

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 87

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Thursday, Feb. 20, 1969

Employees' Council meets Admin. today

By Gordon Stevenson

Staff writer

The Non-Academic Employees' Council and the Administration have agreed to hold their first official meeting today. If the outcome of the meeting is not satisfactory, there are rumors that the service division may have a sit-in at Allen Building at 2 p.m., according to Dean William Griffith at the SFAC meeting last night.

The Council will take to the meeting five basic demands regarding University-Employee policy.

between them and the Administration, formulated by both them and the University.

In the agreement they demand provisions for specified, written qualifications regarding jobs, promotions, and wage increases. They also want the right to have a paid advisor not employed by the University, for improved grievance procedures, and for DUERAC's decision to be binding on both the Administration and its employees.

The Administration's new personnel director, William R. Linke, would like to see improved grievance procedures, greater employee representation in the formulation of University policy toward employees, and better descriptions of qualifications for jobs, promotions, and wage increases.

However, the Administration has so far refused to sanction third party interference, or outside control of its employees such as the presence of a union or union advisor. Nor has the Administration, according to Linke, sanctioned having contractual agreements with a union.

DUERAC meets

The Duke University Employee Relations Advisory Council (DUERAC) met yesterday. At that meeting, Dr. Allan Kornberg, Associate Professor of Political Science, was elected chairman.



Photo by Bob Hewesley

The SFAC, at its meeting last night, passed resolutions concerning external forces on campus.

The real world

Swiss government condemns Palestine Arab attack on Israeli airline as "armed intervention."—p. 3
Outlook for tomorrow's session of peace talks is for more of the same.—p. 4
Six months after the punitive invasion of Czechoslovakia, Eastern Europe is again swept by political cross-currents.—p. 3

Action on 77, riot

By Tom Campbell
Executive Editor

Amid great uncertainty as to its future existence, the Student-Faculty-Administration Council last night passed two resolutions concerning an anticipated non-academic employees dispute and the use of "external forces" in internal University concerns.

These measures were passed after student members of the Council, led by Chairman Steve Johnston, began the meeting by submitting their resignations and calling for President Knight to dissolve the entire Council. In view of later discussions and the resolutions the group passed, however, these students withdrew their resignations pending further consultation.

The first resolution the group passed stated that "SFAC feels the University should allow the non-academic employees to have counsel of their own choosing in all negotiations with the University. If for some reason the University should not allow this request, then the dispute should be immediately referred to the Duke University Employees' Relations Advisory Council.

In its second resolution, the group agreed with one abstention that "Any decision to involve external forces in resolving internal concerns of the University should be made only after every other possible means of resolution has been exhausted. Such a decision should not be based solely upon a preconceived policy but also upon

(Continued on Page 10)

Blacks ask 'action' at UNC

By Keith Kennedy and
Tom Scrivner
Staff writers

Informed sources at UNC reported Tuesday that Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson has been given a "blank check" by lieutenant governor Pat Taylor in dealing with Black Student Movement demands so that "a confrontation like that at Duke last weekend might be avoided."

Representatives of the BSM presented three demands to Sitterson in a meeting Tuesday afternoon and announced at a campus rally later in the day that they had called for "significant action" by Friday.

The three demands asked that the UNC administration officially recognize the BSM as the organization which must be consulted in all affairs involving black students, that it support the right of students to make demands upon the University, and that the administration discontinue the use of "white mediators" in dealing with black problems. This last demand refers specifically to Ken Day, president of the UNC student body.

Freshman basketball star Bill Chamberlain, one of the blacks that

met with Sitterson, indicated that if there were no acceptable response from the administration by Friday "further action may have to be taken."

Another BSM member, asked if this further action might include a confrontation such as seen at Duke last week, replied that "you can



J. Carlyle Sitterson

never tell what may happen. We didn't expect that sort of thing to work at Duke."

Joe Shedd, vice-president of the UNC YMCA, said that he "wouldn't deny the possibility of violence. I can't conceive of the

BSM sitting around in committees unless something happens fast."

Norman Gustafson, YMCA advisor, stated that "if a building occupation does occur and the police are called in, I feel that there are some two hundred faculty members ready to stand between the police and the building."

South Building, the administration building of UNC, has already been "occupied" twice this year after campus rallies. In both cases, however, the atmosphere was relaxed and the students left the building voluntarily within an hour.

Both occupations were in response to what was termed an "unsatisfactory reply" to the original demands made by the BSM on December 11.

These demands covered six areas: admissions policy and staff, a new curriculum with a department of African and Afro-American studies, the appointment of blacks to administrative positions such as Dean of Black Students, the funding of BSM with fees now given to the Student Legislature by black students, the acknowledgement and mutual alleviation of the problems of the

(Continued on Page 10)

Open SLF meeting to discuss campus crisis

By Andy Parker
Staff reporter

"The actions of the black students and the experiences of the entire community during the past few days has served as an extremely valuable educational experience," declared Tom Kocke, Student Liberation Front spokesman yesterday.

Kocke went on to say, "Many students for the first time perceived the oppressive and intransigent nature of the administration and trustees regarding student

participation in determining the policies which affect their lives."

The relationship between students and the University structure, especially in regard to the recent crisis on campus, will be the subject of an open SLF meeting to be held this Thursday night. Three speakers will be featured at the meeting.

Andrew Feenberg, of the philosophy department, will speak on "Civil Disobedience versus Violent Protest." Feenberg is a leader in the recently formed Free

Academic Senate, a radical faculty organization.

Ed Laval, a graduate student in political science and a founder of the Student Liberation Front, will address himself to the question of student participation in the decision-making process of the University. He also intends to raise questions concerning the autonomy of the University in light of its involvement with the government and corporate structure, the resolution of conflict within the University, and the role of civil

authorities on campus.

Local 77 President, Oliver Harvey, will give a report on the progress of negotiations between the service employees and the University. Presently, talks are slated to begin Thursday morning. Due to the recent confrontation on campus, SLF leaders expect many additional students will be interested in joining the 70 member radical organization. Laval has described SLF as "the only organization on campus which has a radical systematic critique of the

relationship of the University both within the University and in the community."

The Thursday meeting will be held at 8:00 p.m. in the President's Ballroom below Baldwin Auditorium.

Recently, SLF and other campus organizations were charged by President Knight with attempting to increase their own power by exploitation of the causes of the black students.

Funds fail to prevent poverty in Appalachia

By Homer Bigart

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PRESTONSBURG, KY.—The hollows of Appalachia and their hidden nests of tarpaper shacks are breeding another generation stunted by hunger and virtually programmed for a lifetime of poverty.

Eight years have passed since President John F. Kennedy focused the nation's attention on the hardships of thousands of unemployed miners and marginal farmers and their families existing in these mountains. Vast sums of federal money have been poured into the area. There has been a reduction in human misery. The miners no longer riot. But unemployment is heavy and poverty remains endemic.

When Sen. Robert F. Kennedy visited this area a year ago he found a county—Wolfe—where some 5,000 of the 6,500 residents lived below the poverty line and where half the total amount of food consumed was acquired through the federal food stamp program. Today the reliance on federal help has not diminished.

Here in Eastern Kentucky, as in the rural South, in the migrant farm labor campus of Florida, in the Mexican-American slums of San Antonio and in the Indian reservations of the Southwest, a visitor hears this constant complaint: the federal food programs, whether food stamps or direct distribution of surplus commodities, do not provide enough sustenance to stave off hunger for the month.

The monthly allotment of food for a family usually runs out in the third week. People complain that the food stamps cost too much, although there is general agreement that the stamp program, in principle, is better than free distribution of commodities that often fail to meet nutritional requirements. Persons eligible for stamps pay in "an amount equivalent to their normal expenditure for food," according to the plan, and the stamps, which are worth more than their lay-in value by varying amounts, are then exchanged for any food of their choice at groceries.

But the set-up was unrealistic, Marian E. Wright, civil rights lawyer and counsel to the 1968 Poor People's March on Washington, explained in the Capitol, because despite some lowering of the buy-in scale, there was still the assumption that people with little or no income needed less to eat than people with more income. Families with no income and there were many of them, Miss Wright said—could hardly have a "normal expenditure for food."

Robert B. Choate, a transplanted Boston Brahmin who became a leading advocate in Washington for the hungry poor after a decade of philanthropic involvement with poverty programs in the Southwest, raised additional criticisms.

He noted that in Appalachia, fair distribution of food to the needy was impeded more by political and economic considerations than by racial bias. Here, as well as in the rest of rural America, most of the abject poor were white. Of an estimated 12 million rural poor in the nation, he said, only three million were black.

Choate said that welfare in Eastern Kentucky was often dominated by the country political

machines, and a man's eligibility for food was conferred as a political favor.

He was not impressed by the Department of Agriculture's claim that all but 478 counties and independent cities in the United States were participating (or about to participate) in either the food stamp or the commodities program.

"Many counties," he charged, "have less than 10 per cent of their food involved in the programs." (The latest department of Agriculture's claim that all but 478 3,672,000 enrolled for commodities and 2,661,000 for food stamps, a total participation of 6,333,000. The department estimates that 8 million to 10 million Americans are eligible.)

Recalling a trip through Eastern Kentucky last May, Choate noted that fundamentalist preachers, who

always thrive in areas of poverty, seemed to "condone" conditions of hunger, ignoring the mental and physical retardation that accompanied the phenomenon and doomed another generation to a life of deprivation.

He would reduce the price of food stamps and expand the volume and variety of the free commodity, distribution to insure that every stomach got at least a minimum blanced intake. And while reluctant to join others who demand that the food programs be transferred from the department of agriculture to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Choate conceded that the agricultural committees on Congress, dominated by Conservatives, showed little empathy for the poor.



New York: There are more pedestrians than cars on New York's normally busy streets after blizzard.

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



Management now—not later!

Paper is Big Business! We're a leader!

You can grow with Charmin! Sign up for an interview!

Engineers... would you rather start your career in management and practice engineering instead of starting in engineering and working up to management? You can, with Charmin!

We will interview at the Student Placement Office

Wednesday, February 26

BS and MS degrees in ChE, CE, IE, EE, ME, Pulp and Paper Technology, and MBA's with BS in any technical discipline. For Opportunities in

- MANUFACTURING PLANT MANAGEMENT
- PLANT MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT
- PROJECT ENGINEERING
- PLANT INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
- PLANT CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Already 10th largest industry in the U. S., papermaking is exploding with new growth. And Charmin, as a producer of personal paper products only, is a pace-setter in the segment that is growing 3 times faster than the total industry!

Charmin's entire operations are alive with new methods, new ideas, new processes, new product concepts — and Charmin engineers are in the forefront of these developments. Now, as our marketing area expands beyond 45% of the U. S. population, we need more engineers capable of bold new thinking.

At Charmin you can expect (1) Substantial responsibility within a short time after you join us (2) Outstanding advancement opportunities, with promotion only from within, based on merit. Your progress will be closely followed, since our technically trained management group is less than 500.

Choice of four locations: Green Bay, Wisconsin; Cheboygan, Michigan; Mehoopany, Pennsylvania (near Scranton) or our new Cape Girardeau, Missouri plant scheduled for production in the fall of 1969. You'll be located in the heart of some of the greatest hunting, fishing and skiing country in the world. Sign up at the Placement Office now, and find out more about a future with us. We're interested in talking with you even if you have graduate school plans or a military obligation.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Nixon plans poverty program

By Walter Rugaber
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon offered a broad outline of several major domestic themes yesterday as he prescribed some mild and cautious change for the nation's anti-poverty efforts.

The President decided to remove the Head Start and Job Corps programs from the Office of Economic Opportunity and turn them over to established departments. That step had been expected for some time.

But in a message to Congress disclosing the shifts, Nixon placed heavy emphasis on the importance of government innovation, the lack of solid information, and the need for comprehensive programs.

This attitude reassured many of the forces which had feared that the President might take a harder line toward the poor and attempt to dismantle the anti-poverty agency.

"...I believe many of the previous fears are proved unfounded and that statesmanship and foresight characterize the President's message," declared Sen. Jacob K. Javits, (R-N.Y.).

"The President's statement is far more important for its positive approach and tone than for the relatively few organizational changes it makes," Javits said.

Nixon indicated in his first substantive message to Congress that his initial steps in the antipoverty field were interim ones and that additional measures would be proposed later this year.

Yesterday's action apparently was designed to relieve the apprehension of the poor and their advocates and also to make good on Nixon's campaign promise of a more efficient administration.

The President defended the experimental nature of many antipoverty programs, writing that "we must frankly recognize their experimental nature and frankly acknowledge whatever shortcomings they develop."

"To do so is not to belittle the experiment," he continued, "but to advance its essential purpose: that of finding new ways, better ways, of making progress in areas still inadequately understood."



Dung Tak, S. Vietnam: Standing thigh-deep in a muddy, soggy rice paddy, a soldier of the 9th Infantry Division's 15th Engineers mine sweeps the area near a village in the Mekong Delta.

Israel seeks to stop terrorists

By James Feron
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
JERUSALEM—Israeli authorities appeared last night to be seeking international assistance in finding an effective means to end Arab Terrorist attacks against her airliners.

Moshe Carmel, the Minister of Transport, said in the Knesset (parliament) that "we shall turn to all responsible factors in the world" to find ways to safeguard international air routes.

He said Israel had already approached the International Civil Aviation Organization. Political crises reported later that a note also was being circulated among United Nations members.

The messages sought ways to curb the Terrorists who hijacked an El Al airliner on a Rome to Tel Aviv flight last July 23, attacked a plane on the ground at Athens airport Dec. 26, and struck again the day before yesterday by firing at a plane at Zurich.

Carmel coupled these entreaties, however, with a sharp warning of possible Israeli action against the terrorists:

"Israel retains the moral right and the operational ability to take any necessary means of protection,

whenever required, to break the strength of those scheming against us and our planes and to secure the free aerial traffic of Israel's air routes."

Carmel's remarks contained the full weight of government policy. They were forced in a four-hour ministerial security committee meeting held earlier in the day.

The Israeli's seemed to be calling on critics of the Beirut raid as well as those who have been urging restraint this time to try their own hand at ending the Arab attacks.

It was the Israeli destruction of 13 Arab airliners at Beirut airport in response to the Athens attack that heaped international condemnation on Israel and raised fears of another response.

"Compliance with hijacking, and with scheming against and assault upon air routes will cause serious damage to all, including the Arab state," Carmel said. He then added:

Arab states desirous of maintaining international air routes as well as the responsible factors among the Arab airlines would do well immediately to adopt vigorous means to curb the sanatoriums and to prevent assaults upon Israeli planes in order to avoid deterioration and destruction in the Middle East's air routes."

Swiss denounce Arab terrorists

By Thomas J. Hamilton
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
ZURICH—The Swiss government yesterday condemned the Arab terrorist attack on the Israeli airliner here the day before yesterday as "armed intervention" on a national territory and expressed its complete sympathy with the passengers and the two injured crew members.

In a statement issued after the weekly cabinet meeting in Berne, the government hinted that it may protest to Arab governments if its investigation showed that they had sponsored the machinegun attack against the El Al jet at Zurich Airport.

An Israeli passenger aboard the plane, which was about to take off for Tel Aviv, killed one of the Arabs with an automatic pistol.

The local prosecutor disclosed at a news conference last night that the passenger, whom he identified as Mordechai Rachamin, 26 years old, from a village near Tel Aviv, had told the Zurich Cantonal police that he acted as an official of the Israeli government.

First reports had said that Rachamin was a security guard employed by the airline to prevent a repetition of the Arab attack on an El Al plane at Athens airport last September.

Rachamin, whose name had been given on the El Al passenger list as "Ramahin," is being held here for investigation. He did not leave Zurich yesterday morning with the other passengers, including Gideon Rafael, director of the Israeli foreign office, who continued their flight to Tel Aviv aboard a relief plane.

Jurg Rehberg, prosecuting attorney for the Zurich Canton, in which the Zurich Airport is located, said the surviving three Arabs, including a woman, had told the police they were under orders to destroy the plane but not to injure anyone. Rehberg said that, according to the Arab account, they had been instructed to machinegun the plane's tires, thus forcing crew and passengers to abandon it, and then blow it up with explosive charges.

Between 50 and 60 bullets from two submachineguns, fired at a range of 100 yards, struck the plane, most of them in the cockpit and tail assembly.

According to Rehberg, the three Arab men had learned sabotage operations at a training camp in Jordan last year where they knew

one another only by their first names.

He said one of the men had an airline ticket from Beirut dated last February in his possession. Rehberg said that they had smuggled into Switzerland the submachineguns, hand grenades and explosive charges and that they transported them in a rented station wagon to the parking lot adjacent to the airport from which they attacked the plane.

Rehberg last night issued photostats of leaflets, written in German for the German-speaking Swiss of Zurich, in which the Palestine Popular Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the attack.

Rehberg said the Arabs under detention had said they were under orders not to run away from the attack and not to resist arrest.

Experts deplore hunger problem

By David E. Rosenbaum

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Three nutrition experts told the Senate committee investigating hunger yesterday that there was a "deplorably high" rate of hunger in Beaufort County, S.C., but that merely expanding government food programs was not the solution to the problem.

Dr. E. John Lease and Dr. Felix H. Lauter of the University of South Carolina said that 98 of 177 children they examined in the county beginning last June were infested with intestinal worms.

These worms, they said, could grow to a foot in length and 100 children could have as many as 100 children in their bodies consuming most of the food the children ate.

Dr. Lease said the parasites had to be controlled through medicine and especially through improving knowledge of proper sanitation among "these very primitive people" before food stamps and other food programs could be effective.

James P. Carter, a pediatrician and nutrition specialist from Vanderbilt University, who followed Dr. Lease and Dr. Lauter with a study of his own, said none of the children appeared "to be dying of acute starvation. As far as hunger is concerned, you can ask them and they will tell you that they are hungry."

He said that more than two of every five children he examined had distended abdomens and were "seriously malnourished."

The solutions to the problems of malnutrition and population pressures requires more than just food supplementation," Dr. Carter told the select committee on nutrition and related human needs.

"Only with a sound economic base is there a chance of health education programs directed toward parasite control succeeding," he declared.

USSR authority again challenged

By Tad Szulc
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
VIENNA—Six months after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, the authority of the Soviet Union is once more being challenged in Eastern Europe. Indications are mounting that the Democratizing and Nationalistic Communist spirit that arose in Prague early in 1968 has not been checked by the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia on August 20-21. An examination of the Eastern European situation as seen from Vienna, a neutral crossroads capital, brings out these key points:

—Rumania, an increasingly defiant member of the Soviet-directed Warsaw Pact Alliance, has joined openly with Yugoslavia to reject Moscow's

"limited sovereignty" doctrine, which sought to justify the Czechoslovak invasion on the ground of over-riding interests of the "Socialist Commonwealth."

—Czechoslovakia's continuing defiance of Soviet pressure for political conformity, despite the military occupation, is encouraging the new challenges elsewhere in the region and gradually bringing the progressive Communist leadership back into alignment with the Rumanians and the Yugoslavs.

—Among the Warsaw Pact countries, whose armies participated in the invasion, a backlash effect is developing. This has removed Hungary from the "hard core" of the invaders' camp and made the regime politically acceptable to such

independent-minded leaderships as that of Yugoslavia and to progressive groups in Czechoslovakia. While Poland, East Germany and Bulgaria officially defend the invasion decision, inner stirrings, new domestic problems and widespread second thoughts are reported from all three countries.

—Despite steady efforts since last fall, the Soviet Union has been unable to "consolidate" the Eastern European area politically, militarily or economically. Comecon, the Soviet-bloc economic organization, is torn by dissension and Moscow has been forced to continue postponing planned Comecon and Warsaw Pact "summit" conferences.

The most important development is the campaign

against Soviet views by Rumania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Tito of Yugoslavia.

While both leaders have been on record since last August as condemning the Czechoslovak invasion, their stand has been transformed in recent months from a passive, or defensive, opposition to an offensive in diplomacy, politics and the press and broadcasting.

The drive, which includes denunciations of the Czechoslovak occupation, goes beyond that specific case and sharply criticized the "limited sovereignty" doctrine as a threat to Socialism. In addition, such expressions as "hegemony," clearly aimed at Moscow, have entered the official Rumanian and Yugoslav lexicons.

Contractionary policy continued by Treasury

By Edwin L. Dale, Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Treasury David Kennedy said yesterday that the government would persist in its economic policy of a "firm restraint" long enough to see "unmistakable signs that we are headed back on a non-inflationary path."

Testifying before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Kennedy pointed to the 1967 experience as something the new administration wanted to avoid.

There was an economic slowdown early in the year 1967, with a moderation of inflation, but "expansionary policies were pressed so vigorously as the economy slowed that the inflationary trend

was never broken," Kennedy said. Kennedy acknowledged that "there are risks in attempting to stop inflation too abruptly" with a danger of a "prohibitive" rise in unemployment "if the economy were to be halted in its tracks." But he made clear that restraint would not be abandoned at the first sign of a slowing of the economy.

The hearing was marked at its outset by a brief flare-up between Kennedy and the committee chairman, Rep. Wright Patman (D-Texas).

Patman long a foe of banks and bankers, had sharply criticized President Nixon for appointing Kennedy, a banker, as secretary as well as two undersecretaries and a special assistant with banking backgrounds.

After noting that Kennedy had been confirmed by the senate, Patman said that was "not the end of the matter" because impeachment proceedings are initiated in the House. He recalled that he had initiated impeachment proceedings against Secretary Andrew Mellon in 1932.

Kennedy bristled and began, "If you are going to impeach me..." but Patman assured the secretary that was not his intention, nor was he making a "threat."

But Patman again expressed his doubts about the trust arrangement by which Kennedy has disposed of his stock in the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., of which he was chairman.

Ironically, it was disclosed after the hearing that the Nixon Administration, through the Treasury, is about to introduce legislation regulating "one-bank holding companies" that is very close to a bill introduced earlier this week by Patman.

Kennedy's brief prepared statement was supplemented by two others, equally brief, by undersecretaries Charles E. Walker and Paul V. Volcker.

Walker reiterated that the "first concern" of the Treasury in its preparation of reforms of the tax structure "is with the equitable distribution of the income tax burden."

Under questioning he indicated some doubts about the approach favored by the Johnson Administration's Treasury—a form of "minimum tax" that would make all persons pay some tax even if the bulk of their income was from legally tax-exempt sources. Such an approach, Walker said, would not touch such tax escapes as rapid depreciation in the real estate field "where no income is reported."

Read and Use
Classified Ads!

Chinese quit Warsaw talks, attack Nixon

By Tillman Durdin

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
HONG KONG—Communist China followed up its withdrawal from Warsaw talks with the United States by making a new attack yesterday on President Nixon and the American "monopoly-capitalist" system of government.

The attack was in the form of an article by a writer named Hung Tsai-Ping in Jenmin Jih Pao, the Peking daily organ of the Chinese Communist Party. The article was relayed here yesterday by Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency.

Hung alluded to Nixon's Jan. 27 news conference at which, Hung said, the U.S. President "pretended to be concerned about the livelihood of the people." Hung said the President's remarks and such acts as his visit to ghettos of

the Black people in Washington were "hypocritical gestures" that constituted "only a clumsy and ridiculous performance."

The latest blast at Nixon and the U.S. was conventional in content. Its themes have been repeated almost daily from Peking in the last month, but yesterday's attack seemed somewhat more significant than others in that it was presented as the product of a specific author and appeared in the official daily. Many of the other attacks have been put out only by Hsinhua, a channel that carries less prestige than Jenmin Jih Pao.

The view was generally expressed that the main reasons for the withdrawal were the emotionally doctrinaire Maoist state of mind now prevailing in Peking and the unresolved factional and policy differences within the Chinese Communist leadership.

US to aid victims of Nigerian war

By Benjamin Welles

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Nixon Administration has agreed to provide cargo planes, ships, maintenance personnel and spare parts necessary to move food and relief supplies to victims of the Nigerian civil war.

Sen. Charles E. Goodell, R-N.Y., told the national press club in Washington yesterday that he had received assurances of increased support on a "feasible and emergency" basis from "top echelons" of the government since returning on February 14 from a ten-day visit to Nigeria.

The promised U.S. support, which may include C-119, C-124 or C-130 cargo aircraft, would be made available to international voluntary relief agencies. These agencies, which have been trying to allay the ravages of civilian undernourishment and illness since the Nigerian civil war began 20 months ago, comprise the International Committee of the Red Cross plus a consortium of European and U.S. religious groups including Catholic relief services, church world services (Protestant) and the American Jewish Committee.

Goodell, who was accompanied



UPI—Madison, Wis.: Students walk past a platoon of National Guardsmen stationed on the sidewalk leading to Bascom Hall at the University of Wisconsin. Guardsmen were protecting students trying to attend class.

Tension remains high in Ireland

By John M. Lee

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
DUBLIN—Civil rights agitation by the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland has aroused the sympathy and concern of the Republic of Ireland, which is 94 per cent Catholic.

Prime Minister Jack Lynch and other politicians have reacted in customary fashion with speeches blaming the trouble on the partition of Ireland by the British in 1920. The politicians have reiterated their commitment to reunification.

However, despite the oratory, there is a tacit acceptance of political reality in Dublin and there is unofficial acknowledgement that little can be done to reunite Ireland in the foreseeable future. Hopes rest on economic integration as a first step.

Liam Cosgrave, leader of the chief opposition party, Fine Gael, and son of the leader of the first official Irish government, William T. Cosgrave, said in an interview:

"While all parties see integration as an ultimate objective, it would be wrong to say that integration is a live political issue. But it is never completely dormant."

A government spokesman said that although there was continual anxiety about the border question, there was a more mature political awareness of what was practical.

These mixed views prevail also in the attitudes toward the Northern Ireland general election on Monday (February 24). Prime Minister Terence O'Neill, a Protestant moderate, is generally regarded in Dublin as the best hope for relieving the grievances of the Catholics of Northern Ireland.

But a political editor, pausing over Shrove Tuesday pancakes at Hewley's Coffee House, said: "O'Neill is not as popular here as he used to be—too aristocratic and un-Irish. He's a lot of smiles and promises, but it's like the donkey and the carrot. He never actually gives you very much."

No progress in talks expected

By Paul Hofmann

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—Cyrus R. Vance, a key United States negotiator during the first nine months of the Paris peace talks, left yesterday with the prediction that they would "eventually" succeed.

Speaking to newsmen at Orly Airport yesterday afternoon, Vance said he felt confident that the bargaining now under way "will lead to a solution."

However, Vance would not venture a guess as to when fighting in Vietnam would end. He pointed out that the talk on the substance of the war problems were in their opening stages, and that the complexity of the issues to be settled required much time for negotiation.

No progress is expected by conference participants and observers at the Fifth Plenary meeting tomorrow. The round-table session, scheduled to begin at 10:30 a.m. at the French government's International Conference Center near the Arc de Triomphe, will in all likelihood again hear restatements of the positions that the allied and Communist sides have repeatedly expounded.

Since the substantive talks opened on Jan. 25, the United States and the Saigon regime have kept pressing for discussion of specific steps to reduce fighting. The allied proposals called for

restoration of the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam as an effective buffer, mutual withdrawal of external forces from South Vietnam, and an early exchange of prisoners.

North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, or Vietcong, repeatedly rejected the allied proposals, insisting on "total and immediate" withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam and a political settlement that would give the Vietcong a voice in the Saigon government.

Variations on these all-too-familiar themes will probably also mark today's session. Afterwards, analysts will again scan the text of the statements made in the debates for nuances that may point to possible areas of future bargaining.

At the same time, the U.S. is known to be watching for signals from Hanoi that would indicate readiness for secret talks to break the deadlock that has developed at the formal round-table sessions.

In his conversation with reporters before his departure yesterday, Vance confirmed earlier reports that he had paid a private call on North Vietnamese delegation officials recently, ostensibly to take leave of them.

He was also reported to have introduced the new deputy head of the U.S. team, Lawrence E. Walsh, to the Hanoi delegation.

If you think THIS girl needs help,

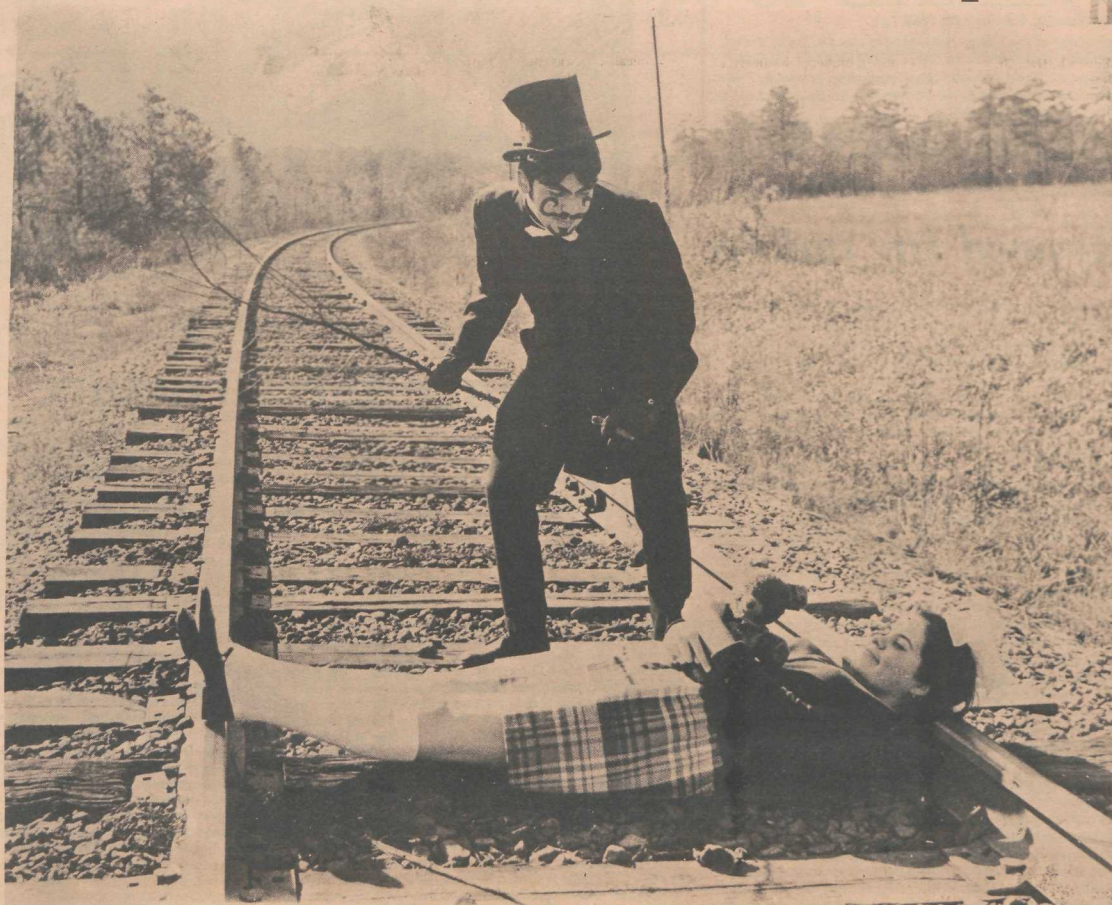


Photo by Jesse Venable

You should see the Chronicle!

Many positions are available for those who want to work for the Chronicle. We need:

- General news assignment reporters
- Several reporters for specific beats
- People to fill openings on the entertainment and feature staffs
- Women's page and Living Group page reporters
- One advertising salesman - can earn up to \$1000
- Photographers

OPEN HOUSE

THURSDAY 7-9

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Thursday, February 20, 1969.

The second day of Lent. Someone suggested that instead of giving up something, students should vow not to give up at all during Lent. Maybe we could persuade administrators to give up half of the seats on all committees in the University to students for Lent.

If they do, we will ask the Pope to extend Lent indefinitely, compliments of the Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 87, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: 6588.

The need for unions

The one concept that seemed to emerge in almost all students' minds after the events of the past week is that the power structure of the University is long overdue for a major reform. The students, whether left or right politically, all want a chance to influence the course of their education.

Short of another seizure of Allen Building, this time under the banner of student power rather than black power, the most promising method for students to get a piece of the action is through unions of the majors in the various departments. A student's major is the dominant influence of his academic career, and influence over the people and courses which he confronts in his major department is essential both to his enjoyment of the time spent here and to his intellectual preparation for the future.

The unions face strong resistance from most of the departmental heads. Many departments don't even delegate any power to the assistant professors or instructors, much less to students. At least one department, history, is run by the chairman in collusion with several of his like-minded full professors, using the executive committee only when the ruling elite feels that the associate professors sitting on that committee will be in agreement with the chairman. Other departments may not be run by underhanded methods used in history, but most are hardened in their opposition to student participation in important areas such as the hiring and firing of staff, curriculum, and long range planning.

The eventual goal of the unions should be departmental structures with an effective per centage of students (30 to 50%) sitting on the executive committee with a full vote. The faculty on the committee should be equally divided between full, associate, assistant and staff professors so that "rule by senility" could be circumvented. The professors would have a stronger voice in judging their colleagues' scholarly work, and the students would have a stronger voice in judging teaching ability, as only students themselves can adequately evaluate how much knowledge and inspiration they receive in class.

Many of the professors who most oppose an effective student voice in departmental affairs are the same ones who can't reach their students in class, preferring to spout pedantries to madly copying robots rather than engage in meaningful discussion with the latently enthusiastic humans sitting in front of them. These professors fear the popular teachers, regardless of age, and generally accuse their sensitive colleagues of gaining their popularity by being too easy on their students. This is not the case, as some of the most popular professors at Duke assign tremendous work loads. The criteria for receiving the respect and admiration of students are the willingness to listen to the students' ideas with an open mind and the integrity to judge the students fairly. Above all, a teacher has to believe in and respect the intelligence of his students; if he doesn't he has lost his class from the very start.

We hope that the unions can democratize their departments peacefully, and this can be facilitated by general student work through the Kerckhoff Committee and other "proper channels." But the departments and the administration must make these channels flexible and productive, for students realize that they deserve a voice throughout the University power structure, from the departments on up to the Board of Trustees. If they keep getting the same evasion, they're not going to sit around and take it forever.

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

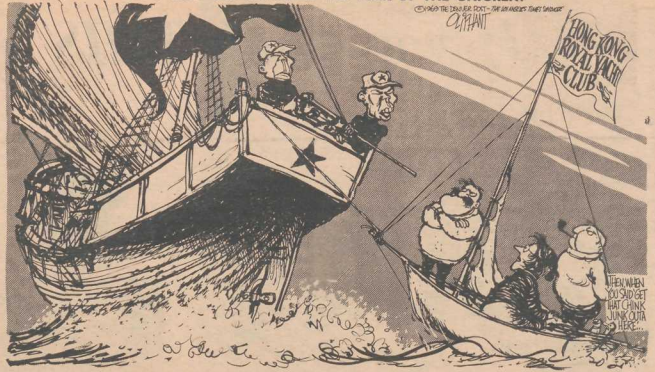
Editor, Alan Ray

Business Manager, Bruce Vance

Managing Editor, Bob Ashley; Editorial Chairman, Dave Shaffer; Executive Editor, Tom Campbell; Associate Editors, Jim McCullough, Mark Pinsky; Editorial Page Editors, Pat Black, Alan Shusterman, Araminta Johnston; Associate Managing Editor, Clay Steinman; Assistant Editor, Richard Smurthwaite; Staff Director, Carolyn Arnold; Feature Editor, Dave Badger; Entertainment Editor, Rusty McCready; Sports Editor, Bob Switzer; Photography Editor, Jesse Venable; Assistant Managing Editors, Bob Haughton, Peter Applebome, Gary Wein, Bob Entman, David Pace; News Editors, Ed Harrison, Connie Renz, Mary Schuette, Gloria Guth, Mark Stancato, Carolyn Bacal; Wire Editors, Cort Pederson, Jim Vaughn, Dan Balumalay, Bob Bronson; Assistant Entertainment Editor, Dave Smullen; Associate Feature Editor, Jack Jackson.

Assistant Business Manager for Special Projects, Mark Lees; Advertising Manager, Steve Gross; Accountant, Sue Illston; Ad layout, Margie Ashworth, Jan Kennedy, Rosemary Jann.

'HOW ELSE CAN WE START THE YEAR OF THE CHICKEN?'



By Richard Smurthwaite

Change the structure

The joint statement of the Afro-Americans and the administration, read by Dr. Alan Kerckhoff at the assembly in Page Auditorium Sunday, addressed itself to nearly all the demands the blacks had presented the university. The administration had committed itself to actions in the Saturday night meeting with the blacks that in some manner met most of the proposals.

With these commitments—to consult the black students in establishing a black dormitory, to work intensely with them and with outside experts on forming a black studies program, to increase the percentage of blacks admitted to Duke—the university stripped away most of the immediate grievances of Duke's Afro-American students, leaving untouched the most basic one. The basic grievance is held by both black and white students; yet it was ignored in the administration's responses to student demands and student questions raised throughout the week.

Call for student role

This fundamental complaint on the part of discontented students is the lack of a definite, continuing role for students in the processes that hammer out decisions at Duke. Many believe, as Wade Norris predicted, that unless some role is given to students in this process, they will have to struggle for any change they wish to see brought about.

This struggle cannot be channeled through "basic democratic processes," for there are none at Duke, but must be carried on through the desperate use of force. Black students, powerless, had no alternative to, humbly asking the administration and faculty's confusing array of committees for some benevolent consideration and, hopefully, concessions but to employ force (not violence, though) to seize a base for bargaining power. This is a tragic reflection of the lack of democracy on campus.

The anxious avoiding of the issue of student role in decision making—most clearly displayed in Dr. Knight's Saturday performance, in which he nervously and abruptly denounced anyone who implied that the president had hinted at giving students some degree of power—is a tragic reflection of the determination on the part of those university figures now holding power to undermine the establishment of a university democracy.

The question and answer period following the reading of the joint

statement proved to be a display of disenfranchised people—in this case, students—persistently petitioning the speaker for a move in the direction of such a democracy. The response to their persistent call displayed the reluctance of a university official—even one as gracious and honest as Dr. Kerckhoff—to share the vision of a university in which students have power to help determine decisions affecting themselves and the whole "intellectual" community.

Several of the initial questions of the afternoon spoke of granting power to students and giving them some control of decisions affecting their lives at Duke. One girl, cutting through this rhetoric of democracy, confronted Dr. Kerckhoff with an immediate and definite call for student seats on his committee dealing with blacks—and in a larger sense, students—problems and complaints. Dr. Kerckhoff's reply was that he would work to make his committee "more sensitive" to the "academic needs of students."

This commitment was rightly challenged: "No matter how hard you try, you (or your committee) can never represent the student point of view." It was only after repetition of the call for student seats that Dr. Kerckhoff promised to bring the suggestion to his committee.

Black students "consulted"

The concessions granted by the university Saturday night assured students—in this case, only black students—that they would be "consulted" on "specific issues"—making no provision that guaranteed a continuing student role in the formation of decisions, giving the students no democratic power with which to confront the awesome power of the trustees, administration, and faculty that they must move to implement change. Such power is doubtlessly needed: one of the few students who has met, talked and bargained with these groups, ASDU president Norris, explained that these experiences have destroyed his view that a reasoned, intelligent, and just argument presented by a student to these men can be effective and reliable in prompting progressive action and needed change.

Duke's students have learned the tragedy of playing the power game at a university where democratic channels do not exist and where such channels are repugnant to the men in power. This tragedy has been the history of every recent student movement, beginning at Berkeley in 1964: there were no proper democratic channels through which students could exert

power to have their grievances listened to and redressed.

A desperate act

The demonstrations and strikes have been acts of desperation; the taking of Allen Building was such an act. In all these cases, students were moved to act forcibly to obtain a power base for bargaining that their disenfranchisement from the "proper channels" of decision-making had denied them. And in every case, where little or no action was taken to correct the shortcomings of the university or where the action was slow and insensitive before the demonstration, concessions and change were granted rapidly afterward.

This fact is one that Duke's embarrassed officials have refused to affirm, though it is true none the less: Duke has proved no exception to the rule, but rather has reinforced it, that people without a democratic part in the decision making process can only gain needed concessions by a show of force—and that this show of force works. This state of affairs is tragic, and it is the blunt unwillingness of American universities to distribute power to all sectors composing the university—and not the reputed "national conspiracy" or "treachery of a few radicals"—that culminates in the democratic and desperate student demonstrations and seizures on college campuses. Duke can be noted as a leading example of the institution afraid and apprehensive of a university democracy.

Police called quickly

And this distrust is heightened by the hypocrisy of men who speak of a university based on "rational discourse," yet ignore that they were responsible for calling out the police—more quickly than during any other campus demonstration or building seizure—that acted with the only violence that has occurred at Duke since Thursday. One moment these men profess to see "rational discourse" as the sole means of operating their institution, yet respond that the indiscriminate force they called upon to invade an empty building and attack 1500 spectators was their "only alternative" in the situation.

The fact that Dr. Knight and Dr. Hobbs avoided the mention of police violence in their statements, ignoring it as if it were not significant or worthy of their comment, compounds their hypocrisy. This condescendence and this hypocrisy strengthens the suspicion of those who believe

(Continued on Page 7)



—Yesterday and tomorrow—

In the footsteps of Lyndon

—By David Shaffer—

One of the national reporters who interviewed President Knight this weekend met some journalistic friends for lunch after the interview.

Knight had just attributed the crisis at his university to three groups: young faculty members, radical and religious groups, and "the small group that controls the Chronicle."

The reporter was vastly amused by the president's assertion, and began recounting the names of men he had known of who "believed in the plot theory of history." It was not a list on which Douglas Knight would have liked to have been included.

But the events of recent days here, and Dr. Knight's analysis of the source of his difficulties, bring to mind the disturbing similarities between him and another of the men on that list—Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Johnson, as everybody knows, blamed his troubles on the press, professors (pointy-headed, Dr. Knight?), preachers, and protest groups. He never could bring himself to the realization that his troubles were more his own doing

than anybody else's.

A superficial look at the careers of the two men reveals more similarities. Johnson came into office and conducted himself in such a way as to raise high hopes of his liberal intentions; Dr. Knight came into office represented as a far more liberal man than Duke could ever hope for, and in the early years made some progressive noises about forcing this to become a national university. But both men concentrated too heavily on the material life of the community they governed; the low point in their careers came when their lack of attention to the spiritual caught up with them (just as the black revolt in Vietnam confronted Johnson, so did the black and student revolt confront Knight), and they both reacted in the same way: indiscriminate use of force, followed by excuses and rationalizations that tried to push the blame off onto others.

If these simplistic comparisons don't appeal to you, there is another that is more striking and disturbing.

I remember that Robert

Kennedy once (rightly, I think) accused Johnson of "appealing to the darker impulses of the American spirit." The tragedy of Douglas Knight is that he has tried oh, so hard to make that criticism apply to himself.

A university president has many constituents, many forces that converge on him and try to influence his actions. The president of Duke today has a particularly aggravated situation, for our trustees, alumni, townsfolk and financiers contain far more than the usual share of racists and reactionaries, while the student body has an average, and perhaps greater than average, number of militants and radicals.

Dr. Knight is a self-proclaimed good and liberal man, one who by his own account shares "many of the same concerns" with us radical students. But the measure of a man is not his convictions, but rather how well he holds to them under pressure from the outside. Judged by that standard, Douglas Knight has a long way to go.

Dr. Knight has a disturbingly consistent record of appealing to the darker forces of his

constituency, to the disadvantage of students, young faculty, and others who would have the University become a more equitable institution. His posture during the recent crisis provides some good examples of this tendency.

All during the day Thursday, he rejected attempts by students and members of the faculty and administration to arrange negotiations. What mattered to Douglas Knight last Thursday was not the fact that he was turning racist cops loose on black students, nor the fact that with 500 students and faculty guarding the doors and maybe another 100 ready to fight on the side of the cops a riot was inevitable. Perhaps Knight thought, in passing, of the inevitability of injuries inflicted on students and police, but they were not what mattered to him.

Dr. Knight threw the police in on the first day, instead of waiting until the situation was less volatile, because he cared more about pleasing the reactionary elements of his constituency than about the heads that would be cracked and the dishonor that would be done the University.

When the violence was over, and Duke's students were pleading for an explanation from the president, he called off a scheduled convocation under pressure from the right. Only when hundreds of students confronted him at his own home did he talk with that part of his constituency, and even then he offered only the excuse that "we were under tremendous pressure."

One of the problems in contemporary society is that good men are so crushed by the demands of their jobs that they are not able to act in human ways. But the Douglas Knights of America must come to realize that the only way to reverse the pattern is to begin to stand up and say "No" to the forces of reaction and repression. When they do that, they may encounter the ire of racists and authoritarians. But they will also find tremendous support from the overwhelming majority of their constituents.

Until they acquire the courage of their convictions, these good men will deserve the disdain of the people in whose oppression they acquiesce. Dr. Knight has

(Continued on Page 12)

Letters to the editor

Work through legitimate channels

Editor, the Chronicle:

We have now been informed of the compromise effected between the University and the Afro-American society. In Page Auditorium students listened more attentively to Prof. Kerckhoff than they had hitherto listened to any speaker, except perhaps Howard Fuller. Chuck Hopkins' short address that same day was more moderate than his previous speeches—just as all the speeches of the student radicals became more temperate as the days of agitation wore on.

Compare Mark Pinsky's vulgar and abusive language on Thursday evening with his mild and emotional soft-spoken approach on Saturday afternoon. But also compare the response of the body of students on those two days: in the first instance (several hours after the skirmish with the police and the use of tear gas) he was booed off the stage, while in the second students followed him and Howard Fuller to Dr. Knight's house. Students are not the sheep that Prof. Feinberg said they were but human beings who are responsive to emotional appeals. Pinsky shrewdly capitalized on a powerful and moving speech by Howard Fuller.

Some of the demands of the Afro-Americans have been met, others are now being discussed. The tragedy of the situation, as all recognize, is that a group of students felt compelled to seize a building to draw attention to their concerns, an action which I cannot condone. The destruction of a million dollar computer at Sir George Williams University in Montreal, a university which gives effective expression to a much greater ideological diversity than does Duke, was too clear an illustration of what can result when such action is taken. As firemen climbed to the ninth floor of the new \$26 million building at Sir George (The University has but two large buildings) to extinguish the fire started by students, chairs and files and tapes were thrown out of the windows. The people of Quebec, already bleeding heavily under extremely high educational taxes in a period of economic uncertainty, will bear this additional expense for the irreparability of a few.

This brings us to another point. Most of the student anger centered on the University's decision to call in the police and the subsequent farce on the quad involving the use of tear gas. Over and over again we

were told, the university officials had had fair warning of what would happen if police were brought on campus. To say this is to miss the fundamental issue: whether students are warranted in taking physical action to draw attention to their cause.

I say that they are not for such action is contrary to the purpose of the university: to teach people to think so that with their minds they can solve problems and resolve difficulties. Academic freedom consists in being able to think freely, not in freely using force and coercion. The decision to call in the police after attempts at negotiation had been made was therefore no infringement on academic freedom.

For these reasons I supported the resort to police on this campus, although I did and do now think that the problems of the blacks are many and complex. But when reason breaks down and physical force is resorted to, that force can only be met with force. This is true

not only in this university but in the "real world" as certain people are apt to characterize it. We all loudly condemn the policy of appeasement practised by the Western power prior to the Second World War, yet even these men came to the realization that many of their so deeply held beliefs about peace were utopian and that in the last analysis the threat of Hitler could only be answered by resort to armed forces.

But these are events of the past and the danger for the future is that now the open confrontation has been resolved, the various groups that make up this university will again sink back into lethargy. This is the problem that we all face. Students and faculty must have a larger voice in the workings of this university and the administration and Board of Trustees must be willing to listen and act on those changes that will contribute to a better Duke. We cannot allow a recurrence of the events of last

week. And make no mistake, violence can again break out. The liberal hope that reason will always prevail is false.

We must now work through legitimate channels to secure changes in the university structure which we believe to be necessary. That will mean co-operation with the Kerckhoff Committee although its powers are only advisory on the fundamental questions. Some will condemn this outright as another sop, another token, but if anyone has read the MacPherson Report on undergraduate education at the University of Toronto and viewed the changes that are peacefully taking place there, he will know that there is hope that similar changes can be effected at Duke. The real problem now rests with us—students and faculty—in forgetting what has transpired and again falling asleep.

Terry Crowley
Grad. History

-Restructure-

(Continued from Page 6)

"rational discussion" with such men cannot help but prove fruitless, and direct attention to the

need for an established student role in decision-making processes if student concerns are to be adequately acted upon and if real change is to come at this—or any other—university.

A student in the audience Sunday afternoon, one who did not commend the blacks' seizure of

Allen building or the university's granting concessions under pressure, advised Dr. Kerckhoff, "Now, if you change the damn structure, maybe the things that have happened here in the past few days wouldn't have to happen again." People are beginning to recognize that, for all but those who welcome repression, the advent of a democracy in this institution is the only way to prevent another seizure by students, white or black, of Allen Building.

From Newsweek, Feb. 24:

...and panicky authorities at Southern, affluent, predominantly white Duke University—confronted with a minor rebellion by some 60 black students—fired tear gas canisters on the center of campus and succeeded in outraging hundreds of white students who had been previously uninvolved bystanders.

...Last week during "Black is Beautiful" week at Duke, Negro students—who number 80 out of the school's 7500 total—met with university president Douglas M. Knight to discuss a list of eleven demands—as well as a request for a ban on the tune "Dixie". The next morning Knight left for New York on an business trip; two days later some 60 blacks occupied the administration building.

Knight flew back, and together with Charles B. Wade, chairman of the board of trustees and vice president of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., gave the students an ultimatum to leave the building within one hour—at 4:30 p.m. Knight told a faculty meeting trying to get the ultimatum

rescinded that the decision was his and Wade's—not theirs. Meanwhile the blacks agreed to negotiate; 4:30 came and passed. At 5:30 the blacks were told that the Durham town police were coming in. "Once the police were on campus," said university provost Marcus Hobbs lamely, "they were under nobody's direct jurisdiction."

The blacks opted against confrontation and left the building, brushing by the police as they walked down Campus Drive. The police then staked out the now empty building. Some 2000 non-demonstrating whites, in turn, staked out the police to watch what would happen next. With no blacks on-scene, it seemed that nothing would happen. But a couple of objects were thrown at the police; police say they were rocks; students say they were wadded balls of notebook paper. Whatever the case, the police charged and gassed the white students, eventually arresting five and sending 25 to the university hospital with injuries. The next day, angry students began a three-day boycott of classes.

According to Hoyle

By Joe Hoyle

Tournament time once again approaches in the Atlantic Coast Conference. It's a time when the regular season results are thrown out the window—a fact that is a blessing to seven teams but a real curse to that number one team.

It has been a season of surprises in the ACC this year and many people look for the tournament to be marked with upsets and perhaps even a surprise winner. Don't bet on it! In the last eight years, the number one team has failed to win the tournament only once and it is hard to see any team that can take both North and South Carolina this season.

The main surprise this season has obviously been the South Carolina Gamecocks. Few people gave Frank McGuire more than a 50-50 chance of even finishing in the first division simply because he was going to have to start four sophomores. But what sophomores they turned out to be. After beating Wake Forest and scaring Davidson in the early season, McGuire has brought his team on at an unbelievable rate. Last week, they stunned the UNC Tar Heels and have a chance to take the regular season title by beating the Heels again in their return match (to be played in Columbia) next Wednesday.

Much of the credit for South Carolina's success must go to coach Frank McGuire who has taken an inexperienced ball club and simply eliminated the mistakes. This team plays with more poise than most experienced clubs. The Gamecocks do not take poor shots. They do not throw the ball away in pressure situations. They have not shown a tendency to clutch in tight situations. They almost never foul. Eliminate these mistakes on any ball club and you'll come up with a winner. Add in John Roche and Tom Owens, and Frank McGuire has a real contender.

Young Mr. Roche has to be one of the strongest prospects to enter the ACC in recent years. He makes up for a lack of size with an amazing quickness. As both Duke and UNC have found out, he is almost impossible to stop with one-on-one coverage. Owens offers the team strong inside scoring and rebounding. Although out-weighted considerably by the likes of Randy Denton and Gil McGregor, Owens leads the league in rebounding (13.3 per game).

Before the season, many basketball experts questioned whether North Carolina could continue their ACC domination this year without the services of All-American Larry Miller. Coach Dean Smith has proved to have an even better team this year than last season and must go into the tournament (whether in first or second place) as the favorites. Three things have made the Tar Heels great this season. The first has been the improved play of Bill Bunting. Last season Bunting did little more than take up space on the court; but this season it is hard to recognize him as the same ball player. He is seventh in the conference in scoring (19.1), leads the conference in field goal percentage, and is third in foul shooting percentage (Duke fans will probably remember Bunting's complete inability to hit a foul shot in last season's Duke-UNC game.) Bunting has become aggressive and is finally reaching his potential as a ball player.

The second Carolina asset has been the strong bench provided by Gerald Tuttle, Jim Delany, but especially by Lee Dedmon. Dedmon may be the best sixth-man in college basketball today. Filling in for the injured Rusty Clark a few weeks ago Dedmon showed moves that Clark could only dream about.

The third asset that makes Carolina truly a national contender is Charlie Scott's ability as a "swing man"—a style of play popularized recently by Red Auerback with John Havlicek. Scott is so big and yet so quick that he can play either guard or forward. If UNC needs rebounding Scott plays at forward with Dedmon, Clark, and Bunting along the front line. If the Heels need speed Scott moves to forward and Eddie Fogler moves in at guard. The presence of Scott makes it quite difficult to put a man-to-man defense on the Tar Heels. He is too quick to be guarded by a forward and too big to be stoppiped by a guard.

What's wrong with the Duke basketball team? Check in tomorrow for Part II of our ACC basketball review and maybe you'll find out (of course, maybe you won't).

IM note

Entries for intramural volleyball will be taken between February 24 and March 3 at the IM office. Each living group is limited to five teams.



February

Clearance

Many used models from \$75 new BSA 441 and 650 New Honda 50, 65, 90, 160, 305 and 450 cc models, buy this month and save.

OPEN ROAD, INC.
229 N. Gregson
Durham

No-point overtime costs Blue Devils 88-80 loss

By Bob Heller

Coach Vic Bubas and his luckless Blue Devils played every bit as well as nationally ranked Davidson for 40 minutes last night only to completely fall apart in the overtime period and lose to the Wildcats 88-80. Duke missed all seven of its floor shots and all three free throws in the extra five minutes. Meanwhile, Mike O'Neill, Doug Cook, Mike Maloy, and Dave Moser each registered two points in overtime.

The first half action started fast and furious with both teams burring the nets. Dick DeVenzio was the Devils scoring leader, while Jerry Kroll was the top contributor to the Wildcat cause. About midway through the first period, the pace of the game slowed down considerably. DeVenzio continued to carry the hot hand for the visiting Devils while Davidson's Maloy caught fire.

A Randy Denton lay-up gave Bubas's squad their biggest lead, 36-26, with three minutes to go in the half. At this point, though, the Wildcats began to show their board strength enabling the host to cut the halftime score to 43-40. DeVenzio was high point man at the intermission with 15 points, by far the sophomore guard's top twenty minute performance for the season. Kroll and Maloy each had 13 at half-time. Though Davidson enjoyed a 27-24 board advantage in the first period Duke's Denton had pulled down 14 rebounds.

If possible, the second half was

even closer than the first. The score was knotted no fewer than nine times while the lead changed hands another half dozen times.

One Katherman and two DeVenzio 20-footers gave Duke a 76-71 advantage with 4:20 to go. At this point, Davidson called a time-out, and whatever coach Lefty Driesell told his Wildcats certainly inspired them. The host quintet proceeded to score the next six points giving the Southern Conference team a shaky 77-76 lead with 2:05 showing on the clock.

In the remaining time, DeVenzio drilled in for a lay-up, Maloy followed suit for Davidson, DeVenzio answered with a 25-footer, and with 3 seconds remaining, Maloy sank one of two free-throws, sending the game into overtime with the score knotted at 80.

DeVenzio and Maloy shared scoring honors, each netting 28. Randy Denton pulled in a career high of 23 rebounds, though Cook's 20 and Maloy's 17 more than made up for the Denton performance. Katherman chipped in 19 points while Denton had 14. For the Wildcats, Kroll and Cook pumped in 19 and 15 respectively. The games results leaves Davidson with a sparkling 21-2 record. While Duke now stands 12-11.

Only two games now remain on the Blue Devils schedule. Next Wednesday, they travel to Raleigh to take on Norm Sloans North Carolina State Wolfpack. Then on Saturday, March 1, the third-ranked Tar Heels of UNC invade the Indoor Stadium to play the Blue Devils. The Devils must win at least one of these remaining games to be assured of at least a .500 season.



Davidson strong-boy Doug Cook's basket and rebounding in last night's overtime led the Wildcats to a 88-80 win.

Who's
afraid of
Va. Foxx

Did you like beer the first time you tasted it?

A lot of people say no. They say beer is one of those good things you cultivate a taste for... like olives, or scotch, or kumquats.

Maybe. But we think it makes a difference which brand of beer we're talking about.

We think Budweiser is an exception to this "you've gotta get used to it" rule. It's so smooth. (You see, no other

beer is Beechwood Aged; it's a costly way to brew beer, and it takes more time. But it works.)



So whether you're one of the few who has never tried beer, or a beer drinker who suddenly feels the urge to find out why so many people enjoy

Budweiser, we think you'll like it.

From the very first taste.

Budweiser is the King of Beers.

(But you know that.)

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC. • ST. LOUIS • NEWARK • LOS ANGELES • TAMPA • HOUSTON • COLUMBUS

DUKE
CHAPEL
CHOIR

NOW OPEN
for membership.

Requiem, Brahms,
King David, Honegger

332257

Part 1 of a series

Mystery Tour seen as a self-discovery

By Jeff Van Pelt

Magical Mystery Tour lived up to at least part of its title. It was a mystery. An apparently disjointed sequence of puzzling events, it resembled the kinds of experience which more and more characterize our lives: a series of things in no apparent order adding up to nothing recognizable. In every case, including this one, the experience is frustrating.

We are left with two possibilities. There is meaning, or there isn't; the whole says more than the sum of the parts, or it doesn't. Either way, we are left the task of making the experience intelligible. If the experience was vivid enough and frustrating enough, then we take on that task.

We attempt to comprehend the whole by scrutinizing the parts. Do they share anything in common? Do they make us respond in any recognizable pattern? Is there any indication that there might really

be more than a bunch of unrelated pieces?

Most of us saw *Magical Mystery Tour* only once (it appeared in Page this past weekend). We hardly had time to be bewildered before the film ended. We were too occupied trying to grasp the whole to scrutinize the parts.

Usually we must rely only on the memory of our first experience with such a film (unless we see it a second or third time for comprehension). Fortunately for us in this case, we have the *Magical Mystery Tour* album and story book. By looking at the album, the book, and the film we may be able to decide whether or not we missed something first time around.

A glance at the album offers the first clue. All five of the *Magical Mystery Tour* songs center on a shared dilemma: here you are, but there is somewhere else better.

In *Magical Mystery Tour* you are in the everyday; the Beatles offer to

"take you away." Where? They aren't saying, but "Satisfaction guaranteed!"

—In "The Fool on the Hill," you are with everyone else in the world; but Someone on the hill, alone, quiescently viewing the whole in which you are immersed.

—In "Blue Jay Way," you are lost, destination forgotten, you flit from place to place like a blue jay stealing nests. But a Friend is waiting at home.

—In "Your Mother Should Know," you are in the present. There is another time "before your Mother was born" when there was a song to dance to. Can we remember the time, the tune, the dance?

—"I Am the Walrus," John's piece de resistance, presents the theme most powerfully. He stands in the truth: "I am he as you are he as you are me and we are all together." Where is everyone else? "See how they run like pigs from a gun—I'm crying."

This is not an uncommon theme for the Beatles. Paul writes the same sort of "where belong" song in "Fixing a Hole" (Sgt. Pepper's *Lovely Hearts Club Band*) as he does in "Fool on the Hill." He uses nostalgia in both "When I'm Sixty-four" and in "Your Mother Should Know" to recall a better time (though "Sixty-four" is really much closer to "Ob-La-Di, Ob-La-Da" in its evocation of the Simple Life).

George writes of the transcendent Home and those who are lost from it in "Within You and Without You," and he says it again in the latest album: "I look at you all see the love there that's sleeping/While my guitar gently weeps."

John is even more negative about the same thing. He makes his point by evoking the insane, cluttered, inhuman and pointless state of the modern scene, life without meaning, as in "Good Morning" and "A Day in the Life." He concludes in "I Am the Walrus." In the face of all this he can only entreat, "I'd love to turn you on (to Life)" and "I'm crying."

John cries bitterly; George weeps longingly; Paul dreams

wistfully. Ringo doesn't cry at all. He just drums away, happy in the world and untouched by it, untroubled by the expansive vision which brings only pity or disdain for the human scene.

But what of the *Magical Mystery Tour*? The Tour is a way of escaping all this. That escape takes all the magic a Beatles cosmology can muster. It also provides an episodic unity to complement the thematic unity apparent in the songs.

It may help at this point to recall that the Beatles' art is highly personal. It concerns and reflects their experience; in this sense, it is often even biographical. And at this time the group was pretty deeply involved in the spiritual-mystical scene. Words like "transcendent reality" and "spiritual consciousness" were on a lot of lips. So what do we have? Spiritual plus Mystery plus Tour equals...

Right! The theme of the *Spiritual Journey* from blissful ignorance to enlightened Self-knowledge, found in every mystical tradition. But in fact the journey is a process of initiation into the mysteries about oneself, a trip in which one returns to one's starting point: it is a mystery tour. And success in the journey comes

only through grace from Above: in this case, through the Magic of the Five Magicians.

So Ringo and his gross Auntie, seeking escape from their bickering and Uncle Jack's death (which led to Auntie's sexual dissatisfaction and, hence, the frustrated bickering), take a chance on the promise of a *Magical Mystery Tour*. It is the "trip of a lifetime," says the Courier (there's always a guide in these things); "We have your best interests at heart," assures the Hostess (there's usually a nurturing Venus, too).

Mr. Bloodvessel, the archetypal Lost Soul, is searching for his identity through trip after trip, trying to wear an identity that just doesn't fit him. He mistakes himself for the Driver, then the Courier. And there is Little George, the dwarf photographer. While the others are experiencing the scenery outside the bus (read "reality"), he sees everything once-removed, as a photograph. His camera comes between him and reality as he attempts to grasp and collect Beauty, Truth, That which cannot be shaped and kept. He too is a Lost Soul, captured by his camera, transformed into a focusing device by his own desire to "get (and keep) the picture."

Arts and crafts

"Art is the daughter of pleasure," Johann J. Winckelmann. The spring semester Arts and Crafts Workshop will offer instruction and practice in two-dimensional media. The Workshop will provide live models and/or still-life setups. The subject matter for each workshop will be a common theme but the student may work in the media of his choice: pen, pencil, charcoal, water color, acrylic, etc.

The Workshop, sponsored by the

Mary Duke Biddle Foundation, will be held in Room 108 Art Building, East Campus. Any member of the Duke community is encouraged to attend, whether they be a beginner, or an advanced student.

The Workshop will be open from 7:00 to 10:00 on Tuesday and Thursday evenings beginning February 25 and lasting through April 24. Formal instruction periods and critiques will be given from 7:00 to 8:00 P.M. on Tuesdays.



A scene from the upcoming production of "Man of La Mancha," which will be performed in Page on Friday at 4:00 and 8:15 P.M.

Thursday, February 20, explore an engineering career on earth's last frontier.

Talk with Newport News On-Campus Career Consultant about engineering openings at world's largest shipbuilding company—where your future is as big as today's brand new ocean.

Our backlog of orders running for years ahead means competitive starting salaries, career security, with your way up wide open. It also means scope for all your abilities. We're involved with nuclear ship propulsion and refueling, nuclear aircraft carrier and submarine building, even automation. We're a major builder of giant water power and heavy industrial equipment. We're starting to apply our nautical nuclear know-how to the fast expanding field of nuclear electrical power generation on land.

Interested in an advanced degree or research? We're next door to Virginia Associated Research Center with one of the world's largest synchrocyclotrons, offering advanced study in high energy physics. We're close to Old Dominion College and University of Virginia Extension Division, where you can get credits for a master's degree, or take courses in Microwave Theory, Solid State Electronics, Nuclear Engineering and other advanced subjects. Ask about scholarships, tuition grants, and special leaves to implement these study and research opportunities.

Ask, too, about the pleasant living and lower living costs, here in the heart of Virginia's historic seaside vacation land, with superb beaches, golf, fishing, boating, hunting.

IMMEDIATE ENGINEERING CAREER OPENINGS

Mechanical Engineers
Electrical Engineers
Marine Engineers
Industrial Engineers
Systems Analysts

Naval Architects
Nuclear Engineers
Civil Engineers
Metallurgical Engineers

See our representative
F. A. Edgar
Thursday, February 20

He'll be at the Placement Office to answer questions, discuss qualifications, take applications for fast action.

Newport News

SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY,
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

An Equal Opportunity Employer. U.S. Citizenship Required.

MOVIES

RIALTO THEATER

"Brotherhood"

CENTER THEATER

"Three in the Attic"

Danziger's

Old World Gift Shop



IN CHAPEL HILL

- IMPORTED GIFTS
- BARTON'S CANDY

We Are Open

7 DAYS PER WEEK
9:00 a.m. till 11:30 p.m.

The Ivy Room

Try Our Micky Smoked
BEER BARBECUE
Cosmopolitan Room Only

Chicken in the Rough
Steaks — Salads
DELICATESSEN
(a bite of New York)

1004 W. Main St. 800-0901

FAS asks changes for Duke

By Julie Logan

Staff reporter

"The distinction between students and teachers is a false one. We don't know what is best for students," said Professor Thomas Rainey, at the second meeting of the Free Academic Senate yesterday.

His suggestion that the chairman of the Free University departmental unions be made ex-officio members of FAS sparked an hour long debate with the views of the members still polarized at the end.

"They can come to our meetings, but FAS should remain

autonomous and so should the Free University," responded FAS president Frederick Krantz.

Reporting on the Free University departments that met earlier this week, Terry Hagans presented two categories of problems that the Free University plans to attack.

Their first attempts will be changes within the various departments (curriculum and departmental reform and student participation in decisions and plans); changes within the University at large (a breakdown in the departmental system, less

emphasis on majors, more Interdisciplinary Courses, and establishment of Free University courses this semester.)

Hagans expressed the opinion that the FAS and the Free University would probably remain separate organizations, and said that FAS members would be admitted to their meetings.

The question of FAS sanctioned tutoring of black students who had flunked out or were in danger of doing so was raised on the floor. Feenberg squelched any discussion by informing the gathering that an organization had already been formed for this purpose and the black students had already been contacted.

The Senate passed a resolution approving these actions.

Twelve new members were added to the FAS during the meeting, including two full professors and one departmental head. The new members are listed below.

Eugene M. Renken
James D. Graham
Peter H. Burlan
L. Richardson, Jr.
Peter B. Clark
Tom Snow
Germina Lubega
George Millikan
D. Covatt-Dunning
Alex Barkas
Robert C. Whittier
N.L. Wilson

Physics—Phar.
Hist.
Classics
Classics
Econ.
Physics
Econ.
Zoo.
Zoo.
Zoo.
Lit.
Phil.

-SFAC-

(Continued from Page 1)
the immediate aspects of the situation. The decision should be made only after consultation with representatives of the University community.

"If the decision is made to use external resources on campus, all persons who exercised control over these forces should be present together and should be in immediate contact with those forces."

"These resolutions arose out of a discussion of the importance of the past and future existence of the Council itself. William Griffith, Assistant to the Provost in the Area of Student Affairs, suggested that 'this University is in a time of great crisis,' and that 'its very existence is in doubt.'"

"There may be a sit-in of non-academic employees at 2 p.m. tomorrow," Griffith said. "What can this Council do about something like that?"

He further questioned what, if anything, the Council could do about the use of external force on the campus. At this point, the discussion turned from the continued existence of the body to the issues Griffith brought up.

There was, however, some doubt expressed as to the effectiveness of the resolutions in influencing the

Administration. Said Chairman Steve Johnston, "I would put a great deal more weight on the threat of a sit-in at 2 p.m. tomorrow than on any document we might pass."

It was this kind of frustration with the present governing structures of the University that led the student members of SFAC to submit their resignations at the beginning of the meeting. In a statement explaining their resignations, the students said that "We reject the philosophy that the answer to University governance is the establishment of bodies which recommend actions to those that make decisions. This Council has not been a solution to the problems we face but only a mirror of them. The University must create a new method of governance which involves all parts of the community in the creation of those policies which substantially affect them or their environment."

Although these initial resignations were withdrawn, Steve Johnston held to his resignation as chairman, emphasizing that this did not mean he resigned as a member of the group. By the end of the meeting, there seemed to be a general feeling that if the committee was to continue to exist, a completely new structure and purpose would have to be agreed to.

-UNC-

(Continued from Page 1)
non-academic employees, and the exertion of the University's influence in solving the problems of the Chapel Hill community.

Sitterson's reply to these demands, published on February 4, stated that "it should be clear that the University cannot, in policy or in practice, provide unique treatment for any single race, color, or creed." The chancellor's statement continued with an item-by-item discussion of the BSM demands and the University's action on them.

The statement was met by immediate opposition by the BSM. Two black graduates, one of whom had been a member of the BSM, stated in a lengthy defense of the demands that "we see an institution about to reap what it has sown—more than a decade of

institutional inertia on racial and social problems."

Campus rallies held after this exchange of written statements led to Sitterson's agreement to meet with BSM members, white students, non-academic employees, and President of the University William Friday by the end of next week. The three new demands presented Tuesday moved the deadline up to this Friday, when another reply is expected from Sitterson.

Daily Tar Heel editor Wayne Hurder, commenting on the possible development of "revolutionary action" on the demands, stated that the administration "should be able to solve any problems before the situation reaches a confrontation like Duke's. What I mean is that Sitterson says no and means yes, Knight says yes and means no."



Photo by Bob Hewley

The Free Academic Senate discusses plans for investigating the blacks' violation of the Pickets and Protest Policy.

News briefs

The Foreign Relations Subcommittee of the Major Speakers Committee will present a panel discussion on Czechoslovakia Thursday at 8 p.m. in Room 130 Sociology-Psychology Building.

Participating will be Dr. Vladimir Tremel of the economics department, Dr. Grysowski Kamimierz of the law school and Dr. Joseph Anderle, of the history

department at U.N.C.

Dr. Thomas Rainey of the history department will participate as moderator. Each man will take his own particular area of interest and discuss events in the occupied country in those terms.

Project Latin America will hold a Spanish conversation class in Room 116 Carr Building on East Campus at 6:30 tonight.

STAR-SEARCH '69

COLLEGE REVUE AUDITIONS FOR SIX FLAGS OVER GEORGIA

If you're a singer, dancer, musician, have an act or a performing specialty of any sort—come try out! This could be your big year . . . at Six Flags Over Georgia. This great Atlanta family amusement center needs fresh new singers, dancers, novelty quartets and trios, individual talent for the Crystal Pistol, and strolling entertainers. You'll work for a full season at a minimum salary of \$70.00 per week, under topnotch professional direction — a great chance, a great season, great fun. Hundreds of thousands of people see these shows every year. So whatever your act is—show us your ability. Who knows, when the next star is born, it might be you. Sorry—no instrumental groups needed this season.

Piano accompaniment, record players, and tape recorders will be provided at each audition session. Auditions for persons 16 years and older.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 3:30 P.M. / Carolina Inn, Pine Room / Campus of University of North Carolina / West Cameron Avenue / Chapel Hill, North Carolina.



SIX FLAGS
OVER GEORGIA

EVENING SPECIAL

1759 \$2.95 1969

Fresh Shrimp or Oyster Cocktail

U.S. CHOICE RIB EYE STEAK

(Full ¾ Pound)

Baked Idaho or French Fried Potatoes

Tossed Green Salad

(Choice of Four Dressings)

Serving 5:30 — 8:00

"In the Center of an Historic Village"

V. V. "PETE" THOMPSON INNKEEPER



CHRONICLE CLASSIFIED

Duke Chronicle
Classified Advertising

Rates

Minimum of 20 words \$1.00
(per day)
Each additional word .03
10% discount for 3
consecutive insertions

Dick DeVenzio—
If you're still in Paletz'
Poly-Sci 130.1 you might drop
by Chronicle office tonight (7
to 9 p.m.) for low-down!

D.B.
(Sympathetic B-ball fan)

Only 61 days until Henry
Fielding's Birthday!

CHRONICLE
OPEN HOUSE
Tonight 7-9 p.m.

Make your Juke Box party into
something great!!! I do a
2000-watt light show: Strobe,
U.V., Spots, Floods, light
organ. Let there be lights! Call
Alex Bouteneff 6382 or 6409.

Marc Caplan recovered his
glasses through the Chronicle
Classified. Let them work for
YOU!

Rock Climbers, Whitewater
Canoeists, Equestrians! Camp
Sequoyah, Weaverville, N.C.,
needs highly qualified activity
counselors. Associate Director
Steve Longenecker will
interview faculty and students
on Tuesday, the 25th, in 214
Flowers. Display of
mountaineering equipment,
too.

Happy Birthday Mike! from
the other men of House L.

MGC Figs.
I hate to miss it but I'll be in
Buffalo. Do it again this spring.
The Clocktower Housemaster

Psst!

For sale: Practiflex FX SLR
with 50 mm and 100 mm
lenses. \$55 or best offer. T.
Hedges 684-5304.

A 16 mm Victor Movie
Projector with sound. Original
price \$750, now only \$150.
Apply Gladsteins, 209 Mangum
St. or phone 698-1474.

Will sacrifice.

LOST: while suffering from
GAS—metal-sided,
brown-rimmed glasses. Believe
rescuer retrieved them. Contact
Hilary Keay, Grad. Center.

Now
All Day
Classified
Service
bring your ad to the
information desk
in flowers lounge
or call 2323

Read and Use
Classified Ads!

All you need is love

Head Start: Valentine surprise

By A Staff Observer

On Valentine's Day (which, as
you'll remember, was last Friday),
the children, four and five years
old, of a Head Start center near
North Carolina College had a party.
Five persons from Duke attended

the festivities.

All the children, about 30 in all,
were sitting in a circle when the
visitors walked in. One boy had
brought a guitar; but as he had not
practiced—nor ever played
"Love, Love," or "You are my

Sunshine," he proved of little use in
accompanying the children as they
sang—though they didn't need a
guitar or any other instrument to
goad them into singing. Though
some sat staring at the floor, their
lips barely moving, others were
loud, boisterous in their
singing—and as is the way with
most children, they couldn't
recognize that they were off-key,
nor would it have quieted them had
they known.

Repetoire

The visitors were asked, once
they had been serenaded, to
return the favor by singing them a
song. The guitarist's repetoire was
painfully limited to selections from
"The Bob Dylan Songbook," so the
five sang "Mr. Tamborine Man."
After sitting politely for a few
moments, one of the children
bowed his head and giggled, and the
laughter quickly spread until all the
children were affected. Some
mimed the guitar player, stroking
strings of imaginary guitars they
held in their laps. (It was explained
later that many of the children had
not seen someone playing the guitar
while other people sang before,
having heard the sound only from
records. The new experience
embarrassed them.)

The children were most anxious
to return to their performing:

"Michael row the boat ashore,
Alleluia.

"Michael row the boat ashore,
Alleluia."

"Jordan River's chilly and wide.
Alleluia

"I've got a home on the other
side. Alleluia."

"Sister, help to trim the sail.
Alleluia.

"Sister, help to trim the sail,
Alleluia."

Trim the sail!

The words were accompanied
with motions, once again, of sisters
helping to trim the sails.

"I know the words of this song
are hard to learn," the teacher

explained, "but I want you to do
your best. Now, let's see if we
remember them:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of
the coming of the Lord,

He is tramping out the vintage
where the grapes of wrath are
stored.

He has loosed the fateful
lightening of his terrible swift
sword.

His truth is marching on."

This was definitely a "marching
song," so the children stood up
and, making it a point to lift their
knees high above the floor,
marched through a maze of chairs
and around the lunch tables.

One little boy sat on the lap of
one of the visitors, running his
fingers through her long brown
hair, while another, sitting on the
floor, toyed with the ends of her
hair. The first finally reached a
conclusion, an explanation for the
long hair, "Hey, this girl's got a wig
on!"

Dinner consisted of a scoop of
tuna fish, well spiced with celery,
creamed corn, toast, and salad with
a dab of thousand islands dressing.
Each was given a glass of milk to
drink. When their teacher wasn't
watching, one of the boys poured
his creamed corn into another's
cup, in exchange for a piece of
toast.

The Climax

After dinner came the climax of
the party—each child received
cupcakes with red-spiraled icing;
one licked the layers of icing off as
if he were devouring an ice cream
cone. Then valentines with each
child's name were passed out, along
with a cellophane bag containing
bits of candy. (Each place-mat,
incidentally, was cut in the form of a
heart).

Most of the children managed to
devour the cupcake, but had to save
the candies they received with their
valentines for consumption at a
later date. As they finished off their
desert, the children wandered over
to the coat rack (about two feet
from the floor), tugged their jackets
of the hooks, and, clutching their
cache of candies in one hand,
departed for home after the
excitement of a Valentine's Day
party.

so's your
old man



A new experience for this young
lad: watching visitors sing to the
strum of a guitar.



David Atkinson shown above is to star in the production of "Man of La
Mancha" to be presented in Page Auditorium tomorrow.

Need FILM, DEVELOPING, DARKROOM SUPPLIES?



Your Kodak
and
Nikon dealer



Come To

THE CAMERA & PHOTO SHOPPE
1103 West Main Street

SHARYN LYNN PRESENTS: DOLLAR DAYS

DRESSES & PANT DRESSES reduced as low as \$6.00

SLAX as low as \$ 3.00

PANT SUITS from \$10.00

WOOL & ORLON SWEATERS from \$3.00

SKIRTS from \$5.00

COATS from \$15.00

CAR COATS from \$10.00

BLOUSES from 2.00

KNEE SOX from \$1.00

VESTS & JACKETS from \$5.00

GROUP LEATHER & NYLON GLOVES ½ Price

GROUP BELTS ½ Price

ALL WEATHER COATS 20% off

SHARYN LYNN

E. Franklin St.

Chapel Hill

Library highly acclaimed

By Michael Kopen
Staff writer

"A good liberal arts college library" were the words of Librarian Dr. Benjamin E. Powell in speaking of the new Perkins Library.

The new library gives Duke the space to exceed the 1.2 million volumes presently contained in the old library, as well as more than doubling the seating capacity of the old library. The old building had a seating capacity of 800, while the new building increases this total to 2100.

Powell stated that "there will be special reading rooms in the new library for every department in the humanities and social sciences that

grants a doctorate." These rooms will be inside the stacks themselves. For class use, there will be several seminar rooms in the new building.

"This will not be an open stack library," said Dr. Powell, "but as soon as the book collection is moved, undergraduates who have good reasons will be able to obtain stack permits. Students will be able to go directly to the stacks in the periodical room, where there is room to make notes and a copying machine."

"Within the stacks," added Powell, "there are about 700 study carrels."

"In the reading areas of the old library half the seats will be at single tables, since single seats are the ones taken first. We will provide as many of these as we can. The remaining seats will be at small tables which seat six."

"We had hoped," continued Powell, "to provide audio-visual material and equipment this year, but this had to be deferred until next year because of the budget."

Powell recommended the Graduate Reading Room on the second floor, and the Documents and Maps Room in the basement as good places to study because "they are even quieter than the main floor."

Powell also acknowledged that there is some talk of consolidating campus computer operations in the sub-basement. "There is room and wiring for a computer," he said, "but there are no definite plans."

Perkins Library presently ranks eighteenth nationally with regard to

number of volumes contained.

According to David Ross, Director of Development, "the new library costs 8.7 million dollars, and was funded by the Duke Endowment, United States Government funds, and private gifts."

-Footsteps-

(Continued from Page 7)

impressed none but fools with his assertion that the University's crisis sprang from some insidious action by the acknowledgedly powerless Chronicle, young professors, and radical groups. The crisis came because the insensitivity which he displayed in sending in the police immediately had been visited too long, in more subtle forms, upon black students, and indeed all students.

Now we must all hope that Dr. Knight will remember what happened to Lyndon Johnson, and give this university the forthright leadership it needs worse than ever.

Fuller to speak

There will be a rally at Five Points at 1:30 p.m. Friday to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Malcolm X.

Howard Fuller will speak at 8:30 p.m. Friday at the B.N. Duke auditorium at NCC.

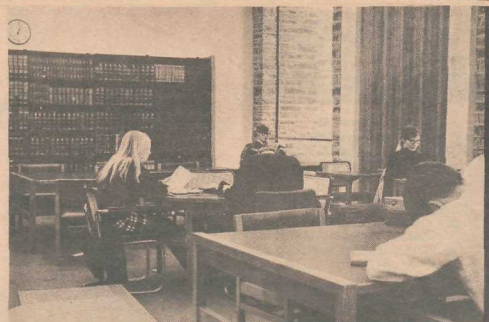


Photo by Mike McQuown

The new library can accommodate up to 2100 people, thus providing more than twice the seating capacity of the old library.

Department unions confront academia

By Mark Stancato
Staff writer

The recently formed Free University is presently in the first phase of a long-range attempt to reform the academic system at the undergraduate level.

Originated earlier this month, the Free University was merely an abstract hope of a select few until last Thursday. But the gaps within the University structure made evident by Thursday's crisis reinforced the Free University's request for student participation in academic affairs.

Last Sunday, the new movement called for individual meetings of departmental majors to organize all concerned students into departmental unions. Chairmen of the unions were elected, and dates were set for further meetings. Attendance at these organizational meetings was generally poor due to short notice, except for history and English majors.

Departmental chairmen met Monday to appoint a spokesman and to adopt a precise statement of purpose to present to the Free Academic Senate. The goals are as follows:

1. Curriculum reforms
2. Departmental reforms
3. Breakdown of departmental structure
4. Free University courses

The unions, according to History Union chairman Pat Black, are completely independent but are using the joint title, Free University, to define the common goals and problems of all departments.

English majors planned Sunday to meet tonight at 8:00 p.m. in 208 Flowers to determine what course of action they will take to meet the aforementioned goals.

However, Dr. George Williams, chairman of the English department, called a meeting of English majors for 4:00 p.m. today "to inform our students of the curriculum change in our department."

Several members of the English Union question Williams' motivation. One English major commented, "I feel Dr. Williams is trying to undercut the English Majors' Union by calling his meeting before the Union meeting. I feel he is afraid that organized English majors will have too much power toward changing the status quo."

Many students decry the impersonal nature of their departments. Spokesman Hagans added, "The Free University provides a legitimate route to making the academic system a more personal process."

Free University

The Political Science Union will meet tonight at 7:30 p.m. in Room 139 Social Science Building.

There will be two meetings of all English majors and prospective majors today. One, called to organize a union will be in 208 Flowers at 8:30. The other, called by Dr. George Williams, will be held in 201 East Duke at 4:00 this afternoon.

Economics majors will meet tomorrow at 10 p.m. in Room 100 Union Building.

The Most...The Greatest...

The Finest...The Latest...

THAT'S.....THE RECORD BAR. THE RECORD.....THAT'S JUST ABOUT ALL YOU HEAR THESE DAYS ON RADIO AND TV.....AND READ ABOUT IN THE NEWSPAPERS. SEE WHAT'S COOKIN' THIS WEEK AT THE RECORD BAR, THE SOUTH'S LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE RECORD SHOPS.

ALL ATLANTIC, ATCO, STAX AND VOLT LP'S AT BIG DISCOUNTS:

REG. LIST PRICE.....\$4.98.....now only \$3.35

REG. LIST PRICE..... 5.98.....now only \$4.19

THESE LABELS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS (AND MANY MORE): ARETHA FRANKLIN, OTIS REDDING, SAM & DAVE, BUFFALO SPRINGFIELD, THE CREAM, VANILLA FUDGE, ARTHUR CONLEY, DR. JOHN, KING CURTIS, IRON BUTTERFLY, BEE GEES, CLAY TYSON, BOOKER T & THE M G'S, EDDIE FLOYD, JOHNNY TAYLOR, THE MARKEYS, THE DRIFTERS, HERBIE MANN, EDDIE HARRIS, ALBERT KING, THE BAR-KAYS, WILSON PICKETT, THE YOUNG RASCALS, SOLOMON BURKE, PERCY SLEDGE, CARTOONE, AND LED ZEPPELIN.

LOOK.....CLASSICAL LOVERS.....MONO LP'S.....ONLY \$.98
STEREO LP'S.....ONLY 1.49

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING LABELS THIS WEEK-END AT \$.98 mono, 1.49 stereo: EVEREST, BAROQUE, JANIS, PERIOD, PIROUETTE, CONCERT-DISC, COUNTERPOINT, ARCHIVE OF PIANO, SHOP EARLY; DON'T DELAY...WHILE STOCKS ON THESE FINE CLASSICAL LINES ARE COMPLETE.

COMPLETE STOCKS OF 8-TRACK CARTRIDGE TAPES..... \$1.00
OFF EVERY DAY!!!

TWO RED-HOT 45 RPM'S AT ONLY \$.66 EACH THIS WEEK-END:

OTIS REDDING'S "A LOVER'S QUESTION"
THE DELLS' "HALLWAYS OF MY MIND/I CAN'T DO ENOUGH (A two-sided hit!!)



RECORD BAR

discount records

Downtown Durham
across from the Courthouse

Appointments calendar

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1969

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.
Naval Ordnance Station
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
J. B. Ivey
Virginia Dept. of Highways
Jersey Central Power & Light & N.J. Power & Light
Sauter Laboratories
National Center for Health Statistics
N.C. State Personnel Dept.
Pinellas County Schools,

Clearwater, Fla.
Oyster Bay, N.Y., Schools

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1969

Kendall Co.
First National Bank of Atlanta
Volusia County Schools,
DeLand, Fla.
Whitman, Reardon & Associates
Corning Glass Works
Weyerhaeuser Co.
International Tel. & Tel. Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society
Central Carolina Bank & Trust Co.
Minneapolis, Minn., Schools
Household Finance Corp.
Henderson, Lindsay & Michaels, Inc.



Chumley, we were all quite aware of why you left the regiment and do hope you have straightened out. By the way, how do you enjoy your post at the university?

Mr. Pickwick
Pickwick Restaurant

113 N. Columbia St. (Off the Square)
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.