip to Russia. "It's okay to say you'd like to visit Russia some day," said the official, "but I'd leave it at that."

The official also urged the Colonel to put more emphasis on the Soviet Union reciprocating in any future exchange of information on space exploration. He observed that the Soviets had been particularly "different" in cooperating with NASA on exchange of satellite weather data.

The Colonel nodded but said nothing in reply. Two hours later, during the TV interview, he returned to the theme of cooperation in space, suggesting the possibility that manned exploration of the moon might be internationalized.

Bill Perkins would've loved it

New library: spacious, spectacular

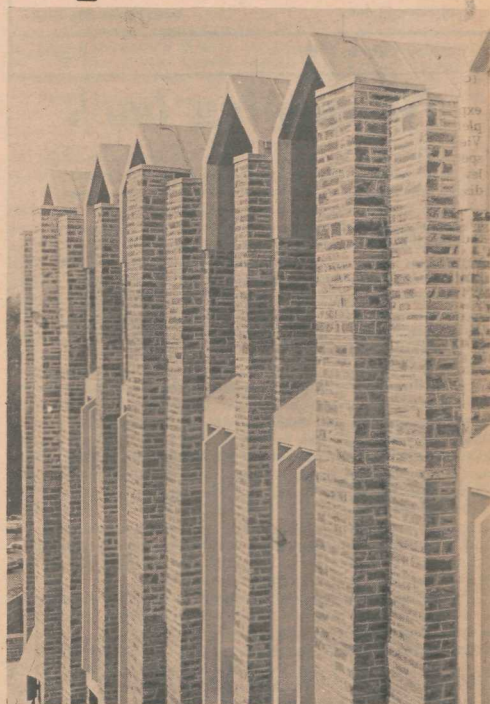


The index books may be temporary, but the new William R. Perkins Library, which opened this week, is certainly permanent.



Comfortable chairs will afford pleasurable reading.

Photos by
Mike
McQuown



Striking external architecture distinguishes new library.



Rows and rows of shelves must still be filled in order to accommodate the more than 1,200,000 books which must be moved from the old library to the new building.



The camera's view of the new reference room: shelves and more shelves.



Multitudes of desks, chairs, and tables invite student study in the new reference room of the Perkins Library.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Third Floor, Flowers

News Phone: 684-2663

Thursday, Feb. 6, 1969

Page Six

No turning back

The actions of committees on East and West Campus during the past week have instituted rules changes that evidently will give the power to determine social conduct to the students. This is where it belongs.

Women now have the right to return to their dorms at any time during the night or to stay out, if they wish. Men, it seems, will have the power and responsibility to establish judicial systems and individual rules within living groups, thus ending the unenforceable *in loco parentis* social regulations that have been on the books. We commend these changes. They are meaningful and realistic results of years of effort to give students control over those areas which should be purely their own concern. The changes took too long in coming, but they are no less meaningful now that they have finally arrived.

It is now time to recognize that there are many other areas of University function in which students have legitimate interest. In fact, we can think of no major committee or deliberative body within the University community that should not have at least one student member. This would be a major step for what was not too long ago a sleepy Southern university, especially since it is only within the last two or three years that members of the faculty have begun to have any concern with non-academic policy. But just as the administration has realized that students should determine their own conduct, and just as trustees have recognized that faculty should have some voice in school policy, so faculty, administration and trustees must realize that such things as departmental operations, financial priorities, admissions and relations with the local community are of vital importance to students.

The first thing that must be acknowledged on all sides is that the goals of students in these areas are reasonable, even modest. Students all recognize the need for continuity, experience and even some hesitation in making changes. But they also recognize that they would be dishonest to themselves if they simply accepted all of the flaws at Duke for four years, without trying to improve what they could. Everyone knows that virtually all organizational decisions—in any large group—involve many factors not directly relevant to the issue at hand. Personality factors, special interests and outside pressure all are involved. Students—the main reason for the existence of the university—have much to bring, for they have first-hand acquaintance with the functional end of its operation yet are not enough tied in to be handicapped by institutionalized perspective.

The new curriculum—itsself an example of multilateral cooperation—is a symbol of the change which is taking place at Duke. Its revisions strike deep at many of the most stringent traditions of the school's old attitude. Its repercussions have just begun to shake the faculty, as department after department is forced to risk the disorientation of a new order or risk the obsolescence of sticking with the old one.

Many members of the administration recognize the extent of this metamorphosis of values. Some of the trustees do, also. But they all must recognize that the students—who through the new curriculum will be helped to think for themselves—will not be satisfied by dishonesty or unnecessary restrictions within the community. Students will demand that the faculty, administration and trustee actions be as progressive as the curriculum.

Members of the community today would not recognize the Duke of four years ago, or the one of two years from now, for that matter. A revolution, of sorts, has begun. To follow through with it only half way could be disastrous, for the archaic will either undermine the benefits of the new or be destroyed by the new. With the curriculum and the new rules, the changes have begun. It would be disaster to stop or turn back.

THERE'S QUITE A JAM-UP IN THE COURTS, SO HIS HONOR WOULD LIKE YOU ALL TO TAKE A TURN AT JURY DUTY WHILE YOU'RE AWAITING TRIAL.



—the pinsky commission report—

Whither honkie?

By Mark Pinsky

On this first day of Black Week, the future role of the white student committed to significantly changing the quality of American life merits some rumination.

For purposes of clarification, those "committed to significantly changing the quality of American life" will be defined as anyone politicized enough to realize that the election of Teddy Kennedy in 1972 will just not do the trick.

Perhaps the greatest lesson white students learned from the Civil Rights Movement was that organization and politicization of oppressed black, brown and red people in this country could only be done—with any permanence—by the children of those cultures.

Having entered the post-Civil Rights Movement era, having recently entered the post-Cornpone Johnson era and soon, it seems, to enter the post-Vietnam War era, those white students dissatisfied with things as they are in this country must be prepared to carry on the fight against increasingly vague and shadowy enemies, in an increasingly less dramatic and romantic fashion.

The approaches are varied. For those interested in going head to head with the mass of American society and gambling on rapid, widespread results, there is the lure of working—overtly or covertly—in the mass media.

For those with more patience, organizing is still the most visually rewarding and effective way to spend your time.

The newest and fastest growing of the organizing fields is in middle class and integrated high schools. Various organizations previously involved in organizing teen-agers have been unable to provide enough professional organizers to fill the needs of indigenous groups. The rationale behind organizing high school students is that they, they, in turn politicize other high school students and go on to work in communities or, more likely, on college campuses.

A similar rationale has been given for political activity on the campus. Attempts are made by current students to force the existing educational process into relevancy, to sensitize those bound for leadership roles in the establishment, to support campus moves for black liberation, and, most recently, to encourage these white students to go to work in poor white communities when they leave the campus.

It has been in the South, not coincidentally, where such moves have met with the most visible success. There are two reasons for this success. The first is that large areas of the non-industrialized and non-unionized South are still in a "proto-Modern" state of

development, at least as far as the

average white worker is concerned. Low wages and no organization have prevented both his entrance into the middle class and the accompanying infection of the "trade-union mentality," so common among Northern workers. His mind, in that sense, is still open.

The second reason is that the new generation of organizers have been careful to learn the lesson of the Russian Narodniks. Realizing the prejudices of the community people, they eschew, whenever possible any connection with Universities and identifications as students. They not only live and work among the people with whom they work, but they also dress like them.

Organizers in Southern white communities were chucking long hair, beads, granny glasses, sandals and beards long before even Gene was keeping clean for Gene.

But the key to organizational success in the South seems to lie with the fact that native Southerners are doing the organizing. These tough young grits can speak the language of the mill and tobacco field with facility equal to that of political and economic oppression—and the people trust them almost instinctively. Al McSurley, a white organizer who has been so

(Continued on Page 7)

An editorial from the Stanford Daily

Editor's Note: The following news item and editorial appeared in the January 15 issue of "The Stanford Daily," the student newspaper of Stanford University.

About 50 students, including many members of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), physically broke up a Board of Trustees luncheon at the faculty club yesterday afternoon at 2:25. The Trustees dispersed, unharmed, but were unable to finish the meeting.

The students were protesting University involvement with the defense department and the Viet Nam war.

For a brief moment yesterday, one of the deep conflicts in our society was enacted, materially and dramatically. Students for a Democratic Society strained against the doors of the faculty club. Inside, Stanford's Trustee massed their weight to keep them out.

As they trickled out the back way a while later, wearing their trim grey suits, gun-metal haircuts and grim countenances, it was clear that the Trustees did not enjoy theater of the absurd.

One could not expect Trustees to appreciate the morbid humor of the situation any more than one could seriously ask them to discuss their involvement in this country's

Asian atrocities. But one can hope that the rest of this community will recall the real issues behind yesterday's tussle.

SDS maintains that United States' political, economic and military involvement in Southeast Asia is immoral. They want it ended. They believe that Stanford's Trustees and powerful men of their ilk and responsible for this involvement, for the war that is part of it and for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of human beings.

SDS is right.

The radical students wanted to talk to the Trustees yesterday—to demand that they throw their weight against U.S. imperialism rather than for it. Not surprisingly, the captains of industry refused to hear them. Pushing, shouting, and other socially unacceptable actions followed.

This community is composed largely of liberals. Liberals do not like Vietnam, but they believe in the democratic process, in moderation, in compromise, in taking the longer view. They are likely to say things like: "The Trustees should have listened, but that does not excuse the shocking behavior of those students."

But liberals know as well as everyone else that the Trustees will probably never listen, and if they do it will

just be as a way of sapping the energy of their opposition. In fact, morally concerned but passive students and professors criticize the noisy left as much to relieve their own frustration as to be consistent with their middle class values.

It is not constructive to carp at the style of the activists. Perhaps they would be more effective if they shaved, used Mennen spray under their arms and donned sports jackets and ties. Perhaps they should model themselves after Gandhi rather than Jerry Rubin. But it is just as possible that their radical style and radical convictions reinforce each other.

And despite any shortcomings in their tactics, they are the only ones who are putting themselves on the line to oppose evils that many others quietly accept.

We ask the University community to share the frustration of SDS rather than taking their frustrations out against it. We urge our readers to overlook a personal and collective style and examine the convictions which lie behind. And we urge those who share such convictions to find some meaningful way to act on them.

No one took much notice of pushing and shouting in Vietnam yesterday.

North Carolina Affairs

The Speaker Ban Law: a sequel?

By Wingate Lassiter

The political climate of the times threatens to arouse an old controversy concerning academic freedom on the campuses of North Carolina's state-supported colleges and universities.

It was reported recently that a state legislator from eastern North Carolina is planning to introduce in the General Assembly (which is currently in session) "within a few weeks" legislation making it a felony to advocate publicly or to demonstrate in favor of "anarchistic, atheistic, or Communistic" philosophies in this state.

Representative J. F. Mohn of Onslow County says his bill was prompted by Governor Robert W. Scott's call (in his "State of the State" address before the General Assembly last month) for legislation to prevent disruption of the educational process on North Carolina's campuses. However, Representative Mohn's proposed bill is not of the type Governor Scott was advocating in his message, to the state's lawmakers. The new governor was referring to violent disruptions of the San Francisco State variety.

The representative from Onslow County apparently was moved to draw up and sponsor this bill—which he believes would check what HE considers to be "anarchistic, atheistic, or Communistic" influences—by the controversy surrounding the appearances of Stokely Carmichael at Chapel Hill and at North Carolina A&T University in Greensboro back in December. According to one newspaper report, Mohn declared, in commenting on his proposed bill: "It seems we do not have anything in our present statutes to deal with those who are disrupting democracy."

Representative Mohn's action—if he follows through and introduces the bill—will revive a recent controversy which formally originated in the summer of 1963 but which was placed in abatement early in 1968.

On June 26, 1963—the very last day of that legislative session—the North Carolina General Assembly hurriedly and surprisingly passed a bill which sought to ban from state-supported campuses any speaker who was a "known" member of the Communist party, a "known" advocate of overthrow of the United States Constitution, or a pleader of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer question related to Communist or subversive activity. The law was introduced to the legislature on June 25 and was at that time unknown to any

college or university president in the state and unknown to all but a few members of the General Assembly itself. Twenty-four hours later North Carolina's notorious Speaker Ban Law was on the statute books.

William B. Aycock was Chancellor of the University of North Carolina at the time and he led a fight to strike the law from the books. In a statement presented to the UNC Board of Trustees in October of 1963, Chancellor Aycock raised several vital questions concerning the vagueness of the Speaker Ban Law. He asked: "What is meant by a 'known member of the Communist Party?' American Communist Party only? Communist Party of Great Britain? France? Italy? etc.?" He also questioned the meaning of the term

"known" used in the law: "'Known' by what means? Judgment of a court? Admission? Reputation? Accusation by some official body? Accusation by some unofficial body or individual?" He questioned the meaning of "overthrow" of the Constitution, as set forth by the law: "Does it include 'overthrow' by peaceful means? If so, would it include those who advocate radical changes of our government through political action?"

The Speaker Ban Law remained on the books—although a 1965 amendment weakened it considerably—until February 1968, when it was declared unconstitutional. In the ruling, (Continued on Page 12)

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-honkies-

(Continued from Page 6)

successful in the hill country of Kentucky that he has been tried for sedition, called before the Kentucky State House Un-American Activities Committee, the U.S. House Un-American Activities Committee, Senator McClellan's Senate Internal Securities Subcommittee and for good measure, had his home bombed once, freely dispenses his formula for success.

"Shucks," he says, with a smile "organizin' is just another word for makin' friends."

It is, in fact, a lot more than that, as that lovable vaudeville troupe of Landerman, Boyte and Company currently residing in Durham can tell you. It's hard work, if Durham is any indicator. It

means giving up academic life and identification. It means organizing around such issues as prison reform and parks for kids. Sometimes it even means organizing around

racism. But as Howard Fuller has frequently told white students, "If that's the only language those people understand, then that's the

language you have to speak. Believe me, I won't be offended. Just as long as you get to them."

All this notwithstanding, once these people learn who their

enemies really are, there is no limit on their effort to bring them down.

And sometimes, just sometimes, they realize that instead of shooting

each other in the bar after the Grand Ole Opry on Friday nights, it

might be a good idea to save their ammunition for a better time.

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Duke breaks losing streak, rallies to beat Clemson 85-76



Coming off the bench, C.B. Claiborne ignited the spark necessary for the Blue Devils to rally to victory last night against Clemson. C.B. scored 13 points in the winning effort.

By Kenn Jarin
Special to the Chronicle
C.B. Claiborne and Randy Denton sparked Duke to a come-from-behind 85-76 victory last night at Clemson. The Atlantic Coast Conference success brought the Blue Devils league mark to 4-4. Overall Duke is a disappointing 9-8 for the season.

Clemson held the lead throughout the entire first half, marching to a 42-29 lead as the Tiger rooting section filled the gymnasium with the sounds of "Dixie." In the initial twenty

minutes, Denton managed to register only two rebounds, and sophomore guard Dick DeVenzio failed to score. Claiborne's nine points kept the Blue Devils at a fairly respectable distance. A Duke shooting percentage of 30.4% made the Tigers (41.0%) look like sharpshooters.

The second half was a different story from the start. A Denton layup and Rick Katherman's jumper cut the lead to 42-33 with 19:20 remaining in the game. After a single Clemson foul shot, Duke cut the score to 43-38 on a jumper

by Claiborne, a free throw by Golden, and Katherman's layup off a fastbreak. At this point, with 17:05 to go, Duke's defense went to sleep. Clemson stretched its lead to twelve points, 53-41, in the following three minutes. Most of the scoring came on outside jumpers.

Beginning with a layup by Denton with 13:25 left, the Blue Devils rolled up a string of twelve consecutive points to trail by only two points, 53-51. DeVenzio contributed six points on a running one-hander and two long jumpers.

The former Ambridge High great sparked a fastbreaking offense that was too much for the Tigers to handle. Claiborne aided the Duke scoring spree with a steal and a driving layup, with 11:55 to go in the game. Senior guard Dave Golden tapped in a missed shot fifteen seconds later, and a behind-the-back Caliborne pass set up Denton for another layup to cap the Blue Devil drive. After Clemson tied the score at 55-55 with 10:15 remaining, the visitors from Durham moved ahead for good.

With Claiborne in foul trouble, Brad Evans entered the game and quickly tallied two baskets and a free throw. The second field goal was a result of another steal by DeVenzio, giving Duke a 60-55 lead. Clemson then scored twice, cutting the margin to one. After Golden connected on a thirty-footer with 8:27 left, Clemson again narrowed the lead to a single point, this time at 62-61.

Coach Vic Bubas' forces then broke loose with eight straight points to virtually clinch the victory at 70-61. Clemson did manage to melt that lead in the final three minutes, but Duke hung on for the win. At one point, leading by only 72-69, the Blue Devils went into the Mongoose offense for a short time. This again proved unsuccessful, however, and they returned to the fastbreaking game.

Carl Marasco, pro draft expert

By William N. Wallace
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Carl Marasco is a 32-year-old insurance adjuster with a family of five children and a hobby—pro football's draft. Marasco keeps track of 1,000 college players who are candidates each year for drafting by the 26 pro teams. His expenses amount to \$25 annually. The pro teams spend a lot more than that.

If the Giants, the Jets, or any other pro club had come to last week's draft armed with Marasco's \$25 list rating 914 college players, they would have been just as well off with their own lists which cost them at least \$100,000 to assemble. Marasco, then, is something special.

He does not go to the games. "There is no little good college

football around here," he said. "On Sundays I watch the pros on TV. I can see two or three games that way."

Of the 442 players drafted by the pros, 347 of them were on Marasco's list, neatly typed, single spaced, reproduced by a duplicator. The players were listed with height, weight and college plus alternate position, if any, as a pro candidate. Of the 105 players Marasco did not have, all but 25 were chosen on the 10th round or later when drafting becomes a guess and a gamble. How does he do it?

"I start with college game programs," he said. "I write away for them. There is a lot of information in a program. I put down the names of the regulars on a sheet of paper in a loose-leaf note

book. I might catch him in a tv game, especially an All-Star game at the end of the season. I might read that he has made all conference. Or he lettered for three years. You build up a pretty good file that way."

Marasco carefully rates the top 20 to 30 players at each position. "After that, it's names," he said. "But there is a reason for every name being there."

Marasco sent a reporter his list. The latter took it into the draft as a reference and began to check results. He was astounded and showed the list to Mark Duncan

from the Commissioner's office.

Said Duncan, "No amateur can make up a list this good. There's a leak somewhere in our scouting systems. The clubs are paying thousands of dollars for this information. We'll put our security people on this."

But there is no leak. Marasco already had his preliminary list in order for 1970 and 1971 which is more than the clubs can say. "This was the year for receivers," he said. "Next year it'll be defensive linemen."

Would Marasco like to work for one of the pro teams?

"I sure would," he said.

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Sunday, Feb. 16	Clemson	TBA
Sunday, Feb. 23	Norfolk	Norfolk
Sunday, Mar. 2	Old Blue	Old Blue
Saturday, Mar. 8	Baltimore	A
Sunday, Mar. 9	Georgetown	A
Saturday, Mar. 15	Carolina	Carolina

Spring Vacation

Friday, Apr. 4	M.I.T.	H
Sunday, Apr. 6	open	
Saturday, Apr. 12	Atlanta	Davidson
Sunday, Apr. 13	Duke Sevens Tournament	H
Sunday, Apr. 20	Virginia	Virginia
Saturday, Apr. 26		A
Sunday, Apr. 27	Richmond Tournament	A

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Freshmen return fraternity bids

In rush 1969 approximately 48% of the freshman class joined one of the Duke fraternities.

The following is a list of fraternity pledges.

Alpha Tau Omega: Jan Rivenbark, Herb Hurst, Sandy Pacerewski, Paul Porter, Gordy Giffin, Leonard Green, Bill Leonard, Dave Piskhko, Rand Copeland, Bruce Mills, Robert Comfort, Wes Chesson, Art Bosetti, Gary Gilpin, Fred Isaf, Newton Coker, Tom Fielder, Don Gunter, George Francisco, Andy Smith.

Beta Theta Pi: Dudley Lacy, Jim McGeehee, Fred Huser, Bob Weiss, Larry Blanchard, Gene Bowers, Dave Evans, Rich Ramar, Mark Fisher, Jeff Brandon, Rich Eakin. **Delta Sigma Phi:** David Atwell, Vernon Buffalo, Michael Vincent, J. Stephen Lawrence, Timothy Merseureau, Michael Wolfe, William Popham, Robert Gentry, D. William Tinkler, Jack Dozier, Richard Maxwell, Kevin Counihan, Mark Olinger, Lawrence Walther, John Olds, John Duchelle, William McCune, Charles Myers, Pete Hilbig, Gerald Waterfield, James Briley.

Delta Tau Delta: Joseph Vander Hamm, Gary Lacklen, David Carpenter, Robert Drake, Eric Kruger, Thomas Buescher, Michael Kopen, Stanley Anders, John Parkinson, Robert Ansel, Charles Holmquist, Arthur Chambers, Robert Ricketts, A. David Hinkle,

William Seefeld, Dwight Robertson; Theodore Scatsas, William Maier. **Kappa Alpha:** Mike Davies, Bill Borah, Rich Searl, Jerry Giffin, Dennin Satysbur, Bob Bradley, Dana Eckel, Paul Johnstone, Rob Strickland, Dave Gibbs, Rusty McDow, Bib Fitch, Bill Baker, Tom Cain, Dan Phelan, Kibby (Dave) Kibler.

Kappa Sigma: Doug Gubbins, Don McGregor, Russ Johnson, Bill McEachern, Bob Maxwell, Tom Markham, Steve Anderson, Tom Mundhenk, Clay Scofield, Tom Swilling, Joe Hutchens, L. Dean Paschal, Dan Dell'osa, Gordon Stevenson, Lofti Ali, Bob Martin, Bill Coddling, Mike Pawlowski, Russ Rose, Charles Jess, Tom Nolte, Chan Smith, Don Zinter, Bill Buchanan, George Thorne, Sidney Lipman, David Cecil, Ken Kirkman, Danny Karp.

Phi Gamma Tau: Mike Heffernan, Greg Baird, Walt Reinhardt, Bob Bechtold, John Greene, David Deacon, Wes Covington, Andy Ramey, Duane Russell, Gary Dixon, Roy Schonbrun, Joe Coates, Roger Opel, Charles Umberger, Bill Greuling, Paul Follansbee, Paul Lambert, Ed Niehaus, Steve Barker, Boge Saffores.

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Hebb, Doug Mathews, Clyde Ingalls, Tom Griggs, Claude Wild, Howard Willingham, Bob Hewgley, John Barkley, Paul Stouffer, Bob Hutcheson, Kevin Shannon, Tom Witt, Steve Corriher.

Phi Kappa Psi: Robert Phillips, James Everett, Loyd Kelly, Charles Simpson, Michael Coleman, Norman Banr, William Kennedy, John Lumpkins, Chris Filiaci, David Reddrop, Charles Willis.

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Chi Delta Phi: Larry Mobley, Wayne Whitney, Rick Fragszy, John Orr, Jeff Kraft, Charlie Burns, Bill Young, Mike McQuown.

Pi Kappa Alpha: Jay Mattingly, Mike Egan, Jim Armstrong, John Holly, Renny Domske, Bob Shaw, Geoff Wuggoner, Rob Robertson, Bob Wenzel, Chico Di Bella, Mike Childs, Jim Zahm, Sid Smith, John Keard, John Copacino, Stu Lilly, Nick Anas, Mark Stein, Dan Kirk, Sutt Miller, Rick Vosburgh, Jim Cook, Rob Peyton, Jim Leach, Jim Prentiss, Bill Herald, Pete Merts. **Sigma Alpha Epsilon:** Rick Dorset, William Lippitt, Stu Fisher, Rene Henry, Bill Lapworth, Gaines Mimms, Jim Little, Kelly Morris, Tom Flesher, Ray Mitchell, Wayne

Watson, Bill Congden, Ed Parrish, Chris Hanback.

Sigma Phi Epsilon: Randy Huxford, Bill Luer, Peter Benson, Jay Cheesborough, John Hoehl, John Bacon, Bob Jamerson, Curt Kimball, Biff Springer, Denny Miller, Phil Sparling, Mark Slaughter, Don Hunt, Lee Boland, Peter Clay, Josh Dewese, John Jones, Ward Cates.

Sigma Chi: Phil Lehr, Ralph Palaia, Dave Pritchard, Jim Callahan, Jim Gaber, Joe Piepmeyer, Bob Hayes, Joe Scullio, John Wisiackas, Dave Secrest, John Collins, Phil Galle, Dennis McCarty, Dave Lawer, Al Jacobs, Ed Buckley, Rusty Carolan, Mike Kennedy, Tom Watrous, Bob Stemper, George Barry.

Sigma Nu: Bob Keim, Skip Cain, Andy Combs, Jon Edwards, Rich Forth, Manuel Savatgy, Bob Peithman, Ted Jordan, Craig

Buschman, Bob Johnson, Dave Moore, Doug Scott, Billy McMahon, Doug Kenshaw, John Collins, Bob Allen, Jim Horn, Ed Berlin, Ted Wilson, Gene Owen, John Kindzierski, Mike Clowds, Darryl Drage.

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Theta Chi: Paul J. Cain, Frank W. McGinnis, Clive Wilson, Bill (Stump) Privette, Lawrence Katz, Robert L. Perry, Harry J. Burgess, II, Jamie Burns, Richard W. Wilson, Sidney L. Gullede, John B. Fortune, George Stephen Bos, Mike Hurwitz, Robert N. Sadler, William D. Needham, William B. Weaver.

(Continued on Page 12)

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ATTENTION STUDENTS

A headline story which is carefully being kept out of the headlines, by those who decide what they want the American people to know and what they don't want them to know, is the nationwide conspiracy of sabotage, arson and guerilla warfare which is raging across the country. A recent report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities confirms this and its chairman has stated: "There can be no question about the fact that there are mixed Communist and Black Nationalist elements in this country which are planning and organizing guerilla-type operations against the United States." Officials have stated that there is nationwide coordination and believe that some of the saboteurs are followers of Robert F. Williams, Chairman-in-exile of the Revolutionary Action Movement and President of the Republic of New Africa to be established by seizing part of the United States.

Munitions factories have been blown up, ammunition trains derailed, radar installations dynamited; draft board offices, induction centers and police stations are prime targets. Among the targets have been the Naval Reserve Training Center in Eugene, Oregon; cables leading to a Nike base near Arlington Heights, Ill.; the U.S. Navy Submarine base in Groton, Conn.; a Strategic Air Command base near Charlevoix, Mich.; a parachute storage warehouse in Fort Bragg, N.C.; the Air National Guard's equipment warehouse in St. Louis; the Army's secret Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver, Colo.; the Atlantic Research Corporation's building in Hanover, Mass.

(anti-personnel mines for Vietnam); an Army munitions plant near Burlington, Iowa; the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation building in East Alton, Ill. used to dry gunpowder; an Army munitions plant near Minden, La.; many electrical power plants and cables; oil and natural gas pipelines.

Systematic sabotage has forced utility companies in California to employ armed guards and helicopter patrols to protect their equipment. In one six-week period saboteurs dynamited electrical power plants or towers nine times in the Berkeley-Oakland area. In Tampa, Fla. saboteurs severed three cables used by the Strategic Air Command to connect the defense system responsible for detecting hostile missiles approaching the United States and the base used to deploy missiles designed to intercept and destroy them. The missiles which could then come unannounced would be those now based in Cuba.

The politicians, who are not only allowing the sabotage and guerilla warfare to go unchecked but actually encouraging it and financing it, are obviously not quite ready to have the general public become aware of the extent of the threat to our security. These weapons are the tools of the Communists and are used to create anarchy and terror in the general population of the country whose government they seek to destroy. The high-level plotters are not ready for the terror to begin but all the elements necessary to produce it are there.

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Source: Workers Library Publishers, Expounder of Communism, Socialism, Fascism.

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SFAC calls for senate

By Ralph Karpinos
Policy beat reporter

Recognizing that "SFAC had no role in the recognizable administrative policy-making structure" chairman Steve Johnston concluded his report to SFAC members with a series of recommendations on the Council's future.

"Duke University's system of internal governance can and must be improved," the memorandum reads. Accordingly "the Student-Faculty-Administration Council hereby calls for a joint Academic Council-SFAC meeting for the purpose of initiating a study to determine the feasibility of a student-faculty senate for Duke University."

Johnston sees the senate as having "broad and ultimate powers of policy determination in areas of the educational, fiscal, physical and personnel affairs of the University."

He believes the senate will be the final result of the changes now going on, but admits that "formidable restraints" still exist.

-Lassiter-

(Continued from Page 7)

Federal judges used not only the reasoning but also the wording which Chancellor Aycock had used in his analysis of the law back in 1963.

The 1963 "gag law" (as some called it) failed to survive because of its vague wording. Representative Mohn has not submitted his proposed bill yet, but if he uses such vague and descriptive adjectives as "anarchistic, atheistic, or Communist" one can hardly see how this bill could stand up under judicial scrutiny.

Furthermore, Representative Mohn's contention that "we do not have anything in our present statutes to deal with those who are disrupting democracy" falls before the facts. There is a North Carolina statue, passed in 1941 and still on the books, making it unlawful for any public building in the state or building owned by any institution receiving funds from the state to be used by any person for the purpose of advocating, advising, or teaching a doctrine that the government of the United States, the State of North Carolina, or any political subdivision thereof should be overthrown by force, violence, or any other unlawful means.

In the wake of the Wallace movement, which was particularly strong down in Representative Mohn's section of North Carolina,

Such an organization "suitable to student-faculty cooperation in the formation of University policy would afford an effective opportunity for students and faculty to maintain a purview over policy-formulation as well as the administration of said policy."

Johnston sees communication between different groups within the University as a major problem and has made several specific recommendations to remedy it. He asks that either the President or the Provost "make time available, and cooperate with the campus press and radio in the creation of a monthly news conference, open to the public." The conference would allow "discussion of current and long-range interests shared by the community members present."

Johnston also suggests a quarterly Symposium "for the purpose of discussion by the entire community, without the disruption of classes, of a topic of educational significance..."

The report calls for greater communication between the students, faculty, and administration and the encouragement of "student

involvement in curricular and related policy decisions relevant to their education." Greater community among graduate and undergraduate should be encouraged "by providing in the future for more contiguous living areas for both groups."

Johnston justifies these recommendations by explaining "the important factor is that the University make exhaustive efforts to bring all groups in the community together under a basically 'academic' format for the advancement of a community 'spirit.'"

Realizing that these student-faculty panels as well as SFAC are involved in research, the report recommends that additional administrative research staff be made available, responsible to the provost. Further, SFAC should be transferred from the President's Office to the Office of the Provost.

Many of these recommendations were brought up at the SFAC Agenda Committee meeting Monday. The entire Council will consider some of them at its meeting next week.

-Knight-

(Continued from Page 1)

Knight apparently intends to pay more attention in the next few months to precisely these problems and others which have not yet been dealt with. Whether this will result in a more vigorous rhetoric and action, it is too early to tell.



Photo by Jessie Venable

About forty people attended last night's meeting of the Student Liberation Front. A better shot of the group was not available because the Chronicle's photographer was thrown out after having taken this photo.

SLF support Afro's demands

The Student Liberation Front, meeting in the Psy.-Soc. Auditorium, passed resolutions supporting the ten Afro-American demands recently presented to the university and backing Local 77 in its attempts to implement collective bargaining procedures for labor disputes at Duke.

Discussion continued on proposals for a "free university" concept, through which faculty members and students wishing to pursue study of a particular "relevant" or contemporary issue could organize a course on the subject. Mention was also made of organizing a "radical caucus," the members of which would be responsible for presenting the "radical view" in classroom discussions and work in an attempt

to make their courses "more relevant to contemporary problems and needs."

-Pledges-

(Continued from Page 10)

Michael W. Patrick, Carl W. Weisser, Zeta Beta Tau: John Bollinger, Alan Furst, Doug Meyer, Harvie Gillis, Ed Schneider, Mike Sohel, Steve Kraybill, Dave Schulz, Andy Parker, Ken Musen, Wynn Schwarz, Barry Bohrer, Mike Ruiner, Jeff Golden, Neal Kaye, Tom Kosnich, Kenneth Jarin, Mike McCloskey, Ron Molinas, Jeff Kurzwel, John Wichelir, Scott Salom, Jeff Sheldon, Cliff Rappoport, Ed Epstein, Bill Plotkin, Doug Massingill, John Natcdoose, Mark Proetzel.

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