

The Duke Chronicle

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Photo by Terry Wolff

Speakers at yesterday's rally in memory of Malcolm X called for revolution.

Five Points rally honors deceased black leader

By Chris Hanback

"The time for revolution is now!" proclaimed speakers at the rally at Five Points yesterday in commemoration of Malcolm X.

The day long program at North Carolina College concluded with a march by Black students from NCC to Five Points where addresses by Black leaders, recordings of Malcolm X's words, and Black music were presented to a crowd of approximately 250.

The NCC Blacks were joined by some students and faculty from Duke as well as by residents of Durham. The crowd, assembled on the island at the far side of five

points, began their meeting with the chant "I'm black and I'm proud."

Speakers at the meeting extolled the necessity for action. Speakers called for revolutionary action as the only way for blacks to survive and to carry on "the fire kindled by Malcolm."

Ben Ruffin, head of the Black Solidarity Committee, speaking to the Blacks, warned that "we are tired of being pushed around in Durham." Ruffin said that Blacks must stick together to fight racism, and he pointed out that the Blacks at Duke got their demands only after they decided to work as a

group. Ruffin concluded by urging Blacks, both educated and uneducated, to honor Malcolm's memory by observing "Harambee" which means "Let's get together."

After Ruffin had concluded his remarks, a recording of Malcolm X's teachings was played. The Black leader, assassinated on Friday the twenty-first four years ago, urged the adoption by Blacks of a "do it yourself philosophy," because the "government and white liberals have failed Blacks."

Malcolm suggested that the white race was weak and had lost all wars which it waged in recent years against men of other races in Asia and Africa. Malcolm condemned America for colonialism which subjects black men to "twentieth century slavery." "There must be freedom for everybody or nobody," Malcolm demanded Black control of their communities, economy and society. After the conclusion of the recording, leaders closed the meeting by urging the realization of the demands of the "Black Shining Prince."

Malcolm X preached of a revolution of Blacks in order to overthrow a power structure which Malcolm viewed as oppressing the Black man. His meaning to Blacks as a man, and as the leader of a revolutionary movement is best expressed in a pamphlet entitled "Ex Umbra" which was distributed at the rally:

"Brother Malcolm was our Dream, our Promise, our Hope, a concrete vector of our desire and possibility, the actual embodiment of what we strive to be—intrepid, righteous, dedicated to the destruction of evil, dedicated to the rebuilding of Man and our possibilities as only the sincere lover can be, constantly moving. To know you love, to know you loved: this is supreme.

Knight praises police for maintaining order

By David Pace

Assistant Managing Editor

University President Douglas M. Knight, in a letter to Durham police chief W.W. Pleasants Thursday, praised the Durham police and the North Carolina Highway Patrol for their "proficiency" in the handling of the trouble on campus following the takeover of Allen Building by members of the Afro-American Society.

Knight also sent a similar letter to North Carolina Governor Bob Scott and to Durham Mayor Wense Grabarek for their assistance during the troubled period.

In his letter to Pleasants, Knight assured the police chief that "we at Duke University, as well as parents of our students, Duke alumni, and the citizens of Durham are indebted to your men and the state police for your assistance last Thursday. I

hope this letter will serve to dispel any doubt which may exist anywhere about this."

Knight went on to say that "we had hoped to avoid this on the Duke University campus, but the forces of confusion are so strong even here that this was not to be. I am revolted by the conduct of a few people who claim to see in our police not a protective force, but only one of harassment to be chided, taunted, and attacked. I am ashamed that this is the reception that which your men received from a small but militant group of our students last Thursday."

"It was a tremendously painful decision that I had to make last week," explained Knight in reference to his ordering of the local police on to campus to secure Allen Building. "I have been severely criticized for this decision, but I accept this criticism knowing full well that the criticism which I would have received for failing to take this action would have been much more justified."

Knight explained to Pleasants

that on many campuses across the country national guard troops had to be called out because "the local and state police, as a first line of defense, were insufficient to keep peace."

"It is with this in mind that I offer your men and the State Highway Patrol our most sincere commendation. Because of the proficiency of these two groups and the good will of the great majority of our students, order was quickly restored and both your men and the patrolmen were withdrawn within less than three hours. National Guard troops which were on stand-by were never needed."

In the letter, Knight also sought to clarify the misunderstanding that he was horrified, not at the use considered by itself, which he had realistically contemplated as a possibility, but rather we were horrified that the situation had deteriorated so rapidly as to require the use of tear gas only minutes after we had learned that the students occupying our administration building had left voluntarily."



Photo by Terry Wolff

Durham police, who President Knight praised for gassing Duke students last week, patrol the rally at Five Points yesterday.

UNC protest rally produces no action

Although another campus rally in response to the demands of the Black Student Movement was held Friday at UNC, no other action than discussion was taken, and threats of "turning from reform to revolutionary action" were not realized.

Chancellor Carlyle Sitterson issued a statement Wednesday in reply to three demands given him by BSM representatives Tuesday, saying that "the Black Student Movement is an officially recognized organization of the University."

His statement continued by stating that "it should be evident that members of the Black Student Movement have very valuable and special contributions to make in our continuing search for solutions to University problems now and in the future."

This was in response to two of the three demands of Tuesday, which asked that the university recognize the BSM as an official organization of the university, and that the use of "white mediators" in decisions concerning blacks be ended. Sitterson's response did not deal directly with the third demand that the university recognize the right of students to make demands upon the administration.

Sitterson also announced that he would appoint a new committee on Minorities and the Disadvantaged after consultation with BSM representatives and those of other university groups. The first committee was appointed without such consultation.

Students commenting on the progress of the demands stated that "it seems to be moving into some sort of negotiation period. Nothing is going to happen anytime soon."

CAB to investigate abolition of youth fare

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), in the face of protests from students around the country and from Congressman Arnold Olsen (D-Montana), will begin hearings next Wednesday on the elimination of student reduced fare plans.

Termination of the plans, originally scheduled for last Thursday has been postponed pending the outcome of the hearings.

Olsen, in a press release, has urged students to make their views known to the CAB and to their congressmen. He said, in regard to the CAB's action, "I believe this is a bad decision, which, if effected, will benefit no one. I am hopeful a strong reaction against the

discontinuation of youth fares will result in the decision being rescinded."

The controversy began in 1964 when Transcontinental Bus Systems initiated a suit with the CAB charging that Youth Fares represented discrimination by age. At that time, CAB refused to review the case, but a later court order forced them to send out an examiner, Arthur Present, who subsequently submitted his decision for elimination of the youth fares.

A petition has been drawn up by interested persons, and is on the bulletin board in the Chronicle Office. Anyone interested in keeping youth fares should come by and sign the petition.

de Gaulle plots against CM as Nixon plans trip

By Vax Fhankel

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The reports of President de Gaulle's plans for dismantling the Common Market reached Washington just as President Nixon was packing for his European tour a fairly traditional set of position papers supporting the Market and Britain's application for membership in it.

The news therefore presented a wholly new item to be researched and put on Nixon's agenda for his visit to five capitals. And the manner of its release, suggesting further friction between London and Paris, obviously troubled the American travelers, who had hoped to find signs of vitality and renewal in the alliance.

But the only comment from officials, both public and private, was noncommittal. It was a caution born primarily of a desire not to intrude into European quarrels on the eve of Nixon's eight-day journey.

There are a number of influential men here, however, particularly in Congress, who may wish to exploit this opening to persuade the President to remain noncommittal on his travels until he has a chance to review American attitudes and interests more deeply. Already anxious about the threat that the Market poses for U.S.

agricultural exports to Europe, these men would urge a long and hard look at Washington's past commitment to the idea of a tight European Economic Union.

The state department, traditional headquarters here of vigorous support for the Common Market and of hope that it would evolve into a tight political union, issued only a two-sentence statement of reaction:

"The British government today in Washington informed the United States government that stories appearing in the British press are essentially accurate. The United States has no further comment."

State department and White House officials, emerging from an intensive week of briefings of President Nixon for the trip to Europe, said they knew nothing more about the proposals than

what they read on the news wires and expected no detailed briefing until they reach London, the second stop on the trip which starts Sunday.

As Nixon's democratic predecessors would have seen it, the de Gaulle proposal for a Europe with internal free trade in industrial goods, special deals in agriculture and only the loosest form of political union, would represent the worst of all possible worlds for the United States. And, apparently, Nixon was heading for Europe with essentially the same position.

Nixon has resolved, as he made plain in his campaign last year, to avoid pressure on the Europeans about how they should resolve their disputes or by what means they should admit Britain to the Continental Customs Union. But

(Continued on Page 7)



State police haul Dow Chemical protestors from the University of Massachusetts administration building last Thursday.

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Campus calendar

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Angier B. Duke Weekend.

3:00-5:00 p.m. East Campus Gymnasium: Open to students, faculty, and staff for recreation (swimming, badminton, volleyball, basketball, table tennis).

7:00 and 9:00 p.m. Quadrangle Pictures. Page Auditorium. "ARSENIC AND OLD LACE" with Cary Grant, Raymond Massey, Peter Lorre, Josephine Hull and Priscilla Lane.

7:30 p.m. Baha'i Fellowship Discussion: "The Promised Day Is Come." Van Sombeek Residence, 1903 Essex Road.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23

11:00 a.m. University Service of Worship. University Chapel. Preacher: The Reverend Dr. Frank Baker, Professor English Church History.

4:00 p.m. Installation service for the Reverend Stan Hall as Lutheran Chaplain. Duke Memorial Chapel.

4:00-6:00 p.m. International Open House. 2022 Campus Drive.

8:15 p.m. Artists Series: The Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra. Conductor: Leopold Sipe. Page Auditorium.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

4:15 p.m. Zoology Seminar. Room 111 Biological Sciences Building. Speaker: Dr. Lawrence Grossman.

4:15-5:30 p.m. East Campus Pool open for women: faculty, staff members, and students.

5:15 p.m. Faculty Volleyball. Card Gymnasium.

7:00 p.m. International Folk Dancing. The Ark, East Campus.

8:15 p.m. Student Union Major Speakers Lecture: Dr. J.B. Rhine. Baldwin Auditorium.

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The Circus arrives

By Diane Weddington
For 99 years, people have thrilled to the cry, "Presenting the Greatest Show on Earth." Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus will be in Raleigh from Friday, February 21, until Tuesday, February 25.

James Ebenezer Cooper organized the forerunner of today's Circus in Philadelphia in 1863. In 1871, William Cameron Coup and Dan Castello took over the operation. Phineas T. Barnum added his crowd-drawing magic to their efforts. In 1877, Barnum names James Bailey as his partner. The Circus became Barnum and Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum died in 1891, and his heirs sold the right of the Circus to Bailey, who planned to become the greatest Circus owner on earth. The five Ringling brothers had a competitive

Circus which had grown up in Wisconsin in 1884. In 1897 Bailey took the Circus abroad, and he toured abroad for six years. The Ringling Brothers reigned in the U.S. Barnum died in 1906, and the Baraboo Circus bought out his heirs. For ten years, the Circuses toured separately. In 1919 the two merged, and premiered in Madison Square Garden, where they were immediately successful. By 1929, only John Ringling lived. He purchased nine other circuses, including Buffalo Bill's. The show toured until 1956 in the "big top." In 1967, John Ringling North sold the Greatest Show on Earth. The present owners are Irvin Feld, Israel Feld, and Roy M. Hoffeinz.

Now when viewers hear, "It's the Greatest Show on Earth," they may know that the Circus has become one, united to give to the public a dedicated performance.

Faust sets precedent for idealism of 'La Mancha'

By Stevens

Staff reviewer

A dubious combination of high-power melodrama, bad lyrics, excellent performing, and a vital but age-old theme produced "Man of La Mancha" yesterday in Page. It was absolutely marvelous.

Rarely has any staged effort moved me as much as Dale Wasserman's interpretation of the life and works of the Spanish novelist, Miguel de Cervantes. Three scenes in particular stand out in my mind, or better said were burned into my—for want of a better word—soul.

"Man of La Mancha" has soul, a spirit nurtured throughout the last four centuries as each generation of poets strove to express that feeling which George Bernard Shaw termed the Life Force. Shaw himself wrote a Don Juan play but even before his "Man and Superman" appeared, Goethe, Wagner, Marlowe and

others enriched the tradition, to be sure, with different interpretations as well as conclusions.

"Man of La Mancha" fell heir to the Don Quixote, Don Juan, and Faust traditions, making them relevant to modern society. It is the story of a noble man living in an ignoble world, educated in the finest book-tradition of piety, rationality and "seeing the world as it is." But something in Don Quixote's innermost being rebels against the teachings of cold reason.

By a force he feels it is his duty, nay privilege to express, he lays down "the burden of sanity," reaching out with his soul to touch kindred spirits. He finds his mode of expression in knight-errantry, that is in ritual, which Thomas Wolfe calls "the real gusto of living." And hardly was a knight in err more! Distrusting what the eye sees rather than what the heart

feels, Don Quixote mistook a windmill for a monster, a tavern for a castle, and better yet a kitchen wench for his lovely and fair virgin, the Lady Dulcinea (of whom more will be said anon).

Employing a play-with-a-play technique very much like the "Marat-Sade" musical which was set in an asylum, "Man of La Mancha" opens as Don Quixote is thrust into an Inquisition cell. Charged by his fellow-prisoners with parading stupidity as a virtue (not to mention writing bad poems), Don Quixote sets out to prove his guilt by presenting a play which is in effect the story of his life.

The musical has a genius to transform, like Don Quixote, error into virtue. Bad lyrics are sung well. Poor lighting produces a gloomy, dungeon-ish effect. And melodrama creates the needed ultra-reality atmosphere so essential to Don Quixote's dream of knight-errantry. However, in the matinee performance, the volume of the actors' voices and a pitifully weak start by the cast were the only irredeemable faults. And both the lyrics and singing of "The Impossible Dream" were absolute virtues. To praise the acting, staging and costuming would require too much space, for I must comment of these superb scenes.

Picture now this tall, gangling gallow, holding his version of the silent vigil in the tavern's courtyard, his stars shining overhead as a skyward lift to his soul, the dreamer kneels down with his dreams and awaits the approach of dawn. Proved in combat, he is to be dubbed a knight (by the innkeeper) with his fair lady's dishrag as his banner. A gentle soul, trying to consider how life should be lived. The effect of this simple ritual was overwhelming.

But souls are brittle, and can be shattered cruelly by hard reason. His upright family, in their hypocrisy for his well-being, dispatches the Knight of the Mirrors to bring back the poor fool. This learned doctor and his henchmen surround Don Quixote in the tavern, forcing him to see himself as the world sees him. Emotional explosion. Don Quixote staggers under the blow swirling as his mind reels from subjective reality to objective. The expression of horror which literally leaps from his face to the audience by the mirrors' reflection is again superb.

Yet, mirrors only feed back the visual or the external; they cannot therefore tell the whole truth. No longer able to live as Man of La Mancha, Don Quixote back to sanity, prepares to mount the white horse which beckons him to the ultimate dream, death. His final quest at hand, Don Quixote, looks to it with the clear, passionless eyes of his family. It would be a great pity. Then his servant Sancho and his lady Dulcinea force their way to his uncomprehending eyes. But at the magical words "My Lord, Don Quixote de la Mancha," agony and joy fill his eyes once again. He reclaims his soul: "It is maddest of all to see life as it really is, and not as it ought to be."

One play ends, The Inquisition descends and carries Don Quixote and Sancho away to another trial. The other play ends. The dream remains.

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Jan

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P.S. In this case words speak louder than actions.

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.

Read and Use
Classified Ads!

Unclaimed talent discovered

BEGGARS' BANQUET
(London Records PL539)

—The Rolling Stones

By John Balmes

Amidst all the clamor last December over the Beatles' new double album, recognition of the equally significant Rolling Stones album *Beggars' Banquet* was conspicuously absent. About all the news media found worthy of mention was that London Records refused to release the album with its originally planned cover—a picture of a graffiti-covered bathroom wall. However, with *Beggars' Banquet*, the Stones have produced a memorable album which marks yet another major shift in their style and emphasis. They are apparently tired of the gimmickry and pretension of contemporary "progressive" rock and have returned to the artful simplicity of their old cuts.

Just after the noisy appearance of the early Beatles (characterized by Monkee-type lyrics with an imitation Chuck Berry beat) came the Stones playing a darker more earthy blues. As originally presented before the mass audience, they were dirty, tough, and sexy. The group received a lot of publicity and made a lot of money, but was hung-up with the common identity problem of white Englishmen trying to play stone

black blues. This hang-up infected their work (no matter how well executed technically, until the release of *Aftermath*, a sort of stylistic compromise with the new rock trends. After this relative milestone in their career, the Stones (along with the Beatles) went into a semi-retirement marked by the absence of public performances, the loss of producer Andrew Loog Oldham, and the occurrence of several dope busts.

It was at this time that the group released *In Her Satanic Majesties Request*—depending on what critics you read, either a monumental success or a terrible fiasco. This album, whatever its merits, again occasioned unfavorable comparison with the Beatles as it seemed to copy the unified theme concept of Sgt. Pepper. With the recent almost simultaneous release of new albums, it is hardly conceivable that the comparison of the two groups will cease, but this time the Stones should come out ahead.

All the faults that have been noted in the Beatles' latest work—superficiality, lack of originality, disunity, uninspiring mockery, etc.—are happily missing in *Beggars' Banquet*. Out of the ten cuts (originally 12 but "Jumpin' Jack Flash" and "Child of the Moon" came out earlier as a single 45) that comprise the album, all are technical masterpieces—for which we can thank the new producer Jimmy Miller who also does Traffic and Spencer Davis.

Jagger's lyrics are as angry and baffling as ever; they still invoke sinister images and sensual reaction. There is a touch of Leadbelly-style country blues in "Prodigal Son":

Well poor boy
took his father's bread
and started down the road...
Well poor boy
hung his head
hung his head and cried.

"Parachute Woman" is a funky example of a Jagger-style sexual invitation (C'mon baby, jump on me tonight). And then, of course, there's the bitter call to violence of "Street Fighting Man".

Hey, think the times is right for palace revolution,
Cause where I live the games they play
are compromise solution.

In *Beggars' Banquet*, the Stones are at once committed and cool; committed about showing things

the way they are, cool about passing judgements. Take "Stray Cat Blues"—it's a song about a girl who really knows where it's at ("Bet your momma don't know you scratch like that") and a not too scrupulous young man ("I can see that your only 15 years old/I don't want to see your ID").

For the first time, the Stones seem concerned with class distinction. In "Factory Girl"—a beautiful blend of hard rock, Indian raga, and country harmonica—they portray a man definitely self-conscious about his proletarian love. And this idea is well complemented by the middle class chorus of charity and goodwill in "Stray Cat Blues" ("Let's drink to the hard-working people").

The Rolling Stones do some very subtle things with a rough acoustic blues base; they throw in bongos, tabla, Hawaiian and slide style guitar chords. The eclectic sound that results is very reminiscent of some of Dylan's records and so, for that matter, is the very structure that is constructed for the lyrics. Tramps, gangsters, soldiers, queens, etc. all pass in surrealistic review. You have to listen closely. Even Lucifer is a decent man...so are we all, but then we all killed the Kennedys (from "Sympathy for the Devil"). This Oylanesque confusion is especially apparent in the chorus of "Jig-Saw Puzzle":

Me, I'm waiting so patiently
Lying on the floor
Just trying to do my jig-saw puzzle
Before it rains anymore

Unlike the Beatles, the Stones are not content with irreverence and satire when commenting on our society; they insist on realities—factories, riots, sex, betrayal. This attitude is reflected in the very title of the album, "Beggars' Banquet." Maybe they can't have "soul," but they do have a conscience.

In all considerations, *Beggars' Banquet* is a solid album well worth today's expensive prices. It is perhaps what the Beatles should have worked for. The Stones did not try to impress anybody with a great, groovy image; they did not try to create a "new and different sound"; they just stuck to making good enjoyable music. Devotees of modern rock should thank them for that.

MOVIES

RIALTO THEATER

"Brotherhood"

CENTER THEATER

"3 in Attic"

QUADRANGLE PICTURES

"Arsenic and old Lace"

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Saturday, February 22, 1969.

George Washington, the father of our country, was born on this day in history. He was the President who was so honest that some people said he never told a lie. It must be nice to have a President like that.

Eternally optimistic, this is the Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 89, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: 2663. Business: 6588.

Doublethink?

The world should know that the statement issued Thursday by President Douglas Knight, in which he asserts that "Duke University did not respond to the pressure" brought by the black demands and occupation of Allen Building last week, plays games with the truth.

Although at no point does the statement present an outright falsehood, it is an altogether too obvious attempt to placate the right-wing and racist elements in the outside community, at the expense of giving an accurate picture of the kind of understanding to which the blacks and the administration came on Saturday night.

The statement itself is not so disturbing. What troubles us most is that it is simply a continuation of a long-established University policy of placating the reactionary forces that threaten the University by distorting the truth about itself. Such an approach to image-building may be standard public relations technique; it is, however, not a fit policy for an academic community ostensibly involved in a constant search for truth.

This tradition of apologizing to the outside community for social ferment on the Duke campus goes back to the early days of the civil rights movement, when University spokesman tried to disassociate the school from those faculty and students who acted on their social conscience. Zoology professor Peter Klopfer, for example, preached in Chapel shortly after his arrest in a Chapel Hill sit-in; when the University chapel staff and administration was deluged with complaints about allowing this "lawbreaker" in the pulpit Duke spokesmen pointed out that he preached without official consent, although holding back the more vociferous attacks.

Last year, as protest activity increased on campus, the University's posture to the outside continued to attempt to discredit the demonstrators. During the protests against Dow Chemical, for example, University press releases made a feeble attempt to place the blame on "outsiders" and a few days later spoke glowingly of a "crackdown" on protest which Dr. Knight intended with the then brand-new Pickets and Protests Policy.

During the sit-in in Dr. Knight's home in the first stage of the Vigil, University press releases referred to the building only as the "University Guest House and Reception Center." During the quad Vigil and in a long report issue in May, the University tried to de-emphasize the importance and relevance of the protest.

This year, Dr. Knight explained in a letter to parents that the increase in tuition was, in part, necessitated by the increase in pay for non-academic workers; parents who read this and were encouraged to blame their protesting children for the added expense were not told about the half-million dollar DUAA subsidy, or other boondoggles in which the University had become involved.

So the University's attempt to tell the Durham community that "those niggers didn't get a thing out of us" comes as no surprise. It is a disappointment nevertheless.

Dr. Knight said Thursday that "the black students and their small (sic) group of militant white supporters did not bring a series of concessions from the University." The statement is not a lie. But its implication, that the protest did not speed University action on some central points, is patently false.

The Black Studies program, for example, was for the first time fully opened to student participation in planning after last week's revolt. Dr. Knight partially admits this in his statement: "Last weekend, Duke agreed to intensify our efforts by holding a retreat in early March..."

On other points, Dr. Knight opened the way to clarification of the issues raised by the demands, including police harassment of black students, reassurance on scholarship aid, a black Student Union program, and others.

No changes around here ever come quickly. But protest speeds the process of change; some administrators admit in private conversation that the University more clearly saw the need for action after the crisis last week, and have even admitted that the possibility of confrontation gave their negotiations with blacks this fall an added sense of urgency.

The University's little public relations barge, therefore, has impressed no one. It has slightly angered the blacks, but they know more than the rest of us about the real change in the University's posture after their protest; it may befuddle the right for a while, but those people will find out the whole truth sooner or later; it has given administrators something to say, but nothing to believe.

The only question that remains is, when will the University stop being afraid of letting the outside world know the full story about itself?

By John Galt

Afros are racist

The most racist organization on the Duke campus is the Afro-American society.

In the Durham community, its racism is equalled only by that of the local Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan, if indeed one does exist.

Anyone doubting the validity of the above fact need only take a cursory glance at the tabloid Harambee, recently distributed on campus. In a lead article not-so-cleverly entitled "Black Rap," Chuck Hopkins, in the most perceptive statement I have seen by any black militant, states that the two premises of our civilization which a "brother" must reject are those of respect for the individual and belief in rationality. Therein he has revealed the basis for his virulent "philosophy."

Mr. Hopkins begins by rejecting the sanctity of the individual, saying that one is significant only as part of the mass. This subordination of the individual to the group—in this case the race—is an integral part of left-wing economic and political systems and is the basis for all racism, black or white. In attempting to dignify the individual black man by "dignifying" the race, he has used the same technique used by groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, in which lower-case whites attempt to elevate themselves by advocating white supremacy.

With the individual downgraded, the Afro-American Society member has no compunctions about coercing reluctant Negroes on blacks or Afros or whatever into becoming lackeys for that racist organization. Many formerly decent black students have been brainwashed into adopting its racial hatred—the co-editor of Harambee, who as a freshman was an intelligent, well-liked individual who almost won election to the office of class president, is a case in point.

The second premise of civilization that Mr. Hopkins rejects is that of reliance upon rationality over emotion. It makes no difference that his wishing us to examine western civilization analytically, i.e. rationally, rather than emotionally, is contradictory to his rejection of rationalism—once one rejects rationality, any contradiction, however absurd, is permissible. A black man who, due to past injustices, hates whites can justifiably vent his hatred in any manner his emotional state dictates, regardless of any rational considerations. By analogy, a white Southerner could, due to certain emotions, justify his participation in a lynching. If everyone followed Mr. Hopkins' advice and gave free vent to his emotions, the human race would not long survive.

While true believers in freedom, those who believe in human rights, desire a society in which all men are treated equally regardless of race, the militant advocates of black power have adopted the tactics of their erstwhile oppressors. Their rejection of the

individual proves their racism; such symbols as the clenched fist prove their virulence. The Bilbos and Vardamans and Talmadges and Tillmans and (Huey) Longs have been replaced by the Carmichaels and (Rap) Browns and Cleavers and Gregoris and Hopkins; the Thunderbolt has received its logical counterpart in Harambee.

The Germans living under the Weimar Republic were a race of people whose pride had been badly shaken, who had suffered injustices under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, whose territory had been split, who, due to the astronomical rates of inflation, suffered economically—yet no one would even attempt to justify the Nazi atrocities that resulted. Hitler rejected individualism and rationality—perhaps Mr. Hopkins does not remember the consequences.

The white liberals, as usual, are, to say the least, reacting improperly to the threat of militant Black Power. We find malleable people such as Doug Knight speaking soothingly of "Black Week" and trying to compromise on demands no rational person could compromise on (despite that encouraging stand he took at the Taylor House symposium last week, a Hayakawa would be far preferable). We see money being donated to the Afro-American society by the Duke Vigil Committee, a remnant of an event which consisted of timid and naive white people (it was almost entirely devoid of blacks) killing grass on the quad in a childish effort to achieve "justice" for people who, for the most part, no longer desired their help.

If a few white liberals are and will be too timid in the face of intimidation by black militants, the mass of whites will be overly severe in their reaction—witness the strength of the Wallace movement. In the words of the man to whom the Afro-American Club members keep pointing to as our one black professor, "Black Power is pragmatic nonsense." If revolution results, if, as Hopkins and his cohorts wish, rationality is abandoned, the blacks will be the biggest losers. Our system of individual rights and government by law is the only thing that protects minority groups from repression by the majority. The Afro-American Society is planting the seeds of its own destruction.

I would suggest that "Adolf" Hopkins and his cohorts move to Haiti, where they can enjoy the fruits of black power. It would be no great loss if they would take their white counterparts, the American States Rights Party and the Ku Klux Klan, with them. And it might be appropriate if they would go via Auschwitz.

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor

A Merriam?

Editor, the Chronicle:

I must protest the article about the incredible letter of Mr. Merriam. When his letter first appeared, I thought it one of your not so clever put-ons. Now I find there is a Mr. Merriam.

Two young men, visitors at Duke, who were prospective new faculty recruits told me they would be frightened of a place where such notions were taken seriously. I assured them it was a joke.

My reaction, now that I find the letter is real, is one of amazement. I am amazed that anyone can become so upset at a few four-letter words and some violently expressed political dissent when at the same time he apparently swallows without protest the degrading cheating scandal. I refer to the corrupting and subversive activities so clearly illustrated in the accounts of the cheating program of the athletic group at Duke. The corruption of young men and the

subversion of everything a university stands for by athletic scholarships and phony tutorial programs is something that genuinely lays Duke low.

There is something the matter with one's sense of proportion when widespread corruption is not even recognized for what it is and a little political dissent produces such a paranoid reaction as that so clearly evident in the Merriam letter.

John Buettner-Janous
Professor, Anatomy and Zoology
Director, Primate Facility

ROTC good

Editor, the Chronicle:

I am a student, not part of the establishment. I am neither a wild-eyed radical nor a straight-laced conservative, and I object to certain false generalities and inferences in your January 31 editorial entitled "A beginning." In all fairness to you, I do not understand your attitudes and conceptions of the ROTC programs

at Duke and elsewhere. Your statement, "For university credit, students are trained to kill and are indoctrinated with blind patriotism in the ROTC," was ridiculous. You obviously do not have the faintest idea about what goes on beyond the doors of the ROTC units. If you ever took the trouble to drop in you might learn something.

Firstly, you apparently object to the military course carrying credit. Well, more than one senior has gotten a low D or an F from these "crip" courses. ROTC students carrying 15-20 semester hours have to struggle with the likes of military history, naval engineering, and weapons courses. These courses are also requirements in the training for a profession, just like in psych, history, etc.

Secondly, the purpose of the ROTC programs is not to train to kill, but rather to teach students to become knowledgeable and able leaders who are efficient at executive management and who might someday be in a position to

(Continued on Page 5)

More letters to the editor

(Continued from Page 4)

affect the world's political situation. I have not yet come across an officer at Duke who was "training students to kill."

Lastly, you give the impression that ROTC students are being turned into blind machines by continuous indoctrination. I would like to know at what time did it become a crime against American society to be loyal to the government of the United States? Being a voluntary member of the armed forces does not necessarily imply personal approval of the Vietnam war or any conflict. ROTC students are not forced to believe propaganda lies, they think for themselves. It is not merely propaganda to assert that a nation must be strong militarily to be free. Having had some exposure to the military and understanding its purposes and role, the ROTC student just might be more qualified to be a self-appointed political scientist than the Chronicle editors.

To many uninformed individuals at Duke, being associated in any way with the Air Force or Navy indicates "fascist tendencies." Well, the world is full of different kinds of people, and although I've taken

Naval and Air Science courses, I, too, am a civilian who is very interested in helping society right itself before it disintegrates.

Kendall C. Palmer

Through love

Editor, the Chronicle:

In the past few days we have observed many different emotional responses to the events that have transpired. The one emotional response that has been missing is LOVE.

Let's face it, if there is one lesson we can learn from 50 of our fellow students occupying Allen building, it is that there has been a lack of love on the part of all parties concerned including police, trustees, administrators, faculty, and students. If all of us really had an attitude of love for others, it is hard to believe that any group would be driven to take such action. The building has been vacated. The question is where do we go from here?

It is necessary that everyone admit that he has made mistakes—administration, faculty, police and students—black and white. We should stop pointing our fingers and shouting at everyone

else and look at our own actions. Until this is done we cannot go forward to make this a free and just university.

One of the first requirements of love is to be willing to forgive others in spite of whether they forgive us. Possibly a good example would be Fanny Lou Hamer who recently shared with us her capacity to forgive. If she can forgive all that has been done to her, surely we can forgive what relatively little has been done to us. It has been said that Jesus Christ is the world's greatest revolutionary. Among His last words from the cross was a request that those who crucified Him be forgiven. Only as we are willing to forgive can we move forward constructively together.

As we urge the administration to grant amnesty to the Black students who occupied Allen building, we also urge amnesty for the police, administration, faculty, and our fellow students with whom we may have had a disagreement. Let's not be hypocrites and ask for amnesty on one side and be unwilling to grant it to others in our own hearts. —By a group of students who have experienced love and forgiveness through Jesus Christ.

This letter has been endorsed

personally by these students and fifty others, and by many more whose names are too numerous to list.

Ken Davidson
Rusty Wright
Carl Petrich
Pam Petrich
Cheri Meiner
Bev Haldeeman
Ellen Reed
Rob Moore
Chris Lee

Jim Kennedy
Dick Piech
Morgan Dyer
John Canon
Jackie Englelein
Dave Kelly
Bill Koont
Steve Hensley
Vern Buffaloe

Not his way

Editor, the Chronicle:

Some items in the Chronicle suggest to me that some students have misread last Thursday's faculty meeting. In voting support for President Knight, most of us were not voting for tear gas, we were voting against blackmail. A fair number of us, I should think, recognized that since the matter under discussion was not academic it was not appropriate for us to try to tell the president how best to resist blackmail. It is unfortunate but true that once the police are on the campus, they will do things their way, not your way, not my way, and not even Knight's way.

N. L. Wilson

Department of Philosophy

No takeover

Editor, the Chronicle:

Most of the events of this last Thursday were stupid and unnecessary. Expecting the University to respond to the black demands quickly and completely was stupid. No conservative structure with as complicated a decision making apparatus as a University can decide on a complex and radical set of demands quickly; except when they reject them without thought, something they clearly are not doing. In addition they had agreed to some of the demands; Dr. Knight was in New York trying to get the money to put some of them into effect.

In any case, taking over Allen Building was stupid. An action such as that one could only hurt the cause by making opponents of change angry. In addition it could only cloud the issue of the demands with the additional issue of the protest policy violation. Holding such a demonstration with Dr. Knight out of town was equally stupid.

On the other side, calling in the police was just as stupid. The police have never done anything except make situations such as that one worse. The lack of communication between the police and the University was also stupid. There was no reason why the police charge on campus could not have been halted once the students left the building. Three walkie talkies could have done it. The disorganization of the police once they reached the quad was just as bad. Why couldn't some one from the University have told them that they were no longer needed? Why couldn't their officers see that for themselves? Sheer stupidity!

On the students side, it was stupid to wait until the police were moving before starting to leave. If they were going to leave Allen they could have done it by the time the University time limit ran out. By not doing so they forced the use of police.

Later, the taunting and throwing things at the police was even more stupid. In the past, such actions have often lead to even worse responses from police. If you don't want the police to use tear gas and nightsticks, don't come at them in a mob, throwing rocks and calling

them "Fascist Pigs." Police from more liberal regions than this have responded with even more violence to less provocation.

The policeman who did respond was criminally stupid. He turned a crowd into a rioting mob by his over-reaction. The extent of the tear gassing and the gassing of buildings was almost as bad. The students who tried to fight back didn't help anything. If the policeman who was hit in the back with a cinderblock does not recover we may never again have a peaceful protest at Duke.

After the smoke cleared, the entire confrontation back at Allen was stupid. It did nothing but make the situation worse. Those who cursed at and tried to shout down the University spokesmen instead of listening to what he had to say with a somewhat open mind before answering were the most stupid there. You can't settle anything that way.

At long last, after at least an hour of what must have been mind straining thought, (to judge from what came before) the one well conceived intelligent action of the day occurred: the police left quickly by the back door (as they should have long before). However, soon after that, the calling up of the National Guard matched the stupidity of the earlier events.

The result of all this is that just about everything is in worse shape than when the day began. Almost everything bad that occurred Thursday could have been avoided if everyone had taken the time to think out the consequences of their actions before they began. Events such as those of Thursday have been handled with intelligence at such places as Brandeis University and the over-all situation improved. It is not too late for everyone involved at Duke to start thinking before they act. We can still salvage this mess if both sides are willing to start listening to each other and using their intellects.

David Jarrett
Mens Graduate Center

Disbelief

Editor, the Chronicle:

Complete disbelief and dismay accompanied word of the recent campus disturbance. As a Naval officer serving his second deployment to the Vietnam war zone, believe me, I have learned that physical force must be reserved as the last alternative. Hopefully such action is not indicative of the best of the present student body, and the historically strong student judiciary will act accordingly, fairly but uncompromisingly. If force is the only answer, then the constructive creativity of Duke student intellectualism has suffered a perverted demise.

Lt (jg) H.D. Steele
Class of '65

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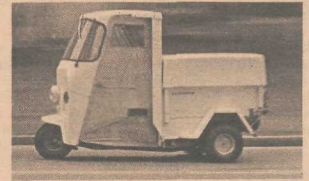
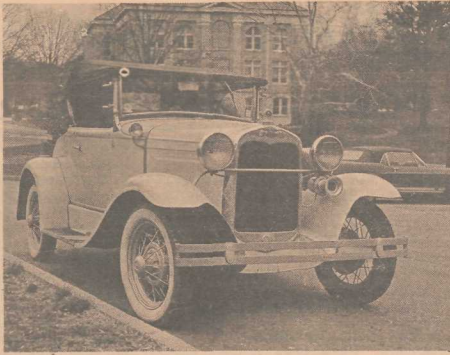
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 Mike McQuown

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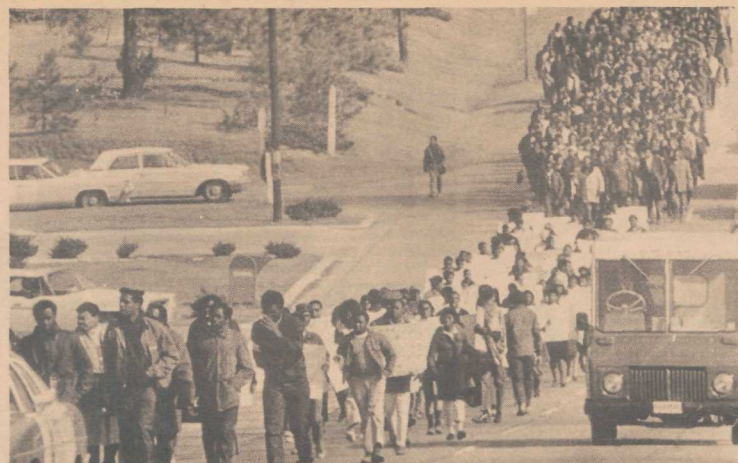
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Thousands of protest marchers, their number swelled greatly by local supporters, parade through Raleigh last Friday on the final leg of a six day trip that took them from Swan Quarter, N.C. to the State Capital. The march is to protest school segregation problems in Hyde County, N.C.

Nixon's electoral reform criticized by democrats

By Warren Weaver, Jr.
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon's day-old electoral reform program came under such heavy democratic fire in Capitol Hill today that the cause of major revision in the national election machinery appeared to be seriously endangered.

Sen. Birch Bayh, the chief democratic spokesman for electoral reform, rejected virtually all of the White House recommendations for improving the system by which Presidents are chosen.

Bayh called the President's failure to press for direct popular election a "retreat to expediency." He said the message Nixon sent to Congress yesterday contained "glaring weaknesses" too serious to accept.

The Indiana Democrat is Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional

Amendments, which handles electoral reform. His adamant opposition to the Nixon program threatened to deadlock Congress on the issue.

With no evidence that Bayh was prepared to compromise his advocacy of direct popular election, the immediate prospect was that any reform plan more ambitious than modest emergency repairs would not be able to attract enough support for enactment.

Bayh, with the support of more than 50 colleagues, wants to amend the Constitution and abolish the electoral college so that the presidential candidate with the largest number of votes is elected, no matter what states he wins or loses.

Nixon prefers to keep each state's electoral votes but divide them between candidates within a given state "in a manner that may

more closely approximate the popular vote than does the present system."

As the Constitution now stands, a presidential candidate who carries a state gets all its electoral votes and his opponent gets none, regardless of how close the popular vote was.

"In my view," Bayh told a news conference, "The adoption of the changes recommended by the President would not only not correct the principal defects in the present system but would introduce new and more disturbing effects."

He was particularly critical of the Nixon proposal that total popular vote decide a run-off, in the event no candidate got more than 40 per cent of the electoral vote, but not decide the basic election itself.

"I suggest that if the people are capable of making the choice in the run-off then they are equally capable of participating in the initial selection," Bayh declared.

Text of Knight's letter to police

Editor's note: The following is the text of the letter that University President Douglas M. Knight sent to Durham Police Chief W.W. Pleasants last Thursday commending him for the action of his men after they were called on campus during the disturbance following the take-over of Allen Building by members of the Afro-American Society.

Under the pressure of immediate and urgent demands upon my time, it simply has not been possible for me to write you sooner. For this, I do apologize deeply.

Last Thursday was a very difficult day for many of us. We at Duke University realize that it was no less—and in many ways an even more—trying day for you and those members of your department who assisted us in restoring order on our campus. We've all heard the abusive cries which are shouted with regularity these days at police everywhere whenever, in the exercise of their official duties, they are forced to confront a highly disturbed group, especially, it seems, if it includes college or university students, though many of them are innocent or curious bystanders.

We had hoped to avoid this on the Duke University campus, but the forces of confusion are so strong even here that this was not to be. I am revolted by the conduct of a few people who claim to see in our police not a protective force but only one of harassment to be chided, taunted, and attacked. I am ashamed that this is the reception which your men received from a small but militant group of our students last Thursday.

It was a tremendously painful decision that I had to make last week to ask the mayor to send your men to our assistance. I have been severely criticized for this decision, but I accept this criticism knowing full well that the criticism which I would have received for failing to take this action would have been much more justified.

We have all seen and read much about campuses recently which have been under seige for days. We know of several universities which have had to utilize the services of hundreds of national guard troops to restore and keep order because

the local and state police, as a first line of defense, were insufficient to keep peace.

It is with this in mind that I offer your men and the State Highway Patrol our most sincere commendation. Because of the proficiency of these two groups and the good will of the great majority of the students, order was quickly restored and both your men and the patrolmen were withdrawn within less than three hours. National guard troops which were on stand-by were never needed.

As I see it now, no useful purpose would be served at this time in my attempt to explain what sparked the conflict between the police and our students. I received your message that the use of tear gas was ordered only after two of your men had been assaulted with objects capable of causing injury or death. I accept your word and respect your judgement in this matter, painful as it is for both of us.

You have heard it said that we were "horrified" at the use of tear gas on our students. Let me explain that we were horrified, not at the use considered by itself, which we had realistically contemplated as a possibility, but rather we were horrified that the situation had deteriorated so rapidly as to require the use of tear gas only minutes after we had learned that the students occupying our administration building had left voluntarily.

We at Duke University, as well as parents of our students, Duke alumni, and the citizens of Durham are indebted to your men and the state police for your assistance last Thursday. I hope this letter will serve to dispel any doubts which may exist anywhere about this.

Please convey my personal concern to those men who were injured and express to them and to all the others, not only our gratitude, but also our sincere hope that they will not have to be called upon again to perform such service at Duke University.

de Gaulle

(Continued from Page 2)

like Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, he was willing to have American exports suffer a slightly discriminatory tariff in Western Europe for the higher goal of seeing the Europeans progress toward genuine political federation.

However, there is now increasing doubt here that they will ever achieve that goal. De Gaulle's proposal may increase the doubt and stimulate a re-examination of the Common Market along largely economic lines.

Only yesterday, for example, Sen. Charles Percy and Rep. Paul Findley, Illinois republicans, issued statements of alarm about the probable impact of proposed Common Market regulations that would hurt more than \$300 million of U.S. exports of soy beans.

But by Sunday evening, Nixon will be in Brussels in the company of the leaders of the European Economic Community and it is doubtful that he would reverse 15 years of American policy and dreams for Europe between now and then. At the most, therefore, he will call for careful study of the French idea.

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According to Hoyle

ACC basketball: Part 2

By Joe Ben Hoyle

What's wrong with the Duke basketball team?

Unfortunately, there's a lot of things wrong and that is the main reason that coach Vic Bubas has had such trouble getting the Blue Devils straightened out.

The main problem lies in the fact that too many students (including myself) simply expected too much from the inexperienced sophomores. It seems that most people expected Dick DeVenzio and Randy Denton to start the season by parting the Red Sea and end it by raising the dead. Well, DeVenzio and Denton turned out to be typical—although very talented—sophomores. Both have looked great at times and tremendously weak at other times. It is a big transition from high school to college basketball and both players are still having trouble making the change.

DeVenzio is still having problems learning to use his picks and screens properly. He has the tendency to try to beat his defensive man one-on-one by sheer quickness and good fakes. This strategy may work in high school or against slow footed college frosh, but one just does not get away from the likes of John Roche or Charlie Davis by using sheer quickness. In the Davidson game, Dick began to use Randy Denton more as a screen to break loose from his man. The Blue Devils have been hurt all season by the lack of scoring from the guards; but with DeVenzio's fine shot and a little better use of his picks, Duke could start opening up the opponent's defenses.

Duke's big center Randy Denton is also having his problems adjusting from high school. In high school, Denton probably never had to play against over 6' 5" or 6' 6", and he

did not have to worry about getting rebounding position—he was big enough to get the rebounds anyway. In college, Denton is still not getting position and too often he is not getting rebounds he should be getting. Opponents with less talented centers generally pull their man about 30 feet from the basket to pull Randy out of the action. Too often this ends up in a driving lay-in or a tap-in for the opposition while Denton—who should easily be the best rebounder in the conference—stands 30 feet from the hoop guarding a man who probably couldn't hit one shot in 40 from outside of ten feet. Big Randy is going to have to learn to stay in close to the basket to utilize his size both to defense against drives and to clean the boards.

The second big problem is the lack of defense especially at the forward's spot. Rick Katherman seems to be learning the art of defense for the first time in his basketball career, and big Freddie Lind is simply a natural center whom Vic Bubas has had to convert to forward, and he is just too slow and awkward to handle most opposing forwards. Randy Denton has shown signs of great defense, but he has also shown a real tendency to foul and he is just too valuable on offense and on the boards to allow him to play too rigorous a defense.

Not only are the Blue Devils poor on defense as a whole, they lack the one big defensive player who could put the clamps on the opposition's star. The Devils do not have a Jack Marin, Steve Vancadak, or Joe Kennedy to personally stop the likes of Charlie Scott or Charlie Davis. Last year's amazing victory over UNC was as much caused by Kennedy's job on Larry Miller as by Fred Lind's heroics. C.B. Claiborne

had shown signs of defensive ability but he is inconsistent.

A third major factor in the fall of the Blue Devils is the failure of the lettermen to come up to their 1967-68 performances. Captains Steve Vandenberg and Dave Golden have only slightly resembled the players that one remembers from last season. Much of Vandenberg's poorer play can be attributed to the fact that he no longer has Mike Lewis and Joe Kennedy behind him to help him out on defense and to pull in the opposition's defense, giving him an open shot. Golden, on the other hand, started out the season poorly and seemed to start pressing himself; and consequently, he has only recently shown the offensive punch of last season.

C. B. Claiborne has looked great at times but still has not developed the consistency that a ball player has to have. Tim Teer has played so little this season that it is hard to tell whether he has improved or regressed from last season. The final Duke veteran, Warren Chapman, has to be the hard-luck story of recent Duke athletics. Hailed as a very strong prospect as a sophomore three years ago, Warren spent the next two seasons on the bench behind Mike Lewis and then just when he was beginning to reach his potential on pre-season practice last season, a knee injury put him back on the bench.

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Duke wrestling

The Duke wrestling team hosts UNC tonight in the team's final match of the season. Led by undefeated frosh John Olesuk, the team has won three of its last five matches including victories over Davidson and Georgia.

The Duke grapplers will be boosted tonight by the return of senior Bob Van Asselt who has been out with a shoulder separation.

The team will wind up its season next week in the ACC tournament at College Park, Maryland. Tonight's match begins with a junior varsity contest at 6 followed by the varsity match at 8 in Card Gym.

Intramural volleyball

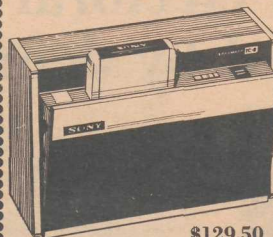
Entries for intramural volleyball will be taken at the IM office beginning February 24 and will end March 3. This year, each league will play a double elimination tournament to determine the league champs. Teams will be mixed in each league with no seedings.

An individual may only play with the team whose roster he is on.

Play will begin approximately March 10. An entry fee of \$5.00 will be charged per team and each organization may have up to 5 teams.

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