

# The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Thursday, Feb. 13, 1969



Photo by Terry Wolff

Shown above are two outstanding leaders of Black Week; Adrenee Glover, active on Seminar organization, and Bill Turner, chairman of the highly acclaimed black drama.

## Blacks occupy Allen, ask demands action

About 75 Afro-Americans students seized the first floor of the Allen Building early this morning.

They have barricaded themselves in at both ends of the building and have warned they will burn the files containing nearly all student records if police are sent in. They have renamed the building, "The Malcolm X Liberation School."

President Douglas Knight is returning from New York City, where he was on business.

The black students have a list of thirteen demands. They want a Black Studies program, which they will control, a black dormitory, the reinstatement of black students

who flunked out of Duke last semester, an increase in the black student population to equal 29% by 1973, a black advisor selected by the Afro-Americans, a summer program for entering freshmen, an end to police harassment of black students, more black professors, an end to the University's "racist" policies, an end to the grading system for black students, and amnesty.

White students on campus called a forum for 11:30 to support the blacks and decide on action.

In a 9 a.m. statement, the blacks said, "We seized the building because we have been negotiating with the Duke administration and faculty concerning different issues that affect black students for 2½ years. We have no meaningful results. We have exhausted all the so-called proper channels."

Chuck Hopkins, spokesman for the Afro-Americans, said that the

occupants of Allen Building have enough food to remain for a week. Speaking through a window of Allen Building, he said that no property has been destroyed nor is there any intention to do so. However, if attacked, the black students will defend the black women in the building. Hopkins said that 25 to 50 faculty members would interpose themselves between the police and the occupying students.

Right-wing students, including members of the Young Americans for Freedom, were said to be considering "direct action" against the blacks, possibly including an invasion of the occupied building.

University Provost Marcus Hobbes asked the blacks to send five representatives to his second floor office this afternoon. They refused however, preferring to remain together on the first floor.

## UNC faculty urge black study

By Mark Stancato

Staff writer

The Daily Tar Heel recently printed a letter urging black studies at the University of North Carolina. Signed by 53 members of UNC's faculty and addressed to the University Community, the letter criticizes the Universities failure to cope with the problems of black students.

Chancellor Sitterson, according to the letter, "did not adequately

recognize the validity and importance" of the demands made by the blacks, or the problems that instigated the demands.

The faculty were prompted to action by Sitterson's failure to acknowledge racial inequality in the state and the nation. Furthermore, Sitterson's reply "seriously exaggerated the extent to which the University has already dealt with the issues raised by the Black Student Movement."

Finally, the Chancellor's reply avoided mention of the areas in which the University can provide leadership and initiative.

In addition to criticizing Sitterson's non-committal stance, the faculty members made five suggestions to remedy the injustices in the community:

1. A positive role for the University in the community
2. Equitable conditions of employment for non-academic employees
3. An Afro-American curriculum
4. An active recruitment program
5. Assistance of existing programs

The faculty concluded with the following remark: "We propose these various programs in the name of justice. Procrastination in their implementation will simply mean a further delay in the realization of meaningful equality of opportunity for black persons in our state and nation. We abhor such a delay."

## Dean's letter ok'd

By Candy Carraway

Staff writer

A surprised Dean J.L. Meriam, Engineering dean, received 50 to 60 letters in response to his letter to President Knight concerning the permissive attitude of the University. The letter which was printed in the Chronicle made specific references to articles printed in the Chronicle and the appearance of controversial speakers.

All of the letters from alumni, students, and faculty were "one-hundred per cent supportive with one minor exception who felt we ought to open the door a little more than I implied," Meriam said.

"The response was much more than I expected. I was pleased by student comments," Meriam added.

The tone of the letters was in Meriam's opinion "thank goodness someone's stating what we all feel."

A senior faculty member's letter read "The line has to be drawn somewhere and as you say we have the duty to impose on students as part of their education ordinarily accepted moral standards as well as standards of responsible journalism (and writing) higher than those of the poorer press of the country."

"Every trip to town or excursion out into the state or letter from an alumnus exposes me, who used to be proud of being a member of Duke University, to humiliating attacks against which I am unable to defend this institution."

"It is frightening to reflect how low we have sunk in the past several years."

A non-academic employee wrote "I want to commend you for your



J.L. Meriam

open and honest approach. It is certainly imperative that thoughtful and constructive persons are heard from before anarchists and deviates win by default."

Dean Meriam admitted that the letters were not representative of the sentiments of the entire University community.

"My letter was written from pure conviction," he added. "It's not comfortable to be attacked and yet when you have convictions you ought to be willing to stand up for them."

In regard to newspapers' printing obscenities Meriam said, "The basic issues are courtesy, open-mindedness, and respect. I feel you don't really have to defend decency. It stands on its own merits."

## Freshmen question selective system

By Bob Dunn

Staff writer

Fifteen members of the freshman class met Tuesday night to examine the present West Campus living system, and to determine a method of voicing this dissatisfaction.

They decided to distribute a petition, expressing to the University "dissatisfaction with selective living," and calling for "a one year moratorium on selectivity for independent cross-sectional houses." All freshmen men not pledged to a fraternity will be asked to sign the petition, which will be given to the administration early next week.

The group felt that it was wrong for a freshman to be forced to get into some selective independent house. If someone were not to get into the house of his choice, under the present system, he would face

consequences of either being forced off-campus, or stuck in the midst of a frat section.

Opposing viewpoints were brought up by AIH President Frazier Owen. Assistant Housemasters Keith Kennedy and Tom Skriver were among several upperclassmen at the meeting in support of a non-selectivity movement. Kennedy commented, "The problem on this campus is that several groups think that selecting its members will create a better group, which is not necessarily the case. Selections causes an emotional strain on a frosh, and is completely unnecessary to create a unified group."

There will be a table set up in the main quad the remainder of this week where freshman men are urged to meet in support of this measure.

## The real world

Gov. Rockefeller recommends that the 10% surcharge be retained but the revenue be turned over to the states. Page 3.

Russian ABM system 3/4 complete. Page 11.

British Prime Minister Wilson strongly endorses decision to hold presidential election in West Berlin. Page 5.

## 'Black Week' spurs greater Afro unity

By Julie Logan and Gary Wein

Staff writers

"Black Week was the first time we blacks felt part of Duke University. It is said that we had to take it upon ourselves to find something that we could be

involved in at Duke. It is regrettable that the Administration had never taken the responsibility to do this for us."

With this statement, Bill Werner, a participant in Black Week, expressed the prevailing sentiment among black students concerning the effect of last week's program.

Blacks agreed that perhaps the most important outcome of Black Week was the increased feeling of unity among themselves. It was the climax in a series of attempts to develop solidarity among blacks on campus. "Not only was this politically effective, but it was also good for us socially," commented George Phillips. "We had parties and for the first time felt a part of the Duke community."

Chuck Hopkins, emphasizing this positive effect of the program, stated, "Working together and ironing out problems together did a lot to develop camaraderie among black students."

Purpose of Black Week  
"The purpose of Black Week was to educate, not to entertain; and I feel that we failed somewhat in this respect as the only events well attended by whites were the entertaining ones," said Chuck Hopkins. Affirming this statement, Bill Werner called the dramas, "the most successful aspect of the week," as Branson Auditorium was overcrowded when the dramas were presented to the public.

(Continued on Page 2)



# SLF endorses Afros

The latest demands of the Duke Afro-American Society received additional support last night with the endorsement of the Student Liberation Front.

The endorsement followed discussion as to whether the group should actively support the demands or release a general statement in support of the Afro movement on campus.

The gathering, billed as a struggle session, was attended by approximately 50 people.

Last day for interviews for State Student Legislature, Feb. 26 through March 1. Interviews in Flowers 110, 7:30-8:30 p.m.

## 'Black Week'

(Continued from Page 1)

The excellence of the dramas has brought many requests for future performances, and, according to George Phillips, they would like to comply but, "They took a lot of time and work and our school must take precedence, as it is difficult enough for blacks to make it at Duke."

"In fact," Phillips pointed out, "two of the most outstanding performers, Larry Weston and Tony Axam, flunked out this semester. It is a sad commentary that Duke can find no place for such talent."

**White participation lacking**

White students attended the dramas and Dick Gregory's speech in great numbers, but their absence at the other, more educationally oriented events of the week, was obvious and caused much bitter feeling among the Afros. "You all only wanted to be entertained, not educated," was a comment made at an informal gathering of the Afro Society yesterday, which was indicative of their general reaction to the lack of white participation.

"We don't know the effect on whites yet, but it probably didn't change their minds," added Bill Werner. Emphasizing this was a bitter comment made by an Afro-American student, "We saw the same white faces at all the seminars, the same radical few."

Lynette Lewis, one of the organizers of the poetry seminar, said she was "sorry that white students didn't participate," and hoped that further efforts by the

blacks would receive more support from white students.

Blacks were particularly upset that whites were attracted by Dick Gregory's fame, while neglecting the lesser known personalities in the program. These performers received much praise from black students, as evidenced by George Phillips' assertions: "Ron Anderson is a great artist and a great man, and Fannie Lou Hamer was dynamic."

Ernie Bonner flatly stated, "The combined effect of Hamer and Turner was the most inspirational experience for black students."

### Afro's Future Plans

The Afro-American Society hopes to make Black Week an annual event at Duke and plans to publish "Harambee" monthly. Attempts may be made to engage H. Rap Brown, Stokely Carmichael, and Julian Bond to speak on the Duke campus.

Asked to comment on the Society's future plans, Stef Ali Ota emphasized "revolutionary change at Duke University" as the primary goal. "Black week made the Administration uptight," said Chuck Hopkins. "They should try to meet our demands. We've been talking since last October. It's going to come down to a confrontation."

Summarizing the future of black-white relations on this campus, Bill Werner said, "We have evoked all the evidence necessary for whites to cope with the black man; their apathy is now their own problem."

# 'Black Week' poll

The purpose of this polling is to obtain an indication of white response to Black Week. Please fill out this form and return it either to the Chronicle Office, third floor Flowers Building, or to the collection box near the Chronicle distribution point at the entrance to the Great Hall, West Campus.

Please answer the following questions:

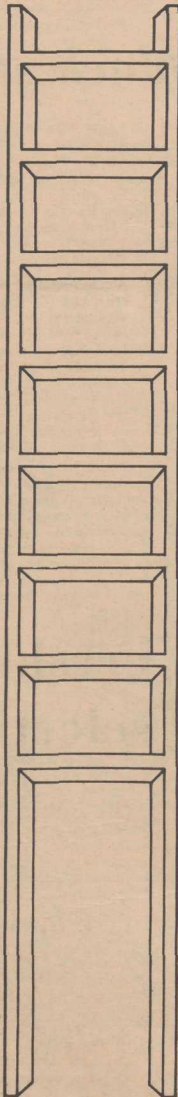
1. How many events did you attend during Black Week? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you feel the events you attended added to your knowledge of the black movement or changed your attitude in some way? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Please comment on what you see as the value of Black Week, for both blacks and whites at the university. \_\_\_\_\_

### Harambee:

1. Did you read the first issue of the Afro-American newspaper "Harambee"? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you feel that blacks at Duke should have their own newspaper? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Please comment further: \_\_\_\_\_

### Black Demands:

1. Are you acquainted with the proposals the Afro-Americans have presented to Dr. Knight? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you feel that the instituting of these proposals would benefit the University? \_\_\_\_\_ Would they benefit the black student at Duke? \_\_\_\_\_



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# Israel downs Syrian Mig-21

By James Feron

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

JERUSALEM—Defense officials reported yesterday that an Israeli jet downed a Syrian MIG-21 yesterday morning in a brief encounter over the Golan Heights.

The Israelis said two Syrian MIGs had crossed the ceasefire line in the Kuneitra area, and that the one shot down fell in Syrian territory and the pilot was seen bailing out safely.

The Syrian version, heard here over Damascus radio, said four Israeli jets had intruded Syrian air space and shot down a jet on a training flight.

Yesterday's action added to the recent increase in border incidents that are causing concern among Israeli officials after months of relative quiet.

An army spokesman said this evening that sniping along the Suez Canal was now a daily occurrence. He said Egyptian soldiers had fired 12 or 13 times at Israeli soldiers yesterday morning.

The sniping began only a few weeks ago, the Israeli spokesman said. According to officials here, the sniper fire has not been returned.

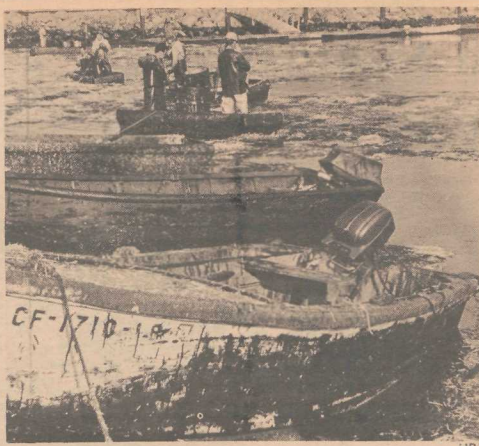
An explosion in the yard of a school in the Gaza Strip yesterday injured a 17-year-old boy who was later found to have been carrying a grenade, the Israelis said.

In the eastern, or occupied Jordanian sector of Jerusalem an Arab man was slightly injured when five pounds of explosives went off.

The past week has seen a sharp increase in mortar and rocket attacks believed to have been launched by Arab commandos on the Jordanian side of the cease-fire and armistice lines with Israel.

Israeli jets have been sent in twice in the past few days to attack sites believed by the Israelis to contain concentrations and headquarters of guerrilla units.

The Israelis say that there are about 400 guerrillas in border areas and that they are digging in. This increase in border activity coincides with the demonstrations and protests in the occupied areas during the past two weeks.



Santa Barbara, Calif.: The blackened hulls of outboard workboats and grimy oil-soaked beaches illustrate the damage to 28 miles of coastline, caused by a leaking off-shore oil rig.

## Nixon rules out monetary reform

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

PARIS—Two officials of the Nixon Administration indicated little interest yesterday in ideas for reforming the monetary system by allowing the rate of currencies to fluctuate more widely.

One of them, Paul A. Volcker, the new treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, said at a news conference that there was "a lot of discussion (of these ideas) in academic circles, and that's where they can stay."

The 41-year-old former vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank expressed a degree of optimism about monetary developments in 1969. Asked if he thought the world would get through the year without multilateral parity changes, he replied, "I would certainly expect so."

Volcker has been attending a series of meetings of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development this week. He was joined yesterday by Elliot Lee Richardson, the new Under Secretary of State, who arrived for an OECD ministerial conference today and Friday.

Richardson, who spoke at the same news conference, reaffirmed the United States commitment to international monetary cooperation and said that while he would express "some points of view" he had "nothing significantly new at this point" to propose to the meeting.

Questioned about the Administration's views on foreign aid, the former Massachusetts attorney general said it took a favorable approach towards expanding aid on a multilateral, as opposed to a national, basis.

Volcker was asked about the U.S. economic situation. He said the number one priority was to regain control of inflation and "if that means restrictive monetary policies, so be it."

Widening the margin in which currencies are now permitted to fluctuate in international exchange markets was being given serious consideration by administration officials, he said.

International monetary fund rules permit a currency to vary by 1 per cent above or below its parity. Central banks are committed to holding the rate by buying or selling dollars in the exchange markets.

## People favor military build-up

By Louis Harris

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There is no doubt that the indicated emphasis of the Nixon Administration on accelerated development of military weaponry meets with the broad approval of the American people. The latest gives ample testimony to the fact that the public wants a broad strengthening of U.S. defenses, including a build-up of the anti-missile defense system, and an increase in both long-range nuclear missiles and manned airplanes with a nuclear capability.

However, what at first glance appears to be a general consensus among the rank and file of the people actually reveals sharp and significant divisions at home over the military stance. For example,

among the less well educated, the general proposition of beefing up the defense system meets with approval by nearly 3 to 1. Among the college educated people, however, approval is a slim 48 to 41 percent.

Similarly, by a close margin, the affluent sector believes arms control can be achieved best by the U.S. stating that it genuinely wants to avert an arms race, rather than by a bristling show of military power to the communists. The less well educated prefer to place the emphasis on a straight out military build-up, by over 2 to 1.

The fundamental issue at stake here involves a conflict between the experience of the United States in World War II and during the last Eisenhower Administration as

against the experience of this country in Vietnam. The proposition of "peace through strength" found its basic appeal in the idea that only a strong U.S. could contain aggression in the world and avert war. It is still the dominant stand in American public opinion today.

But strong doubts about the implications of this policy were raised as the war in Vietnam escalated into a conflict which has cost the country more lives than any military effort since World War II. The principle of being strong enough militarily to resist aggression seemed fine in theory until it had to be tested with American blood. Then many people began to doubt the theory when put to practice.

## Rocky asks that surtax be kept

By Richard L. Madden

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller urged President Nixon yesterday to retain the 10 per cent income tax surcharge and to turn the proceeds over to the states and localities in stages to aid education.

In a slide-show presentation to the President and his Urban Affairs Council at the White House, the New York governor also asked the federal government to use a share of the anticipated growth in other federal revenue to take over all welfare costs in four years.

Rockefeller said his combined proposals would increase federal financial aid to state and local governments by \$6.5 billion in the first year of operation and by more than \$30 billion in the fourth year.

The governor, who is seeking to cut projected state expenditures in New York by 5 per cent, said he was urging a redistribution of tax revenues because of what he called "the fiscal crisis in the federal system."

"A serious imbalance has been developing within the federal system," Rockefeller said in a statement. "State and local expenditures to meet human needs have been rising much more rapidly than federal expenditures for domestic purposes."

"However," he added, "the federal government collects two-thirds of all the taxes whereas state and local governments collect only one-third, and this is inadequate to meet the people's needs."

As he does in his annual budget briefings in Albany, N.Y., the governor flashed slides and charts on a large screen as he outlined his proposals to the President and Urban Council members who sat around the large table in the cabinet room.

During the few moments when newsmen were admitted into the room, Rockefeller was explaining his proposal to retain the tax surcharge and commented: "This is purely a suggestion—I did not want to come down here with a problem and no suggested answers."

Other than suggesting retention of the tax surcharge to aid education and to earmark part of future federal revenue growth for welfare, Rockefeller previously had made most of his other recommendations.

Among these proposals were the following:

-Consolidation of existing federal aid grants for specific

purposes or categories into block grants.

-Establishment of federal standards and financing of welfare programs.

-Creation of a national compulsory health insurance program financed by employer-employee contributions to take the pressure off rising medical costs, which are financed by the federal, state and local governments.

Rockefeller said later that members of the Urban Council, who include Vice President Spiro T. Agnew and other cabinet members primarily, "listened and then asked questions" but he added:

"I'm sure nobody will comment for some time on these proposals. We have to review the whole picture."

## Garrison finishes state's testimony

By Martin Waldron

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW ORLEANS—The state yesterday would up its testimony about the "conspiracy" in New Orleans where it alleges that President Kennedy's murder in 1963 was conceived.

After a day spent in trying to bolster "ear witness" testimony about the plot, District Attorney Jim Garrison's staff began calling witnesses from Texas.

Among dozens of those subpoenaed are eyewitnesses to the actual assassination.

In addition to proving that retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw conspired to murder the President, the state must prove that one or more of the "conspirators" took some step toward accomplishing the murder.

The first Texas witness was R.C. Roland, the President and general manager of the Winterland Ice Skating Rink in Houston.

Roland said he saw David W. Ferrie, named by Garrison as being involved with Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald in the conspiracy, at his skating rink on the afternoon of Nov. 23, 1963. Roland said that Ferrie, who had two young men with him, seemed to be trying to call attention to himself. "He actually made a little bit of a pest of himself at times," Roland said.

The state has charged that one of the "overt" acts taken to further conspiracy was the establishment of alibis by Shaw and Ferrie for the day of the assassination.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has reported that Ferrie left New Orleans by automobile on the afternoon that Kennedy was killed and drove to Houston through a violent thunderstorm.

Roland said that while standing around in the skating rink for a couple of hours on Nov. 23, Ferrie made three telephone calls and received at least one on the public telephone.





Photo by Bob Hewgley

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One of a group of six men who invaded University of Chicago administration building knocks down a university guard, who was injured. The invaders engaged in fist fights with rebel students who are occupying the premises.

UPI

## Wilson pledges to support Bonn

By Ralph Blumenthal

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
**BONN**—Britain's Prime Minister, Harold A. Wilson, personally assured Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger yesterday of Britain's support for West Germany's decision to stage its presidential election assembly in West Berlin starting March 5.

"The two leaders agreed that a retreat under the pressure of massive Communist propaganda and polemic would have serious consequences," a Bonn government spokesman said after the first meeting of Wilson's three-day visit.

The two leaders also shared a "full identity of views" on the importance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in maintaining peace and on the need for full British membership in the Common Market, the spokesman said.

Wilson endorsed West Berlin as the election site as West Germany ignored increasingly bitter East German protests and formally summoned the election assembly to meet in the divided city next month.

The summoning of the assembly yesterday by Kai-Uwe Von Maastricht, the new president of the Bundestag (lower house of parliament),

appeared finally to rule out any chance that the site would still be changed.

Although three previous presidential election assemblies have been held in West Berlin, the East Germans, with Soviet backing, maintain that the Bonn government has no business functioning in the occupied city, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany. They have begun harassing autobahn traffic and have said they will not permit any of the 1,036 electors to drive to West Berlin.

A further demonstration of British-West German solidarity will appear Friday when Prime Minister Wilson winds up his visit with a flight to West Berlin—two weeks before President Nixon is scheduled to make the same pilgrimage.

Agreement between the two leaders on a range of topics appeared to be the order of the day, according to official West German briefings. An expected point of friction—Bonn's hesitation in signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty—seemed to have been avoided. Wilson stated his government's view that the West Germans should sign quickly.

## Report on Miami riots indicts state officials

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

**WASHINGTON**: Florida State officials approached the Democratic Party last year on moving its national convention from Chicago to Miami chiefly on the assertion that they could guarantee there would be no rioting.

The Democrats did not buy the offer because Mayor Richard Daley wanted the convention in his city. But during the Republican Convention, Miami had a riot in which four persons were killed, and Florida's salesmanship is cited in a report released yesterday as one of the underlying causes for it.

This is one of the findings in a report prepared for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence by two Miami attorneys. The report also was a subtle indictment of the handling of race relations by Miami officials and of ineptness in putting down the disturbance once it broke out.

The authors said that after the riot there was no adequate investigation of why the police fired into an apartment building where one person was killed and several were injured.

The three-month investigation was made by Louis J. Hector and Paul L.F. Helliwell with their own staff of 12 persons. Their report was released by the commission without comment or endorsement, as was a similar report on the

Chicago riots during the Democratic Convention.

The report was embargoed for release at 6:30 a.m. yesterday, but the embargo was broken the night before last by the Miami Herald. John McMullin, the executive editor, said the paper did not feel obliged to honor an embargo set by Washington "bureaucrats."

Backdrop for the riots began early last year when the late Miami police chief, Walter Headley, angered the Negro community by announcing a "get tough" policy toward crime.

"Felons will learn that they can't be bonded out from the morgue," he said.

The report said although there was no "significant direct connection" between the riots in the liberty city section of Miami and the convention on Miami Beach, Black activists probably were more aggressive while the convention was under way. They resented the fact that there were few Black delegates at the convention and felt that any protest of conditions in Miami would receive more national attention at that time.

"One other source of tension underlying the Miami disturbances relates not to the Republican Convention which did take place on Miami Beach but to the Democratic Convention which did not," the report said.

"For some weeks Florida State

and local officials, trying to convince the Democratic Party to have its convention at Miami Beach also, emphasized as the main selling point the fact that civil disturbances of the type anticipated in Chicago could be avoided here.

"The governor and local officials assured the Democratic Party that this kind of thing could not happen in Dade County, or if it did, that it would be minor and easily contained. Some black leaders had come to feel that this wide advertisement of their purported passivity for the purpose of promoting local hotel and tourist facilities was demeaning to the local black community and falsely implied that the black community was content with its economic and social circumstances."

## Borman sees W.Berlin

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

**BERLIN**—Russian guards stood at attention in front of the Soviet war memorial in West Berlin's Tiergarten Park yesterday afternoon as Col. Frank Borman drove by for a look into East Berlin across the Communist-built border wall.

The trip to the Brandenburg Gate, historic landmark of the wall, was part of a busy day the astronaut spent in the outpost city. Borman's schedule included the signing of the city's golden book for distinguished visitors, luncheon with Mayor Klaus Schuetz and other officials, a sight-seeing tour, a lecture at West Berlin's planetarium and a news conference.

Looking pale from the effects of a bout of flu and the strains of his goodwill tour of Europe, the astronaut alighted from his Air Force flight at Tempelhof Airport yesterday to the sounds of a U.S. military band and the cheering of hundreds of school children.

"I bring to all the people of Berlin the best wishes, the friendly greetings of President Nixon and all my fellow Americans," he told the milling crowd of German and U.S. officials and high school students.

He noted that he had been to Berlin before, during the 1948 airlift when he flew in bags of coal. "It is strange to think that in the intervening years a whole new field of spacecraft flying has evolved, and yet here we have so many of the troubles with us on earth," he said.

"It is my hope that the cooperation among people and among nations that we have developed in our space endeavors may one day be apparent here on earth."

Colonel Borman stressed this theme of international cooperation throughout his public appearances. He advocated exchange of data with the Russians although he said an interchange of crews might not be feasible for the present and he told reporters he hoped "we can maintain space as an international arena, as we have the Antarctic."

## Premier re-elected in Thai elections

By Terence Smith

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

**BANG O, THAILAND**—The government of Premier Thanom Kittikachorn has won a commanding plurality in the first general elections held in Thailand in 11 years.

With the ballots from all 71 provinces finally counted, the government's United Thai People's Party has won 75 seats in the 219-member house of representatives.

Its nearest competition, the Opposition Democratic Party, won 56 seats. The 88 other seats went to independents and the candidates of five smaller parties.

The balloting took place on Monday, but the counting process

was slow because of the remoteness of some regions. In some instances carrier pigeons were used to transmit the results to rural communication centers.

The effect of the election has been to give a civilian character to the military regime of Field Marshal Thanom. The 57-year-old premier is expected to have little trouble putting together a majority in the lower house since he can count on the support of man of the 72 successful independent candidates.

All the major figures in the present cabinet are likely to remain, though some may exchange portfolios and several of the older cabinet members may be replaced.

## Secret US-N.Viet meeting rumored

By Paul Hofmann

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**PARIS**—A report apparently based on a leak from the Communist side in the Vietnam peace talks asserted yesterday that United States and North Vietnamese officials held a futile secret meeting here some days ago.

L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party, said it had learned from a "source close to the conference" that the U.S. delegation had requested the confidential contact to protest against alleged Communist attacks on the city of Hue, and that the American complaint was rejected.

The U.S. delegation had no comment on the report yesterday. A spokesman recalled earlier

statements that it was established policy not to discuss possible secret exchanges.

The disclosure by L'Humanite seemed aimed at discouraging speculation that confidential contacts might bring about an early breakthrough in the current impasse of the broadened peace talks.

The fourth plenary meeting of the four-party peace talks opens today at 10:30 a.m.

Pessimism has deepened here after a series of declarations from the Communist side indicating that its bargaining posture was hardening. The forecasts for today's session are for another barrage of harsh statements from the chief delegates for North Vietnam and the

National Liberation Front, or Vietcong.

The allied side will speak first. The United States is expected to reiterate its proposals for restoring the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam as an effective buffer strip, and to negotiate a mutual withdrawal of external troops from South Vietnam and, possibly, a large-scale exchange of prisoners.

The allied side has urged the Communists since the first round-table meeting on January 25 to consider specific military steps to reduce the fighting in Vietnam. The Communist side has rejected all such proposals, insisting that military questions must be subordinated to a political

settlement in South Vietnam.

In its report yesterday L'Humanite said that the U.S. had asked that no publicity be given to the session. The paper did not identify the two men.

It was generally thought here that L'Humanite would not have published the report without clearing it with Hanoi's delegation.

The state of the Paris talks was discussed yesterday when the chief U.S. negotiator, Henry Cabot Lodge, lunched with Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson. The under secretary's executive assistant, Jonathan Moore, and senior members of the U.S. delegation here also were Lodge's guests.



# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Thursday, February 13, 1969.

And today we begin this daily little almanac, the idea for which we have lifted from the Stanford Daily. But this isn't the Stanford Daily.

It is the bigger and better daily Duke Chronicle, where we write for history. Volume 64, Number 80, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: 6588.

## All you need is love

### Part II

Spring will be here soon. There is still some miserable weather ahead before we shake off the last vestiges of winter, but the last few days have shown us the promise of what is to come. The air will smell clean. The rain will be a soft relief on a languid day rather than the present gray, cold drizzles. The grass will turn green again, the squirrels will return, and the Gardens will come alive both with flowers and with bodies soaking up the warm sun.

What better time than this to have an affair?

Love is easier in the spring, when everything, including ourselves, comes alive again after the physical and psychological death of the winter. Even the most processed of us can't resist the temptation to break away from our books and walk among the trees, exulting in the scent and beauty of their new growth.

Those of us with cars can escape either west to the mountains or east to the beach. Even if we stay here, the same physical surroundings which depressed us in the winter will have a new attractiveness as we share them with one we love. Wherever we go, we will be escaping from the plastic world of the University, and we will be emerging from the sterility of our own shells.

Coming out of our shells is what love is all about. In all the dampness and warmth and electricity of personal contact a new sense of our humanity develops, a sense of our capacity for tenderness and a sense of our mortality. Only in those soft and fragile moments of affection can two people find true empathy, and only then can they discover a new personality larger than simply the total of their two beings. This new personality is the sum of our conceptions of each other, for although love doesn't make us blind to the faults of our partners, it does make us illogically optimistic as to their better, sometimes hidden, qualities.

Even the sad kind of love, loving without reciprocity, can be a liberating experience, despite the tragedy of the lost potential for sharing, understanding, and happiness. Because if we face this love honestly, we will reach a new realization of our incompleteness and, perhaps, will become an open human being as a result, striving to correct this incompleteness with an honest conception of our own strengths and limitations.

Maybe we'll all be frustrated in the end, but we should take our inspiration from the optimism of the spring. Being in love is the one gentle, sublime thing that is common to all mankind, and none of us should deny it to ourselves, whether in the form of the joyous or quiet times that make life worthwhile or in the form of the sad or difficult times that make a sensitive companion so valuable.

Spring will be here soon, and we hope that, for all of us, love will be here soon, because love is what life is all about.

No, no, it is something different again, like nothing else in the world. Love was God's first word, the first thought that sailed across his mind...And love was creation's source, creation's ruler; but all love's ways are strewn with blossoms and blood, blossoms and blood. (Hamson)

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The Chronicle is truth, love, joy, beauty, corn, and a little bit of salt...just like "Bugles."

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Tonight



### —The Good Life—

## Democratize DU

—By Clay Steinman—

This column was written in association with Assistant Managing Editor Bob Entman.

The cry of concerned students for change in the University, spearheaded, I suppose, by this newspaper, almost always falls upon deaf ears.

Those who recognize faults in our University's structure are often maligned for not contributing viable alternatives to the status quo.

Most students view their University Experience as at most a transitory experience leading, eventually, to a pigeonhole in our increasingly complex society.

To them, any attempts to change the University, or any cries for a redirection of the University's perspective seem to be nearly worthless exercises that take away valuable time from what most would call the main "job" of the student: getting grades, having a reasonably good time, preparing for the social requirements of society, a good smile, a firm handshake, social presence, and remaining generally unaffected by what goes on in the University and in reality for four years.

This attitude seems so prevalent here at Duke that it must have some validity. Most students when entering the University appear so inculcated with society's artificial values and the capitalist work ethic that they are able to succeed in isolating themselves from reality and human suffering for an extended period of time, ranging from the four years here to an entire life.

Some students, however, seem to have been inculcated with other values, realizing that the plight of a suffering individual or people is the plight of all. And realizing that the function of the University should rest in alleviating this plight through a combination of direct action and meaningful education of its students, they desire to make the University "critical."

Since the leadership of Duke appears not to recognize this "critical" definition of a university, it is not only the option, but even more the responsibility for those who are politically and socially aware, to work for this critical university.

To this end, there is a viable program of action for allowing Duke to realize its potential.

Those who totally debunk the need for such a program will probably rarely be affected by the

injustices which we point out in these pages. I can only say that the crimes of neglect and lack of human compassion are omnipresent, and for us to make our short stays here meaningful to us, we must work to correct them.

But for those who see a need to make Duke a critical institution, but are alienated by previous attempts for one personal reason or another, I think that among the following proposals, one might prove satisfactory.

1. We must begin to realize that the senior and powerful members of our faculty, through emphasis on valuable research and concentration on the education of specialist graduate students, often do not have the interests of undergraduates at heart. Moreover, having reached a high level of scholarly expertise and deep involvement with their own limited field, they often fail to insist that their work be made relevant to the problems of our ailing society.

To this end, to make our departments more responsive to students and their need to be truly educated in a valuable manner, I suggest that students in each department organize and form a union, similar to the one in political science, to demand that they be given a say in the formation of curriculum and in the retention of untenured faculty members who, while being most stimulating teachers, may be let go because of their non-conformity to accepted political or professional norms.

If we consider our education to be paramount to our time spent at Duke, such organizations could insure that the desires of the students concerning their own education be heard.

2. ASDU recently took a poll of student political and social attitudes. There was a distinct correlation between views concerning such matters and a student's major. Thus, I would suggest that ASDU representatives be elected by the union of

students in each department. This would make ASDU more responsive to the opinions of various segments of the University community, and provide a focal point for organizing direct action by the student body.

3. The ASDU Legislature would then become a sort of Executive Council of the departmental unions of students. In short, a true "student union." This new Student Union could assume the functions of the presently misnamed "Student Union" and work for the benefit of the students, providing co-ops for buying books, clothing, records, etc., as well as supervising student activities.

4. The new Student Union could demand democratic control of Duke University under a University Senate with Student Union leaders, non-academic employee leaders, faculty leaders, administration people, and trustees to determine all University policy. If all segments of the University could participate in policy-making, then frustration in all quarters over lack of say in the decisions affecting their lives would diminish.

5. Finally, it should be recognized that such sweeping changes in the University cannot be accomplished without great pressure upon those who presently hold almost all of the power. To this end, students should begin a persistent program of varied types of protest and education to communicate their feelings about the necessity for a democratic controlled Duke.

To most students this all may mean nothing.

Pay no mind. Everybody realizes sometime that their life should have some meaning.

Projects such as those outlined above would enable us to fully take advantage of what our time at Duke has to offer. More than that, at a critical University, the potential for making us all critical human beings is there. The potential for enabling us to begin to truly enjoy all the wonders of living is there.



By Mike LeBlanc

# 'We're demanding our humanity'

Again the Duke Afro-American Society presented our non-negotiable demands for President Knight. And again the Great White Knight smiled, nodded his head in agreement and did nothing. It's not only President Knight doing this but the entire administration. The time has come for all this heavy discussion and fervent inaction to cease.

The first demand that we made of the administration was to initiate into Duke's curriculum a Black Studies Program. The program would consist of Black religion, Black history, Black art and Black music. You say it sounds like reverse racism or separatism. You have a white religion requirement, a white history requirement, a white music course and a white art course (one of which is a requirement). The administration also states that there aren't enough "qualified" Black teachers for the job. We don't accept the administration's definition of "qualified." A piece of paper saying Ph.D. doesn't make someone a "qualified" teacher in a Black Studies program.

For example Mrs. Anne Atwater, Director of Housing Council for UOCL, who finished only 8th grade—she's not "qualified." Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer ran for Congress in Mississippi. She's not "qualified" either. Howard Fuller is not "qualified." Ben Ruffin is not "qualified." Eldridge Cleaver is not

"qualified." Even Malcolm X would not have been "qualified." All are not "qualified" according to the Duke administration's definition. Why? Because they don't have a piece of paper.

However, other universities have found qualified teachers. All of them don't have a piece of paper either. Don Lee teaches Black literature at Cornell. Cleve Sellers teaches Black Sociology at Northwestern. Eldridge Cleaver was invited to teach at Berkeley. Howard Fuller taught at Shaw in Raleigh and at UNC in Chapel Hill. However, he's not "qualified" to teach at Duke. He ain't got no piece of paper.

We also told the administration that we wanted a Black advisor. A Black advisor, not a Negro advisor. The administration wants to give us a hand-picked appointee without the Society having anything to say about it. He is to be the advisor for minority groups. This is not what we want. We want a Black Advisor for Black students. The Society wants someone to identify with us. Everyone on this campus is taken into the mainstream of the university except Blacks. Therefore how can we Blacks relate to people who don't relate to us.

The Afro-American Society also wants to channel our funds into our own Society. I'm speaking of the general fee of \$200 which we pay at the beginning of each academic

year. Our money goes to the Student Union who in turn gets people like Mitch Rider and the Detroit Wheels whom they lost money on, partly Black people's money. These sorts of groups we don't relate to. Sometimes there are Black performers, and these Black performers draw crowds, which entails money.

Our money also goes into the Performing Arts, the Graphic Arts and the Cinematic Arts productions. None of these have Black programs. In addition to this they are losing money—it's your money, but they are representing you and catering to you. However, they don't represent us. They don't relate to us. But, they lose our money.

We want control over the use of our own money. Not to give it to some committees who don't relate to us. There are students on the committees which comprise the Student Union. In spite of this we students have no real "say-so." All matters are finally decided upon by the Board of Governors. The Board is not elected but appointed by the Administration. They control the Student Union. They control your money. They control who comes here. They control what is presented here.

Reinstatement of all the students whom the administration put out would be justified simply because the pressures of college are

so hard. Coupled with racism (subtle and overt), difficulty in living quarters, difficulty in making the transition from a Black society into one that is 98% white and extracurricular financial difficulty, successful matriculation is twice as hard for the Black student. Therefore, since the fault lies with the school and the administration, these students shouldn't be held responsible.

Black students demand a Black Dormitory. According to the administration we can't have a Black dorm because we will be in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Law. We can have a dorm but a certain percentage of white students must live with us. There are 17 living groups, fraternities, on campus that do not have Blacks in them. However, they aren't violating the Civil Rights Law of 1964. They don't openly segregate and we won't. We will merely have selective clauses just as the frat do. "Legally," they don't have open segregation and we won't either. We'll rush them just as hard as they rush us. Blackness is inherently a Brotherhood, a fraternity. Administration, why can't we be treated as everyone else?—because we're Black?

The administration has given us a summer program. It's a move which makes the administration appear to the public as negotiating with us and making an honest

effort. This is just one demand. We don't know the details of the program and neither do you. What you read in the paper was simply extraneous jargon used for dramatic effect. In it's entirety he could have merely said that there will be a remedial summer program. Don't let a political move deceive you into thinking that our demands are being met.

President Knight informed us that he agreed with our demands and would act "without delay." These demands were presented in September, and he says he will act on them "without delay." It's February and time doesn't stand still.

He also considers that it's a necessity that some demands be "discussed" and "decided" upon by the faculty. We have met and discussed with the faculty and administration since September. Still nothing has been decided upon, and we're sick of discussion.

An objection was made as to the use of the word "demands." President Knight says that he doesn't "demand" anything of the people that employ him, of his friends, nor of his teachers, and they don't "demand" anything of him. So what! We are demanding something of him, and the administration, and the Board of Trustees. We're demanding our humanity. And we're going to get it OR ELSE.

## The great housing mess at Duke

By Bob Dunn

Duke's undergraduate male residential system has too long impeded the responsibilities for a meaningful educational experience.

As is often the case at our university, yesterday's problems are

today's problems, and promise still to be tomorrow's problems. Ignorance of a problem can be at most only a partial excuse for continued inaction; it seems that the major failing of the University is its inability to see the immediacy

of the problem. Such has been the case with the residential system on West Campus.

Fraternities at Duke are older than Allen Building. It used to be if someone decided that he didn't particularly go for the rah-rah

brotherhood bit, the selectivity and the emotional experience of rushing, pledging, and activating, he always had the alternative to be in an independent house. It wouldn't be nearly as prestigious with the Easties not to have the Greek alphabet plastered on your wind-breaker, but it did have some obvious appealing advantages.

But the independent houses began to feel a bit left out of this social whirl, so in 1963 the movement began which in the end created what we have on West Campus today, almost universal selectivity. A great number of people are opposed to this non-alternative system.

Complete non-selectivity is ideally the best answer. A system

where undergrads were randomly picked for each living unit would not only benefit the individual, but would benefit the entire house as well.

Life will inevitably require one to know how to deal with and get along with many different types of people. If it is the responsibility of the University to teach people this, selective living is not meeting its duty. Independents give the patented excuse that they are searching only for people who have an honest interest in the house, but it seems ironic that non-selective freshmen houses and the East Campus dorms still function well as a unit, and have a satisfying social and intellectual schedule as well.

One Independent Selections chairman implied that selectivity seeks to eliminate the "nuds" (those not solely interested in booze and broads). Perhaps it is a responsibility of each house to accept many personalities, however diverse, to attempt to create the "University experience" as broadening as possible.

What the selections processes does is to create an artificial separation between academic and social activity. Those who recognize this fact are either forced to live in a "colony" in the midst of a frat (Continued on Page 11)

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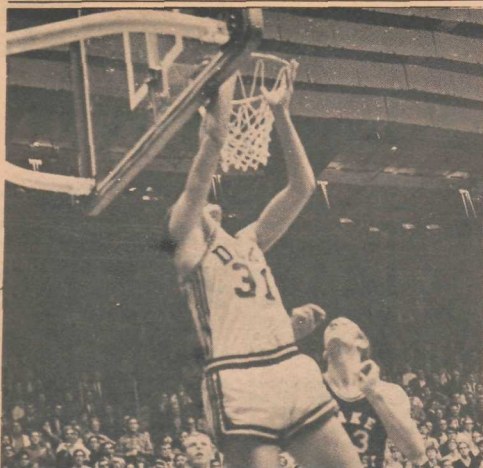


Photo by Bob Hewgley

Sophomore center Randy Denton is in the process of sinking a reverse lay-up in last night's encounter with Wake Forest. Denton, who scored 26 points and pulled in 20 rebounds while playing just 30 minutes, led the Devils to a 122-93 rout of the Deacons.

## Hubie Brown, new bright frosh coach

By Bob Rolnick

"Ask any high school coach to name the top coaches in college basketball today and he'll say 'Vic Bubas, Adolph Rupp and John Wooden.'" Those are the words of Hubie Brown, freshman basketball coach, summing up his reasons for coming to Duke from William and Mary University. It is upon Brown, and the other members of Vic Bubas' staff that the hopefully brighter future of Duke basketball depends.

Born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania on Sept. 25, 1933, Brown established himself as a top basketball and baseball high school prospect at St. Mary's High School in Elizabeth, N.J. He starred at Niagara University in both sports and participated in three National Invitational Tournaments and three Holiday Festivals during his varsity career. After four years of professional basketball experience and two years in the Army, Brown acceded through the coaching ranks to the position he holds today.

So much has been said about the Duke varsity this year, the students are now looking to the freshman team to see if any help is forthcoming in the near future. Despite their 4 and 6 record, Coach Brown, at least, likes what he sees.

The first reason for optimism lies in a commodity who is already making a name for himself around defensive backboards all over the ACC. Don Blackman, "will play alot of basketball for us next year" says Brown, and could well move into the starting position which will be vacated by Fred Lind's graduation.

In accordance with ACC rules, Duke is allowed 20 basketball scholarships, with five usually awarded to incoming freshmen each

year. This year, Duke chose to offer one of its scholarships to a sophomore transfer from Northwestern, who is still virtually unknown to the majority of the student body. Presently ineligible Larry Sanders, who stands 6' 9" may well turn out to be a most pleasant unknown when next season rolls around.

The freshmen's mediocre won and loss record can probably be related directly to the number of turnovers they have committed. "We turn the ball over too much," says Brown. "Both Doughty and West (the two scholarship guards) have all the determination and the right attitude. It's just going to take a lot of work."

## Grapplers lose to Tech meet Wilmington Friday

Duke's varsity grapplers dropped their seventh match of the season Monday as Virginia Tech beat the Devils 23-9 at Blacksburg.

John Alisick in the 115 pound division, Walt Reinhardt in the 177 pound division, and Art Morgan in the heavyweight provided Duke with their only wins in what was a comparatively easy match for the Gobblers.

Mike Jordan in the 137 pound division lost by a score of 4-1, as did Jim Gober who was beaten by Bill Tucker in the 152 pound division, 4-3. Then, Jim Blair pinned Duke's John Klutz, who was wrestling only his second collegiate match. Mark Furniss also lost, getting beat by Techman Mike Reed in the 142 pound division 6-0. Coach Harvey said after the

# Devils explode for 122, completely rout Wake

By Bob Heller

"What can I say—everything went right. In a game like tonight's, everything you touch turns to gold." These post-game comments, rendered by a cautious Vic Bubas best sum up last night's 122-93 rout of highly regarded Wake Forest.

The game started out innocently enough, with Duke holding a slim 13-11 advantage after six minutes of play. Then all hell broke loose. The pace picked up tremendously, and with 9:27 remaining in the first half, the Blue Devils held a modest 30-25 advantage.

It was at this point that a weather phenomena occurred. Durham experienced its first February hurricane in history, as the fast-breaking Devils, swirling about the basketball court with gale force, blew the Deacons' spirits all the way back to Winston Salem. In the closing nine minutes of the initial half, the Bubasmen outscored the visitors with an incredible 31-9 blitz. When the first half gun finally sounded, Duke had already built up an insurmountable 61-36 lead.

Each and every member of the Devil quintet played outstandingly. Big Randy Denton, who in the words of Coach Bubas, "is getting better all the time," tallied 16 points, including 7 of 11 from the floor, and just as important, hauled in 11 rebounds. Sharpshooter Rick Katherman tickled the twines on 7 of his 9 floor shots, for a 14 point total at the intermission.

Senior Fred Lind contributed 13 points in the first 20 minutes, and was a terror on the boards, being credited with eight. Guards Dick DeVenzio and Dave Golden, who were effective from long range as well as being deadly on lay-ups, chipped in with 10 and 8 points, respectively.

The second half started out just

as the first 20 minutes had ended. With 13 minutes remaining in the tilt, a Katherman lay-up gave Duke a 37 point lead, 88-51. However, it was reserve C.B. Claiborne who gave the Devils their biggest lead of the evening, at 109-68, with a 15-footer with 5:38 showing on the scoreboard clock.

Bubas, playing the part of a gentleman coach, yanked Denton with 9½ minutes to go, after the sophomore star had scored 26 points and pulled in 20 rebounds. Other starters followed the leading scorer to the bench in quick succession, as the Duke mentor had the opportunity to completely clear the bench.

After all the dust had settled, final statistics revealed that Katherman had clicked on 10 of 14 floor shots and added 2 free-throws for a slump-breaking 22 points. Dave Golden, enjoying his best

game of the season, pumped in 21 points and added five assists to the team effort. Next in line was Lind, who meshed 18 and pulled off 12 rebounds. The fifth player in double figures was DeVenzio, who tallied twelve. However, the 5 foot 10 inch playmaker registered 11 assists, high for the season. The starting five shot a blistering 43 for 69 from the field, just above the entire team's 61 per cent.

In the preliminary contest, the Wake frosh nipped Coach Hubie Brown's Blue Imps, 74-66. Stu Yarbrough was high point man for the losers, who now hold a poor 4-7 record.

### Girls' B-ball

The Duke University varsity girl's basketball team will have a game tonight in the Woman's College Gym at 7:00 p.m. Admission is free.

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# Marvin stars in 'Pacific'

By A.H. Weiler

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
NEW YORK—"Hell in the Pacific," which courageously grapples with the arresting relationships of character, communication and survival, succeeds only fitfully in dramatically projecting these elemental qualities. As a conflict between two World War II warriors, a Japanese and an American, forced into wary coexistence as castaways on a lonely atoll, it is more obvious than revelatory, more often pacific

than hellish in probing, somewhat erratically, beneath the sunburned skin of these men caught in a war and world they never made.

As a tour-de-force, this two-character study is tailored to the international appeal of both Lee Marvin and Toshiro Mifune, Japan's best-known star. To the credit of the writers and producers, the dialogue—Mifune speaks Japanese throughout the film—is not essential to a viewer's or Marvin's comprehension of the proceedings.

But one is made uneasy by a story line that is dangerously thin during the first section of the film. Mifune's discovery of Marvin's presence has a certain shock value and the tension is maintained as the black-bearded Mifune and the white-bearded Marvin set the lush but desolated island's birds to squawking as they murderously stalk, goad, taunt and fight each other for the meager water and food. These are transparently obvious exchanges that need no subtitles. But the clashes become repetitious and rarely reach the sublimated makeup of the often flamboyant adversaries.

Marvin, one gathers, is an aviator, nothing much more. Mifune? Simply a military man, who is favored in the plotting as a resilient type who can cope with nature better than Marvin can. The constant challenges, even after a delicate truce is achieved, does not dissect their characters other than to indicate that Mifune is a tough, moody, but largely one-dimensional Oriental and Marvin is a surface hard guy and also can fend for himself.

But the film's second half is

more incisive, with enough revealing nuances to point up dramatic as well as melodramatic effects. Glints of emerging friendship flash by as Marvin, with rough solicitude, covers the sleeping Mifune, and as Mifune gives the suspicious Marvin a knife he has been sharpening. And their growing communication and trust, despite bickerings, is graphically exposed as they build a raft and weather turbulent seas in it to another island in further counterpoint to their previous animal-like battling.

Once on that deserted island formerly held, in turn, by Japanese and Americans, the pair, shaved and clothed, cement their amity in an excess of sake. But this return to even mere remnants of civilization again brings misunderstandings over religion and war and a climactic end to friendship as they suddenly and silently walk away from each other.

The principals' performances in the initial portion are simply strenuous. John Boorman, who previously directed Marvin in "Point Blank" has depended on action to make this script work, but he is uneven in his treatment of the film's varying moods. However, he compensates handsomely by the genuine, subdued emotion he has elicited from both Mifune and Marvin in the second half, which gives them and their story meaning and substance.



Ella Ruchi as Gretchen in tonight's German play on film: "Faust," Part I.

**MOVIES**

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# Bloomfield, Kooper in another session

"The Live Adventures of Mike Bloomfield and Al Kooper"

By Duncan Mann

Late in the spring of 1968 Al Kooper, Mike Bloomfield, and Steve Stills got together and produced an album entitled "Super Session." "The Live Adventures of Mike Bloomfield and Al Kooper," recorded in the fall at San Francisco's Fillmore Auditorium, is of the same nature, but with John Kahn playing bass and Skip Prokop of the now defunct Paupers on drums.

It is a double album: one record consisting of structured numbers, and the other of the jam session type. They borrow heavily from a wide variety of artists, including Stevie Winwood, Ray Charles, Booker T. Washington, and Paul Simon. Only two of the thirteen cuts are original, but this does not detract from the quality of the album. Indeed, what they come up with constitutes genuine evidence of their individual abilities.

Prokop's drumming adds a great deal to the slowed down version of "Feelin' Groovy," which is strikingly different from Simon and Garfunkel's version, but quite memorable. Bloomfield makes his debut as a singer on "I Wonder Who." His voice lends itself quite well to the blues type of music. This vocal contribution and his guitar work constitute an excellent rendition. Kahn's bass solo in "Her Holy Modal Highness," revealing definite jazz influence, is notable but becomes repetitious. After the first three minutes the song degenerates considerably. "The Weight," undoubtedly one of the best songs on the album, is dominated by Kooper's powerful, driving organ playing. It would have been better, however, if someone had sung. Another good blues song, "Mary Ann," has Bloomfield again on vocals. "Together 'til the End of Time" is an outstanding selection, primarily because the four really play together as a group, yet the particular talents of each are evident. Skillful and imaginative instrumentation transform the venerable "Green Onions" into an exciting and highly polished number.

The second record, comprising the session part of the album, does not come off nearly as well as the first. Carlos Santana gives an adequate guitar performance on "Sonny Boy Williamson," written by Jack Bruce. Overall, however, it contributes little to the album. For "No More Lonely Nights," Elvin Bishop replaces Bloomfield, who is absent due to physical exhaustion. His playing is competent, but lacks the fluidity of the latter. The song suffers from repetition and is much too long. In the liner notes, Kooper relates how he tried to get Bishop to finish the song sooner, and it is rather unfortunate that Kooper was not successful.

The group does a very credible version of the Traffic hit, "Dear Mr. Fantasy," but like many of the jam session offerings, it could be much more tightly structured. And the failure of Kooper's microphone on the last verse detracts from the song's effectiveness. "Don't Throw Your Love on Me so Strong," a blues number, shows why Bloomfield, behind Clapton, is one of the greatest blues guitarists.

"The Live Adventures of Mike Bloomfield and Al Kooper" contains some of their best work to date. Bloomfield firmly established himself as a competent blues singer, and Kooper again displays his skill in arranging. The album has weak spots, to be sure, such as disunity and an occasional lack of imagination, but the undeniable artistry of the participants in this new "super session" tends to overshadow these faults.

## 'Faust' shown tonight

The Gustav Gruendgen movie version of "Faust" (Part I) will be shown tonight in the Bio. Sci. Auditorium. Uniquely, it was filmed on stage with a script true to the original play by Goethe. Starting at 7:30, it will run

for approximately two and a half hours. It is in color and admission will be fifty cents.

Sponsored by the German table and Delta Phi Alpha, this filmed version of a play is in German.

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Attention "Ye Old Clock Tower":  
I'd be glad to come and help warm the house. Wouldn't think of bringing a fig since the only ones I know are named Newton.

J.O.B.

If two lie together they're warm, but how can one be warm alone. Yes, come warm our house.

Gloucester house.

In 22 lectures of Econ 115, "Ramon" Tutill 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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## In Durham

# Black businesses attack problems

By John Duchelle  
Feature staff writer

President Nixon has often suggested that private enterprise will have to play an integral part in solving the crisis of the ghettos. And the many failures of the "integration" movement clearly indicate it must be black people themselves who acquire the necessary power to solve these problems.

Applying this lesson to Mr. Nixon's statements, one can see the necessity of successful black businesses in any black community.

Probably the man with the greatest overall knowledge of the nature and problems of black businesses in Durham is Mr. Edward Stuart, Director of Durham's Project Outreach. The Durham branch of Project Outreach, which is funded nationally by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Economic Development Administration, was formed here by a link of the Durham business and Professional Chain and the National Business League. Its purposes are: "(1) to encourage and stimulate the growth and expansion of businesses located within ghettos; (2) to increase probabilities of success; (3) to develop the most viable of such businesses into sources of gainful employment for ghetto residents; and (4) to develop owners into responsible leaders who can plan the economic growth and development of their communities."

## General problems

Mr. Stuart explained the general problems facing almost all black businesses in the community, ranging from shoe-shine shops to the North Carolina Mutual. The first and most obvious of these problems is a lack of capital for the starting and operation of new businesses and the expansion of established ones. Any small business has the added disadvantage of being unable to buy in bulk, and so cannot sell as cheaply as the big ones. To combat this problem of capital, Project Outreach can apply



Photo by Jesse Venabie  
Fowler's Barber Shop

for a loan from the Small Business Administration, if the local banks refuse a loan to the black businessman (which is often the case).

Another problem of equal magnitude is a lack of managerial know-how, resulting from poor specialized training in business or none at all. In this area lies one of Project Outreach's most important functions. Several months ago a major seminar was held by Project Outreach for the purpose of managerial and technical training. Classes were split up according to the level of achievement reached by businessmen and according to their specific problems. Speakers and teachers for the seminar included civic response leaders, professional business counselors, college professors, and other successful businessmen. In addition to this major seminar, weekly seminars are also held every Thursday night at the training centers.

## University patronage

One area of special concern this year has been Duke University's patronage of black businesses in the Durham community. Mr. Stuart explained that although nothing big has happened yet, Vice President

Charles Heustis has opened the door for constructive dialogue between black businesses and the University with hopes that the University can reroute some of its money into these businesses. Mr. Stuart also stated that up to now, there have been only limited responses from these businesses—largely because black businessmen have been refused so often that they are not apt to trust seemingly benevolent offers.

There are certain other local problems that black businessmen must face—especially in the large black district of Hayti, which is bordered by Pettigrew, Fayetteville, and Rockville Streets. Most marginal of these local problems is the lack of adequate sites and buildings for the businesses (and especially the tremendous problem of urban renewal restoration which constantly looms over the head of the small black businesses in this area). Another problem is that the city does not maintain proper conditions (street cleaning, garbage pick-up, and lighting) under which the businesses can operate. A trip into the Hayti community provides a first-hand observation of the "Other America."

## Fowler's Barber Shop

One of the most successful black businesses in the black community is Fowler's Barber Shop, located on

the old part of Fayetteville Street. Mr. Fowler worked as a registered barber for five years in his present building before he acquired a business of his own in another building, several blocks away. He rented this building from the owner until he had enough capital to buy the business himself. After working there for one-and-a-half years, he was forced to move out by urban renewal which was putting a new highway through. With four barbers and wives, and five children solely dependent on that business for a livelihood, he was given 29 days to relocate (and urban renewal gave him no help in this relocation). He was lucky enough to move into his present building and within six

weeks was back to normal.

Mr. Fowler said that the first problem he has always had to face as a barber was that of competition. At the time he moved into his present location three years ago there were 30,000 black people in Durham with 27 black barber shops—and 11 in the immediate area. He also stated another initial problem upon relocation was that the old part of Fayetteville St. was almost completely cut off from the community with the construction of the new part of the street. Obviously people will go to a more convenient place on an open street, and his business was badly hurt during the three days that the street was closed off.



Photo by Jesse Venabie  
Business thrives at Fowler's Barber Shop, a highly successful black business in Durham.



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# Laird told USSR ABM system 3/4 finished

By William Beecher

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—High Defense department officials have been told that development of the Soviet missile defense system around Moscow is three-quarters completed and that it has been slowed down in recent months for improvements in the system's radar.

But the intelligence briefings given to officials reviewing U.S. plans for a missile defense have also stressed that the Soviet antimissile system around Moscow, even when finished, would not alter the balance of power. The officials have also been told that the system would not in any way undermine the U.S.'s ability to destroy the Soviet Union in retaliation if the U.S. should be attacked.

Background on the state of the Soviet antimissile missile program is being provided to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, officials say, as part of their review of the Johnson Administration's sentinel antimissile missile plan. A decision on whether the Nixon Administration will proceed with a missile defense system, either the one currently planned or some revised version, Laird has said, should be announced early next month.

Pentagon officials, using the latest intelligence from spy satellites and other sources, say the Soviet Union has installed approximately 75 antimissile missile launchers in sites around the

periphery of the Soviet capital. When completed, officials estimate, the deployment around Moscow is expected to have about 100 missile launchers.

Work on some of the facilities in the suburbs around Moscow stopped during 1968 and the ring around the city remains incomplete.

Although they were at first puzzled by the slowdown in deployment of the antimissiles missile system, intelligence analysts

now believe the reason was to upgrade the system's radar sets so they could simultaneously track more incoming missiles.

Unlike the American-designed sentinel defense system, which employs both a long-range spartan missile and a short-range sprint missile, the Moscow system at present features only one missile, called the Galosh.

The Galosh, like the Spartan, is a so-called exo-atmospheric missile, meaning that it can fly hundreds of miles into space to intercept incoming warheads well before they reenter the atmosphere near the

target.

Because of this capability, the Moscow system, which is partly operational, is believed to have the capability of providing a thin defense over a sizable portion of eastern Russia, not just Moscow itself.

But at a time when the U.S. has more than 1,700 missiles available for launching against targets in the Soviet Union, 75 or 100 Soviet interceptor missiles would not present much of a problem, American strategic analysts say.

## N.Y. senate votes ban on aid to rioters

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
ALBANY, N.Y.—The State Senate voted 38 to 15 yesterday to ban state financial aid to college students convicted of crimes "committed on the premises of any college."

The bill which now goes to the assembly, forbids providing state subsidies to college students convicted of unlawful assembly, aggravated harassment, criminal nuisance, "falsely reporting an incident," or "unlawfully possessing noxious material," such as smoke bombs.

One-quarter of the Democrats in the senate voted with the Republican majority.

Last year after the riots at Columbia University in New York City, a similar bill passed the senate but was killed in committee in the assembly.

## -Housing mess-

(Continued from Page 7)

section, or may next year be pushed off campus.

The selections procedures should cease to exist with an entirely new structure replacing it. The first place to start is the elimination of freshman dormitories. It is the members of these houses that undergo the greatest pressure of searching for a bed for the next year. Living a free and unpressured existence for one semester, the frosh soon realizes that he must either join a frat, find an independent house that wants to take him in, or face the frenzy of being an independent independent, on or off campus.

The AIH should actually become an association of INDEPENDENT houses, and not an association of local second-rate fraternities.

Ideally, the fraternity system should also pack up, take a slow walk into the Duke Forests and be lost forever. It isn't purely by coincidence that several of the

better schools in the country have eliminated the Greek system; they must have found something wrong with it.

Fortunately action is slowly being taken. Canterbury has recently gone non-selective, and Warwick follows the same procedure, but this does not come close to remedying the situation. President Knight appointed a committee last spring with the objective of examining and improving the present residential structure. This "Blue Ribbon Committee" will, hopefully, present a meaningful alternative to the present system this summer.

But while the Blue Ribbon Committee works out changes slowly and secretively, freshmen are today petitioning the President. They hope to demonstrate to the University a unified dissatisfaction with the system. Perhaps this is the best starting point. Proof of immediacy might be exactly what the University needs before action is to be taken.

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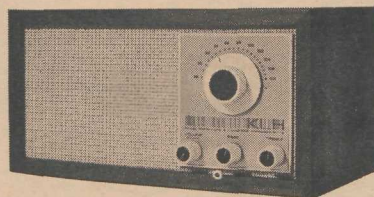
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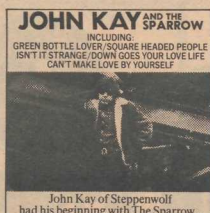
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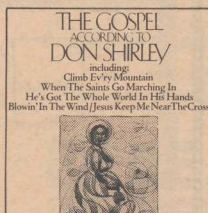
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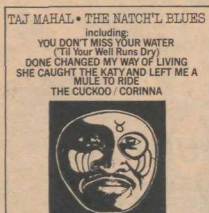
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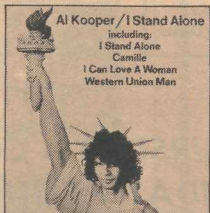
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Follow-up to Super Session. Nothing planned; just Bloomfield and Kooper giving out vibrations over three nights at the Fillmore West.



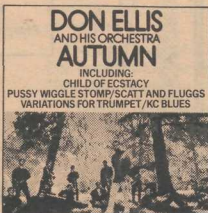
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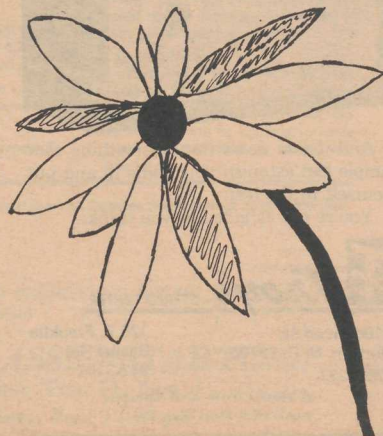
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