

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 90

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1969

Editorial

Restructuring

Throughout the first, relatively quiet era of its existence, Duke, like most private universities, has been ruled by a small group of businessmen and administered by a somewhat larger group of academic bureaucrats. And that system has been unchallenged.

Now, however, Duke, like nearly all American universities, has become the storm center for the sweeping demands being made on our society. And the government of the University is not able to respond to the needs that motivate those demands.

In fact it is said that crisis will always expose the worst flaws in a system. And that appears especially true in the February 13 confrontation between Duke's most exploited minority and those who rule the university.

The events leading up to and during February 13 point up two ineradicable truths about Duke's system of governance:

First, that we are ruled by an oligarchy of geographically scattered business leaders who are responsive not to the needs of the University community but only to the needs of large corporations and large government; and

Second, that the administration, however well-intentioned, cannot bring about the necessary changes within the University, because more and more, students are unwilling to have things

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Court upholds student right of free speech

By Fred P. Graham

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WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that school officials may not interfere with students' rights to express political opinions in a non-disruptive way during school hours.

The ruling provoked a long, heated dissent from Justice Hugo L. Black, who insisted that it will encourage students to demonstrate and will embroil the Supreme Court in public school affairs.

In a 7 to 2 decision, the Court held that school officials in Des Moines, Iowa, violated the First Amendment rights of three children, 13 to 16 years of age, when they suspended them for wearing black armbands to protest the Vietnam War.

Justice Abe Fortas emphasized in the Court's opinion that school children's free speech rights are limited to conduct that does not disrupt discipline or interfere with the rights of others.

He also asserted that their rights included only political expression,

and that the federal courts would not become involved in disputes over the permissible length of students' hair or skirts.

Iron crosses allowed

But he noted that some Des Moines students had been permitted to wear political campaign buttons, and some wore the iron cross, a symbol of Nazism. The school principals ruled out

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Photo by Steve Bland

Dr. J.B. Rhine speaks about ESP.

J.B. Rhine speaks on parapsychology

By Mary Jane Eaton

Staff writer

Dr. J.B. Rhine, head of the Institute of Parapsychology in Durham, spoke about extrasensory perception, its background and future, to a near-capacity crowd at Baldwin Auditorium last night.

Dr. Rhine, largely responsible for the wide interest and acceptance of ESP, explained the two divisions of parapsychology to the audience.

The famous scientist noted the controversy concerning parapsychology, largely because "it relies on an act of faith." Unlike other sciences, "Parapsychology lies in the unconscious, and does not depend on a sensory-motor system."

Concerning the future of parapsychology, Rhine reiterated, "We need an investigation to discover if indeed parapsychology has a natural basis."

As to whether or not it could be taught, he cautioned, "We don't know yet how to teach ESP in the general way of teaching skills, for ESP lies in the unconscious."

Rally

A rally of 'concerned students' entitled "Will Knight Veto the Vigil?" is scheduled for 12:30 this afternoon on the main quad. Mr. Oliver Harvey of Local 77 is the featured speaker. He will discuss the latest developments with DUERAC and Duke's non-academic employees.

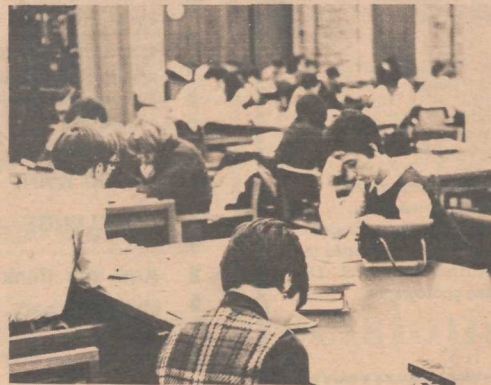


Photo by Steve Bland

The reading rooms of the new library are already overcrowded, and the reserve reading room, now located in the old library's former reference room, is likely to continue in that temporary location for an indeterminate period of time.

SLF solicits funds to support union

By Gordon Stevenson

A table asking for strike funds was set up in front of the Student Union yesterday afternoon. The Student Liberation Front (SLF) initiated the action of setting up the strike fund table, according to Peter Brandon, spokesman for Local 77.

"They came to us with proposals for action supporting the union," said Brandon. He added, "the union is preparing certain actions in the eventuality of a veto of a favorable DUERAC decision."

Thursday morning Service Council members walked out of a meeting with the Personnel Policy Committee when their advisor was not permitted to remain at the meeting. The dispute was referred to the Duke University Employees' Relations Advisory Council (DUERAC), a group of five faculty members selected by both the Administration and the Non-Academic Employees' Council.

DUERAC has the power to arbitrate disputes between the University and its employees.

DUERAC's decisions are subject to Dr. Knight's approval.

According to Dr. Allan Kornberg, the Advisory Council's chairman, DUERAC met with the Personnel Policy Committee and the Service Employees' Council Friday afternoon. Kornberg said that DUERAC alone met Saturday morning and afternoon.

William R. Linke, Director of Personnel, said that he was pleased that at the DUERAC hearing the Administration and the Service Council for the first time had the chance to air views to one another.

Both Linke and Brandon said that they do not know the final outcome of DUERAC's meetings. Brandon added that the Service Council does not know either.

Dr. Kornberg would not release information about the results of the DUERAC proceedings. According to the agreements made concerning DUERAC procedure, that information can only be released by Dr. Knight or Charles Huestis, vice president for business and finance.

faculty members are either already effected or seriously threatened.

In almost all of the departments affected by the current dissatisfaction among young faculty members, political views and activism are a major source of division.

A News Analysis

One of the departments most seriously divided by political activism, History, is going through what has the potential of becoming a full-scale exodus of young, popular faculty members.

Dr. Tom Rainey, a popular assistant professor in Russian history, has resigned his

post to take a better-paying job at the State University of New York at Buffalo after a dispute with senior members of the department over contract renewal.

Other young members of the department, including Jim Graham, Dr. Donald Ginter, Fred Krantz and others are either uncertain about their futures here or are actively seeking a job at another institution.

The young faculty members in the History department say tensions between young and old have been building up ever since the Vigil last spring. That led to sometimes serious divisions between older faculty members who felt that a professor's place was in the classroom, no matter what, and those who felt that in certain

circumstances (case in point: machine guns on the Capitol steps) more direct social action was necessary. Since then, some of these young faculty maintain, their relations with senior members of the department have not even been cordial, and one full professor vowed at a cocktail party this summer, "We're going to clean out that nest of young radicals over in East Duke."

The first showdown, so to speak, came in December when Dr. Rainey received the offer from Buffalo and took it to Dr. Joel Colton, department chairman. Dr. Rainey requested that the department renew his contract (which was to come up for renewal in April) early and, if possible, give him an

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Young faculty: exodus in History

By David Shaffer
Editorial Chairman

Seventy-nine of the 214 new full-time faculty members hired in arts and sciences by Duke in the last five years have left. Many more young faculty members this year are planning to leave or looking for a way to get out.

The turnover appears to be accelerating this year in the aftermath of last year's Vigil and the divisions which have arisen in the faculty over political activity. The Political Science department's dismissal of instructors Jim Hart and Tom Baylis was widely protested this fall. And in Economics, English, Romance Languages and others, widespread departures of popular young

Dr. Tom Rainey:

'Time to work beyond demonstrations'

By Steve Emerson
Feature staff writer

Tom Rainey of the History department went to the Washington mobilization on inauguration day. His primary motive was not to take part but to observe: "I was there to find out what the thinking of various new left groups was. I wanted to see what was happening myself."

While he was there, he was taken to police headquarters. "After the Inauguration, people were moving away from the parade group; Bunny Small and I were funneled away. As the police line approached, a large policeman started beating a kid about 16 years old. After hitting him twice, he had split his head open. I grabbed his club as he started to hit the kid again, and the kid subsequently escaped. I ran away and the policeman started chasing me, flailing out at me. I tripped and was

subsequently taken to headquarters, where I was asked some hostile questions. After I had told them that I was not a student but a professor, they became less hostile. After the policeman's testimony, I was released."

Impressions

The following is a description of Rainey's impressions of the implications of the Washington demonstration for the general movement.

"There was no need for another Chicago. Policy brutality no longer needs to be demonstrated." Rainey feels that this was the only important function that the demonstration in Washington might have served. "Any demonstration should be preceded by a great deal of political analysis. It should be well organized" so that it may be used to point up the contradictions in American society, "the relationships between the economic

and the power structures."

"The demonstration as such alienates the very constituency that the new left hopes to touch and influence. It confirms all conceptions about the 'hippy anarchist.' At this stage organizational, small deeds, day-to-day type of work is much more valuable. It is time to work beyond the demonstrations."

"Reification"

Rainey feels that the primary importance of the demonstration now lies in what he calls "individual reification of ideas. A confrontation with the police can validate individual opinions."

The general failure of the demonstration may be attributed to the lack of preceding organization and analysis. This lack of organization is explained in part by the composition of the group of demonstrators.

"There were two types of people

at the mobilization. The first were the 'do-your-own-thing' radicals, concerned with the radical style, how to be a radical. The second were those engaged in systemic analysis, concerned with finding tools for understanding the system, not with validating themselves." There were a great deal of the former group, although there were a significantly large number of the latter.

Concerning the former group, Rainey noted, "Life style is not sufficient in and of itself. Understanding and a willingness to take part in day to day, small deeds type of work are necessary if change is to come about."

Rainey emphasizes the necessity

of "reification of ideas," but feels that it is not sufficient in itself to make a successful demonstration. He attributes the failure of the Washington demonstration to this factor.

Creative?

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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.

chronicle, n.v., -icled, -icling. —n. 1. a record of events in the order of time; a history. —v.t. 2. to record in or as in a chronicle. [Gk.: m. *chronika* annals, neut. pl.] —chronicler, n.

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Hickel might replace several bureau heads

By William M. Blair

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hickel apparently has decided to replace the heads of several key conservation and natural resource divisions of the Department of the Interior.

Some Congressional sources forecast a "general house cleaning" in the key bureaus, many of which now are headed by career personnel named during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

It is not unusual for major changes to be made in key federal bureaus, but in recent years an effort has been made in and out of congress to have career or professional personnel head the conservation-natural resource bureaus, such as the National Park Service and agencies dealing with outdoor recreation, fish and wildlife.

The Kennedy and Johnson administrations held over several

appointees from the Eisenhower administration, including heads of the Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation and named men who retired.

Few of the heads of the agencies have heard directly from the Secretary on their status as the names of possible replacements are shuttled back and forth between the Department and the White House.

Aides to the Secretary said that he was concentrating on filling four assistant secretarial posts before making any decisions on the bureau chiefs.

However, the Secretary already has moved in some areas, the latest being the office of territories headed by Mrs. Ruth G. Van Cleve, a career attorney in the Department.

Nixon arrives in London, begins talks with Wilson

By Rober B. Semple, Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
LONDON—President Nixon opened bilateral talks with Prime Minister Wilson here Sunday night, having earlier assured all the European allies that he would consult them "before and during" negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The President arrived at Heathrow Airport in a heavy mist late yesterday afternoon, exchanged public expressions of mutual friendship with Wilson, then joined his host for a 40-mile ride to Chequers. There the two had a private dinner and held exploratory talks on a wide range of issues.

Nixon's visit comes at a time when relations between two of America's allies—Britain and France—have been severely tested by French President De Gaulle's reported proposal to replace the Common Market and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with a broad European federation that would exclude the United States. The proposal was brought up for discussion in the House of Commons yesterday and is expected to play a prominent role in the Wilson-Nixon talks.

Track team places third

By Jim Sumner

Ed Stenberg, Mike Graves, and Jeff Howser all won individual victories to pace the Blue Devil track squad to a third place finish in this weekend's Big Seven track meet, held at Chapel Hill.

UNC won the meet with a total of 41 points, barely edging NCC, which had 39. Duke finished with 20 points, while East Carolina, N.C. State, Wake Forest, and Davidson brought up the rear.

Stenberg won his second consecutive race of the indoor season by copping the mile. He ran

Direct talks

An item of equal if not greater importance on the agenda is Nixon's hope for direct talks with the Soviet Union.

The President's desire for such talks has been no secret since the campaign, and he virtually committed himself to the project in a news conference in Washington February 6.

Yesterday morning in Brussels he addressed himself to the subject again.

"I have said before that we are ending a period of confrontation and entering an era of negotiation," Nixon declared. "In due course, and with proper preparation, we will enter negotiations with the Soviet Union on a wide range of issues, some of which will directly affect our European allies."

He did not say what the issues would be or when the discussions would take place. His use of the phrase "with proper preparation" indicated further that he foresaw long preparatory bargaining at lower diplomatic levels. But the

sum of his comments was a reaffirmation of his campaign position that, sooner or later, discussions between the two great

powers should reach the summit, and he clearly wanted his European friends to get the message first hand.

In almost the same breath, however, he moved to reassure his European audience that their views would not be ignored in bilateral talks between the Soviet Union and the U.S.

Pentagon suggests Vietnam options

By William Beecher

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon's top advisers here are relaying to him a wide range of diplomatic and military options for dealing with any continued rocket attacks against Saigon and other South Vietnam cities.

The options, from ranking officials at the Department of State and Department of Defense, are being given with an analysis of what is happening in Vietnam.

Carl E. Bartsch, a State Department spokesman, said at a noon news briefing that the shelling "clearly raises a question" of the desire of the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong to work for a peaceful settlement of the war.

Bartsch and other State Department officials declined to elaborate on the diplomatic options being suggested to Nixon, now visiting Europe. But authoritative sources disclosed a list of possible retaliatory actions that the Defense Department had provided the National Security Council.

Selective bombing
All of these military options involve some form of selective bombing of North Vietnam. They range from a strike against stockpiles of ammunition, weapons and petroleum recently installed just north of the Demilitarized Zone, to attacks on military targets in the vicinity of North Vietnam's capital, Hanoi, which has been exempt from bombing for nearly a year.

Some State Department and Pentagon officials cautioned that no military action may be appropriate at this time. Instead, they said, the President may decide to try diplomatic protests in Paris and elsewhere to see if that might halt the shelling.

Some administration officials, military and civilian, regard the rocketing of about 150 cities and military bases in South Vietnam over the last three days, and particularly the shellings in Saigon, as the first serious Vietnam "test of will" posed to the new administration.

Anti-communism, civil rights

Supreme Court reaches decisions

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court took the following actions yesterday:

Anti-Communism

Agreed to consider the constitutionality of the section of the Taft-Hartley Act, since repealed, that required labor union officials to swear that they were not members of the Communist Party, under penalty of a maximum five-year prison term for false swearing. (No. 934, Bryson v. United States)

Banking

Agreed to decide if national banks may provide customers with armored car messenger services and off-premises receptacle for night deposits in conflict with a state law that considers such activities to be branch banking. (No. 777, First Nat'l Bank v. Dickinson; No. 932, Camp v. Dickinson)

Civil Rights

Agreed to review the constitutionality of a Georgia law which restricts jury service to the

"upright and intelligent" and which allegedly has resulted in under-representation of Negroes on Georgia juries. (No. 842, Turner v. Fouché)

Criminal Law

Let stand the five-month prison sentence imposed against comedian Dick Gregory for resisting arrest and for battery during a sit-in demonstration in a Chicago street intersection on June 11, 1965. (N. 871, Gregory v. Illinois)

Granted the state of Georgia's appeal of a lower federal court decision that held unconstitutional an exception to the hearsay rule, which permitted statements by a conspirator to be repeated in court by one who heard them, and used as evidence against the speaker and his coconspirators as well. (No. 392, Dutton v. Evans)

Agreed to decide if an inmate of a state prison has a constitutional right to a free trial transcript so that he can search the record for errors which may be grounds for collateral attack on his conviction.

(No. 409, Wade v. Wilson)

Juveniles

Agreed to consider whether juvenile courts may constitutionally deny minors the right of trial by jury and may decide guilt by a preponderance of the evidence rather than beyond a reasonable doubt. (No. 662, Debacker v. Brainard)

Prisons

Rules 7 to 2 that a state cannot bar a "jailhouse lawyer" from helping fellow prison mates prepare court petitions, if the state does not provide adequate legal counsel for the prisoners. (No. 40, Johnson v. Avery)

Railroads

Agreed to review the legality of the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the proposed Great Northern Lines merger. (No. 899, United States v. Interstate Commerce Commission; No. 942, Brundage v. United States; No. 999, City of Auburn v. United

States; No. 1003, Livingston Antimerger Committee v. Interstate Commerce Commission)

Let stand the New York courts' holding that New York's "full crew" law, which requires a fireman to serve as a helper to the engineer on diesel locomotives, is not constitutional legislation. (No. 914, New York Central v. Lefkowitz)

Schools

Held 7 to 2 that Des Moines, Iowa, school officials violated the free speech guarantee of the First Amendment when they suspended students for violating a rule against wearing black arm bands as a Vietnam war protest. (No. 21, Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District)

Sterilization

Agreed to decide if a state may constitutionally sterilize "mentally deficient" persons as a condition of releasing them from mental institutions. (No. 828 Misc. Cavitt v. Nebraska)

Nixon supports stern discipline

By Nan Robertson

(C) N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon has strongly applauded the president of Notre Dame University for his stern disciplinary response to student disrupters.

In a letter to the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh released by the White House yesterday, Nixon condemned campus protestors for violence and vandalism and said they have "grossly abused" the rights of the majority of students.

Last Week, Hesburgh spelled out what is believed to be the toughest policy on student disrupters enunciated in the course of recent disorders by the president of a major American university.

The priest is a noted liberal who has been a leader in the civil rights movement.

In a "Dear Ted" letter, Nixon backed him up for his "forthright stand."

"A fundamental governing principle of any great university is that the rule of reason and not the rule of force prevails," the President wrote. "Whoever rejects that principle forfeits his right to be a member of the academic community."

The President thus endorsed Hesburgh's rule of prompt expulsion of students who do not stop obstruction or disruption tactics.

Nixon further disclosed that he has instructed Vice President Spiro T. Agnew to discuss with the nation's governors, meeting here Wednesday and Thursday, "What action, consistent with the traditional independence of American universities, might be taken at the state and federal levels to cope with the growing lawlessness and violence on our campuses."

The President said the means employed by a "small irresponsible minority" of students reflects an impatience with the democratic process, an intolerance of legitimate authority and "a complete disregard for the rights of others."

In an eight-page open letter last Tuesday, Hesburgh warned of on-the-spot expulsion of any student or teacher who disrupted normal campus operations.

He warned that anyone who substituted, "force for rational persuasion, be it violent or nonviolent, will be given 15 minutes of meditation in cease and desist."

Then, he said, demonstrators would be asked for campus identity cards. Those producing cards would immediately be suspended and given five minutes more to stop demonstrating before being expelled from the university. Those without cards would not be considered members of Notre Dame and would be subject to arrest as trespassers.

The policy statement, released February 17, came three days after Hesburgh had met with Nixon at the White House.



Two U.S. Special Forces soldiers look over part of a cache of Communist weapons captured in early February.

Vietcong units now threatening Saigon

By Charles Mohr

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
SAIGON—Vietcong and North Vietnamese units which had withdrawn to the Cambodian border last year have been moving South in recent days and now offer a potential threat to Saigon, some informed military sources said yesterday.

The sources said a prisoner captured Sunday had speculated that the widespread shelling of targets in South Vietnam which began early Sunday morning might continue for up to 10 days to make further movements of enemy infantry units toward the city.

It was not possible, however, to be sure of the enemy command's intentions, the sources indicated. Nevertheless, intelligence reports indicate there has been a large and general movement southward from the Cambodian border areas northwest and north of Saigon, the sources said.

The 5th Vietcong Division is believed to have moved into an area only about 20 to 30 miles east of Saigon. Such a division contains about nine rifle battalions of 300 or more men each, plus heavy

weapons units and other support personnel.

Shelling masks deployment
At least one regiment—or three battalions—of the 9th Vietcong Division has been contacted in an area of the Cambodian border some 40 miles west northwest of Saigon, and the other regiments are apparently not far away.

Although still near the border, the 9th Division has thus shifted much further south than it had been and much closer to Saigon, the sources reported.

The 7th North Vietnamese Division may have moved to about 50 miles northwest of Saigon, but no one is sure. Until recently the 7th was placed on the Cambodian border in eastern Tay Ninh Province farther north.

A number of independent Vietcong companies, battalions and regiments are even closer to Saigon, sources said.

The general wave of shelling that broke out in all parts of South Vietnam Sunday morning are called "attacks by fire" rather than assaults which would involve attempts to overrun or occupy positions by ground troops.

Labor relations traced

A News Analysis

By Rose Berg

There is evidence on the Duke campus that the labor situation is reaching a critical level.

The Service Division of the Employees Council is awaiting President Knight's decision on the recent ruling of DUERAC concerning the employees right to council during negotiating sessions with administration officials. In order to understand why and how the conflict between workers and the administration is again visible, the events of the last year must be reviewed.

Four years ago, in February, 1965, a number of employees led by Oliver Harvey moved to form the Duke Employees Benevolent Society. Prior to this formation all attempts to communicate with the administration and to pressure for change had been restricted to petition.

The Benevolent Society was the direct predecessor of Local 77. After a brief affiliation with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, a member of the AFL-CIO, the Benevolent Society decided that it could be more effective as an independent unit, and Local 77 was established as a locally controlled and directed union.

Throughout 1965, 1966 and 1967 the strength of Local 77 grew. Although the University has continually refused to recognize the union as representative, the administration eventually dealt with many of the issues raised by the workers. During this period there was a significant wage increase, and through direct action by student-worker picketing an impartial arbitration panel was established.

The basic question continually raised by the workers, however, was
(Continued on Page 12)

Sirhan trial proceeds

By Douglas Robinson

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
LOS ANGELES—A police ballistics expert testified yesterday that the bullet that fatally wounded Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last summer was fired approximately one inch from his head.

The expert, Dewayne Wolfer, told the jury trying Sirhan B. Sirhan for the murder of the senator that two other shots fired at Kennedy came from one to six inches away.

All the shots that hit Kennedy or tore through his clothing were fired from behind and slightly to the right, indicating that the Senator might not have seen his assailant.

In another development, Grant B. Cooper, the chief defense attorney, said he expected to open the defense case on Wednesday and that Sirhan would take the stand on Friday or Monday.

This morning's court session was given over to the dry and grim presentation of evidence that included the 22-caliber revolver allegedly used by Sirhan, the bullet and bullet fragments taken from Kennedy's body as well as those that struck other victims in the crowded pantry of the Ambassador Hotel in the early hours of last June 5.

The jury also studied the bullet-torn dark blue suit jacket worn by the Senator and they looked at color photographs of the Senator's head wound taken during the autopsy.

The photographs were allowed in evidence and circulated among the jurors only after Superior Court Judge Herbert V. Walker overruled an objection by Cooper, who contended that they were "inflammatory and highly prejudicial" to the defendant.

All during the presentation of evidence and its examination, Sirhan appeared tense. He glowered at the jury and there were no quick smiles to acquaintances in the crowded courtroom as there have been on other days.

-Restructuring Duke-

(Continued from Page 1)

decided and done for them by a bureaucracy; they want to have a major voice in the deciding and the doing.

The President of the University and the Chairman of the Board acted last Thursday according to a plan formulated at a secret session of the Board of Trustees during the summer. And he has declared repeatedly that the administration decided not only to call the police but to refuse to negotiate with the black students. Indeed, he turned down an eleventh hour attempt arranged by Dean Hugh Hall and sent in the police anyway.

Knight told the faculty then that only he and the trustees had the power to make such decisions. This weekend, he flaunted that power when he applauded the police who with tear gas and clubs chased students up the main quadrangle and even into the Chapel. There was and there is no way for those within the University to join in making any of these crucial decisions.

The black students say they occupied Allen Building because they had been negotiating for so long with the administration and had gotten so little. The administration counters that they were making progress on each of their original demands right before the building was seized. Regrettably, both are right.

But it is more accurate to say that almost no one in the administration paid much attention to the needs of black students until after this December; in fact, Dr. Knight did not even know what was being done with the black demands in December. Only at the beginning of this year did he begin to realize the urgency of the problem.

The black students looked at two and one-half years of ignorance. Knight looked at the past couple months of realization.

In order to make Duke a more relevant experience for everyone associated with it, we feel it is necessary to re-evaluate the definition and scope of the University. Is it, indeed, a corporation to be administered by the power elite in our society? Or is it an institution which should be governed by those who live and work within it and are affected by it?

We propose that the power of those who now rule Duke University be removed and that it be put instead in the hands of the University community as a whole. We feel this step is imperative if we are to become an open community and at the same time avoid the strife which has become so common nationally.

We propose the creation of a University Senate as the final governing body. It should consist of representative leaders of the faculty, students, alumni, non-academic employees, and members of the communities outside the geographical university. The members of the Senate from the first four groups should be the respective leaders of their unions or associations. And they should invite others from outside the University to join in ways that will help make Duke a creative servant and critic of the larger community.

We do not offer this scheme as anything more than a rough sketch of the future university government. There are, probably, better ways to make the power in the University more responsive to the needs of the entire community. But it is certain that American universities must change their government if they are to be relevant to the needs of American society.

WANTED: People who are interested in working on the Chronicle. There are positions open in all departments. If you've even considered working for us, come to the Open House on Wednesday night 7-9. Or come by the office some time this week. We need you.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Tuesday, February 25, 1969.

In an editorial appearing in the February 25, 1964, issue, the Chronicle lauded and endorsed the work of Dr. Harold Parker and the Parker Committee on Residential Life. Five years later, with the Parker Committee's findings still relevant and still not endorsed by the powers that be at Duke, we do so once again.

Determined to repeat as few of the mistakes of history as possible, this is the Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 90, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: 2663. Business: 6588.

A new provocation

President Knight's statement commending the conduct of the police he unleashed on students here on Black Thursday is both an aggravation of the offense he committed then and a foolish provocation to those who are already disgusted by his recent behavior. It may please the reactionary and uneducated in our outside community, but it will earn him only the scorn of history.

"Because of the proficiency of these two groups (Durham and state police) and the good will of the great majority of the students, order was quickly restored and both your men...were withdrawn within less than three hours," he wrote.

The incredulity which came over the campus when this letter was first made public is still with us. Yet it would have come as no surprise, within the context of the events of the last two weeks, had not so many students previously been convinced of the basic good will, integrity, and sensitivity of Dr. Knight.

Criticism of his letter is almost excessively easy. Dr. Knight seems blind to the fact that the presence of police is what brought about the immediate confrontation, not "the forces of confusion." He ignores the fact that what "restored order" on campus was the withdrawal of the police after the riot they created, not their presence.

But such criticism is suspect for being so easy. What is so deeply distressing is that Dr. Knight is establishing a pattern of deliberately ignoring student feeling and observation, in favor of his own increasingly convoluted perspective. If Dr. Knight continues on his present downhill slide, he will be placing the future of this University in serious jeopardy.

Dr. Knight wrote to the police that the "use of tear gas on our students" had been "realistically contemplated as a possibility." He has now created a growing force of students who have some very angry ideas about what can be realistically contemplated as a possibility.

Letter to the editor Riposte

Editor, the Chronicle:

I write to protest the vicious and cowardly attack in your editorial "The Need for Unions," February 20th, upon the chairman of the History Department, Professor Joel Colton. You wrote: "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..." The editorial is unsigned and therefore, according to your customary statement at the bottom of the editorial page, "represents the views of a majority of the editorial board."

The editorial is cowardly because the majority of the editorial board has indulged in a personal attack without having the courage to name themselves, hiding behind the convenient cloak of the anonymous "majority" of the editorial board. I call upon the individual editors who wrote or collaborated on that editorial to have the courage to identify themselves.

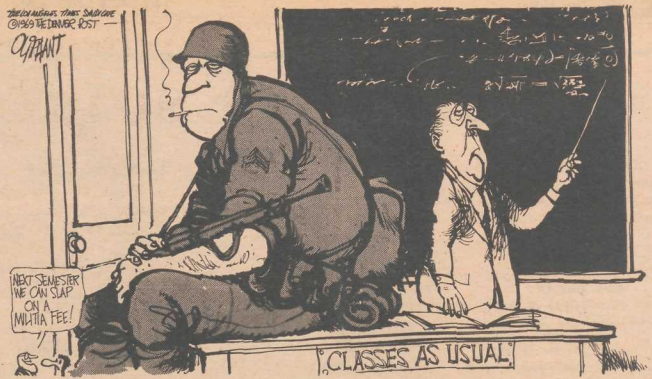
The attack is vicious because it gave its readers no evidence to back up the charge. Those of us who lived through the decade of the 1950s find it very easy to recognize such a tactic. It is the old Joe McCarthy smear—the loaded words "collusion" and "underhanded" are

typical of his technique of defamation by innuendo. Senator McCarthy hid behind the privileges of the Senate. The editors who wrote this attack hide behind anonymity and "the freedom of the press."

As an associate professor who is a member of the Executive Committee, I resent the obvious tactic of trying to split off me (and others in the same position) from the chairman, Professor Colton. No department is run perfectly and we in the history department have made our share of mistakes; but the accusation that the chairman runs the department by "underhanded methods" is simply false. I have been consulted by Professor Colton on all important decisions to my full satisfaction. I take my full share of responsibility for all decisions.

The Duke Chronicle is the only newspaper published on this campus. As such it has the duty to adhere to at least minimum standards of honesty and objectivity. This year the Duke Chronicle's editorial position has shown an increasing lack of objectivity and an unrestrained commitment to argue only one side of every issue. It has now descended to the level of slander. I call upon the editors to retract that slander. If they do not do so, I hope that Duke students will recognize the extent to which the editors are abusing the privilege of freedom of the press.

William E. Scott



—the pinsky commission report—

'White Fortnight'

By Mark Pinsky

White Fortnight is coming.

Subtitled "The Powerlessness of Young White," this multi-media experience will run for roughly two and a half weeks in the month of March.

Kicking off the festivities on Saturday, March 1, will be a meeting of the Duke University Board of Trustees. They can be expected to demonstrate, some directly from wheelchairs and oxygen tents, exactly who and what kind of mentality runs this place. Admission is by invitation only and no invitations will be extended to students or faculty.

The three-day "retreat" between black students and the Kerckhoff Committee to plan the University's "program" of Black Studies also begins on that Saturday. Out of that meeting should come either of two realizations: that either the blacks have been sold out or else they have won prerogatives in the area of departmental personnel and curriculum white students have yet to win.

Climaxing the opening day of "White Fortnight" will be a concert in the Indoor Stadium featuring Janis Joplin, whose hit single "Down on Me," says in two and a half minutes what the Fortnight's planners hope to say in more detail but no less eloquently in two and a half weeks.

March 4-9 will be taken up with a number of seminars, films and strategy sessions.

Paul Potter and Carl Davidson, two of the founders and chief theoreticians of SDS, and Ray Mungo, one of the founders of Liberation News Service, will be starring in a New Left symposium at UNC-G (Greensboro) on March 10, 11 and 12.

Here at Duke, on March 11, 12

and 13, Paul Krassner, editor of The Realist will hold forth. Mr. Krassner, the world's youngest and most persistent dirty old man, will deal in detail with censorship, harassment and the underground press.

On Saturday evening, March 15, folksinger Gordon Lightfoot will perform.

And from Sunday, March 16 through Tuesday, March 18, Dave Harris, founder of West Coast Resistance and his wife Joan Baez will be on campus to talk about the Draft.

Each afternoon of "White Fortnight" there will be exhibits and representatives of the military-industrial complex on campus—usually as part of the regularly scheduled recruiting roadshows. The very latest methods of rationale and in-coalition will be demonstrated.

From the industrial area will come such notables as Procter and Gamble, Mellon National Bank and Trust Company and the Ford Motor Company. In addition to the regular Army, Navy and Marine recruiters we will host such shadowy operations as the Defense Supply Agency, the U.S. Army Material Command and the U.S. Navy Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station. And finally, from that increasingly gray area in between, we will have LTV Aerospace, United Aircraft Research Labs, Quantic Va. Dependents School System, Pan American Petroleum Company and the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company.

As a result of such a comprehensive and extensive program, there seems to be a good possibility that white students and young professors will become

sufficiently apprised of those who control the instruments of their oppression.

"Instruments of oppression," that's a pretty loaded, not to say ideological expression, isn't it? But in neutral terms all it means is the ability to exercise a significant negative influence on some aspect of your life.

For instance, the University Board of Trustees has the power to call the cops onto the campus, close the University, draw up any kind of Pickets and Protest policy they choose or—to toss out any students they want—due process notwithstanding.

Or your local draft board, which has the power to force you to stay in school, or face the military—or to keep you from leaving the country during the summer.

Less clearly is the power and the influence of the mass media and the corporations.

The F.C.C., together with Madison Avenue determines not only what you may see and hear on television and radio. They determine what you may produce on those media. Local authorities and postal officials can harass any insurgent printed communication out of existence, thus determining what you may not read.

Corporations can make irresistible offers of affluent livelihoods in exchange for your humanity.

If "White Fortnight" does anything to wake up young white people to the extent of their powerlessness, those who control the instruments of their oppression—or at least their local agents—would be wise to beware the Ides of March, even in Durham.

-SLF 'questions'-

(Continued from Page 7)

to find new housing for those displaced. Some mill workers have been forced to go as far as Creedmoor to find new housing. The housing shortage in Durham is critical. Duke University has a clear responsibility to try to alleviate the shortage rather than exacerbate the situation as it is doing now.

8. LABOR

Will Duke employees be assured the right to be accompanied in their discussion, as is the University

(management), by counsel of their choice?

In that the university had agreed to formulate personnel policy by agreement with the employees, why are they not willing to commit said decisions to a written binding agreement signed by both parties.

In a larger sense, when will the University recognize and acknowledge the right of its workers to organize and bargain collectively?

...and suggests some answers

SLF asks some questions

Since this is a time for true and meaningful dialogue among all groups of the Duke University community, we, as concerned students, ask you, the trustees and administration, the following questions:

1. MILITARY

In light of the expressed military purpose of ROTC and the military's obvious control (via funding of research projects) over Duke policy, what, specifically, is Duke doing, or planning to do about terminating its association with ROTC and military control over academic and administrative policy?

It is clear that the presence of ROTC on campus is a form of direct control over Duke University policy and over the enrolled students. ROTC students are under military contract for at least half of their University education, and thereby effectively become military personnel. Their freedom to choose courses is limited, their freedom to interrupt their education is denied, and their right to attend graduate or professional schools is dependent on military allowance.

It is also clear that Duke policy

is determined to a great extent by the special interests and presence of the military. Of all research grants awarded to Duke professors, Duke University gets an additional 70% for administrative up-keep. Of all research grants awarded to Duke, 75% were funded by the military. Obviously, the military is thereby a source of enormous economic pressure.

Further, by providing the military with buildings (AROD, etc.) and personnel, the university becomes an accomplice to American military imperialism.

2. CURRICULUM

Given the obvious right of groups of individuals to control decisions that directly affect their own lives, what plans does the administration have to allow students and faculty the decision-making power that is rightfully theirs?

Students and faculty of Duke University are the ones more directly affected by decisions of academic nature, e.g. formation of curriculum, hiring, and firing of faculty, and the evaluation of students' work. We believe that decisions affecting solely the faculty should be made by the faculty, that decisions affecting solely the students should be made by students, and that decisions affecting both should be made jointly. In the present situation, students have no power to make any decisions at all concerning academic matters.

3. STUDENT LIFE

(a) Accepting the description of Duke students as "among the brightest, most responsible" of students applying for admission to college, what specific plans has the administration for granting comprehensive responsibility to the student body, possibly through the mechanism of a genuine Student Union, over all specifically student affairs, e.g. the appropriation and allocation of all non-academic fees, the bookstore, dining halls, University stores, etc.?

(b) In the social realm, we ask how soon we may expect autonomy of the individual from all University social and behavioral regulations and the granting of ultimate jurisdiction to living groups of all social rules dependent for justification only upon civil law?

(c) What provisions are being made to ensure that no student is forced to live on or off campus because of sex?

It is a basic right of all students to choose where they want to live, on campus or off, as well as how they live. Duke University has a financial responsibility to expand its enrollment by 5% yearly. There is not enough room on campus now to house students. Women are relegated to the graduate center, students live three to a double room and two to a single room, while men are urged to live off campus. Obviously, some provision has to be made to secure more off-campus housing for students. Yet right now single women are not permitted to live off-campus while men are urged to live off, even though in a recent survey, 411 women, representing 47% of those responding, indicated a desire to live off-campus. The financial crisis in the university would make the cost of building new dormitories prohibitive, and with the abolition of living restrictions these would not be necessary.

4. ADMISSIONS

(a) What efforts are being made to enroll more students from minority groups, including economically oppressed whites?

Duke University is not fulfilling its responsibility to answer the

needs of all members of our society, irrespective of their social or economic status, for comprehensive education. This responsibility should be carried out by admitting a larger proportion of minority group students, including poor whites, than are presently being admitted to Duke. A more diversified student body would provide a university atmosphere more reflective of American society as a whole.

(b) What provisions have been made to equalize the admissions procedure to admit as many women as men?

Duke is more selective in its admissions of women than that of men, enrolling half as many women as men, regardless of their relative abilities. Robert Ballantyne, director of undergraduate admissions, states that academic achievement in high school is a major admissions criterion, yet Duke accepts only 55% of those women from the top tenth of their classes who apply while accepting 75% of men from the top tenth of their classes. It is thus harder for a qualified woman to be accepted at Duke than a qualified man.

5. ADMINISTRATION

(a) Who does the financial planning for Duke, what values guide this planning, and where, with what strings attached, does the money come from?

(b) Why don't students, faculty and non-academic employees have equal power with the administration—through parallel structures—to formulate University?

6. TRUSTEES

Why aren't faculty, students and non-academic employees that is, a perpendance of the Duke Community, allowed to elect at least a majority of trustees of the University?

The election of the Duke University board of trustees is a notoriously non-representative process. This process does not include the majority of the Duke community, composed of faculty, students, and non-academic employees. As the trustees themselves have the final say concerning membership on the board, this body is self-perpetuating as well as unrepresentatively chosen.

7. THE COMMUNITY

What is Duke University doing to provide low-cost housing to replace that which is being destroyed in the process of university expansion?

Duke University has contributed to Durham's housing shortage in its process of expansion between campuses. Erwin Mills transferred ownership of all its mill houses between campuses to Duke University; and Duke is now systematically tearing down these houses. Twenty-six units have been torn down so far; several hundred will eventually be involved. Erwin Mills had told it's residents that they could buy their houses if Erwin decided to sell them. Duke has shown no concern for the breach of faith involved when the workers weren't allowed to buy their houses and has made no effort

(Continued on Page 6)



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AUTHORIZED
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Campus news

The History Union will hold a meeting in 139 Social Sciences Building at 7:30 Tuesday night.

The B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation is sponsoring a lecture by Jewish scholar Dr. Yochanan Muffs entitled "The Psychology of Prophetic Consciousness" which will be held tonight in 208 Flowers Building at 8:30 p.m. A question and answer period will follow the formal presentation. Those of all faiths are invited to attend.

There will be a meeting of all Psychology majors, graduate students and faculty concerned with improving curriculum, student-faculty relations, etc., in room 130 Psychology-Sociology Building at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, February 26.

Epworth Inn is holding a poetry reading for all interested members of the Duke community Wednesday night at 8.

The Political Science Union will meet Tuesday night in 136 Social



Dr. Yochanan Muffs

Sciences Building at 7:30 to ratify a constitution, elect new officers, and chart activities for the remainder of the year.

The Educational Involvement Committee of the Student Union will present a lecture and two seminars on the Comic and Cartoon Industry this week. A symposium with Stan Lee, Editor of Marvel Magazine, and Robert Lawrence a cartoon animator, will commence the activities at 8:15 on Thursday night, February 27, in the Music Room of the Union.

McBride derides Knight's statement

By Ed Harrison
News editor

Mike McBride, head of the Afro-American Society, accused President Knight on Friday of attempting to "save face" by his claim that black students "did not bring a series of concessions from the university" through the occupation of Allen Building.

This was an "irresponsible statement," the black leader said, which could rekindle the anger which led to the black takeover in the first place.

Dr. Knight said Thursday that the university had to "correct the rather widespread impression that Duke University capitulated on most, if not all, of the black demands."

"It is important to say this," the president added, "because the widespread impression that the confrontation paid off here last week only encourages others at Duke and other educational institutions to adopt the same approach."

Reacting to Knight's statement, McBride said, "I don't care what Knight called the school's action. He is trying to save face for the school and he is doing it in a manner which provokes bad feeling on the part of black students."

"We sought certain things for a long time and heard nothing from the school until the occupation,"

he continued. "Now there's some motion."

The Afro-American president said he and other black students were disturbed at Knight's commendation of the action of the Durham police in dealing with the crowd of students outside Allen Building on the evening of February 13.

"There would have been no trouble at all had it not been for the cops," McBride said. "Again, this is the sort of statement which makes us distrust the university's motives."

Knight had said in a letter to Durham Police Chief W.W. Pleasants that he was ashamed of the "reception which your men received from a small but militant group of our students."

McBride warned there may be more trouble if the university "does not keep the letter and spirit of the bargain" made in the negotiations after the Afro occupation.

He disagreed specifically with one point in Knight's statement. According to Knight, an all-black dormitory such as that demanded by the Afro-American Society is "illegal" under federal antidiscrimination laws.

"I'd like to know what he calls those all-white fraternity houses," said McBride. "Aren't they living units and aren't they segregated?"

He scoffed at Knight's fear that a misinterpretation of what occurred at Duke could lead to trouble on other campuses. "Students elsewhere now know how to go about getting what they feel is necessary. We showed them."

Internationalism steady as isolationism rises

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J.—Isolationist sentiment in the U.S. has grown steadily during the Vietnam conflict and the proportion of Americans today who think we should "stay independent in world affairs," while still a minority, is at the highest point since World War II.

Twenty-two persons out of every 100 in the latest Gallup survey favor a "go-it-alone" policy for the U.S., about twice the proportion found in a survey conducted in July, 1963, a year before the beginning of military escalation in Vietnam.

However, the great majority of people (72 in every 100 in the latest survey) continue to believe that our best interests lie in working closely with other nations, a belief consistently held since the Second World War.

This question was put to a carefully-selected sample of 1486 adults in a survey conducted January 25 through 31.

Would it be better for the United States to keep independent in world affairs—or would it be better for the United States to work closely with other nations?

The latest results and trends:

| | Keep Indep. | Work Closely | No Closely Opin. |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| LATEST (1969) P.M. | 22 | 72 | 6 |
| 1967 | 16 | 79 | 5 |
| 1963 | 10 | 82 | 8 |
| 1953 | 15 | 78 | 7 |

Persons with a college

background are more inclined to say we should "work closely" with other nations than are those with less formal education. Isolationist sentiment tends to be strongest in the Deep South, but regional differences are generally slight.

Mood of

Youth Shifts

Young persons, those in their twenties, are chiefly responsible for the growth in the isolationist viewpoint since 1967.

In the 1967 survey only 11 per cent of persons between 21 and 29 said the U.S. should "keep independent in world affairs." The proportion today is 28 per cent. The percentage for older persons (30 and over) has changed little since the earlier survey.

One of those who favor "going it alone" is a 35-year old Levittown, N.Y., housewife:

"Whenever we try to help other countries, we get nothing in return. They need us, but we certainly don't need them."

An elderly printer said: "We try to teach other people how to live, but we don't know how to live ourselves. Let's spend our time on our problems here at home."

When all the views of these who express an isolationist viewpoint are analyzed, they fall into these four groups: (1) the U.S. is overcommitted now (Vietnam); (2) we should concentrate on domestic problems; (3) the U.S. would be better liked if we didn't meddle in the affairs of other nations; and (4)

when we help, we get nothing in return.

'Internationalist' Point of View

Among those expressing an "internationalist" point of view is a 34-year old executive from Wilmington, Del.:

"The United States has most of the money, most of the power and most of the natural resources. Whether we like it or not, everyone relies on us."

A 35-year old Cedar Rapids, Iowa, resident reflected: "A nation is like a person. You can't live unto yourself. You may not always agree with other people, but you've got to work with them."

Here are the main reasons that emerge from an analysis of the "internationalist" group: (1) nations need each other to survive—this is the only road to peace; (2) a nation cannot shut itself off from the world in the modern era; (3) the U.S. is a world leader—other nations need our help; (4) nations can learn from each other; and (5) the U.S. will need allies if another war breaks out.

A key factor in the growing tide of isolationism during the last 6 years has been discouragement over the Vietnam war. This is clear from the results of another question asked in a January Gallup survey which shows that six in every ten Americans think we should not send troops if a situation like Vietnam were to develop in another part of the world.

NC Senate bill would suspend public college disrupters

By Carol Harvey
Staff writer

Two measures have been introduced in the North Carolina State Senate aimed at effectively controlling demonstrations at state-supported colleges and universities.

According to the Raleigh News and Observer, Senator Bruce B. Briggs has introduced a bill which make it a felony to riot and incite to riot. Any persons convicted of either of these would be prevented from attending state-supported colleges.

A resolution encouraging officials of public colleges "not to negotiate with students on matters of administrative policy and not to submit to threats or confrontation" was presented by Senator Elton Edwards.

Senator Edwards told the newspaper he presented the resolution "for the purpose of giving a vote of confidence and support to trustees and administrators."

"We want to support the

administrations now while the matter is fresh before the public."

Edwards advised administrators to "not negotiate with any students or faculty members or talk to them under threat of confrontation. It is not the responsibility of students or teachers to run the schools."

According to the Senate resolution, the administrators have "the final, complete, and total responsibility, reposed in them by the General Assembly elected by the people, to formulate, direct, and control the policies of these

institutions, a responsibility which they are without authority to abdicate to any single group, be it citizens, faculty, or students."

Senator Briggs said his bill was not directly related to recent developments on campuses of various educational institutions.

"It is designed to codify the common law and case law. But it does have an added penalty of excluding such persons from state campuses for a year," thus preventing them from receiving privileges from a tax supported institution.

-Supreme Court-

(Continued from Page 1)

marked the Supreme Court's first ruling on the question of student free speech rights, and Fortas emphasized that the decision related only to "symbolic speech" or speech itself, and not to protest demonstrations.

He said that courts should consider if school officials' curbs on students' political expression were reasonable in light of the probability of disruption, and should enjoin unreasonable restrictions.

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About 20 Oberlin students took part in a demonstration against Marine recruiters on campus.

Ky threatens to answer shelling with bombs

By Joseph B. Treaster
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
SAIGON—Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky said tonight that South Vietnamese planes should bomb North Vietnam if the shelling of cities in his country continued. "Our pilots are ready," the former commander of the South Vietnamese Air Force said. Talking with newsmen at Tansonnhat Airport before departing for Paris to resume his role as supervisor of the South Vietnamese delegation to the talks

on Vietnam, Ky said the recent attacks by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese would be protested again at the next session of the talks. "We will ask them to stop it," he said. "I think if they continue to shell our cities, President (Nguyen Van Thieu) must give the order to our Air Force to go north to bomb their cities," he went on. Within a period of a few minutes, Ky answered both "yes" and "no" to questions about whether he expected to meet with President Nixon in Paris.

The Vice President was asked whether he was optimistic about the outcome of the Paris talks. "I am patient," Ky replied, "and we will try our best to solve the problem."

However, he added: "If the Communist intention in Paris is not to use the conference table for peace talks and if their intention is to continue their military operations...try to win by force, well, in that case we would deal with them by force." Would the South Vietnamese attack North Vietnam without

consulting her allies? "It is up to President Thieu," Ky answered, "as soon as he decides, we will go north."

Just how serious Ky was about launching air raids into North Vietnam was impossible to determine. It was also impossible to know how plausible the idea seemed to Thieu. Ky, however, is not usually considered to be among the circle of men who influence Thieu most.

Ky has several times proposed a land invasion of North Vietnam and he is considered to be one of the most militant hawks in South Vietnam.

While some observers concede that the South Vietnamese might be capable of one or two quick strikes into North Vietnam, few believe that a sustained aerial campaign would be possible.

The South Vietnamese have approximately 100 fighter-bombers, but only about 20 of them are jet-powered aircraft. This inventory compares to about 80 attack planes on each of the three U.S. aircraft carriers that used to launch raids against North Vietnam.

Pueblo crewman breaks down relating story

By Bernard Weinraub
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CORONADO, CALIF.—A short, pudgy navy veteran who was forced to strip naked and crawl on a prison floor while North Korean soldiers kicked him, broke down and cried yesterday before the court of inquiry into the seizure of the intelligence ship Pueblo.

As the inquiry moved into its sixth week, the severe emotional strain of the beatings and torment of 11 months imprisonment in North Korea emerged once more in testimony by the intelligence ship's crewman.

Speaking quietly, chief engineman Monroe O. Goldman of Arkansas recalled two separate moments when North Korean soldiers beat him. One time occurred when the 37-year-old Chief Petty Officer refused to sign a personal history. The other was

after a photograph was published that showed the Pueblo's crewmen using a finger gesture of contempt.

The North Koreans were furious, "I told them it was the Hawaiian good luck sign and they told me not to lie, they knew what it was," said Goldman, who has served 18 years in the Navy. "They called in a guard, 'The Bear,' and some officers gave him the word and he hit me in the head and neck and kicked me."

"I would get up and he knocked me down," the chief engineman told the five Admirals on the court. "This went on for 25 minutes. I had blood coming from my right ear. My lip was busted open. I just...I just couldn't take any more so I told them what the sign meant."

His face reddening, Goldman rubbed his forehead nervously and stared at the table before him.

Moments later, E. Miles Harvey,

the civilian attorney for Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, skipper of the Pueblo, asked Goldman:

"What did the North Koreans do when they found out you served in the Korean Conflict?"

Goldman paused, then began weeping heavily and silently. He shook his head, tears rolled down his face. He turned away.

Harvey leaned forward and said quietly: "Let's try another question. Chief, did you ever try an escape plan during the period of detention?"

"Yes sir," Goldman said.

"What was your plan?"

Goldman buried his face in his hands and cried once more. Bucher, a close friend, stared down at a table and bit his lip. The five Admirals gazed at the wall and ceiling.

"Chief, I'll accept your last reply that you did accept an escape plan," Harvey said.

The president of the court, Vice Adm. Harold G. Bowen, Jr., then asked Goldman if he wanted to make any further comments.

"I have nothing further to add," he murmured. "I'm just proud of what the Captain went through with us there and he did bring us back home."

As the sobbing enlisted man stood up, Bucher arose, too, and put an arm around Goldman's shoulder.

American public supports Bucher

By Louis Harris
American public opinion strongly supports the course of action followed by Commander Lloyd Bucher and the crew of the USS Pueblo in the capture of that ship by the North Koreans.

Fundamentally, the American people hold a consistent view that the most important consideration in the Pueblo case was to save the lives of the crew members in that situation rather than the ship, secret equipment, documents, or even the "honor and integrity" of the country. The public clearly is responding to values which are considerably at variance from the prevailing naval code.

Among the specific highlights of the special Harris Survey testing public reaction to the Pueblo case:

—The people reject the charge that "the Captain of the Pueblo did disservice to the country in trying to save his own life," by 68 to 9 percent.

—The public also rejects the view that "when faced with capture, the Captain should have sunk the Pueblo," by 54 to 20 percent.

—People believe the "crew of the Pueblo showed real courage in the face of physical and mental torture," by 83 to 2 percent.

—The public agrees with Commander Bucher's claim that "the reason he confessed to spying in North Korean waters was that the crew was threatened with death," by 68 to 5 percent.

—Most Americans agree that "it was right for the United States to sign a false statement that the Pueblo violated North Korean waters, in order to get the crew back," by 58 to 22 percent.

—People grant that "in allowing the Pueblo to be captured, the Captain of the Pueblo gave the communists valuable secret equipment," by 36 to 20 percent, although an even higher 44 percent simply are not sure.

—The public rejects the proposition that "the honor and integrity of the U.S. are more important than the lives of any servicemen," by 65 to 13 percent.

When probed for their reasoning behind their support or opposition to the course of action taken by the United States in obtaining the release of the crew, four major reasons for backing the steps were volunteered by the people:

1. "It was important to do anything to get the men back."
2. "It was the only practical way to get them back."
3. "We have to stand behind our men in uniform."
4. "It was better late than never."

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'Arsenic' a successful comedy

By Dave Smallen

Asst. Entertainment Editor

Farce and Cary Grant is a familiar combination for movie success and "Arsenic and Old Lace," shown Saturday night, at Quad Flicks demonstrates why. It is the usual incredible, but engrossing plot that keeps the viewer entertained for the entire two hours.

Set in the early 1950's, this picture begins with Cary Grant, as Mortimer Brewster, in a well-known situation: romantic troubles. As the author of "The Bachelor's Bible" he is attempting to keep news of his marriage from reporters. This type of situation is so familiar, in fact, that we can readily predict the outcome. Although this was probably not a problem when the film was first made, after years of

Cary Grant comedies, the situation does seem a bit obvious, if not dated.

The problems of insanity and murder, topics usually too heavy for a comedy such as this, are quickly added. Mortimer, faces these problems as a representative of American sanity to Brooklyn. The interjection of this sanity into the smooth running society manages to get all involved committed to the Happydale asylum.

But is it insanity? Teddy is obviously nuts; he thinks that he is Theodore Roosevelt. But the old ladies are known to be charitable, good-hearted and sane. They may represent the callousness at American life, murdering in secret because they think it is the right thing to do, but presenting a

respectable front. Nobody worries about the model themselves. Mortimer is only worried that his aunts' "pretty bad habit" might be discovered.

The picture continually emphasizes the inability of the characters to notice the events occurring around them. Everyone, from the cab driver to Mortimer, goes on with what they are doing, while ignoring other actions that should seem peculiar to them. The old ladies think that they are bringing peace to the world; Johnny and Dr. Einstein worry about what method they will use to commit murder. The name Dr. Einstein is an example of how genius is corrupted for brutal ends. Murder to him must be an "artistic achievement."

Despite these deeper

implications "Arsenic and Old Lace" is good comedy. We are entangled in the story along with Mortimer, the newlywed who forcibly postpones his honeymoon when he discovers his aunt's poisoning racket. He attempts to cover up by having Teddy committed. However, he does not think of a way to keep his aunts from continuing the practice, until they volunteer to go to Happydale.

His efforts are complicated by the arrival of his childhood antagonist, the delinquent brother Johnny. Also arriving is a corpse, which results in threats, counterthreats, and blackmail until the police arrive. This is when the fun really begins.

The police are not the controlling force in this violent society of "Arsenic and Old Lace." It is not one in which respect is commanded by an institution but by a dominant personality. Thus, the police are totally useless until the Lieutenant arrives. The comic effect is, however, quite larger, as any audience loves to see fools made of the police.

In the end all works out well for Mortimer. He goes off to Niagara Falls, leaving Teddy and his aunts in Happydale and Johnny in the hands of the police. The revelation that he is not really a Brewster but the son of a sea cook has elated him. He is secure in the knowledge that neither he nor his children will be insane. They will merely be average members of a sick society.

The Duke International Law Society is sponsoring a film, the second in a series, to be shown Friday night at 8. Entitled "The Kremlin in Moscow," the documentary will be screened in the Law School court room. No admission will be charged

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St. Paul Chamber Orchestra stylistically uninspired

By Jim Grief

Staff Reviewer

The orchestral works of the Baroque and Classical eras are not suited to large symphony orchestras. The orchestral suites of Bach and Handel and the symphonies of Haydn and Mozart were conceived of as ensemble works that could be played by the court musicians of a princely household. The 21-piece Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra has the correct instrumental balance for the performance of these early works.

The Telemann Suite in F is an example of the French Overture form, standardized in the early 17th century by Lully. It is interesting as a formal contrast to the six-movement suite that Bach is known for, and as a comparison between the styles of Bach and Telemann. The stately prelude demonstrates the terrace dynamics (loud and soft only, without gradual changes) characteristic of Baroque music) and the homophonic basis of Telemann's style. The highlighted French Horn parts were excellently played. The Sarabande, however, was played too slowly. Telemann does not contain the contrapuntal interest that Bach does, and the methodical performance that Leopold Sipe presented was boring. Receiving the best performance, the Bourée was played accurately, lightly and at a tempo consistent with its dance form basis.

The Schubert Symphony No. 5 in B-flat was completed in 1816, only a few years after the deaths of Haydn and Mozart, and the influence of the Classical style upon this work is clear. The sonata form Allegro opens with a theme reminiscent of the Viennese school. Lyrical and folk-like, the second theme is more characteristic of Schubert. The Andante movement relies primarily upon the strings to present the material. For this reason, the uneven, scratchy playing of the Saint Paul strings was unconvincing. Sipe did not knit the phrases together well, and his interpretation was, therefore, choppy. Schubert's unique contributions are his song-like melodies and his novel harmonic progressions. Through metronomic conducting Sipe failed to bring out the lyric and expressive qualities of Schubert's music.

The woodwinds were good throughout the evening. The Schubert solos point out another difference between Schubert and

the Classics, who treated the woodwinds in pairs. The orchestra's intonation was good, but the works were not integrated in sound. The third movement of the Schubert was far too slow, and the finale lacked the lively spirit it requires.

This reviewer does not know whether a Royal Invitation was intended as a farce, but that was certainly the result. Neo-Classical music, in general, is difficult to justify from an aesthetic point of view even when it is skillfully constructed. Reactionaries are as distasteful in music as they are in politics. Classical forms are meaningless without Classical tonality. To impose 20th century harmonies upon a classical form is

anachronistic. Any art that does not have a form consistent with its language is internally contradictory. It is still possible, however, to write Neo-Classical music which is interesting if artistically uneven. Stravinsky and Prokofiev are technically skillful composers who choose a particular style and use its characteristic features as a startling point. Argento's piece has few redeeming moments. The modulations are expected, having the quality of intentional wrong notes, which is humorous, perhaps, the first time. The stylistic elements borrowed from previous eras ranged from Bach to Gershwin to Sousa with no apparent order or system.

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UNC defeats Duke matmen

By Robert Rolnick

The University of North Carolina continued its dominance over Duke last Saturday night when the visitors from Chapel Hill defeated the Blue Devils by a score of 15-14. Led by Jim Stephenson and Carver Rudolph, UNC overcame a forfeit in the Heavyweight division to spoil Duke's final match of the 1969 season.

Carolina wasted no time in overcoming its five-point handicap as Bob Crane in the 123-pound class and Jim Powell in the 130-pound class decisioned Mike Jordan and Jon Brodsky, respectively, to put Duke behind for the first time. The Devils' 137-pound Rob Stoddard then put Duke back on top with a 9-8 decision over Pat Reighard. Stoddard had to overcome four points awarded to his opponent on fouls.

The visitors went ahead to stay when Tom Rumley out-pointed Alex Newton to move UNC in front, 9-8. Stephenson then followed with a 14-1 victory over Grant O'Neill in the 152-pound division. Carolina then moved to a 15-9 advantage as Carver Rudolph edged 160-lb John Q. Klutts, III.

In an effort to avoid yet another loss at the hands of its arch rivals, Duke chose Bob Van Asselt to launch a comeback. Van Asselt closely defeated Carolina's Jim Zumwalt, 7-6, in the 167-pound division, pulling Duke within reach at 15-11.

With the big crowd really whipping it up in the grand Duke-UNC tradition, it remained only for 177-pound Walt Reinhardt to pin Carolina's Dick Kelly to complete a 16-15 come-from-behind victory for the Devils.

Reinhardt defeated Kelly 13-7 and the Duke comeback fell one point short, ending up in familiar fashion with North Carolina on top, 15-14.



An unidentified Duke fencer in action.

Fencers lose close match

By Greg Kern

North Carolina's fencing team wrapped up the Atlantic Coast Conference title Saturday by defeating Duke 16-11 at Chapel Hill.

Carolina also defeated North Carolina State over the weekend to remain undefeated in conference play. Duke now stands 5-2 for the season and 3-2 in the conference.

Randy Peyser, Duke's leading performer this year, suffered his first defeat of the season against Carolina's McBee. But the folks leader came back to win his next two matches, leaving his season record at 19-1. Walter Bradley also was 2-1 for the day in foils as Duke won that division 5-4. Duke has not lost a foils score this year.

Other winners for Duke were Mike Insel, 2-1 in sabre, and Ryan Dybdahl, who captured his team's only victories in epee and finished 2-1. Carolina won both the sabre and epee divisions by scores of 5-4 and 7-2 respectively.

Coach John LeBar expressed some disappointment in the match. "I thought the score would be a lot closer," he said.

Tournament time approaches

By Bob Heller

As each and every Duke basketball fan knows only too well, sometimes the national wire services are a bit off in their national rankings which appear weekly in the local newspapers.

After the first week of this season, Duke, on the basis of compiling a 3-0 record against mediocre opposition, was rated ninth in the AP poll. Houston, which now holds a so-so 16-9 record, appeared in the top ten in most pre-season rating lists. Detroit, boasting Olympian Spencer Haywood, reached the number eight spot in the AP before being knocked off by Marquette and a host of other schools.

These are just a few of the mal-predictions rendered by so-called basketball experts. Some teams which were never heard of before this season are now sharing the limelight with John Wooden's

mighty UCLA Bruins.

One need look no further than our own Atlantic Coast Conference. Frank McGuire's South Carolina Gamecocks are most certainly one of the surprises of the current season.

Given a chance of finishing no higher than third or fourth in the conference this campaign, the Gamecock "Iron Five," four of which are sophomores, have lost but three games this season and are currently ranked among the country's top cage teams.

The Big Ten, which this season borrows from the ACC the reputation of being the toughest cage conference, has boasted three of its teams in the Top Twenty throughout the season. Purdue, Ohio State, and Illinois, with overall records of 16-4, 15-5, and 16-4, respectively, have been knocking each other off and are still all nationally ranked.

Wisconsin, sporting a 10-10 record, (just 4-6 in conference competition) has beaten powerhouses Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio State, and Marquette, and came within one point of downing Notre Dame, when the Irish were at full strength.

The Missouri Valley Conference, with Louisville currently in the lead, also has Drake and Tulsa, former Top Twenty members. The Hurricanes are in a tailspin, having lost three games in the last two weeks, but still hold a sparkling 18-5 record. Drake, which plays many of the nation's top independents, is 19-4 over-all, while Louisville is 17-3.

With the NCAA and NIT all set to offer their tournament bids, some emphasis is again focused upon the Independents, who play perhaps the toughest schedules of any one.

Leading the unaffiliated teams is La Salle, which holds an amazing 22-1 record, its only loss coming at the hands of South Carolina. Unfortunately, though, La Salle is ineligible for post-season tournament competition.

St. John's of New York, which stunned the basketball world by defeating first North Carolina and then Davidson, boasts a 20-3 mark. The Redmen, unranked in most pre-season polls, are a certain recipient of an NCAA bid.

The East, which seems to possess a majority of this year's basketball powers, also has Duquesne, Villanova, and Boston College in their realm. Those squads which do not make it to the Big Time will most certainly receive offers from the NIT.

Marquette, with all-American candidate George Thompson and a 19-4 record, is the Midwest's leading Independent. The Warriors finished second to Southern Illinois in the 1967 NIT and made it as far as the Regionals in the NCAA last season. Notre Dame, now back to full strength, has a fine 18-5 mark, and will most likely be the second at-large team in the Midwest. Dayton, though recently drubbed by Cincinnati, has an excellent chance of repeating last year's performance in the NIT. DePaul and Detroit are other contenders for a berth in the New York tournament.

As the Rocky Mountains are crossed, the caliber of basketball falls, with the big exception of UCLA. Though Santa Clara has been ranked as high as second in the country, an examination of its schedule reveals why their record is so impressive. Santa Clara has met such basketball powers as Pepperdine, Hayward State, Loyola of California, Gonzaga, and Fresno State. Over the weekend they were upended by San Jose State College.

There does not seem to be much doubt that UCLA will again—for the third consecutive year—be crowned basketball king, but the other semi-finalists and finalist in the big tourney can only be speculated. The same holds true for the NIT, as there have been more than a few upsets this season.

Carolina routs frosh

By Bob Heller

For those Duke basketball fans who think that North Carolina's dominance of the ACC is just temporary—forget it. If Carolina's freshman team is any indication of things to come, Dean Smith will have nothing to worry about for the next three years, as the Tar Babies methodically massacred and humiliated Duke's yearlings, 119-77, in a game played last night at Chapel Hill.

Hubie Brown's hapless Blue Imps found themselves five points behind before the game was one minute old, and the visitors never did quite recover.

Carolina's tight man-to-man defense was just too much for the Imps, as they had 16 turnovers in the first 20 minutes and finished the game with the astronomical total of 29. The guards, in sheer desperation, threw the ball away time and time again. On many

occasions the Imps never had a chance to set their 1-2-2 zone, as UNC's blistering fast break was just too much.

Duke settled down and played the Heels on even terms during the opening minutes of the second half, but then Coach Bill Guthridge's crew erupted for 32 of the game's final 49 points.

Though the opposition was indeed powerful, the overall play of the Blue Imps brought the team's steady improvement to a screeching halt. The big men—starters Don Blackman, Stu Yarbrough, and reserve Andy Remy—did not play badly. Yarbrough and Blackman scored 22 and 21 points, respectively, while Remy contributed 12. The guards played miserably.

Bill Chamberlain (25), Steve Previs (23), Dennis Wuycik (22), and reserve Bill Chambers (19) led the Carolina barrage. The hosts shot at a sizzling 62 per cent clip from the floor.

As the final score indicates, the Chapel Hillians dominated all aspects of the game. Only a genuine miracle will prevent the Blue Imps from absorbing another such loss this Friday night, when the two teams again tangle, this time in the Duke Indoor Stadium.

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New exodus in History--young faculty leaves

(Continued from Page 1)
increase in salary. According to Dr. Rainey, Dr. Colton told him that "I'm going to do everything I can to meet this offer because I'd like very much to see you stay."

Five days later Dr. Rainey returned to Dr. Colton's office to be told that the department was "disinclined" to renew his contract at that time and refused to give him a raise. Dr. Rainey told Dr. Colton that "you leave an honorable man no choice" but to resign from the department.

Between the two conversations, much maneuvering had taken place among the senior members of the department. Dr. Colton consulted with a few of the full professors, all of whom apparently opposed early contract renewal, and then sent out a memorandum to the Executive Committee, which is supposed to deal with such questions. He explained Dr. Rainey's request and saying that the department was "disinclined" to grant it. Colton added that if any members of the Executive Committee wanted to discuss the matter they should call him.

Dr. Donald Ginter, a young associate professor on the Executive Committee, did phone Dr. Colton to discuss the Rainey case, as did another junior faculty member on the committee.

Dr. Ginter and Dr. Colton had what the former describes as "a very heated conversation," at the close of which Dr. Ginter concluded that the Rainey decision was irrevocable and that further pressing of the issue would be fruitless. He resigned from the Executive Committee to protest the way he felt it had been by-passed on the Rainey case and on two earlier incidents in the fall.

Dr. Colton's position is that the department wanted to have two full years in which to evaluate each young faculty member's fulfillment of the three criteria which he cites as important: "significant scholarly contribution and potential," "teaching," and "successful interaction with colleagues in the department and with the faculty and with students."

Dr. Colton was reluctant to discuss specific cases in his position, but he maintained that "We always seek to get the best possible person to fill a position."

He felt that Dr. Rainey's case was handled properly and was unimpressed by Dr. Ginter's resignation from the Executive Committee in protest. "There are nine members of the Executive Committee, and only Don Ginter resigned. Now, what does that tell you about Don Ginter?" Dr. Colton asked.

One of the most vocal critics of the power structure in the History department, Dr. Ginter said that Dr. Colton's statement about him revealed the "kind of insensitivity and utter lack of tact... (which) is characteristic of a number of episodes which have generated distrust and, in the minds of some, even hostility over the course of the

last semester." "The objects of such remarks can only conclude," he said, "that the chairman is incredibly tactless, very insensitive, or, to put it mildly, has no confidence in them. This does not generate harmonious relationships within the department, which is surely one of the functions of a chairman. It is... never in the best interests of the University when faculty members indulge publicly in personal criticism of their colleagues," he charged.

Dr. Ginter feels that personal animosities within the department have played too large a role in determining the future of young faculty members. He criticized the "personal interaction" qualification cited by Dr. Colton as being "too open-ended... a way they can get out somebody they don't like."

For a number of years, Dr. Ginter says, younger people in the department have been pressing for several changes in departmental organization, course offerings, and other areas. While these changes "have been, for the most part, effective," he says, each one of them has generated hostility.

This built-up hostility over departmental in-fighting, plus

divisions over life-style and politics between young and senior faculty members, according to Dr. Ginter, have produced a department in which he has no real desire to remain. "I want to leave as soon as I can," he says.

Dr. Ginter felt that Dr. Rainey's contract should have been renewed. "We had all the information on him that we could possibly have needed," he says. "There is no excuse for letting him go."

Another young history teacher who may be leaving is James Graham, African history specialist. Like Dr. Rainey, he received an offer from another institution (Michigan State at Oakland) and asked the department for a raise and early contract renewal. When the department's decision was given to him last week, he was given a slight raise but no contract renewal, and he feels that it has been strongly hinted that his contract will not be renewed when it comes up in April.

But he wants to stay at Duke, "mostly because of the students." He half-bitterly points to a letter which Dr. Colton recently sent to history majors regarding the department's efforts in black

studies. Of the ten steps the department has taken in the area, "seven of them originated with me."

Dr. Colton and other senior members of the department insist that their difficulties with young faculty are nothing out of the ordinary, although few are willing to discuss specific cases. Dr. Colton speaks for them when he says that "requests for early contract renewal are extremely rare" and that granting such a request is even rarer.

But, as one history major put it, "something is wrong in a department where more than half of the popular young faculty want to leave or are being discouraged from staying."

Turnover among the young faculty in any university is not at all unusual, as university officials are anxious to point out. And indeed, many of these 79 who have left over the last five years were visiting teachers or graduate students whom no one expected to stay.

But others have left who were considered by nearly all concerned—senior faculty, students, administrators—to be valuable. And

the pace of departures seems to be picking up this year.

In History, the problem has become acute, in the words of one member of the department, "because the senior faculty don't want to make the extra effort that would be required to get these people to stay—like dropping a few traditions about contract renewal."

Sooner or later, the exodus of young faculty is going to cost the university, Dr. Rainey, for example, is being replaced by a graduate student (surely not, in Dr. Colton's words, "the best possible person for the position"). As inflation hits the academic "meat market," the cost of hiring an inexperienced but equally qualified replacement for a departing young faculty member is often more than a thousand dollars. And this at a time when the University has an extremely tight budget.

Another cost is that of the mistrust engendered within a department, both among faculty members and between faculty members and students who find their favorite professors on their way out.

Coming: In the second part of this series, a story on young faculty departures in several other departments.

Union-Duke relationships

(Continued from Page 4)

their lack of participation in decisions affecting working hours, conditions, job security, seniority, wages, and other similar issues. As the university never seriously considered this deficiency, employees continued to refine their essential demands. By last April it was apparent that they were no longer concerned with individual concessions such as a wage increase. They felt only collective bargaining could provide the employees with adequate insurance, protection from reprisal and influence over the decisions of personnel policy. To have a recognized collective voice for the workers which could negotiate equally with the administration was the demand.

The vigil, the strike, the Blackburn Committee—all these are history. The net result of these efforts was a compromise worked out by trustees, administration, and some faculty.

The arrangement called for the election of a 24-member Employee Council which would have the right to speak for and represent the employees. The Council was divided into several sub-divisions called Division Councils. These councils would negotiate as equals with the administration officials.

In order to arbitrate disputes which might arise between workers and the administration, the Duke University Employee Relations Advisory Council was created.

Five faculty members, two

selected by the administration, two by the employee council, and one by the administration from a list of five proposed by the employees, make up DUEAC.

Local 77 decided to participate in the Employee Council structure, wishing to give the administration the opportunity to show the good faith it had professed to the university community last spring. As fall passed and the elections were held, the university, however, waited until December to appoint its representatives to DUEAC. Finally they were all agreed upon. Presently the members are John Buettner-Janusch and Jack Preis, appointed by the Council; Jack Blackburn and Mrs. Juanita Kreps, appointed by the administration; and Allan Kornberg as the fifth

mutually agreeable appointee.


It seemed to employees after the membership of DUEAC was established in order that negotiations should begin immediately. The University delayed for several weeks. Last week, following the general crisis precipitated by the black student struggle, however, the administration was anxious to begin.

Negotiations began with an immediate deadlock. The Service Division was accompanied to the negotiating table by a counsel,

trained in the technicalities of employee negotiation. They felt that since the university was represented by professional negotiators they needed professional consultants.

It is over this dispute that DUEAC met. They have rendered their decision to President Knight. Because he has held it for several days without release, employees feel the decision is favorable to them.

Knight may be considering a veto of the employees right to consultants.



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