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Maynard Jackson and Fannie Lou Hamer at Page last night.

Hamer, Jackson tell of anguish of blacks

By Mark Pinsky
Associate Editor

"I promised myself that one day I was gonna do something in Mississippi that's gonna change things."

Fannie Lou Hamer spoke to a black and white audience in Page Auditorium last night and catalogued the things she has done to change Mississippi in the 40 years since she made that promise.

Mississippi's first lady spoke in slow, strong, measured tones of her seven-year struggle against the

power structure of that state and the national Democratic Party to gain voting rights for blacks in her native Sunflower County.

She described her battle in detail, citing dates and names of obscure white Mississippi officials, from the night she was inspired by James Bevel of SCLC and James Foreman of SNCC.

Mrs. Hamer also spoke of the development of her own black consciousness.

"I asked my mama why it was that we weren't white. Right off she said 'Don't you ever let me hear you say that again. You're black. And be proud that you're black. You respect yourself for what you are and one day other people will respect you.'"

She said that she had come a long way since her mother had set her right.

"I don't want to hear any more talk about 'equal rights.' I don't want to be equal to people who raped my ancestors, sold my ancestors and treated the Indians like they did. I don't want to be equal to that. I want 'human rights.'"

Catching up to the black awareness of today, she concluded "You called us black for 400 years and then one day we woke up and said 'Yeah, we're black and we're proud.' Then you white folks got all upset."

A highlight of the address was her analysis of convention politics, based on her experiences as a Co-Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party delegation in 1964 in Atlantic City.

"I found out that this was a government of the handful, by the handful and for the handful."

The second speaker of the evening was Maynard Jackson, unsuccessful U.S. Senatorial challenger of Herman Talmadge in Georgia.

Introduced by one of his former campaign workers, Tony Axam, Jackson recounted the circumstances of his assault on the white power structure.

He said his decision to challenge Talmadge was made in the early hours of June 5, after learning of the assassination of Robert

Pub Board calls for open meetings at University

The Publications Board yesterday passed a resolution calling for open meetings in the Duke community and narrowly defeated a resolution calling for the reprimand of the Chronicle editor.

The first resolution pledged that the board would "press for the opening of all meetings of decision making bodies...to Chronicle reporters and to the general public"

and also called for the releasing of University documents.

Open meetings

The resolution on open meetings read as follows:

"Whereas, free and open discourse is a hallmark of an academic community; and

"Whereas, this board recognizes the responsibility and thought of a free and probing press to

investigate, report and interpret the processed by which a community is governed; and

"Whereas, the members of this board, both collectively as publishers of the Duke Chronicle and individually as members of the community are influential; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this board recognizes the importance of press coverage of governmental processes; and further be it

Resolves to press

"Resolved, that both as a board and as individuals, this board will press for the opening of all meetings of formal decision-making bodies in this university to Chronicle reporters and to the

(Continued on Page 12)



Photo by John Dooze

Maynard Jackson speaking at an afternoon seminar.

Degree for Nixon?

Television station WTVD last night reported that an intermediary, possibly Charles Rhine, is trying to persuade Richard Nixon to accept an honorary degree from Duke.

WTVD also reported that Dr. Knight denied that an invitation to accept the degree had been issued to Nixon. He did say, however, that the school is interested in getting Nixon to address the University "at his convenience."

Rhine, a graduate of the Duke Law School, as is Nixon, and a trustee of the University, is a close friend and advisor to the President.

The University considered offering Nixon an honorary degree in 1953, when he was Dwight Eisenhower's vice-president. The faculty reportedly rejected the idea.

The decision then was apparently made because of Nixon's prominent role in the prosecution of Alger Hiss and his accusations against Helen Gahagan Douglas during the McCarthy era.

Nixon has reportedly turned down several offers of an honorary degree since then, and WTVD last night reported that he was "bitter" about the 1953 incident.

Knight promises Afros action

By a staff reporter

President Douglas M. Knight today promised to act on the grievances which Duke's Afro-Americans presented to him Monday night "without any of the delays of which people are so suspicious these days."

Knight declared, "some are appropriate questions for faculty discussion and decision, not for administrative action; some will call for consideration by the board of trustees. Each question will have the kind of consideration which it deserves."

Knight also took issue with the Chronicle's description of the Afro-Americans' statements as "demands." He declared, "I didn't have a group of students at University House making 'demands' on Monday evening. The way the

university works, we don't make demands of one another."

Knight also said, "I don't accept demands from the trustees of the university, though I am employed by them; I don't make demands of any of my faculty colleagues, though I am one of them; I neither make demands of students nor do I accept demands from them."

About 75 black students, accompanied by Dick Gregory, went to Knight's home Monday night before Gregory's speech in the Indoor stadium. They presented this list of statements:

1. We will not be appeased by the tidbits the administration has handed out. We will not compromise on humanity.

2. We want a Black Studies program and we want it right away.

3. We want a Black dorm, and we will be just as selective as to who stays there as the fraternities on campus already are and as are the independent houses.

4. We want the Black population at Duke to equal 29% by 1973; this is the percentage of Black people in the Southeastern United States.

5. We want the reinstatement of Black students who, because of the stifling cultural and social environment at Duke, failed to make a successful academic adjustment to the University.

6. We want financial reassurance for Black students. Decreased scholarships threaten to limit the number of students returning in the fall.

7. We want a Black advisor selected by Afro-Americans ourselves. We don't want an

administration appointee who identifies with the white power structure rather than us.

8. We want a summer program for entering freshmen to enable them to bridge the gap that exists between the preparation of Black Students and that of whites.

9. We want a say in everything that involves us; we want to determine the course of events that

affect us; we want to be in on the basic ground work of any plans or decisions that have anything to do with us.

The full text of Knight's reply, delivered to the Chronicle

yesterday, appears on page 12.

The real world

The South Vietnamese government acted Tuesday to repress the songs of a native folksinger because of their subject matter. Page 2.

Students in Canada destroyed \$1 million computer. Page 3.

A note of doubt entered the Pueblo inquiry Tuesday as crew members testify they were not ordered to burn secret information. Page 4.

Sen. Ed Muskie said Tuesday that the U.S. should set a date for the return of Okinawa to the Japanese. Page 4.

Israel's government passed a challenge to its authority yesterday. Page 4.

German students threatened demonstrations if Pres. Nixon visits there. Page 5.

Moynihan's OEO view attacked

By John Herbers

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Community Action, the most controversial aspect of the government's "War on Poverty," made an important beginning toward involving the poor in political and social decisions and should be nurtured in the future, according to an independent study of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The three-year study was made by the Center for Manpower Studies of The George Washington University headed by Sara Levitan, it was financed by a Ford Foundation grant and its findings are to be published in a forthcoming book by Levitan entitled, "The Great Society's Poor Law."

Johns Hopkins Press is the publisher.

An advance copy of the chapter on Community Action agencies was made available here at a time when the Nixon Administration is debating how to reorganize and reshape the poverty programs. The first recommendation on dismantling O.E.O. and placing its programs under other departments and agencies is expected from the White House shortly.

Levitan is critical of both the O.E.O. and its critics, particularly Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Executive Secretary of the President's Council for Urban Affairs, and he charges that in 1964 nobody knew the meaning of "maximum feasible participation" despite "later claims by kibitzers in the outside of

government, including some celebrated Great Society dropouts."

"Whatever the shortcomings of O.E.O.'s practices," Levitan wrote, "there is no denying the fact that in many cases community action agencies gave the poor unprecedented opportunity to plan and participate in programs, and while it cannot be claimed that participation by the poor automatically improved the quantity or quality of services offered to them and to their neighbors, it undoubtedly made those services more satisfying."

The Community Action section of O.E.O., he said, "must certainly be judged an innovative agency which gave the poor their first social and political role."

Moynihan's criticism of Community Action is contained in a book written before he was offered a post in the Nixon Administration. It is entitled "Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding," after a section of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act which says Community Action programs should be "developed, conducted and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of the areas and members of the groups served."

There was a wide diversity in both the character of the 1,000 Community Action agencies that grew out of the act, Levitan wrote, but this did not prevent some critics from lumping them all together as failures.

"According to Moynihan," he wrote, "militant community action agencies could not survive under O.E.O. and were invariably taken over by the established institutions or ended up in bitter conflict with them. The evidence supplied to prove this 'trend' is based only upon the history of the Community Action agency in Syracuse and two in New York City during the first two years of O.E.O., and there is room to question Moynihan's interpretation of the facts in these two cities."

Community Action agencies were intended to help the poor to help themselves. They became controversial when they were depicted as organizing militants to march on city hall and stir up trouble of various kinds.

This Week in the Old Book Corner

Books About Nature and Wild Life

Here are books about birds—from canaries to eagles, and beasts from pussy cats to lions.

If you are interested in your fellow-passengers on this meandering planet, there'll be something for you in the Old Book Feature Case this week.

The Old Book Corner
in the INTIMATE BOOKSHOP
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S. Viets repress native folksinger

By Joseph B. Treaster

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
SAIGON—Tuesday the South Vietnamese government banned the anti-war songs of one of the nation's most popular folk singers and composers.

The government ordered that none of the approximately 100 songs written by 30-year-old Trinh Cong Son be played and said that tape recordings and sheet music of his work would be confiscated.

No clear explanation of the action was offered by the government, but it appeared to be the latest development in a campaign by President Nguyen Van Thieu to shield his regime from verbal and physical assault.

By last weekend some 50 persons had been jailed for apparently political reasons and a militant Buddhist leader was sternly criticized for a sermon that allegedly slandered the government.

Thieu said last week that he would vigorously apply martial law to anyone who threatened the

stability of his government. There have been some suggestions that Son's music was detrimental to the fighting spirit that Thieu feels is essential in the struggle with the Communists.

Son, a fragile and rather shy native of Hue, the intellectual center of South Vietnam, said he was shaken, depressed and puzzled by the government decision.

"I cannot understand why I should be silenced," he said shaking his head.

But then, as he rambled on, Son seemed to find the answer. "Well, frankly speaking, I am against the war in general. I don't want to do what some people did: to draw a clear difference between just and unjust wars."

"Wars, any wars, bring about death and destruction and I am against war generally," he said. "Why should I be silenced?"

Son's music was banned from South Vietnamese radio and television some months ago, but he continued to appear before large

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Jean Venable



WASHINGTON, D.C.—Pres. Dick Nixon proves himself a dog lover as he shows off the latest addition to the Presidential kennel. Nixon paraded his new pet in the Rose Garden while Sen. Dirkson and Rep. Ford look on. The dog's name is King Timahoe.

Car-makers liable for defects - FTC

By John D. Morris

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission will probably use its regulatory authority, members indicated today, to prod automobile manufacturers to live up to guarantees that are stated or implied in the sale of new cars.

The strong prospect of such action developed at the conclusion of public hearings, to which the Commission had devoted eight days since January 7, on auto warranty problems.

The Chairman, Paul Rand Dixon, said in an interview that the Commission "certainly is going to do something" about the problems. He said a regulation setting forth the responsibilities of manufacturers was a definite possibility.

Violation of the regulation would subject manufacturers to "cease and desist" orders and possible civil penalties.

Dixon declined to speculate on what form a regulation might take, but his remarks indicated that he and Commissioner Philip Elman were thinking along similar lines.

Elman said he believed the Federal Trade Commission Act's prohibition against unfair practices in interstate commerce barred automobile manufacturers from limiting—by restrictions and conditions in new-car warranties—their legal obligation

"to remedy any defects in manufacture, whenever and wherever they appear."

"This position," he said, "seems to be so sound, as a matter of law and elementary fairness, that I seriously doubt, if the Commission were to adopt it, that automobile manufacturers would challenge it, or if a challenge were to be made, that it could succeed in the courts."

Dixon expressed essentially the same view.

"When you sign a sales contract and hand a check to the dealer and turn the key in the lock," he said, "you are entitled to believe that the automobile is free of defects and will perform properly—certainly that if something is wrong with it, it will be promptly fixed."

Instead, he observed, the customer receives a written warranty limiting the manufacturer's liability for repairs to specified periods of time and fixing other conditions.

One possible remedy would be for the commission to issue a regulation declaring that a manufacturer was legally bound, regardless of the terms of written warranties, by an implied guarantee of his product's "merchantability and fitness."

This is a legal term meaning that a product is free from defects of manufacture and will perform as

By Martin Waldron
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW ORLEANS—The State's chief witness testified yesterday he had told numerous persons he had doubts that New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw was the man he had heard conspiring in 1963 to murder President Kennedy.

Perry Raymond Russo said at one time he even told a New Orleans Police Sergeant who had given him a lie detector test that he would have to answer in the negative if he were forced to say "yes" or "no" to the question as to whether Shaw was at a party where he heard the assassination "conspiracy" discussed.

Russo, a 27-year-old encyclopedia salesman, said he told Sgt. Edward O'Donnell that he had identified Shaw positively at a preliminary hearing in March, 1967, because Shaw's chief defense attorney, F. Irvin Dymond, "had gone for the jugular" on cross examination at that hearing.

The conversation with O'Donnell took place in either June or July, 1967, after Shaw had been ordered to stand trial largely on a basis of Russo's testimony.

Shaw is being tried for conspiring to murder, a charge punishable in Louisiana by one to 20 years in prison.

students rampage

By Edward Cowan

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MONTREAL—Students today destroyed a computer valued at \$1 million at Sir George Williams University in a violent climax to a dispute that began with a charge of "racism" by black students against a biology professor.

Police arrested 85 to 90 young persons, about half of them black, after battering their way into a barricaded computer room on the ninth floor of a University building in Montreal's Latin Quarter.

The room was filled with smoke from papers set on fire and several students and firemen were overcome by smoke. None were believed injured seriously. Unable to see, the police formed a human chain to remove students from the room.

Flynn said the University would press charges against those arrested. A blanket charge of illegal possession of the premises was filed.

Russo, who appeared tired and edgy after almost two days of testifying, said also that he never heard Shaw agree to any plot to kill President Kennedy.

The only person he heard mention murdering Kennedy, he said, was David W. Ferrie, a former airline pilot and hypnotist who died shortly after New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison began an investigation of the Presidential assassination.

"We're going to get him," Russo testified he heard Ferrie say.

Neither Shaw nor Lee Harvey Oswald, the others placed at the meeting by Russo, said anything about killing Kennedy, the witness testified.

Although Garrison's claims that the Kennedy Assassination was planned in New Orleans appeared to be collapsing, the District Attorney's staff was preparing to introduce evidence from spectators who were on the murder scene in Dallas.

Under a dogged cross examination by Dymond, Russo testified he had told several reporters he had doubts that Shaw was the man he claimed to have seen in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963.

He said he had made such statements to James Phelan, a free

lance reporter who was writing an article for the Saturday Evening Post, George Lardner of the Washington Post, Richard Townley from a New Orleans television station and Walter Sheridan, an investigative reporter for the National Broadcasting Co.

But he said he was "leading them on" at the request of Garrison, that the District Attorney wanted to "see how far they would go."

The District Attorney "buged" his home and his telephone, Russo testified, and an Assistant Direct Attorney or a staff member from the District Attorney's office would come by daily and collect the tapes of such conversations.

Townley and Sheridan later were charged with bribery after they had agreed to help Russo locate in another state and to find him a job if he would "come clean" about the assassination investigation.

The State objected to a request by the defense that the tape recordings made of conversations between Russo and the reporters be played to the jury.

"They might be full of hearsay," said Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock.

French Communists raise money for VC

By Paul Hofmann

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—The French Communist Party today announced plans to raise \$20 million for North Vietnam and the Vietcong by March 31.

Leftists here said other European Communist Parties would join the fund-raising campaign.

The fund drive for the Communist side in the Vietnam War coincides with hints from North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, or Vietcong, that their position in the peace talks here with the United States and South Vietnam may be hardening.

L'Humanite, newspaper of the French Communist Party, said in an editorial today of the current fund drive that "if the final phase of the Vietnam problem's political settlement has begun, it is not yet concluded."

The Communist newspaper declared that the objectives of the "final phase" were recognition by the U.S. of the right of the Vietnamese to "total independence," the withdrawal of all American troops and removal of U.S. military bases from South Vietnam.

L'Humanite asserted that "the heroic fight of the Vietnamese people, the aid accorded to it by the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, and the support by the peoples of the entire world have induced the American imperialists to back down in important ways: unconditional bombing halt in North Vietnam, and opening of the peace negotiations in Paris."

The term "unconditional" has occurred in the last few days in harsh statements from the Communist side in the war.

Economic analysis

Galbraith: 'Keep wage-price guidelines'

By Albert L. Kraus

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
John Kenneth Galbraith offered advice to the Washington Post Tuesday on how President Nixon should contain rising prices.

The teacher, former Ambassador and novelist made his offer to the newspaper and not to the President because, he said in a letter to the editor, Nixon already had more advice than he could use.

In dispensing with the wage-price guideposts, he said, the President "is sacrificing his only chance for reconciling price stability with high employment."

He continued: "The American economy, whatever wishful analysis there may be to the contrary, is not stable at or near full employment. Wages will always shove up prices and prices will always pull up wages and this spiral will resolve for Republicans and Democrats alike. Moreover, it has been the experience of virtually every other major industrial country that some machinery for wage and price restraint is the only alternative to inflation or heavy unemployment." "Only." "Always." Words admitting of no negotiation or compromise. Words, like never, that

should never be used. Someone always finds an exception.

One exception already has been noted. The staff of President Johnson's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability, in a report made public moments before the old administration left office, identified profits—oligopoly profits—as a chief contributor to inflation.

Cut profits in industries in which a few concerns dominate, the cabinet committee staff argued, and you make possible a reduction in inflationary pressures without increasing the army of the jobless.

Objectors countered that profits

historically have been tied closely to capital investment, and that such investment has been the principal factor contributing to increased productivity, or output per manhour. Increased productivity has been the primary force offsetting rising prices.

None of this does damage, however, to Professor Galbraith's principal theme: that few-concern industries—the dominant pattern of industrial organization in the United States—enjoy substantial insulation from the marketplace and thus great freedom, unless voluntarily or otherwise restricted,

of setting prices as they choose and of bidding for labor as they choose.

Now comes Victor R. Fuchs, vice president of research for the prestigious National Bureau of Economic Research, with something he believes Galbraith

may have overlooked. In his new book, "The Service Economy," he notes that the balance of

employment has shifted dramatically from the manufacturing industries to the service industries.

The Pueblo inquiry

No time to burn papers says crew

By Bernard Weinraub

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CORONADO, CALIF.—The burning of the Pueblo's secret papers lasted only 10 to 15 minutes in the intelligence quarter of the ship, a crewman has told the court of inquiry here.

At the same time, the crewman, Senior Communications Technician James R. Kell, testified that he never heard an order to burn documents from Lieut. Stephen R. Harris, the chief intelligence officer on the Pueblo who was in charge of top secret material.

Kell made his comments yesterday afternoon before a heavily guarded closed session on the court of inquiry. Portions of the hearing were released this afternoon by the Navy.

At least 10 bags, filled with secret papers were left undestroyed, following the North Korean attack and seizure of the intelligence ship on January 23, 1968. Most of the documents belonged to Harris's "research space," where most of the Pueblo's secret activities were carried out.

For more than a week the court of inquiry at the Naval Amphibious Base here has focused on the reasons so many secret papers fell into the hands of the North Koreans who boarded the Pueblo without resistance.

In yesterday's closed hearing, both Kell and Senior Communications Technician Ralph D. Bouden testified that an "emergency destruction bill" was not posted in the research space until after a North Korean submarine chaser approached the Pueblo.

Such a bill detailed which crewmen should destroy the secret papers and equipment and where they should do it.

Previous testimony from Cmdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, the Pueblo's skipper, and Harris indicated that such bills were posted throughout

the ship long before the attack.

Bouden, a 15-year veteran of the Navy who had never been to sea before his assignment to the Pueblo, testified that, during the attack "word was passed to personnel in the research spaces mostly by phone, although personnel would come in periodically and tell what was happening."

We added that the ship's loud speaker was "not audible" in the research space and that he never heard Bucher's order: "Prepare for emergency destruction."

Bucher had issued the order at 1 p.m., shortly after three torpedo boats surrounded the Pueblo and a submarine chaser signalled "heave to or I will open fire." Within a half-hour, the gunboats attacked the Pueblo while crewmen feverishly struggled to destroy secret papers.

Typical of the feeling of the public in support of the action of Commander Bucher and the crew was this skilled work in San Diego, "Absolutely nothing should be put ahead of saving the lives of our own American fighting men." A store clerk in Des Moines, Iowa, put it this way, "It certainly is not dishonoring the country by lying and admitting anything they want you to, if you are saving your life."

A businessman in Wenatchee, Washington, added, "It would have been wrong to start a war over it, and then once the Pueblo was captured, the important thing was to get the crew back alive." A student in Boston said, "The Captain and the crew were very brave and should be treated like heroes, not traitors."

The dissenting and minority side took a more traditional view. A veteran of the Korean war said, "They should have fought to the end and gone down with their secrets and their ship."



SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Workmen rake oil-soaked hay along one of the beaches here in an attempt to save the beaches along the Southern California coast from being ruined by the more than 200,000 gallons of oil that leaked into the sea from an off-shore oil well.

Muskie calls for Okinawa return

By Takashi Oka

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
TOKYO—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie hinted yesterday that the United States should not keep nuclear weapons on Okinawa after the returning the island to Japanese administrative control.

The Maine Democrat also said he was convinced the U.S. and Japan "must agree this year on a date for beginning the reversion process"—the return of the Ryukyu Islands, including Okinawa, to Japanese control.

Muskie, the 1968 Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, thus injected himself into Japan's most hotly debated political issue—when and how to seek the return of Okinawa from the U.S., and what to do with the American bases there.

Premier Eisaku Sato has pledged to obtain a definite date for reversion of the island to Japan when he visits Washington for talks with President Nixon this fall. But he has hinted it may be necessary to allow Americans to keep nuclear weapons on Okinawa.

Opposition parties here unanimously oppose allowing

nuclear weapons on Okinawa, and even in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, opinion on the subject is split. Members of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are still a potent political force in Japan.

Nuclear weapons are not permitted at the U.S. bases maintained in Japan under the security treaty of 1960, which can be abrogated, revised or automatically extended next year.

"We do not want an outmoded base structure that might needlessly serve to trigger emotions on, say, the nuclear question," the Senator said at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Correspondents Club here.

Earlier in his speech, he said Americans should "respect Japan's feelings about the stationing of nuclear weapons on Japanese soil."

Muskie asked the Japanese "not to approach Americans on Okinawa in a mood of confrontation and in the mistaken belief that Japan has to force Americans to listen." He called first for "a mood of rationality," second for "agreement by the end of this year on a specific date in the future

Arabs talk on Israel

By Eric Pace

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CAIRO—King Hussein of Jordan sent his chief minister to Cairo yesterday in an apparent effort to improve communications with the Egyptian government.

The visit of Jordanian Premier Bahjat Al-Talhouni was ascribed by highly placed Arab and pro-Arab observers to Jordanian misgivings on two aspects of the lingering Middle East impasse.

The Hussein government has given private indications recently that it feels left out of the present diplomatic maneuvering toward a Middle East settlement. The Soviet and American governments, it is felt here, have taken far greater pains to sound out President Gamal Abdel Nasser than to keep in touch with King Hussein.

In addition, there have been reports from Amman and Beirut that the Jordanian leader is concerned about the enthusiastic declarations of support Nasser has made for militant Arab command leaders. The young Monarch also is said to be worried about the prospect that more armed Palestinians will move into his kingdom, posing a possible threat to the authority of the throne.

The Arab commando movement and the efforts to reach a Middle East settlement are expected to be taken up by Talhouni in two days of private conversations here with Nasser and other Egyptian leaders.

The Jordanian Premier arrived at Cairo airport yesterday afternoon accompanied by his Foreign Minister Samir El-Rifai.

The Jordanian government, because of its weak political position, is believed to be more eager for a settlement than the Egyptian regime. At present Egyptian leaders are concentrating their hopes for settlement on contacts at the United Nations between the U.S., the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

The influential Cairo paper Al-Ahram declared today that an "escalation of pressure" could force Israel to retreat from positions she gained in the war. The newspaper, which frequently reflects Nasser's views, said "Israel understands no language but force."

Israel's gov't passes no confidence vote

By James Feron

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
JERUSALEM—Israel's National Unity Government easily withstood a no-confidence vote in Parliament last night amid signs of a split in the postwar coalition.

The government defeated the motion of no-confidence over its reported readiness to yield West Bank territories by a vote of 74 to 5, with seven abstentions.

Members of the Gahal Party faction who favor retention of all the lands conquered in the 1967 war with the Arab states, announced after voting with the government that they would decide soon whether to resign.

Israel's worst political crisis since the six-day war flared up Monday, appeared last night to be far from over, despite the one-sided vote in Parliament.

The government's leaders have been maneuvered into public debate over the territorial peace terms and may now be forced to adopt a long-deferred policy.

The dispute has revolved around

a statement reported to have been made by Premier Levi Eshkol in an interview with the magazine, Newsweek, now on sale here.

In the interview, he was reported to have said that Israel was "flexible" about every aspect of a peace settlement except that it was determined to keep the Golan Heights and Jerusalem, and to have troops stationed along the Jordan River and at Sharm El Sheikh.

He also said "Israel is not interested in any part of the inhabited regions of Judea and Samaria," the Israeli terms for the West Bank of Jordan, "such as Shechem (Nablus), Jenin, etc."

Eshkol's comments about returning these West Bank towns, where most of the area's 600,000 Arabs live, raised the political storm.

Members of Parliament and those in the Cabinet who favor retention of all the occupied areas objected to what appeared to be a government decision to give up these areas.

Mao seeks new legitimacy

By Tad Szulc

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
VIENNA—A top-level conference of Chinese Communist military and civilian leaders is being held in a Peking suburb and the main roads leading to the capital are under Army and Police control, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported Tuesday night.

In a dispatch from its correspondent in Peking, distributed last night in its English-language service, the agency said there were hints that the Chinese leaders may be preparing the convocation "shortly" of the long-delayed Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

The party's Central Committee announced last October that the National Congress, the first to be held since 1956, would be called

during 1969.

The report by MTI's Karoly Patak suggested that both the current top-level conference in Peking and the expected Party Congress would seek to consolidate the leadership of the forces led by party chairman Mao Tse-Tung following the 1967-1968 "Cultural Revolution."

Coinciding with earlier information in Eastern European capitals that the so-called "Mao headquarters" faced considerable opposition in the provinces, and with similar implications in the Chinese press since early last month, tonight's MTI dispatch said the Mao leadership "has evidently decided that it is necessary to acquire the support of the most mature social force of the peasantry."

Information available in communist circles in Rumania and Yugoslavia and recent articles in Chinese newspapers indicated that opposition to the Mao forces ranged from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region to Fukien Province and the Shanghai area.

The Hungarian correspondent reported, in effect, that the Mao leadership was seeking to give a new "legality" to its policies and to combat opposition with concessions that may include the "forgiving" of leaders ousted during the "Cultural Revolution."

He wrote that information "being spread in this atmosphere" included reports that Teng Hsia-Ping, former secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party, might be among those to be rehabilitated by Mao.



DONG HA, SOUTH VIETNAM—Taking time out from their duties, members of the Headquarters and Service Company stir up dust during their first annual Dust Bowl football game at the Dong Ha base.

Czechs make plans for a long-term Russian stay

By Jonathan Randal

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PRAGUE—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jan Marko returned from his first visit to Moscow today and announced that he had invited Andrei Gromyko and other orthodox Communist foreign ministers to Prague soon.

The visits of ministers of the five Communist countries whose troops occupied Czechoslovakia last August were regarded as part of the country's "normalization." The process has never been defined and the progress of "normalization" is judged by the Kremlin alone.

A joint Soviet-Czechoslovak communique issued at the end of Marko's five-day visit provided little evidence of "normalization." Symptomatic was mention of such orthodox themes as the need to strengthen the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet blocs Council of Mutual

Economic Assistance and condemnation of Israel's "aggressive actions."

The measure of Czechoslovakia's departure from its pre-invasion diplomacy was further underlined by the communique's mention of "straightforward cooperation" in the United Nations.

Marko's predecessor, Jiri Hajek, was ousted at the insistence of the Soviet Union for his condemnation of the invasion in a speech to the United Nations last August.

Marko did not say exactly when the visits would take place. But observers assumed Gromyko would be the first to arrive.

Marko, who conferred in Moscow with party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin as well as other important Soviet officials, said Gromyko was "extremely pleased" by the invitation.

Other aspects of "normalization" were explained in greater detail today by Gohuslav Kucera, the minister in charge of relations with the Soviet occupation forces.

He spelled out the recently signed Status of Forces Agreement governing Soviet occupation troops. He warned that other supplementary accords could be expected to complete the basic treaty on the "temporary stationing" of Soviet forces here, signed last October.

Under the status of forces agreement, all Czechoslovak citizens involved in incidents with occupation troops will be tried in Czechoslovak courts.

So, too, will all Soviet soldiers and dependents except in cases taking place on Soviet military installations and in those involving purely Soviet military matters.

The signature of the Status of Forces Agreement was yet another indication to Czechoslovaks that

W.Ger. leftists: 'Nixon shifty'

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BERLIN—West Berlin's radical left-wingers threatened today to stage militant demonstrations in this outpost city on the day of President Nixon's scheduled visit, Feb. 27.

Students at Berlin's Free University, one of the campus strongholds of leftists, said they also planned to march in protest of the holding in Berlin of West

Germany's Presidential Election.

The West German electoral college is to meet here on March 5, six days after Nixon's visit.

The students, who are seeking to join forces with other left-wing groups, asserted that the "toughest police measures" would not prevent them from giving President Nixon a rowdy reception.

A resolution adopted by the University's radical student body

branded Nixon as a "shifty agent" of "the most reactionary wing of America's bourgeois society" and declared "U.S. imperialism" was one of the main enemies facing humanity.

The East-West controversy over the convening of the West German electoral college in Berlin has caused the East Germans to clamp down on travel restrictions to the city.

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In 22 lectures of Econ 115, "Ramon" Tuthill repeated "on that score" 95 times, "at this stage of the game" 151 times, "at this particular point" 245 times, and "in terms of" 310 times. Minnesota number five rides again.

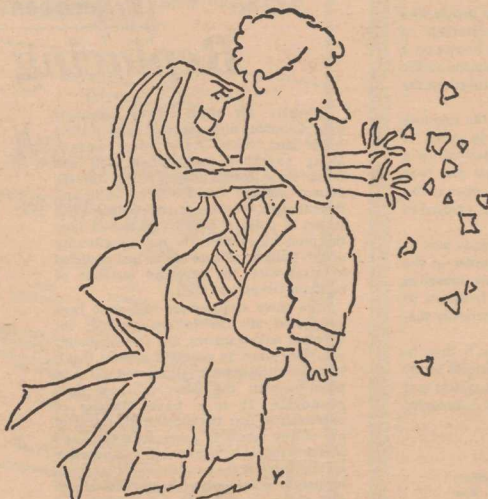
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Congress questions missiles

By John W. Finney

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Defense Department said today that the \$5.5 billion price tag placed on the Sentinel Missile Defense System represents but the first installment on establishing an effective defense against the Chinese missile threat.

Just how much higher the cost of the Sentinel system might go, the Pentagon was not prepared to say. But a Pentagon spokesman, in response to inquiries, acknowledged that additional sums would be needed as Communist China develops more sophisticated intercontinental missiles carrying decoys to confuse a defense system.

In Congressional testimony made public today, the Defense Department explained that the Sentinel missile bases were being located in urban areas in order to provide an eventual defense against a "sophisticated" Chinese missile attack employing decoy warheads.

Between the rising costs of the Sentinel system, and the Army's decision to locate the nuclear missile bases in populated areas, the Defense Department is finding itself caught in a rising crossfire of Congressional opposition to deployment of the Sentinel system.

The impression was conveyed by the Defense Department and its spokesmen in Congress that the \$5.5 billion price tag represented the best estimate of the cost of establishing a "thin" defense against the Chinese missile threat.

What was not made clear last year in Congressional testimony or debate, but is now beginning to emerge, is that the Defense Department viewed the initial \$5.5 billion system as but a start in a system that would grow and become more complex as Communist China improved its missile force.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

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Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1969

Page Six

Food for Biafra

On campus this week, a group of students of varying political persuasions are participating in a fast and contributing money to send food to Biafra, where thousands starve daily.

Such support for Biafra serves two purposes. First and most immediately, it can provide some small amount of sustenance for the people there who still can be saved from starvation. The money and effort we can contribute now will do nothing for the hundreds of thousands who have died already a horrible death while we looked on in apathy; but it can perhaps do something for the few remaining Biafrans who have managed to stay alive and relatively healthy until now.

But fasts and contributions serve a second purpose. They serve to remind us of the terrible impact that Western "civilization" has had on the third world, and as a reminder of the price that we may have to pay for our exploitations. The situation in Biafra is as bad as it is because of British and Russian imperialism: the British exploited Nigeria (and much of the rest of Africa) for nearly a century as a colony and are now supporting the centrist, authoritarian Gowon regime in Nigeria because of their economic interests in a "united" Nigeria; Russia is trying to get a foothold on the African continent at the expense of Biafra.

And typically, America has done nothing. It is just another example of the racist outlook of this society that we care more for our relations with white Britain and Russia, who are sensitive about their participation in genocide in Africa, than for thousands upon thousands of starving black babies in Biafra.

This is just one more of those debts that the young are being left by those in power today. Sooner or later, we're going to have to pay. It might as well be sooner. Like now.

Over 400 freshman men, having fretted over fraternity rush, now have to contend with a new fad at Duke: independent rush.

This is a trend started during the past few years by former freshmen who couldn't get into a fraternity and who now have to prove how exclusive they are by putting other people through a pseudo-fraternity system.

Fortunately, however, there are some signs that this may be ending. Groups of students in a few independent houses are trying to end selectivity voluntarily. If they fail, the space shortage on West Campus may eventually force the administration to take action. In addition, a large group of freshmen decided to meet last night to consider some kind of action regarding independent rush.

The best temporary solution to this problem lies with the people who live in the independent system. They should call a moratorium on independent rush and give freshmen vacant places in the houses on a first-come, first-serve basis. And, further, they should recommend to the Committee on Residential Life that social selectivity be abolished on the Duke campus.

We believe that if sensitive people will give thought to the injurious nature of the present living system, relying as it does on cycles of purification, they will inevitably determine that selectivity has no place in a critical and challenging educational experience. No one has ever been able to show that going through two cycles of rush to find a place to live has made him more of a human being. More often, it exposes a person to irrational and superficial criticism.

Independent houses were forced on disorganized non-fraternity men by the administration about six years ago as a way to get order in the dormitories. The independents at first resisted it. Now they are imbued in a system that is beginning to compete with fraternities for freshmen, so much so that one former administration official remarked recently that the houses have become "monsters."

It is becoming more and more apparent that something must be done to make the living system as challenging as the curriculum promises to be. Independents can start the change by re-evaluating their own system as it exists in a broader dehumanizing residential pattern. The community certainly cannot accept their exploitation indefinitely.

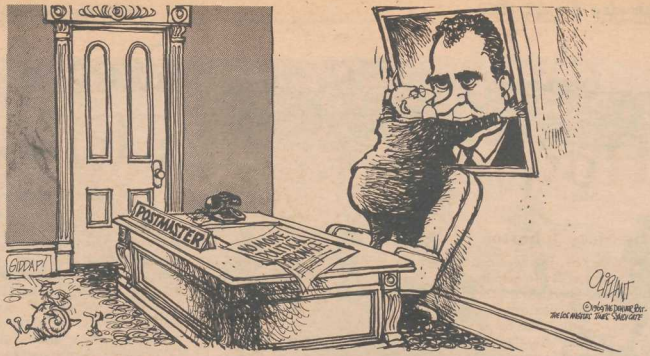
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From the ramparts

Gregory was no liar

By Jim McCullough

Dick Gregory didn't lie to us. No, he was quite right there; he told it like it is, and presented a clear picture of what is wrong and what is right in the student movements today.

Moral indignation is the strong point of the movement, as is was of his speech (though his speech was salted (sic) with humor, often lacking in the movement). The Establishment all too often applies the moral rules to half the cases, and for this they are not, and should not be, shown any mercy.

Unfortunately, that about sums up the real virtues of both his speech and the movement. And the rest of the speech undercut it. First, the context. The style was "immediate." A series of one-liners, bouncing from topic to topic, merely strung together with the line "you kids got a big job." He ran just about the entire gamut of movement "issues," though he liberated a little weak on women's liberation and drugs.

It was so relevant, it was almost

irrelevant. Morality and living a moral life is more than a sense of the immediate and takes more than an emphasis on the "now" moment to achieve. Without perspective it is more akin to anguished trashing about than purposeful action.

Factual misstatement was common. The Declaration of Independence was only slightly revised. "The US is the only country that preaches one thing and practices another." Right. Just what the Russians trying to exercise their constitutionally guaranteed right to free speech say.

Faulty logic was rife. "Which is the mark of degeneracy—stealing drawers or taking over the administration building? Why both, of course, and does your degeneracy justify mine? Unfortunately, most of the building take-overs have degenerated far below merely "stopping a few phone calls." Does my immorality justify yours?

He also shares with the movement some kind of

commitment to tastelessness which, far from showing a "liberated" mind, shows one that is lost, or hung up on its momentary passions. Frankly there is nothing to choose between the leering clerks on Wall Street and the person who makes gross jokes about the Eucharist.

Take this mishmash and submerge it in an oily pot of self-praise for the students of this generation (it is the rare student who is as self-critical of himself as he wants the University to be) and there you have it. It was beautiful.

Perhaps the most important question raised by his speech (which here again reflect the student movement) cannot be answered. What is the base this warm, benevolent feeling they have for the oppressed? It doesn't look like reason. Traditional morality and Christianity were held up to ridicule. Is it just a "feeling?" What if others have different feelings? Is force the only way to "bring them around?"

One may have to carry a big stick in the open community.

By Stephen Markman

Replacing the draft

Despite all their other seemingly insurmountable differences of opinion there is one issue, which, on the surface, tends to bring together the political Left and Right—their intense dissatisfaction with the present military draft system. Politicians, theoreticians, economists, and students of all shades of political thought are agreed upon the need for reform. The real superficiality of this unlikely alliance can be best observed by examining the proposed methods of replacing the present draft.

The three major plans that have been suggested are the lottery method, the universal service system, and the completely voluntary army. In general it appears that it is the political "conservative" who will most often support the latter of these three proposals. It is a basic premise of conservatism that the use and the threat of use of any means of government force and coercion should be minimized. This principle is valid whether the issue be one of taxation, regulation of business exchange, individuals' civil rights, or censorship and restriction of free speech and expression.

As the conservative views things, the use of government force to compel young men into the military is a totally repugnant and immoral act. But to replace the draft by a universal compulsory service as suggested by Robert McNamara and that bastion of Republican "progressivism" Jacob Javits, is

to merely compound the innate immorality of government coercion.

The belief that and individual's life belongs not to himself but to the State, and that his worth as an individual is secondary to his contributions to "society" is an essentially totalitarian one. This is the premise that enables a dictator to impinge upon every facet of the lives of his citizens; the premise that individual freedom and free interchange between individuals ought to be subordinated before some supposed collective will (determined, of course, by the dictator).

The substitution of a mandatory period of social work for the draft, besides wasting the talents and of millions of young people in jobs unsuited for their abilities and temperaments, is reminiscent of hundreds of examples of large scale use of conscripted labor throughout history. Generally, though, those unfortunate were not citizens, but were quite properly recognized as being slaves. Being either prisoners of war or members of societies' lowest castes, there was no rationalization of their position as being "a healthy learning experience," or "worthy and altruistic actions for the good of society."

McNamara bluntly sees the introduction of service for all as necessary since the present system "does not draw on everyone eligible." He goes on to stress that his

(Continued from Page 6)

Getting past the 'gimme' stage

How can we govern the city of ideas?

By Steve Johnston

Everyone in this community wants the University to help him do his thing. The liberals want Duke to buy non-discriminatory lumber. The blacks want Duke to provide advisors, courses, etc. The faculty want peace, quiet and more money. The clothes closet students want Duke to leave them alone. And administrators? Be good children, you freaks.

One of Duke's startling failures is its inability to bring so many people out of the "gimme" stage of community participation. There is a small group (call it an elite if you must) which actively endeavors to keep Duke moving in one direction while incorporating and satisfying the demands of all groups. I am impressed that nearly all of the demands made here are sincere and legitimate. But it seems odd that so few people are interested in how our community works, and unfortunate that we do not have the benefit of the imagination and dedication of more people.

Duke is in a period of mild

difficulty, somewhat like an Eisenhower recession. All of us recognize the difficulty only when the University can't seem to do our thing with us, or for us. It's having great difficulty renovating old dorms, holding good faculty, buying more books, or even keeping the campus dogs groomed and fed. The problems above relate to money, of course, a subject which everybody talks about but does little about. Decision-making is another glaring problem which our "gimme" community ignores almost totally.

Few people are interested in the way Duke really sets priorities and comes to decisions. Most of us are content with finding a villain (Knight, the trustees, Gerry Wilson or what have you). There wouldn't really be anything wrong with this lack of interest as long as everything were running smoothly. But senseless errors and absurd priorities over the last months and years assure us that all is not well. Now, the folks involved in the current University decision-making machinery must be interested, but

most of them appear quite confused about the source of our difficulties.

Suppose that Duke wants to recognize its responsibilities to its black students and the American black culture generally by creating a department of such studies. And suppose that somebody finally decides to admit that the waning School of Forestry with its annual \$297,509 budget is a bad investment for a school like Duke. Who would consider whether Duke could or should drop forestry for black studies? I don't mean who has ultimate authority, for we tend to get hung up in political non sequiturs like that occasionally. We might find in this case as in most others of University policy that the decisions are made haphazardly, without adequate study, imagination, or open-mindedness, and at a level beyond the reach of most of the people involved or affected.

Why are even the people involved in current decision-making so confused about how we run our University? Part of the problem is

that no one is thinking about it. Industrial management was studying itself in the '20s and before. What little study of the universities that is undertaken is of as little value as most of the studies of American cities: they are of what was, not what is or what will be.

The city is changing. The cities of ideas are changing. Duke is such a city, and pretty soon we had better start governing it like the city of ideas that it is. Right now our governance boasts the advantages of unclarity, confusion and unaccountability. We count our citizens in separate columns, each

in a well-defined caste. Our inter-communication is as developed as the flint spear.

Duke needs three things done in the area of decision-making before we are able to get anywhere in making a more stable and serviceable community.

First, we need a corporate and individual consciousness that internal governance is a problem, deserves attention and demands prompt resolution. Second, we need to take an intensive look at how a 20th and 21st century university can best govern itself. No one has the answers now, but we must find some.

Sugar cubes and acid

asides from McWasp

Nothing could be more sad than a Romantic with an occluded tear duct.

McWasp paraphrasing Dr. Herman Salinger.

There is just an absolute shortage of really competent people.
Douglas M. Knight: in a talk with ODK

Sin of the week Sloth

Sloth—once used to describe those too lazy to love their God, whatever form this took. In the secular society the word is confined to the zoo, while the condition exists under other names. On the right, those who slack in bowing to Mammon have "tired blood." On the left, the shirker in the revolution will slyly confess mono.

Universities are breeding grounds for Sloth. Even regular studying will bring the lable of "grind." Students have been known to fall asleep in class and not awaken until after everyone has left. Such cases are equaled at Duke, however, by the true story of the professor, who, in summer school '68, fell asleep in the midst of his own lecture.

-Draft-

(Continued from Page 6)

proposal would not mean compulsory service since each individual would be totally free to choose either military or non-military service. One would, in other words, be totally free to deter mine for himself any condition of bondage he so desired.

Many Liberals, most notably the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, his brother Sen. Edward Kennedy, and Sen. Edmund Muskie, see the installation of a random lottery as the cure-all for the injustices of the present system. The misplaced egalitarian instincts resting behind the Kennedy's "Fair and Impartial Random Selection Plan (FAIR)" form a philosophy that can scarcely be called enlighten.d. It is a problem of the old conflict between the American ideals of liberty and equality. Here justice is done to neither.

Most Liberals, but not all, see the basic inequality of the draft as the proportionately heavier burden exacted from the less affluent and the less educated. Once this fault can be corrected, and once the university draft sanctuary can be eliminated, then, says the Liberal, the problem will be solved. When the government must act as repressively and unjustly toward the middle class white as it now does toward the poor Negro, and when it can dictate the future plans of every youth as indifferently as it now does to only a few, he will be satisfied.

It is fully consistent with his philosophy that freedom ought not necessarily be extended to all, but merely that that the lack of it be equalized. A lottery no more corrects the inherent injustice of our present system than would government support for discrimination toward all minorities compensate for present discrimination toward only a few.

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Student Union — BROADWAY AT DUKE

Swimmers crushed by Virginia, 66-38

By Rusty McCrady

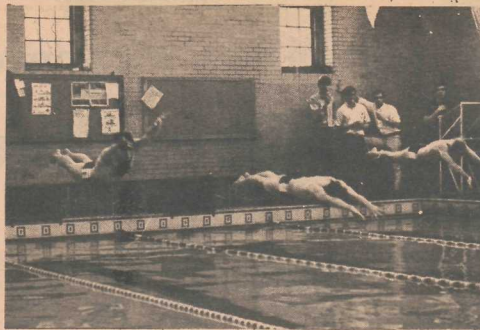
The Duke swimmers lost again to an excellent Virginia Cavalier team on Monday by a score of 66 to 38. Considering the strength of the opposition, the result was not as discouraging as it at first might seem.

Alex Shaw was the big point-getter for the Cavaliers, as he won two crucial events. In fact, Shaw set two Virginia records in his wins, doing the 1000 yard free-style in 11:14.3, and the 500 yard free-style in 5:22.8. Al Flesh of Duke was second in both of these events.

The bright spot of the meet for Duke was Wally Schmidt's performance, as he won both the 200 and 100 free-style races, with times of 1:55.2 and 51:2 respectively. Steve was second for the Blue Devils in the 200 yard free-style with a time of 1:56.8.

Other good showing for Duke

were Lee Williams' third and Mike Jones' fourth place in the butterfly. Pete Benson did a fine job in the backstroke, coming in second with an improved time of 2:14.2. Team captain Tom Powers and Gary Duncan came in second and third respectively in the breaststroke. Finally, senior Dick Crowder took a second place in the 50 yard free-style for Duke. Unfortunately, Virginia was victorious in both the 400 yard free-style relay and the medley relay.



Swimmers in action in Monday's meet against Virginia. The Duke finnen are in action again this Friday at Wake Forest.

Devils hope for two in a row

By Bob Heller

Fresh off of a 93-83 victory over Maryland, Coach Vic Bubas' basketball team will have a chance to make it two in a row then they meet Big Four foe Wake Forest (11-7) tonight at 8:00 in the Indoor

Stadium. In a preliminary game, the Deac frosh clash with the Blue Imps, who will be out to avenge an earlier setback at the hands of the Wake quintet.

Actually, the two teams are remarkably well matched. Duke holds a slim one-half game lead over Wake Forest in the ACC standings, but the Deacons have already played both North and South Carolina twice.

In a non-conference contest, Wake defeated Duke 106-78, last December 20 at Greensboro. But on January 8 the Blue Devils invaded Deacon territory and came away with an 85-81 triumph.

Coach Jack McCloskey's squad is headed by sophomore whiz Charlie Davis, who ran all over North Carolina in a televised game last week. The talented New York guard is averaging over 20 points per game and has led the

conference in free-throw percentage most of the season.

Davis teams up well with another talented soph, 6 foot 7 inch, 240 pound Gilbert McGregor. It was McGregor who dominated all aspects of the teams' first meeting this year, owning the backboards and scoring 30 points.

Several other Deacons are likely to see action tonight, led by veteran junior forward Norwood Todmann, who led Deacon efforts against UNC in their first encounter, when Wake lost by a scant five points. Other likely Deacon starters are guard Dickie Walker and forward Dan Ackley. Top substitutes are guards Bob Rhoads, and Jerry Montgomery and big men Larry Habegger and Neil Pastushok.

If the fourth place Blue Devils are to win tonight, their defense will have to improve tremendously.

Peyser leads fencers' win

By Greg Kern

Randy Peyser continued his sensational work in foils Saturday with six more victories, leading the Duke fencing team to victories over Clemson, 16-11, and The Citadel, 18-9.

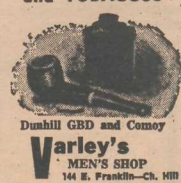
The double win boosted the Devils' season record to 4-0 in match play and 2-0 in ACC competition, setting the stage for the fencing season's first showdown here this Saturday against North Carolina State.

Peyser ran his season mark to 12-0 with his string of wins against Clemson and The Citadel. The 5' 9" junior foils leader has allowed only 15 touches to be scored against him in his twelve matches. Coach John LeBar termed Peyser's season record "phenomenal."

Senior Mike Insel led the Duke scoring in the sabre division by also winning six matches without a defeat. Team captain Ryan Dybdahl headed the epee division with a 5-1 record.

Coach LeBar called the victories "a good effort, much better than at Hopkins last week."

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THE PRESS BOX



By
Bob Switzer
Sports Editor

By Bob Switzer

The familiar cries on the Duke campus of "Wait until basketball season" are now gradually being replaced by the not too familiar cries of "Wait until football season." The Blue Devils don't have a bad record at one game over the .500 level—for football that is. For basketball that record is both preposterous and absurd!

The basketball team thus far has languished through a season of mediocrity and has carried Coach Bubas with them. Though this sickness is not too uncommon among other Duke aspirations, it was virtually heretic in past seasons to mention anything less than perfection when discussing Coach Bubas and the basketball team.

As the season has progressed, Coach Bubas has been unable to find a combination of five players to form a cohesive unit capable of performing such b-ball fundamentals as running a fast break, setting up for a play on offense, and getting offensive and defensive rebounds. Another factor that has hurt this year has been the disequilibrium of fouls. While Duke has hacked its opponents apart, it has not garnered too many fouls itself. Let's face it, when a team takes 25 foot jump shots all game its not going to get too many foul shots. And when a team continues missing these 25 foot jumpers, the centers and forwards tend to get frustrated and start to foul under the boards in desperation to get another shot.

Saturday's night game against South Carolina was an apt and, this year, typical study of frustration. Before the Devils went on the court they must have forgotten what the word "defense" meant. Now by Frank McGuire's own admission the Gamecocks are a ball control team in the finest tradition.

Whenever a team lets a ball control team score 82 points in one game, this is a sin against humanity. Granted South Carolina has a good team and an excellent coach. They also have one very nice play against a man-to-man defense. They used it with stunning effectiveness against Duke time-and-time—and time again.

Tom Owens, the Gamecock's big center would simply set up a screen at the high post position. John Roche, Carolina's super-soph guard would drive around the pick to the outside. Then Owens would move down the key and set up another pick at low post. On the resultant switch-off a man-to-man defense Golden 62" would be covering 6'10" Owens and Denton would have Roche. All Roche had to do now was simply out-manuever Denton for a shot or simpler yet feed Owens over Golden inside for an easy two. The reason why Duke never switched to a zone defense to combat the pick and go and an increasing number of fouls is lost in the annals of history. Final score Roche and Owens 62 out of 82—Duke 72.

Even in Duke's win against luckless Maryland Monday night, the Terps had cut down an 18 point Devil lead to ten and were on the verge of a big rally when time ran out.

Now Duke has to face Wake Forest tonight in an effort to conquer the impossible dream and win two in a row. Wake should be up for this game and is certainly no push-over as has been shown in the past.

In this year of the 'Lost cause' Duke's only real hope lies in the tournament. To gain any recognition Duke is going to have to win the tourney, for judging from last year even if The Devils finish second in the tournament they still will not get a berth in the NIT. Oh well, wait until football season!



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Happy birthday to Charles and Honest Abe



Every new body of discovery is mathematical in form because there is no other guidance we can have.

Charles Darwin



The Simidae then branched off into two great stems, the new world and old world monkeys; and from the latter...Man, the wonder...of the universe proceeded.

Charles Darwin



There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law.

Abraham Lincoln



While the people retain their virtue and their vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

Abraham Lincoln



This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

Abraham Lincoln



Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored.

Abraham Lincoln



Physiological experiment on animals is justifiable for real investigation but not for mere damnable and detestable curiosity.

Charles Darwin



I love fool's experiments. I am forever making them.

Charles Darwin



As for a future life, every man must judge for himself between conflicting vague probabilities.

Charles Darwin

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'Blood, Sweat, and Tears' a synthesis

By Alec Wightman

Staff reviewer

Blood, Sweat and Tears—CS 9720 on Columbia

"The gap between jazz and rock is easier to talk about today than it was a few months ago. Maybe because some of us are starting to do things that are done in jazz and vice-versa, ya know."—Eric Clapton in Rock and Other Four Letter Words.

Blood, Sweat and Tears has bridged that gap. Their second and latest album, available on the Columbia label, has brought a concept to rock music once thought impossible.

The band was formed eighteen months ago by Al Kooper, one of the true leaders in the field of progressive rock. His idea was to bring an end to the stagnation which was developing in rock music by replacing the traditional lead instrument, the guitar, with horns.

Needless to say, Kooper was forced to turn to jazz to recruit his talent. The result was a masterful album, "Child Is Father to the Man." Rock, most certainly, but with a touch of the lightness and improvisation which characterizes jazz.

However, as is the case with most good albums, it was largely ignored by the general public. In addition, dissension developed within the group as the jazz performers sought to more freely express their talent while Kooper restricted them within the realm of rock and roll.

A breakup was imminent. Kooper left the group, leaving them without a vocalist or organist. A few of the horn players went their own way, as well. But, a nucleus was left behind. It is around this nucleus that the new Blood, Sweat and Tears is based.

The informal leader of the group is Fred Lipsius. Recognized in recent polls in Down Beat and Playboy as one of the best alto sax players in the country, his solos are the highlights of a number of cuts.

Perhaps the most underrated member of the group is bassist Jim Fiedler. His playing is a driving force on all the numbers, and his solo in "Blues-Part II" is unique. Fiedler previously played with Buffalo Springfield and the Mothers of Invention.

Another "refugee" from rock and roll is the lead guitarist, Steve Katz. Katz plays a minor role in the group, a position rarely delegated to the lead guitar. In fact, his work is only featured in one or two places in the entire album.

Bobby Colomby is an experienced jazz drummer. His abillity to vary his style to fit both the rock and jazz numbers is noteworthy.

The final returnee is Dick Halligan. A trombonist on the first album, he took Kooper's place at the organ on the second. A graduate of the Manhattan School of Music, he traces the evolution of the organ in his solo in "Blues."

New additions to the group include Jerry Hyman on trombone, and Chuck Winfield and Lew Soloff on trumpets. The most important new face is vocalist David Clayton-Thomas, a thrashing, exciitiitiitttttling siiliinger whose talents fit the group's format superbly.

The material on the album is a contributing factor to its success. It varies from Katz's quiet ballad, "Sometimes in Winter," to the hard rock of Stevie Winwood's (remember Spencer Davis Group and Traffic?) "Smiling Phases."

Laura Nyro's composition, "And When I Die," is performed in a rollicking gospel manner. "You've Made Me So Very Happy" is a Motown number. "More and More" is another rock tune, while "God Bless the Chhild" is a successful venture into the blues.

For those jazz lovers who are not content with the numerous solos found in the above numbers, a ten minute instrumental, "Blues-Part II," will prove the highlight of the album. Halligan's organ, Fiedler's bass, and Lipsius' sax are the standouts, once again.

The jacket of the Blood, Sweat and Tears' album describes their music as "the wedding of rock and jazz." Although only time will tell if that "wedding" is to be permanent, it is presentitttttttttly a spectacular climax to a rather shaky "engagement."

'In Cold Blood:' murder and social criticism

By Thea Turner

Staff reviewer

In Clood Blood is a movie of social criticism, based on an actual occurrence in November 1959. It strikes out against a capital punishment by re-staging the crime for us, by showing us that the world is not all black and white, right or wrong. The acts of men involve so much more than the events themselves. It is this that reveals the senselessness of a capital punishment. The movie is a declaration that Hammurabi's ancient law does not hold true in a civilized society.

The events involve two young parolees, Dick Hickock and Perry Smith (Robert Blake and Scott Wilson), who are off to make a fast buck by robbing Herb Clutter, a well-to-do Kansas farmer. Dick is slick and realistic. Perry is sensitive and mentally unstable, unable to tell fact from fantasy. They are unsuccessful in finding the safe that a prison pal of Dick's tipped him off to, as there is no safe. They make a haul of forty dollars, but Perry kills the entire family, first cutting Mr. Clutter's throat and then shooting the four members of the family in the head at close range. They escape to Mexico for a while, but are captured in Las Vegas after returning to the United States. They left one clue: beside Mr. Clutter's body were two sets of footprints. One set was Dick's, made in the dust. The other was a bloody cat's paw footprint belonging to Perry. A further clue is obtained when Floy Wells, Dick's prison buddy, comes forward to tell of Dick's interest in the Clutters, who Floyd had worked for some years before. With these clues, the police manage to obtain a confession from them. They made numerous appeals all of which were turned down, and were finally, after five years on death row, hung on April 14, 1965.

Most of the movie is devoted to a development of the characters of Dick and Perry, especially the latter. It went back into Perry's childhood, tragically marred by a drunken mother, who died when he was still very young, and a father who fed him contently with stories of sunken treasure and gold mines. He and his father had built a hunting lodge in Alaska for tourists, but no one came. This final dream, hopeless as the others, was ended forever when his father became angry at him for lack of a better scapegoat, and pointing a gun at him, growled "Look at me, boy. Take a good look cuz I'm the last living thing that you'll ever see."

At the time of the murders, Perry was in a fury at the ridiculousness of their acts. He ran downstairs to where Mr. Clutter was tied up and suddenly hallucinated that Clutter was his father saying the same words that he had said many years before in Alaska. In a panic Perry took the knife in his hand and attacked him. He then grabbed the shot gun out of Dick's hands and used it on the whole family. It was a moment of temporary insanity. The act could not have been accomplished by either one of them alone, but the two of them together made a fatal combination.

Dick's last words were that he

held "no hard feelings." Perry's last words echoed the hopelessness of his spirit, trapped in conflicts and a world of fantasy and illusion: "I think maybe I'd like to apologize—but to who? Who?"

The two characters at the foot of the gallows in the last scene are completely out of the mood to the rest of the movie with their morbid philosophizing. (Maybe this will help it stop...Never has.) The rest of the picture was a combination adventure and crime-doesn't pay film with a few psychological twists. However, the moral should have been left for the viewers to formulate in their own minds, and not verbalized.



A sample of the crafts now being displayed in the West Union Lounge. The display by the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild is sponsored by the S.U. Graphic Arts Committee.

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The Navy's Corporate Laboratory—NRL is engaged in research embracing practically all branches of physical and engineering science and covering the entire range from basic investigation of fundamental problems to applied and developmental research.

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Candidates for bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees in any of the above fields are invited to schedule interviews with the NRL representative who will be in the

DUKE UNIVERSITY
placement office on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

Those who for any reason are unable to schedule interviews may write to The Personnel Office (Code 1818-1), Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. 20390.

SU's 'Man on Stage' series

Off to an auspicious start after the tremendous successes of "You, Me, and the World" and the Black Plays, the Student Union Arts Festival Committee Series of "Man on Stage" should be the premiere cultural attraction of the year at Duke. What follows is a calendar of the coming events in the Committee's "Man on Stage" drama festival.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16:

"Opera for the non-believer" seminar with Dr. John Clum. In the Music Room, Flowers Bldg., 7:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, "Man of La Mancha," in Page at 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, Drama on Film Series, "Arsenic and Old Lace," in Page at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, "Carmen," in Page at 8:15 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, "Spoon River Anthology," in the Duke Chapel at 8:15 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2, "Opera for the non-believer," with Dr. John Clum, in the Music Room, Flowers Bldg., at 2:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, & SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 8, 9, "Les Femmes Savantes," in the Music Room, East Duke, at 8:15 p.m.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY, MARCH 8 and 9, the Drama on Film Series, featuring "Roshomon," in Page at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, a seminar with director Jay Broad, in the Music Room, East Duke, at 8:15 p.m.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 14 and 15, the Duke Players present "Dark of the Moon," in Page at 8:15 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16: The Drama on Film Series, featuring "Who's afraid of Virginia Woolf?" in Page Auditorium at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Undergrads still forced to live on campus

By Jerry Katz
Staff writer

Since the beginning of second semester, undergraduates, with few exceptions, have been denied permission to live off campus. This is mainly since the problem of overcrowding first semester has become one of vacancies on campus.

According to Richard Cox, Acting dean of men, a student is now permitted to move off campus only under certain circumstances: if he has a sufficiently serious personal problem; if he will guarantee he will remain off campus next year; if he must live off campus to maintain a job in an area such as Edgemont; or if his vacancy could be filled immediately. The purpose of these restrictions is to keep the number of students in campus housing

stable.

First semester next year, overcrowding is expected to be even more severe than it was first semester this year. In fact, Gerald Wilson, Dean of Sophomores, says "it is conceivable" that some students will be forced to move off campus. Wilson feels, however, that the possibility of this is slight. In addition, Dean Cox concedes that Duke probably has no legal right—with the exceptions of old students returning and fifth year students—to force undergraduates off campus.

Further complicating the present housing situation is the shortage of housing in Durham. Cox says that the university "cannot act as real estate agents even to investigate the matter." The only aid the university gives students seeking off campus housing is to maintain a list

at the Housing Bureau of people who have said they will rent to students. This list is quite limited, however, since being on the list

means signing a non-discriminatory clause which most Durham owners refuse to sign. Another problem is that many Durham owners simply will not rent to undergraduates.

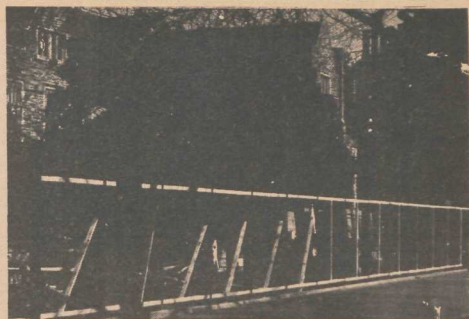


Photo by John Doose

And the great wall continues to grow.

Duke students to attend urban crisis symposium

Duke is one of 200 schools in the Eastern United States which will be invited to send ten student delegates to a convention-symposium on "The Urban Crisis—The Students' Response" at Wake Forest University March 20-22.

The symposium is called "Challenge '69" and is held every other year at the Winston-Salem, N.C., school on various problems confronting the country.

Speakers who already have accepted invitations include the

keynoter, Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Maine); Harvey Cox, author of "The Secular City;" Saul Alinsky,

director of the Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago and the newly formed Midas Foundation;

Robert Wood, former under-secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and Herbert Kramer, former aide to Sargent Shriver and presently a consultant to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Other speakers who have been invited include Sen. Fred Harris (D-Okl.), a member of the Kerner Commission; Daniel P. Moynihan, urban affairs adviser of President Nixon; and Michael Harrington, author of "The Other America" and chairman of the board of the League for Industrial Democracy.

The symposium has three major divisions. The first day delegates will consider the student's role as a citizen and voter, on the second day his role as a volunteer and on the third his role as part of the

university's participation in community problems.

Officials from over 200 major Eastern cities have been invited to conduct workshops which the delegates will attend in addition to lectures.

According to Miss Norma Murdoch, executive director of CHALLENGE '69, "our program exists as an expression of our anxiety over our nation's plight."

She added, "CHALLENGE '69 will bring together authorities from the various sub-areas of the problem to plant seeds for constructive action by students and their universities."

She urges any students interested in being delegates to contact Wade Norris, president of the student body, or Dr. Douglas Knight, president of the University, to whom detailed information will be sent the week of February 17.

Correction

In yesterday's Chronicle it was incorrectly indicated that the curfews for freshman girls are 2:00 every night. In reality, the 2:00 curfew is in effect only on Friday and Saturday nights. All other nights the curfew is 12 midnight.

Ad to ask merchants to work with blacks

The YMCA and the YWCA are seeking signatures on campus for a full-page ad in the Durham Morning Herald pledging support of Durham merchants if they reach a settlement with the Black Solidarity Committee.

The ad will run Sunday, Feb. 23. It is also being circulated for signatures in Durham by several citizens groups.

The ad will urge the Durham Chamber of Commerce and the Durham Merchants Association "to work with the Black Solidarity Committee towards a resolution of the issues raised in the proposals they submitted to your organizations for the settlement of the Selective Buying Campaign."

Such settlement would be "honorable and progressive action," according to the ad. "It would be of great credit to you and of benefit to our city and all of its residents," it asserts.

The signers of the ad assure the merchants that they will support such action "enthusiastically."

Students and faculty can sign the ad at booths on the West Quad and East Union at midday, or on the YMCA office door, 102 Flowers.

Anyone signing the ad is asked to contribute to the cost of the ad.



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This isn't much of a claim for us. Our average graduates read 4.7 times faster than when they started.

The Mini-Lesson will show you that we go further than just increasing your reading speed.

We show you how to remember more of what you've read.

You'll see a documentary film showing a Wilmington High School student reading 49 pages of a difficult book while Art Linkletter reads a 60 second commercial.

The Mini-Lesson will show you that speed reading isn't limited to novels. We'll show you the techniques for speed-reading magazines, newspapers, text books and technical data.

Then, we'll devote time to questions and answers.

We can say with experience: the Mini-Lesson will be one hour of your time that will lead to saving you hours a day.

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Feb. 12

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NEW CLASSES STARTING!

Tues. Feb. 11, 7pm

Thurs. Feb. 13, 7pm

-Pub board-

(Continued from Page 1)

general public, except in cases where personnel or land purchases are being discussed, and further be it

"Resolved, that this board requests that all university documents pertaining to its governance or the performance of its governors be made public."

The resolution passed with only three dissenting votes.

objectivity were greater if reporters were allowed in meetings than if they had to find out what happened from involved people present.

The resolution to reprimand the editor criticized him for using what the Board had earlier termed "obscene and vulgar language," and called for his firing if the action was repeated.

Had the board passed the resolution to reprimand, it would

Join the Chronicle

The board decided it was taking the action in its capacity as publisher of the Chronicle. Passage followed a debate on whether or not the Chronicle's reporting was sufficiently responsible to be allowed in the meetings.

It never specifically settled that question. The consensus of the board was that the chances of

Social rules

The WCCC at its meeting last night stressed the fact that until new social regulations are approved, the old rules will still be in effect.

All new regulations should be submitted in 15 copies to Dr. John Clum in Room 106 Theta Chi.

Editor's note: The following is the text of President Douglas M. Knight's statement, released yesterday, concerning the list of grievances presented to him by the Afro-American Society Monday night

Though it seems old fashioned, I first want to straighten out the idea of "demands." I didn't have a group of students at University House making "demands" on Monday evening. The way the university works, we don't make demands of one another. I don't accept demands from the trustees of the university, though I am

employed by them; I don't make demands of any of my faculty colleagues, though I am one of them; I neither make demands on answers to all requests, but it does mean that every question raised will be considered seriously by those responsible for acting upon it.

students nor do I accept demands from them.

Monday evening, a group of students described to me matters which are of deep and genuine concern to them. Some of these matters have already been given active consideration by the university, and decisions have been

made about them. Some are appropriate questions for faculty discussion and decision, not for administrative and the crew were very brave and should be treated like heroes, not traitors." have the kind of consideration which it deserves, and will be considered without any of the delays of which people are so suspicious these days. This does not mean that we have instant answers to all questions, nor that we shall have affirmative answers to all requests, but it does mean that every question raised will be considered seriously by those responsible for acting upon it.



Would you buy a lid from this man?

Photo by Seth Krieger

The complete text of the statement by Dr. Knight

215 Pledge sororities

By Heloise Merrill

Staff reporter

Duke's first deferred sorority rush ended Monday with 215 girls pledging in the 11 sororities on campus.

These 215 girls remain out of 458 girls who initially entered rush in October: 205 of the others dropping during the rush period, and 37 signing independent bids after the last rounds. These figures are fairly consistent with those of past years.

Martha Jean McVay, President of Duke's Pan-Hellenic Council, was very pleased with this year's deferred set-up. "I felt that both the girls and the sororities were very certain as to their choices. Both seemed to get what they wanted." To support her opinion, Miss McVay pointed out that although there was an extremely large percentage of "suicide cases" where girls would only list one sorority with no back-up choices, only 4 girls did not pick up bids; and the sorority-pledge matching consisted of mostly first choices for both sides. Miss McVay also anticipated a much smaller percentage of de-pledgings than ever before.

Seven sororities obtained full pledge classes: Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Phi Lambda, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Pi Beta Phi. The Pan-Hellenic is considering organizing a small post-rush for any interested girls to fill open spots.

Pan-Hellenic will also make a few minor revisions in the deferred rush program for next year. McVay suggested an additional round of parties in the future



Photo by Harvey Linder

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CHRONICLE OPEN HOUSE

THURSDAY 8-9