

Blacks charge tokenism

By Richard Smurthwaite

Representatives of striking black workers at U.N.C. told 300 sympathetic students that a meeting between them and the administration proved "basically meaningless," although they announced that three of their basic demands were met.

The announcement at 6:20 p.m. came several minutes after the administration-worker meeting, lasting nearly four hours, ended. Representatives of the administration, leaving the closed session, called the meeting "fruitful." The session marked the first discussion of the eleven demands raised by the black university dining hall workers—mostly women—since their strike began nine days ago.

The administration agreed to stop overworking their employees to avoid having to hire more workers and thus cut down on the cost of labor. Another agreement was reached on the classification of workers; all employees in the dining halls will now be listed as "permanent," and entitled to the privileges of that status, after 90 days work. The strikers reported that the administration promised to insist that managers call their employees "Mister, Misses, and Miss," adding that it would "take some time" to tell all the managers of this decision to follow it.

The black workers claimed they were not satisfied with the administration's pledge to "ask the legislature to consider" an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.80 or the administration's hinting that workers will begin to be paid extra for overtime but will not receive pay for extra time served in the past.

(Continued on page 12)



Three students carrying a banner demanding student power led the march to East Campus last night. The several hundred torch-bearing students were strung out over the whole distance between West and East campus in a stirring procession. Unfortunately, the marchers arrived too late to confront the Trustees as they had planned. Photo by Scott Sorensen

Brandon advises workers in meeting

By Gordon Stevenson

Staff writer

The Service Council, accompanied by its advisor, Peter Brandon, had its first "profitable" meeting with the University's Personnel Policy Committee Wednesday.

Two weeks ago, the Service Council walked out of a similar meeting when Brandon was asked to leave while his presence was discussed.

William R. Linke, Director of Personnel, said, "there were agreements in principle which hopefully will become agreements in practice. The process for communicating with employees is beginning to work."

According to Linke, job classifications, discipline and overuses, holidays, wage proposals dealing with progressive increases, overtime, and premium work, and drafts for policy concerning employee training and upgrading were all discussed at the meeting. Linke said that another meeting is scheduled for this Wednesday.

Y-ELECTIONS TODAY

YMCA and YWCA elections will be held today. West campus balloting will be held on the main quad from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., while on East voting will occur in the dormitories from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Y candidates express views

A great deal of information has been proliferated this week about the general ideologies of the YWCA and the YMCA. The purpose of this interview is to discuss specific programs and how the total program of the Y can be improved. The election is Friday, March 7 on West Campus; on the East Campus it is in the dormitories. The four presidential candidates are Peggy O'Reilly, who is running for President of the YWCA; Mary Whitton who also is running for the same office. Keith Kennedy and Henry Walker running for President of the YMCA.

The first area of concern we would like to discuss now is Freshman Concerns. Each candidate will respond as to how you see the Freshman Concerns program needs change and how it performed this year.

Kennedy: In the Freshman

Week Program, I think we basically had a good idea this year in trying to get away from the traditional "go to East and meet the girls" social atmosphere and moved more into the intellectual orientation to the university. I think we did make some mistakes in the way we used our Y-Men in some of our programs during Freshman Week. The Y-Men this year were used to pass out boycott literature and urged the freshmen to support the boycott, when they had little chance to hear any other opinions about it. I don't think we can use the Y-Men in this political role despite the fact that is very convenient for us to get out our information this way. A specific instance I have had feed-back on was the service in the gardens. This sort of thing is alright so long as everyone concerned realizes it is not an attempt at indoctrination; it is not necessarily

what the YMCA as an organization believes or holds to, or expects its membership to hold to.

The Freshman Y Council this year was expanded to 40 people and as such became a very workable group of freshmen. The Council discussed the issues the YMCA discussed, evaluated some of its programs, and is currently evaluating Freshman Week. There is a great deal of possibility for their interchange with the Cabinet, the freshman class and with the entire university. The University Experience was excellent this year even though it had its editorial problems. Speaking of the Vigil for instance, I think that their coverage was onesided in favor. But here again, I think this is something the freshmen should be introduced to because it is part of the university.

Walker: I think as I have been mentioning throughout the

Torchlit march misses trustees

About 300 students marched in a torchlit parade to East Campus last night to demonstrate their support for a black student role in a black studies program. Meanwhile, about 20 trustees ate dinner with an equal number of students and faculty in the East Union ballroom.

The trustees and most of the faculty and students left the dinner before the marchers arrived, however.

Following a forty-minute march from West Campus, students gathered at the entrance to the East Union Building, where they had hoped to confront the trustees.

After learning that the trustees had already departed, several black and white student leaders spoke of the lack of progress in meeting the black demands since the black student seizure of Allen Building on February 13.

Mike McBride and Tony Axam, leaders of the black students, declared that no progress had been made toward the establishment of a Black Studies program and the inclusion of students in the decision-making processes of such a department. Ed Laval and Bob Creamer, two students who had attended the dinner with the trustees, claimed that their unwillingness to talk proved that "there is no dialogue at Duke." Creamer mentioned that "some of the senior faculty are worse than the trustees."

The march was led by students carrying a banner reading, "power to the blacks, power to the students, power to the people." One of several signs raised above the crowd gathered at the Union Building asked, "Do we beg for the right to live—or do we take it?"

Earlier, at the dinner, Steve Fenton, chairman of the Student-Faculty-Administration Council, read a statement prepared by most of the attending students before the dinner.

"We strongly disagree," he said, "with President Knight's praise of the police and ask that in the future they be used only as a last resort."

"We want voting participation of white and black students in all decisions in the University which directly affect them."

"There is no national conspiracy of students trying to destroy the University, and the students here are concerned about the University," he declared.

Charles Wade, chairman of the Board of Trustees, declared during the dinner that he was "glad we have this chance to meet so that when we leave here we won't say things we don't mean about each other."

Trustees, students, and faculty sat at tables of 6 and talked cordially for over two hours, changing tables often to enliven the conversation.

Soviet general asks Red pull-out

By Henry Kamm

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

MOSCOW—A former major general of the Soviet Army, responding to the suicide by fire of two young Czechs, is calling on Russians to demand the withdrawal

of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia.

The officer, Maj. Gen. Pyotr G. Grigorenko, has been circulating his appeal, addressed "to the citizens of the Soviet Union," since last weekend.

The open letter, passed from hand to hand in type-written carbon copies, was signed also by Ivan A. Yakhimovich, who was ousted from his post as chairman of a collective farm in Latvia for presenting his dissident views to party leaders.

General Grigorenko was reduced in rank to private and cashiered from the army in 1964 for stating his belief that the repressive spirit of Stalinism is not dead.

Before the Soviet-led invasion, Grigorenko and Yakhimovich presented to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Moscow last July 29 a letter signed by themselves and three others to protest against Soviet pressure on Prague.

FAS meets

The Free Academic Senate will meet today in the Green Room, East Duke Building, at 4 p.m. The subject of the meeting will be the current crises concerning the black curriculum. Attendance is extremely important.

(Continued on Page 4)

Fuller served as spokesman for blacks, whites in crises

By Richard Smurthwaite
Assistant Editor

Howard Fuller first learned of the intent of the Afro-American society to move into Allen Building late the night preceding the seizure. At this time he was fulfilling a speaking engagement at Bennett College in Greensboro; though he had planned to leave for Atlanta the next day to appear in a panel discussion on white racism, Fuller instead returned to Durham, arriving at Duke late in the afternoon.

He joined the blacks in Allen Building and left when they all deserted the building and began marching up the streets towards Campus Drive, intending to leave campus for a meeting planning the next steps they should take. Then the police came and some of the marchers stopped; Fuller witnessed the gassing of students that followed.

From that time until the resolution of the black demands was announced on Sunday, Fuller rarely left campus, catching some sleep in the Afro office in the West Union tower. At a Friday afternoon forum on the main quad, he spoke for the first time during the four days of unrest. He encouraged white students to realize that they, like the black students, had no power to effect change in the university and to work to acquire such power in the future. "This is your thing, too," he assured the few hundred who had gathered to listen to him speak.

Concern with Trials
Little concern was undertaken by the blacks on that day; the main concern of most people were the trials of three Duke students and a reporter who were found guilty on charges ranging from "assaulting a policeman with a deadly weapon" to interfering with an officer performing his duty; the judge meted out these sentences, he said, to "serve as a lesson" to others at Duke.

The convocation on Saturday, however, once again focused on the demands of the black students. As one of the speakers that afternoon, Fuller analyzed the importance of the conflicts dividing the university in this way: "This thing is not about black students only. It's about human beings, and anyone who reveres me from becoming 'M' is a criminal." He drew a standing ovation from most of those attending the convocation, the greatest applause of the afternoon.

After Professor Feenberg, speaking from the platform, asked Fuller what white professors and students could do, Fuller stood up in the audience and said, "I'm going out to Dr. Knight's house" and encouraged others to go with him. At that, 1,000 students, black and

white, left the auditorium to march to the University House.

At the president's home, Fuller joined with others in questioning Knight about his commitment to working with black students on their proposals and asking him why he called in the police. Though the president evaded answering most of the questions directly, he did hint that he would "include students" in working for a settlement of the problem at Duke. Fuller retorted with the question, "Do you mean you'll give students a role...?" The president shouted back, "Oh, wait now, don't play games with me. Yes you are, you are playing games with me."

Discussion on demands
Fuller suggested that Knight and the black students meet that night to discuss the demands, and the president hesitatingly agreed. After returning to the campus, Fuller rested in the Union Tower—until a phone call awakened him to inform him he was invited to the discussions at University House.

"It was one of the few sessions I've had with white people since coming to Durham," Fuller explained. The meeting was attended by Knight, Provost Marcus Hobbs, Chairman of the Board of Trustees Charles Wade, and Mrs. Seaman, a trustee, among others.

"The intention of the black students was to bring about something constructive for themselves at Duke, something constructive for black students both now and in the future. They believed they would be doing something good for Duke as a whole."

Students not involved
The attitude of the Afro-American students he knew, Fuller said, was that "either the administration was not working on these things (the black demands) or they were doing them and not involving, or even communicating with, the black students. They felt they were merely getting the run around; they kept hearing conflicting statements and information from the administration."

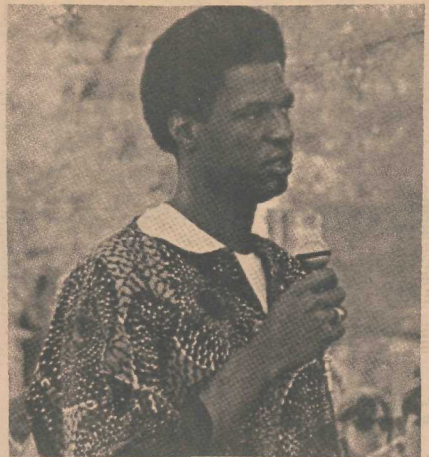
After some three hours of negotiating several commitments from the administration and trustees, the blacks and Fuller left. Dr. Knight counseled them not to act victorious, asking the blacks not to boast that they gained concessions from him and others attending the meeting. "So we didn't," Fuller reports, "We agreed to a joint statement and didn't say we had beaten the administration. They're now involved in a face-saving thing. I heard them say yesterday that they 'didn't give.'"

Fuller was referring to a televised statement by Frank Ashmore, a vice president of the University; since then Knight has

repeatedly and publicly objected to any hint that the university administration conceded anything to the black students following their seizure of Allen Building.

Fuller is not optimistic about the speed at which badly-needed change will take place at the university, remaining uncertain whether "we can trust people to carry through the things they said they'd do." "It's ironic that education in this country" should be one of the most conservative institutions in this country. He suggested that Duke students demands a total re-evaluation of educational methods that are used on them: "I don't see how you can stay at that school and not make these demands."

Today, Fuller concluded, higher education is "the spring board from which people can jump into the system." He blamed the faculty, in (Continued on Page 12)



Howard Fuller spoke to the student participating in the Vigil last year. The black leader and organizer told the participants that the black community in Durham was watching the university to see if white students, working peacefully, could effect dramatic social change.

Fuller sees self as moulder of new leaders

By Richard Smurthwaite
When Howard Fuller arrived in Durham in the spring of 1965, he was still in the moderate "civil rights movement bag." Things have changed since then.

In those days the rise of the new black consciousness had not yet occurred, the emphasis on the importance of black men discovering their identity and gaining power was yet to come.

The job which lured Fuller from his northern home was a post with Operation Breakthrough.

"I first became involved working in the civil rights-type thing when I was a student at Western Reserve," Fuller recalled. One of the first demonstrations he participated in was a protest in Cleveland against the building of more schools in black areas, when civil rights leaders were calling for black students being sent to white schools.

During the demonstration, Fuller and others stood in front of a bulldozer working on school construction; that was the bulldozer which, backing up, crushed the Rev. Clinder, a civil rights leader who was lying behind the vehicle.

In the four years he has lived in Durham, Fuller has worked with

Operation Breakthrough, the now-defunct North Carolina Fund, and the Foundation for Community Development, of which he is presently director of training.

The Foundation, which is operating with monies donated to it by the North Carolina Fund before that organization went out of existence, has two main purposes, as Fuller explained them.

The first is leadership development; training organizers to work with the "grass roots," the black people living in Durham and other North Carolina cities, and working with black groups on college campuses to encourage support for the projects and undertakings of blacks in their communities.

The second role of the Foundation is economic development of ghetto areas, especially the development of community-owned enterprises similar to the United Durham food co-op that has recently been founded.

The work of Fuller and those blacks working with him has met great resistance in nearly every governing body and board in Durham, Fuller reports—in the (Continued on Page 12)

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German Minister of Justice Gustav Heinemann, successful candidate for Federal President takes part in the elections held in Berlin.

Iraq ready to hang new batch of 'spies'

By Eric Pace
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BEIRUT, LEBANON—Baghdad Radio announced yesterday that a "new batch of spies" was being tried and could be hanged if found guilty.

The broadcast, monitored here, did not give the religion or any personal details concerning the defendants. According to unofficial reports reaching Beirut, nine persons are on trial.

The radio report, reviewing the news in the government-run Baghdad Press, said the defendants had been charged with spying for a "foreign power" and had supplied it with internal information. They were said to have used a radio transmitter to send information in Morse Code.

The broadcast gave no further details of the charges but said the public prosecutor had requested a sentence of death by hanging. The case was said to be being tried before a special tribunal of three colonels.

On January 27, fourteen men, including nine Jews, were hanged after being found guilty of spying and carrying out sabotage for Israel. On February 14, seven persons, all Moslems, were hanged after being convicted of spying for Israel.

The public hangings in January provoked widespread foreign

criticism of the Iraqi regime, an unpopular junta of highly nationalistic military men. The hangings and other acts of terror in Iraq are widely interpreted as efforts to intimidate potential opponents.

There was no indication that the "new batch" was the group that anti-junta informants in Baghdad and abroad have said has already been convicted and is scheduled to be hanged this week.

Baghdad authorities have declined to comment on such reports, or on assertions that two or three more Jews would shortly be executed as spies.

There are 2,500 Jews in Iraq, 100 of them in jail, according to anti-government informants in Baghdad.

Past hints by Iraqi officials have indicated that the "foreign power" allegedly involved was probably Britain or the United States. There was speculation here that yesterday's announcement might be connected with reports that the Arab executive of a powerful international oil consortium, the Iraqi Petroleum Company, had been arrested in Iraq three months ago. The company is owned by British and American interests.

Izvestia concedes that Berlin crisis has ended

By Henry Kamm
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MOSCOW—The Soviet Union appeared yesterday to indicate that as far as it was concerned the Berlin "crisis" was over.

Izvestia, the government newspaper, wrote off the election of West Germany's President in West Berlin more in sorrow than in anger, with an implicit admonition not to do it again but even with an expression of mild satisfaction over the candidate elected.

The article, the only comment on the election to appear so far, contrasted sharply with the campaign of menacing statements in articles that preceded the balloting. Senior western diplomats here were prepared to see a total blockade of the land and river routes between West Germany and Berlin.

In the view of one ranking diplomat, the entire Soviet performance should serve as a case study for the sharp line to be drawn between Moscow's real policy and the public utterances that accompany it and often hide it.

Izvestia's qualified the election as an "unworthy spectacle in three acts," an allusion to the three ballots that were required before

Gustav Heinemann, the Social Democratic candidate, edged out Gerhard Schroeder of the Christian Democratic Union.

In its only reference to the threat of counter-measures by East Germany, which had been given advance public approval of the Soviet Union, Izvestia said that they had been carried out.

The threats had caused the electors to fly to Berlin on western allied planes. Disruptive measures were limited to shutting off traffic on the Autobahn for period of several hours a number of times.

Diplomats believe that the Soviet prudence on Berlin was motivated primarily by a desire to leave all channels open for meaningful negotiations with the Nixon Administration.

They noted in this connection that the Soviet press had been unusually reticent in its comment on President Nixon's European tour and had reported the principal points of his Tuesday night news conference briefly and matter of factly.

The Soviet press had condemned Bonn for weeks as a proven threat to the peace and stability of Europe, Izvestia took the occasion last night to say that the election

had proved those charges true.

"If some gullible people still had illusions about Bonn's real foreign policy course," the government organ said, "these illusions were finally dispelled by the election of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany on foreign territory."

Moscow based its case against holding the voting in Berlin on the contention that West Berlin is not part of West Germany.

The most surprising note in the commentary, according to observers, was the approval expressed of Heinemann's election.

Black marines punished

By Fred P. Graham
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Two imprisoned Negro Marines from Brooklyn have become the center of a legal test of the military's power to punish enlisted men who dissent against the Vietnam War.

The Marines, Lance Cpl. William L. Harvey, Jr., 21 years old, and Pfc. George Daniels, 20, are already serving sentences of six years and 10 years at hard labor for preaching Black Muslim antiwar doctrines to troops being trained for Vietnam combat.

Both were court-martialed primarily for statements made to fellow Negro Marines during a break in field exercises at Camp Pendleton, California, on July 17, 1967.

Yesterday, two naval boards of review at the Washington Navy Yard were told how the two Muslims called the Negroes in their company together under a tree for an impromptu gripe session against "going over there and fighting the Vietnamese and coming back here and fighting the white man."

They urged the other black Marines to request "Captain's mast"—the Marine procedure for asking to see the commanding officer—to protest against being sent to Vietnam. The next morning Harvey, Daniels and a dozen others tried unsuccessfully to see the captain and then returned to their duties.

None of the Marines ever disobeyed an order or refused to ship out to Vietnam. On August 17 Daniels and Harvey were arrested on an assortment of charges—including violation of a 1940 law that was passed to combat Nazi agents in World War II and had not been used since. They have been in prison since then.

"There was no mutiny, nobody disobeyed orders—there was no disobedience or disloyalty at any time, yet both of these men were given the maximum sentences possible under the law!" Edward F. Sherman, a Harvard law teacher affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union, protested in the argument yesterday.

He argues that these are the first enlisted men to have been court-martialed for agitating against the war when no disobedience of orders resulted from the dissenting statements.

Nixon to decide on ABM expansion

By John W. Finney
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The administration asserted today that deployment of the Sentinel ballistic missile defense system would not disrupt attempts to reach a strategic arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

The administration position was presented by Gerard C. Smith, the new director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Disarmament.

The committee began a series of hearings into the strategic and foreign policy implications of deploying an antiballistic missile (ABM) system.

If anything, the Sentinel opponents came out of the first round of the exercise with their case challenged and perhaps weakened. Smith, the President's

chief disarmament adviser, challenged their political arguments that Sentinel deployment would accelerate the arms race and impede arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

In its current review of the project, the administration is moving toward a modification in the deployment plan designed to provide protection of strategic bases against Soviet attack, as well as some protection for population centers against Chinese attack. Under this modification, Sentinel bases would be moved away from population centers and additional bases providing "terminal defense" would be set up around missile and bomber bases.

Nixon, who cancelled a planned weekend trip to Florida so he could review the Sentinel issue, plans to announce his decision early next week.

Nixon inspires reserve approval

By George Gallup
(C) 1969 American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J.—President Richard Nixon after one month in office wins approval for his performance from 6 persons in every 10, but an unprecedented number of people are presently reserving judgment.

In the latest nationwide Gallup survey completed Monday, 61 per cent of all persons interviewed said they approved of the way President Nixon is handling his job, 6 per cent disapproved and 33 per cent did not express an opinion.

The latest results are closely comparable to those recorded in the previous survey, conducted within a week after Nixon took office, when 59 per cent approved, 5 per cent disapproved and 36 per cent had no opinion.

In terms of the ratio of persons approving to those disapproving, President Nixon's current popularity score compares favorably with those of his predecessors, Presidents Lyndon Johnson, John Kennedy and Dwight Eisenhower. The big difference is in terms of the size of the no opinion category.

A third of all people reached in the latest survey, 33 per cent, are in the "no opinion" category, but two weeks after President Johnson became Chief Executive the figure was about half this percentage, 18 per cent.

The comparable figure for President Kennedy after one month in office was 22 per cent, and for President Eisenhower after two weeks, 25 per cent.

Typical of those who are reserving judgment about President

Nixon is a 30-year old laborer from the Midwest: "It's difficult for me to give you a hard and fast answer about Nixon at this time. There haven't been any really big controversies yet—nothing to rock the boat."

Following is the question asked in the latest survey, which was conducted in over 300 localities across the nation between February 21 and 24:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?

The latest results and those from January:

Nixon's Performance?			
	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
LATEST (Feb. 21-24)	61	6	33
Jan. 23-29	59	5	36

The following table shows the results of the initial popularity

measurements for Presidents Johnson, Kennedy, and Eisenhower:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
LBJ—after 2 weeks	79	3	18
JFK—after one month	72	6	22
E—after 2 weeks	68	7	25

(Note: President Truman's first popularity measurement was taken 7 weeks after he took office upon the death of President Roosevelt. The findings therefore are not comparable.)

President Nixon wins majority approval with all age groups, from people in all educational levels and in all regions of the nation. His score with Negroes is somewhat lower than with whites, but approval far outweighs disapproval.

Rivalries aside and together

Duke, UNC work to help North Carolina

By Keith Upchruch

Feature staff writer

Even a good old Southern grist's I.Q. is high enough to realize that the fires of hatred have been rekindled (if indeed they have ever subsided) since Duke's win over UNC last weekend. (And the Lord sayeth: "Vengeance is mine—I shall repay.")

But there is more to Duke's and UNC's relationship than meets the eye, as is evidenced by the numerous cooperative programs that the two universities share. For instance a good deal of Duke's population might have perished by now if it had not been for UNC's and Duke's cooperative efforts in sponsoring the North Carolina Regional Medical Program, whose purpose is to combat heart disease, cancer, and stroke. Furthermore, North Carolina's people are in far less danger of being liquidated by the major diseases due to the greater availability in diagnosis and treatment brought about by the program.

Not only can Duke students take courses at UNC and vice-versa, but the tools they use are of greater quality and quantity to the student, due to the sharing by the two universities. In addition, if you

cannot find a book on the mechanics of the flying saucer in the Perkins Library, you might just find it at Carolina.

A better example of how Duke, UNC, and North Carolina State University have joined together to better this community and state is the Research Triangle Park. Resources for the Research Triangle Institute come from the "Big Three;" the fact that it is a non-profit corporation, providing research talent and services as well as scientists to the Triangle laboratories, is evidence of what cooperative action can do. In addition, many of these scientists are also professors here at Duke and at UNC.

Duke now has a brand new accelerator operated by the Triangle Universities Nuclear Laboratory, which would have been an impossibility without the financial contribution of UNC. The Nuclear Lab will also be made available to many other institutions who, without the use of the accelerator, would have been badly crippled in their research. Thus, cooperation in this one instance has favorably affected the entire region and state as well.

The Cooperative Program in the Humanities is a joint venture between Duke and UNC (plus a number of smaller Southern colleges) to help faculty members in the humanities in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina get one-year leaves-of-absence for advanced research at Duke and UNC—and the latter two lend out their best students to replace the vacancies that occur.

If you're going to be bored this summer and are interested in the

world's progress and problems, you could sign up for a summer study program on any of the world's geographic areas or in economics, history, political science, sociology, or anthropology. The Cooperative Program in International Studies sponsors these summer institutes for study on the campuses of Duke and UNC, and one advantage to these is that they attract the real experts in the various fields who exchange their knowledge with the students and faculty.

Right beside Jesse Helms' pad (Channel 5) is UNC's educational television station, Channel 4, which is often used by Duke, as are Duke's students utilized for UNC's own programs from time to time. Further, Channel 4 can often probe more deeply into Duke's problems and state of affairs as well as its own, than can the commercial networks.

In all, there are 36 cooperative programs between Duke and UNC. Cynics would refute the value of

these programs, but Duke President Douglas Knight and UNC President William Friday believe strongly in their tremendous contributions to the fields of education and progress throughout North Carolina. So, the two universities, competitors in nearly everything, have, through these cooperative programs, won the greatest victory of all—the victory over themselves and over their unwillingness to share—those who know this victory can never know defeat.

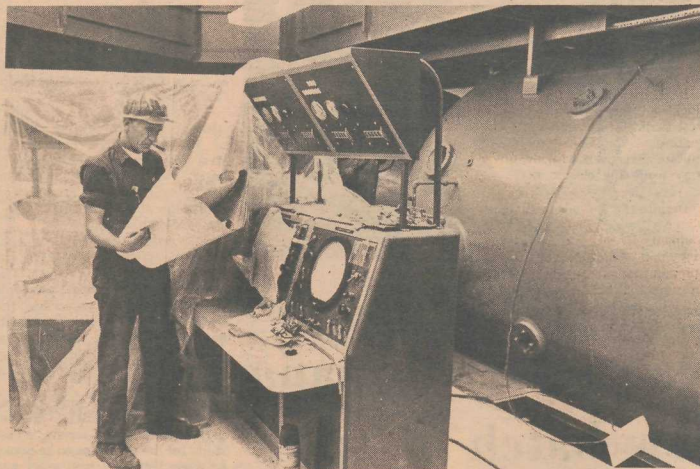


Photo by Thad Sparks

This picture shows the new nuclear accelerator at Duke during the final stages of its installation last fall.

Have you no pity? Aren't you thoroughly tired of seeing such demeaning pleas for people to join the features staff?

Why don't you do something about the situation and join the staff for at least a trial period, if for nothing else, to end all our lamentations in public.

YMCA-YWCA presidential dialogue

(Continued from Page 1)

Y-Council serve on a specific YMCA committee so that he will have much more knowledge of what is going on in the YMCA, and be able to better serve both the campus and the organization. We do have to be very careful about letting our particular viewpoints carry over into the University Experience. One way to get around this is to have much more faculty-student-administration contact, and much more upper classman contact.

O'Reilly: there are some significant differences in what YWCA can do with Freshmen programs. On East Campus the Y-FAC program is covered by WSCA and the FAC girls are elected in the dorms. This is not an input that the YWCA has. I think the YW can have a significant impact on the orientation that is provided during Freshmen Week. We orient them towards a university experience, not the physical structure of the university. I would like to see them be oriented toward various campus issues, national issues, and international issues. An awareness of these and a desire to educate themselves is what they need to make a commitment to get involved. I think it is important that the Y take stands on these issues, but not force their positions on other people. We must try to get other people to talk about them through panel discussions and dorm discussions. Throughout the year the YWCA can work through the Freshman Y Council, helping to plan programs to investigate areas they are interested in. This would

provide a continued input of the freshman into the YWCA structure.

Whitton: This year the YW is going to have a chance to have more of the input into East Campus through our participation in the Freshman Handbook. We are hopeful the Handbook will be joint with the YMCA on West Campus. This book should aid the incoming students in finding relevance in their campus. I hope to see more discussion-oriented programs during Freshman Week. I would like to see these perhaps develop into ongoing discussion groups oriented either around issues or oriented around the living groups.

Q. As organizations that speak for membership, the YMCA speaking for 2400 members and the YWCA speaking for 500, both groups have a commitment to the membership. What ways do you see the YMCA and the YWCA carrying out this commitment in its university concerns program?

Kennedy: I view this area as crucial to the Y's existence. The YMCA is a student organization and primarily responsible to answer student concerns and as we deal

most often with the campus I think we have to place a great deal of emphasis on our campus programs. In so doing this will hopefully involve a much larger number of our membership. Specifically, expansion of programs would involve the lengthening of the FAC program throughout the semester, much greater father-son participation in Dad's Day, in that the fathers and sons have a much greater participation in what they will do, who they will talk to, and what sort of questions they will ask about their university. For new things, I think we should research into this university, such as we are researching into the community now, to explore the structure and perhaps find out somewhat what the communications links are which could help us a great deal in a time of crisis. Also a conference on the southern university which would be desirable, as well as continuation of the free seminar type of the TRUE Lounge on perhaps a monthly basis throughout the year where we could use both our membership and our Advisory Board to participate in discussions on pertinent issues.

Walker: I feel that in the area of University Concerns that we are at a threshold. As president, if I were elected, I would propose to corral this threshold and make the YMCA more democratic and responsive to the needs of the membership. I think that there are several ways in which we could go about this. Some of them relate to the ways of involving membership into the decisions of the Y. A few nights ago in a living group we heard the idea that living groups select some kind of representative to the Cabinet to participate in decision making. The other ideas of open meetings on significant issues, for example, like setting priorities on the budget and the response of the Y to political issues such as the boycott is valuable. Another idea is having the Cabinet go to other organizations to communicate to them and get ideas from them. It would also be beneficial to establish regular grievance and idea meetings. For example, we could have the officers sitting in the back of the Cambridge Inn to talk with members and

giving them greater input into the policies of the organization. I am in favor of initiating conferences on student's most pressing needs, such as we are doing in mid-March on the draft. It should be our function to develop significant communication between students, faculty, administration and trustees, through such devices as forums, open houses and parties, so that together we can move forward as a healthy community. We should rework the student Book Exchange until we make it a functional reality.

O'Reilly: The University Concerns Committee is a new committee that we have not had before and is left pretty much wide open as to what its specific functions might be. I would like to see this committee work with other university committees in order to find out where it fits into the university structure. In the Woman's College I would see this committee as taking specific interest to establish programs and projects with the membership.

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Autobahn blocked again

By David Binder

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BERLIN—East German troops blockaded the main autobahn to West Berlin for a total of six hours yesterday, explaining that joint military maneuvers with the Soviet army made the closure necessary.

Despite the annoying shutdown, which was shorter than Wednesday's by one hour, there were many indications that the Communists were easing off their pressures on this vulnerable city 110 miles inside East Germany.

Almost all the 1,023 electors who voted in Wednesday's tight election of Gustav Heinemann to the Presidency of the German Federal Republic flew back to West Germany. Among them were Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and his cabinet ministers.

The Communists said their presence here was an "illegal provocation" that prompted their retaliatory actions. Heinemann stayed to hold a short news conference.

Truck turned back

There was no stopping yesterday of vital West Berlin industrial exports. Wednesday, one truck was turned back because the East German border guards claimed its load of clothing articles constituted "illegal military goods."

The turnback followed a Soviet-East German warning last Friday that West Berlin's purported "arms production" would be curbed.

However, the belief remained strong in Allied and West German circles that the Communists might further implement their warning as a pretext to "punish" West Berlin's economy. "It can become a very ugly situation," said a top Bonn official, adding that "we honestly don't know what we or the western Allies can do about it."



By-standers near Berkeley, almost blinded by tear gas, leave the strife-torn area after fighting broke out in the streets.

N.Koreans mocked during confessions

By Bernard Weinraub

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CORONADO, CALIF.—Speaking in a sing-song voice tinged with sarcasm, a 24-year-old Pueblo crewman showed yesterday how he mocked the ship's North Korean captors in a filmed confession.

The sailor, communications technician second class Ralph McClintock, arose before the court of inquiry here and read the statement he made last September 12 at a rehearsed news conference in detention barracks near Pyongyang.

It was the first time in the seven-week-old inquiry that a Pueblo crewman had read his confession. Numerous crewmen, however, have testified that their public contempt for the north was evidenced in the stilted language, double entendres and voice intonations used in propaganda broadcasts.

McClintock, an intelligence specialist, recited his statement at the request of E. Miles Harvey, the civilian attorney for Cmdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, the Pueblo's skipper. He stood up before the five admirals on the inquiry and read in a

half-sneering, half-humorous voice: "I am Petty Officer Third Class McClintock.

"My most ardent desire is to return to my country...and to be reunited once-again with my widowed, grief-stricken mother, my worried family and my dear friends... "Since my capture I have made a complete and sincere apology to the Korean people for the crimes I have committed...

"The desire of the crew of the United States Ship Pueblo is simply to return to our beloved homeland...

"I swear on my life that if I am ever allowed to return to my home and family I will never again commit such a naughty crime as espionage against such a peace-loving people as these. Thank you very much for your help."

Report chronicles Durham's response to urban problems

By Diane Barth
Staff writer

"America's urban areas during the past several years have seen the blooming of a crisis of racial discord," begins the Annual Report of the city of Durham for 1968, "Durham has seen the unmistakable manifestations of this crisis."

In this report, heads of various departments of the Durham city government relate "some of the facts of success and failure in Durham's response to this crisis;" some of the steps taken to improve conditions and to help alleviate "racial discord" in Durham.

The major programs of this type were instigated by the Public Housing Authority and other organizations connected with

By Jean Cary
Staff writer

There is significant uncertainty whether Duke will retain its AAUP "A" rating for full professor salaries next year.

According to leading educational authorities, there is a high correlation between the level of faculty salaries and the quality of professors.

Duke is in danger of losing its "A" rating because of the serious financial crisis facing the university in the next few years. Another effect of the "budget crunch" is that only "crucial" faculty openings will be replaced next year.

"I really don't know whether Duke will receive an "A" rating from the AAUP in professional salaries next year," said Harold Lewis, Dean of Arts and Sciences.

"The only question will be in the full professor rank," continued Lewis.

Every year the American Association of University Professors rates professional salaries with grades from "A" to "F" in each of the major American colleges and universities. Last year Duke ranked 13th in average faculty salaries.

For the past several years Duke has received an "A" rating in each of the four groups: instructor, assistant, associate, and full professor.

When asked about replacements for those professors leaving, Lewis said, "We are replacing those positions which are crucial. In some departments we are postponing replacements."

Lewis said that the overall number of faculty members next year in the Arts and Sciences would, "probably be about the same as this year. We are not increasing the faculty for next year."

Last fall, Charles Huestis

vice-president in charge of business and finance said that Duke faced a "budget crunch" in the next few years. According to Huestis's statements in the fall, "this is the first really alarming year" for Duke's finances.

One professor in the social sciences said, "Duke is in a crisis situation. The hard core of the University is its faculty. If Duke does not pay them adequately they will leave."

In his analysis of faculty salaries, Dr. Allan M. Carter reported in his book, *An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education*, "few persons would deny that good education is costly education, and the evidence of our survey indicates a close relationship between faculty salaries and the quality of graduate faculty."

In this report of the ACE, Carter continued, "the quality of graduate education has a high positive correlation with salaries for the 2 upper professional ranks and no significant correlation with the salaries for the 2 lower ranks."

Lewis said that Duke was not concerned about not making the "A" rating, in the lower ranks, but only in the upper ranks. According to Carter, it is in these upper ranks that one finds the correlation between high faculty salaries and high quality of professors.

Several faculty members have commented that Duke students do not realize the seriousness of the budgetary problem. One professor in the Social Sciences said, "It is time the whole university decided to shoulder the responsibility for the financial crisis. Students should no longer be shielded from the seriousness of the situation. One side of paternalism is to shield one's children from harsh realities."

public housing rehabilitation and urban renewal.

According to the report, "last year the (Housing) Authority added 502 low-rent housing units to a total of 1,152 units available to house persons relocated by urban renewal and highway construction and those in substandard housing," in an effort to improve the low-income housing situation in Durham.

The Housing Authority also helped to establish Community Councils and a Tenant Steering Committee ("and held meetings with the Tenant Steering Committee"), and employed a Community Services Coordinator to "improve communication and understanding between the

Authority and public housing occupants."

The City Council also set up last year a Redevelopment Commission to "conduct a program of slum clearance and redevelopment" in Durham. According to the report, over 800 families and 200 businesses who had been displaced by slum clearance programs were relocated by this Commission in 1968.

The Commission also provided funds for the rehabilitation of homes in the North Carolina College Project. Members of the Commission are "especially proud," says the report, of the provision of temporary business buildings "for relocation of businesses in the Fayetteville Street, Pettigrew Street area—the first such project in the United States."

The city has also begun to provide recreation facilities for the low-income areas of Durham, creating five "Vest-Pocket Parks" in vacant lots in these areas.

Teams consisting of "two men and two women who work to reach older youth and school drop-outs," have also been set up in Durham during the past year.

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The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Friday, March 7, 1969.

Seven years ago Symposium 62 began here with a General Electric official speaking on "The Individual and the Organization." He said that an individual enters an organization by "voluntarily giving up some of his freedom" so that order may prevail in the organization.

Wondering how much of our freedom he would want us to give up, this is the relatively-free Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 98, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

Restoring faith

Duke University is once again rapidly approaching a crisis situation because of the disagreement which still exists between the members of the Proctor Committee and the Afro-Americans.

The disagreement apparently came to a head this weekend during the retreat to discuss the proposed Black Studies program. The faculty members arrived at the meeting with a firm idea of how the program would be run. The two groups battled over the issue for some time, and by the time the faculty felt a consensus had been reached, communications between the two groups had broken down entirely.

In the report, the faculty committee evidences a desire to sidestep the key issue in the establishment of an Afro-American Studies program—student participation in the program Supervisory Committee. The Afro's feel that Dr. Knight's statement at his house two weeks ago that "no one group" should control the program meant just that—that neither the students nor the faculty should have control. The logical interpretation is that the students should have either fifty-fifty representation, or veto power.

It is clear that the present crisis can be resolved in only one way—by an immediate appointment of the necessary number of black students to the Supervisory Committee.

We feel that the proposals put forth in the minority report by Dr. James Graham, which deals specifically with the questions of racism, departmental status and student participation, is a more realistic outline for the program. But the Proctor report does not necessarily preclude Dr. Graham's proposals.

In fact, the Proctor Committee has come a long way toward establishing a suitable outline. But the impasse is centered around this section of the report:

"The Supervisory Committee itself should consist exclusively of faculty members at the outset, and the Provost should consult with the Afro-American Society in appointing this body. The Supervisory Committee's first order of business should be to consider the role and position of black students in the decision-making function, a matter that our experience tells us is of extreme concern to the students affected and is of great importance to the proper functioning of the Program. This determination is one which ought to be made by those faculty members who will be directly involved in the administration of the program."

This statement is open to several interpretations, and the blacks believe that it is an example of the same type of run-around that they have been given in the past. It is, indeed, an apparent attempt by the Proctor Committee to pass on to the Supervisory Committee what is a highly sensitive faculty issue—student participation in academic decision-making.

The members of the Proctor Committee have given an implied endorsement to the concept of student participation nonetheless, and the time to act on that endorsement is now.

We hope that the faculty concerned in this question will have the vision to see that in one way or another they must act forthrightly on this vital and long-ignored issue.

The University—if it wishes to give black students reason to remain at Duke—has two alternatives: either the Proctor report must be revised to include blacks on the Supervisory Committee from the outset; or the Supervisory Committee must be named immediately and get down to the business of naming to it an equal number of blacks.

One path or another must be taken without delay. To retain the faith of the students the faculty must take this dramatic but necessary first step towards restoring community.

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

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TAKE HIM AWAY



By Kathy Cross

Housing duplicity

Damar.

Resentment from the Durham community at this effort to stop the establishment of the first housing project outside of the primarily black south-east section of the city finally forced Duke to give up its purchase efforts. On July 27, 30 days after first announcing interest in Damar, Duke dropped its purchase efforts and offered its Married Students' Housing along with 25 acres of land for sale to the DHA. The DHA decided to buy the housing, even though the small size of the apartments (25 per cent efficiencies, over one-third with only one bedroom) made them completely inappropriate for the large families who are the usual applicants for public housing.

For Duke, it had to be both or neither of the housing complexes. Couching their actions under the guise of public concern, they planned to get rid of some old housing so they could build anew and avoid the problem of falling property values while advancing their plan of eventually

consolidating their holdings to the area between campuses. Ashmore stated at the time that the university envisioned the likelihood of financial gain if the Married Students Housing were purchased at Duke's asking price.

For the past two years, Duke has professed concern with the Durham housing situation while at the same time exacerbating the problem. President Knight and the University Press Services presented the sale offer of the married students housing as a magnanimous action springing from the University's interest in Durham while in reality it was motivated by pure self-interest and provided the city with an apartment completely unsuited for public housing.

The most depressing aspect of Duke's actions in the housing area is its blatant misrepresentation of motives. But the hypocrisy evident in this area is visible in almost all of the university's relations with the community and shouldn't surprise anyone.

Pig or pigger

By John Vinson

In light of recent events I feel that I can no longer keep silent my views concerning the nation's police forces.

First, to describe such loathsome beasts as mere "pigs" is not sufficiently insulting. To solve this weighty problem my reasoning goes as follows: Premise, the police-pig crimes are truly big, therefore since bigger is bigger than big, the correct term in describing the police-pig is 'Pigger.'

Now that we are agreed on terminology, I would like to expound my views on Piggers. The Piggers are, in my belief, a distinct threat to the bright new society of love, brotherhood, and humanity that all we radicals envision. To counter this distinct Pigger threat, I propose the formation of a new organization, the RRR (Regime of Righteous Radicals). The chief function of this group will be to keep the pigger in his place and stop him from becoming impudent.

Although the need for such pigger control is clearly obvious, there are some misguided people who disagree. The pigger, they say, grotesque as he may be, is still a human being. Such a view,

however, is absurd and can not be held by any rational individual. The pigger is a separate and inferior type of humanity. This fact is evidenced by scientific research which has proven conclusively that the average pigger cranium is five cubic centimeters smaller than the average. Indeed, only last week the Pinsky Commission, a highly objective and scholarly report, stated that the average Durham, N.C. pigger probably couldn't read. In addition to these facts it is also well known that piggers "smell different" from other people.

Although these facts cannot be refuted, I still hear some foolish arguments in defense of piggers. For example, yesterday I heard a man remark that "We shouldn't be too hard on the piggers. After all, we do need them to protect us from criminals." "You damn fool," I shouted at this idiot, "in our society of humanity and brotherhood, there will be no criminals." "Perhaps," he said, "but after all, some of my best friends are piggers." To this absurd statement and to all pigger lovers I make only one reply, "Yes, but would you want your daughter to marry one."

Hypocrisy conquers even the church

By Richard Smurthwaite
Assistant Editor

The theme of black spokesmen and the more perceptive of white leaders working for social justice has changed within the past few years. Once their addresses asked that all citizens of the United States, white and black, be granted a part in all aspects of the great affluent American society. Today, they don't wish to be a part of much of that society, and their remarks draw portraits of an American plagued with moral hypocrisy, a disease so serious that its effects corrupt the political and social institutions now existing. Once, black and white leaders of minorities optimistically hoped to join the majority of comfortable Americans; today's visionaries realize that to be comfortable today is to content and inactive in the knowledge of monumental national hypocrisy.

Many of this new breed of speakers, including Fred Harris and Howard Fuller, have mentioned Jesus as a revolutionary not afraid to challenge the leaders—the "establishment"—of his time. They picture Christ accusing the members of this elite as "hypocrites"; they display him questioning the wisdom and moral commitment of those most people believed had a right to rule because of their intelligence, knowledge, and piety.

What irony, then, that the pastor delivering the sermon in Duke's chapel last Sunday dared show none of the perception or the courage inherent in Christ's criticisms. Instead, the sermon

was formed with the tools hypocritical "comfortable" America uses to attack its restless young and black—sentence answers to all problems, fallacious logic, acquiescence to those who hold power, and a sensitive concern with financial health.

The selective blindness which allowed Dr. Knight and other administrators to prostitute their public statements with half-truths likewise led the chapel spokesman to ignore the issues that truly motivate students to forceful action. While petty attacks on "students obsessed with obscenity" and "extreme radicals" were being voiced, the larger moral hypocrisy affecting the nation went unquestioned—the hypocrisy that leads many students to question the value of the society they live in.

In fact, the sermon revealed the church—or at least the established church at Duke University—as a victim to that broad hypocrisy, dedicated vocally to the principles of love and the deepening of man's humanity, yet obsessed with slapping the hands of the restless powerless and defending by silence the actions of those whose power gives them dominant control over events. To those who cried for real action in admitting the existence of evils, of faults within the university, and who were dedicated to achieving a university community in which even students could "develop their humanity," goes the condemnation of the church. To those whose primary concerns are pleasing those who hold power over them rather than aiding those they

profess to educate, who immediately call in police while demanding a university be run exclusively by rational discussion—men, in short, whose actions are an exhibition of hypocrisy—is awarded protective silence.

One could properly examine the sermon delivered by Chaplain Wilkinson point-by-point and criticize the distortions both of logic and observation; but the task is disheartening. The attempt to shift the focus away from Duke and blame the unrest on conniving radicals (Let's face it: it's an elementary fact that these people are anarchists.) belie either a subconscious attempt to shift the blame or a lamentable example of flawed vision. The danger in such a statement is that it shifts any blame for the unrest away from those in power, the administration, faculty, and trustees; only students are called before the examination, while no thought is entertained that the powerful too must be responsible for their actions.

The pathetic blindness continues: the bitterness of students that lingers after such incidents as those at Duke is attributed to the infiltrating radicals who raised the hopes of the sincere and naive too high. "Almost always" the chaplain correctly observes, "somebody is injured"—though he blames this result on the students, ignoring the administration and trustees' responsibility for calling in the legally-protected forces of violence that have initiated all the spilling of blood on restless

college campuses.

One shocking aspect of the sermon is the emphasis on the financial health of the university and the treatment of this condition as an ultimate good that it is a sin to disturb. An act is condemned for damaging the "financial health" of the university; judging from the shocked and angry reaction against acts that infringe against that well-being, they nearly rate the status of sins.

What tragic irony that the first criterion against which an act was measured from the pulpit was not whether that act would help increase the dignity of man or the justice granted him, but whether it would upset the financial balance at Duke. Wilkinson judged students calling for change not by their intent, their sincerity, or the content of their program, but by their lack of ability to get more money for Duke—and chastised them further for a lack of dedication to that cause.

Wilkinson does not believe that universities whose leaders—unlike those of Duke—acted in accordance to a professed dedication to a university run on rational discussion and conciliation can long exist. "Ask that question about the peaceful conciliation of issues at Brandeis" again four years from now—if Brandeis is still in operation then. Whether such universities make it financially or not, only those honestly dedicated to justice and a role in determining the future of the university to all in their academic communities will produce whole educated, responsible men. Only those universities that have

fulfilled this, the institution's ideal goal, deserve to continue to exist. The others, though their budgets be stuffed with dollars, can find little nobility or even relevance in their continued existence.

We have been witnesses to two great tragedies at Duke in the past few weeks, tragedies of great institutions with great promise as positive forces of change betrayed by their leaders. These are men unwilling to sacrifice their comfortable positions to take brave stands that may prove unpopular with the supporting powers.

The first tragic revelation took place on the quad three weeks ago, when the men who talked of a university run by rational discourse called in the police to herd their students around the quadrangles of West Campus, then commending the cops for their technique.

The more recent tragedy—and for some, the more painful—unfolded from the pulpit of the Duke Chapel on Sunday. This was the tragedy of the church in the Duke Community, a church acting merely as an acquiescent ally of those in power, debased by the flawed insight and logic, and petty, poorly-grounded attacks of her dominant figure.

In an era of rumored change, the discovery that two powerful and prestigious institutions are struggling to preserve the worst of an old order is discouraging. In the university and in the church, where there is a desperate need for great men, we have only the defensive, the acquiescent, the unseeing and the small.

By Martin Schlesinger

Control of educational experience

During the past week we have seen the formation of a group of persons, mostly students, who want to establish a free university, spiritual heir to the Experimental College of two years ago, with the added function of being "critical."

Also, we have just emerged from the public phase of putting together a teacher-course evaluation, and we are still sweating out the conflict over the Afro-American demands for "relevant" courses, a black studies program, and student control over faculty and curriculum.

These are all facets of one of the most popular of revolutionary tenets, the idea that students should have a voice in whatever concerns them—often a controlling voice.

This statement cannot be labeled right or wrong as such. In general it seems a good idea to arrange channels of student feedback that are official enough for professors to pay attention to. Most of our courses are too large and impersonal (with multiple-choice tests, yet) to give the professors a real look at what is going on in any given student's mind, and without this kind of information they have nothing better to go on than an often outmoded tradition.

But the situation changes when demands for student feed-back and participation progress to student control of the educational process. The paradigm of the educational process is an association between two people, one of whom knows something that the other wishes to learn. In this relationship, the

student is obviously the better judge of what he is learning. However, the teacher is the better judge of how well he has learned it, and how much more he still has to learn, because his prior knowledge of the subject gives him more dependable standards.

Those students who demand control over the curriculum are saying, in effect, "We know what we have to learn already." This is an obvious contradiction of the educational process; if they already knew enough about their chosen subjects to plan a curriculum, they would not have anything to learn. They would not be students.

While we all focus on education as a liberating process, many of us seem to forget that one must surrender some freedoms in order to obtain others. In order to become educated, the student must surrender his freedom to believe that 2+2=5. In order to learn a subject of which he has formerly been ignorant, he must for a time suspend his freedom to disbelieve the basic tenets of that discipline, at least until he has learned the fullness of the theoretical and empirical bases for these tenets.

Only later, after he has learned what he is talking about, does he win the freedom to challenge the traditions of a discipline and to speculate on what he might wish to consider the true state of the universe. Education ought to be an experience which inculcates true humility, not only during the formal educational process, but for the rest of one's life. It is only the towering edifice of ignorance which

stands in unswerving, unreasoned pride and seeks to dictate matters of which it knows nothing.

This is not an abrupt, scheduled process, of course; one

does not receive a license to question along with one's diploma. As the individual student learns and thinks, he gradually increases his ability and his freedom to question

and ultimately to direct. But it is completely unreasonable for students to demand power over that of which they as yet know nothing.

THE DURHAM SUN

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from an editorial "It's More Serious Than Some May Think," published Wednesday in *The Durham Sun*.

Open Violence on university and college campuses can be dealt with—in most cases, at least—by local enforcement authorities, provided administrators of the institutions move quickly and firmly enough in meeting the challenge of radical, anarchy-bent student groups by calling for enforcement of the laws.

This has been demonstrated on several campuses in recent months.

It is the more insidious tactics for disruption that are giving college and university administrators much trouble nowadays. The usually small minority "hard core" bands of students circulate pamphlets and other publications, which have been printed clandestinely, hold "rallies" and secret meetings to draft and promote illogical demands, and urge other uncommitted but often malleable students to join in helping to "close this place down."

Boycotting of classes is a favorite "nonviolent" tactic which has been extremely disruptive on some campuses. Strikes by minority groups of faculty members have been employed, separately and jointly with the student boycotts, to foment and extend the turmoil and disruption.

On some campuses, the disrupters may turn to the fomenting and supporting of strikes by nonacademic employees as a diversionary tactic while they are putting together a new set of plans for another "second front" or "third front" assault on the campus "establishment."

Various alternative plans, mapped at high-level plotting sessions months before in various sections of the country, are available to the central groups or "cells" on the individual campuses—together with specific details and instructions about how to go about setting a new disruption maneuver in motion.

Outside agents and advisers usually can be found operating on the campus or on

the fringes, passing on suggestions or instructions to the on-campus radical units.

Dr. Howard C. Wilkinson, chaplain of Duke University had some good advice for other students in a sermon on "Plain Talk About Our University" in Duke Chapel last Sunday.

"The student who is asked to support disruption should ponder whether he wants to improve his school or to join the national conspiracy to destroy it," he said.

The majorities of the students on college and university campuses also should ask themselves, "What is going to happen to educational and career opportunities if these people should happen to succeed in closing down a lot of our colleges and universities?"

Whether or not they realize it, it is just that serious in some cases. In a good many others, academic programs and other programs—including scholarship programs—may have to be curtailed, or eliminated, as supporting funds from alumni and other sources begin to "dry up."

Joanna follows the path to conformity

By Dave Smallen

Ass't Entertainment Editor
English pictures about people attempting to lead lives outside the daily rat-race but, in the end, failing, are being made very frequently. "Joanna" is a picture like this, in the tradition of "Poor Cow," "Alfie," and "Petulia" but it is not of the caliber of the latter two.

Michael Sarne's directing is excellent, although more eclectic than original. Especially obvious is the use of daydream sequences about blacks and whites reminiscent of "Story of a Three Day Pass," actors talking to the audience, as in "Two for the Road," and the use of out of focus

shots of characters in the background, who then move forward into focus, in the style of Orson Welles.

An outstanding technique is the use of quick cuts to new scenes to go along with the fast pace of Joanna's life. The camera work during the beach scene with Gordon and Joanna is dazzling. One feature that should have been avoided was the concentration on Genevieve Waite's legs.

Joanna, just like all the rest, is looking for adventure in London. But there is also another side to her personality: she is romantic and sensitive. At the beginning she is a country girl in the big city. By the end however, she has learned about

life.

She is the little, rich girl of all the clichés: an art student, living with a grandmother who cannot understand her, trying to find a point to life, but avoiding all commitments. The point about commitment is emphasized to excess. Cas, in a very trite, explanation, says he paints because it is a commitment that cannot be retracted as words can. Peter also says that life cannot be lived without commitment.

Joanna originally views Beryl as everything she would like to be as a girl. Beryl is cool. She teaches Joanna how to hustle and get on in the world by hopping from bed to

bed. And she also has a brother named Gordon.

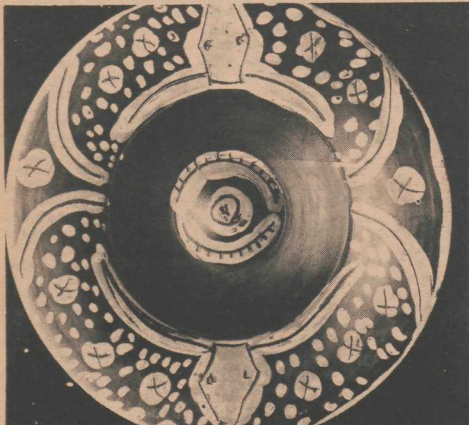
In Peter, Joanna for the first time sees that life does have a point. Peter is a comic figure, but he means something to Joanna. When he dies, Joanna realizes that people are the point of life. Before this time, she had seen people committed to goals such as money and had instinctively rejected these values. Now, from a dying man she learns that life really has no point except for living.

It is in Gordon that she finds the opportunity to commit herself. She is in love with him and she decides to have a baby. But he is sent to jail

for ten years for manslaughter. On hearing the news of his arrest, she remembers the deathbed conversation with Peter, when he said that a commitment must be made before death. She maintains her commitment to love him forever.

Through Gordon, Joanna learns that there is a price to life as well as a point. Two men who were important to her were taken from her. While she had no commitment she could not be hurt. But once she learns the point of life and takes on the commitment, she makes herself vulnerable. She emerges from the film as a girl who knows what life is all about.

The movie ends with a chorus line singing of Joanna filling their hearts with joy. Although Joanna is not an overpowering film that strikes the heart, it is worth seeing. Above all, it is worth hearing the score by Rod McKuen. "Joanna" opened Wednesday at the Rialto.



"Espagnol," a ceramic by Picasso, is now on exhibition.

Art exhibit opens

Two examples of Picasso's excursions into the diverse minor arts—ceramics and graphics—are on view at Gallery, West Union during March under sponsorship of Student Union Graphic Arts Committee. The exhibition, entitled "Picasso: Ceramics and Graphics" is on loan from Picasso Arts, Inc. of New York City.

Picasso began to work in the ceramic medium after moving to the south of France in 1946. In the little town of Vallauris, a dying earthenware manufacturing center, he began his work, collaborating with Suzanne and Georges Ramie who operated the Madours studio there. He was attracted to the medium because he could combine both the sculptural qualities of clay

and the illusory aspects of over-painting; and also, since the ceramic ware was always fired, the colors would not fade, and the original intent of the artist would remain to the viewer.

These ceramics fall into two categories: "Empreinte Originale de Picasso" and "Edition Picasso." In the first Picasso works in the negative with a wet mold, carving the design into the surface; the cast reproduces the object in reverse. In the "Edition," the artist works in the positive, creating the design exactly as it will be viewed. From this a mold is made, the incisions following the original and indicating where the color is to be applied. All the editions are limited and, though Picasso does not cast or paint the editions, he examines and approves each finished piece.

An ancient religion still has attractions

By Dave Smallen

"Zen Buddhism is a dying religion," Professor Herbert Sullivan of the Religion Department told an audience in Bio. Sci Auditorium Tuesday night. He attributed this imminent extinction to the systematic extermination of Tibetan culture by the Communist Chinese.

Dr. Sullivan spoke in introduction to three films on Zen Buddhism: "Requiem for a Faith" by Huston Smith, "The Mood of Zen" and "Buddhism, Man and Nature" by Alan Watts. The program was sponsored by the Quad Fed, composed of BOG, Canterbury and Windsor.

The films by Watts concentrated on the spiritual aspect of Zen, describing the attempt to achieve "nirvana." The camera focused on seemingly insignificant aspects of nature, while the narrator expounded on Zen philosophy in a

mystically enlightened voice. The films are very impressive as they successfully convey the meditating mood of Zen, the unfeeling oneness of all and the impermanence of all things.

The Huston Smith film is in the technical style of a travelogue as it displays the colorful of costumes and tapestries of Tibet. This film emphasizes the archaic and dying aspects of Zen Buddhism but fails to explain why this should happen in the most religious country in the world.

One aspect of importance that the entire program failed to mention was the spread of Zen in the West. There was no explanation for the fact that westerners are becoming interested in a religion that emphasizes the impermanence of the world and deemphasizes the individual, that which has been the foundation of western society for centuries.

Moliere play

The French Department will present "Les Femmes Savantes," a comedy by Moliere, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at 8:15 in the East Duke Music Room. The five-act play will be presented in French.

QUADRANGLE PICTURES
Page Aud. 7:15 and 9:00 p.m.
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Fellini and Rossellini

This Friday at 8 p.m. in Biological Sciences Auditorium, the Student Union Film Series will present a double feature of two outstanding Italian Neo-realist films. The key film in the modern realistic cinema, Roberto Rossellini's *Roma, Città Aperta* (Rome, Open City), will be shown first. Made in 1945, the film relates the struggle of the Italian resistance during World War II and introduced Anna Magnani. The second film will be Federico Fellini's *La Strada* (The Road) which was made in 1954. Neo-realism on a new plane, *La Strada* is a modern morality play transmitted through film poetry. Tickets will go on sale at 7:30 at the auditorium.

DeVenzio and Vandy lead Devils to first round win

By Bob Heller
Special to the Chronicle

Utilizing a fantastically balanced scoring attack, Duke's Blue Devils advanced to the second round of the ACC basketball tournament by disposing of Virginia 99-86 in the tourney opener yesterday afternoon in Charlotte. Senior forward Steve Vandenberg, the ACC player-of-the-week, and sophomore guard Dick DeVenzio shared scoring honors, pumping in 24 points a piece. Not far behind was big soph center Randy Denton, who played but 30 minutes and netted 23 points.

The game began slowly, with both teams in a zone defense and the squads offenses not overly aggressive. The score was tied three times in the early stages of the contest, and with 11:45 remaining in the first half a three pointer by Virginia's Kevin Kennelly brought the Cavaliers within one point, 18-17.

At this point though, Duke reeled off eleven straight points to take a 29-17 lead. DeVenzio had five points in this two minute blitz. From this time, until the first half horn, the Duke lead fluctuated from 9 to 13 points. DeVenzio sank a driving lay-up on the buzzer, giving coach Vic Bupas' squad a 48-35 advantage at the intermission.

The Devils sank 59% of their floor shots in the first 20 minutes and played almost flawless basketball for the first 15 as they committed but three turnovers in that period of time. Senior Daye Golden was high point man at the break with 12.

Judging from the first-half action, some people may have

thought that Duke would run away with the game but such was not the case. After a Randy Denton three point play had given the Devils their biggest lead of the game at 61-47 with 15:16 remaining the pesky Cavs began picking away at the Duke lead, and with 8:06 left to play, trailed by just five points.

Duke, led by a Vandenberg spurt, expanded its lead to 11 points and enjoyed an 85-74 advantage with around six minutes to play. However, Virginia answered by scoring 8 of the next 10 points, closing the gap to 87-82.

That was it for coach Bill Gibson's crew as in the remaining

three minutes Duke outscored their opponents 12-4.

Denton led the Devils down the stretch, as he tallied seven field goals without a miss in the second period. Vandenberg had an equally hot hand, sinking all five of his floor shots.

In the statistical department, Duke boasted a decided edge in both field goal and foul shooting, but found itself on the short end of a 45-29 rebound count. The

Durhamites clicked on 38 of 65 field goal attempts for 59%, to the Cavs 32-70 for 46%. From the line, Duke enjoyed excellent marksmanship for the second straight game, missing only three of 26, an 88% clip. Virginia was a very respectable 22 for 28. The Virginians were charged with seventeen turnovers, while Duke threw the ball away 16 times.

Coach Bupas used but six men in the entire game, the five starters and Rick Katherman. All were extremely hot from the floor, with the exception of Golden who cooled off in the second half. In the last two games, Vandenberg has sunk 18 of 24 floor shots and 21 of 22 from the charity stripe.

In addition to the three 20-point plus performances, Golden added 14, Fred Lind 8, and Katherman 6. Mike Wilkes and Norm Carmichael led the Virginia attack with 20 points apiece.

South Carolina, a 92-71 conqueror of Maryland, will meet Duke for the third time this season in tonight's semifinal nightcap. The Devils lost both the teams' two previous meetings, 64-57 and 82-72.



Steve Vandenberg's second straight fine performance led the Dukes to a first-round victory over Virginia in the ACC tournament yesterday.

SPORTS

Dukes get third shot at Gamecocks

By Joe Hoyle

Steve Vandenberg's second straight excellent performance and the failure of a second-half Maryland rally has paved the way to give Duke's basketball team a chance to revenge two regular season losses to the South Carolina Gamecocks. The game will be the nightcap in tonight's semi-final round of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament, and provide the Dukes an excellent opportunity to break the two-year hex that South Carolina coach Frank McGuire has held over the Devils.

Despite South Carolina's excellent record and their two previous victories over the Blue Devils, tonight's contest should be rated as nearly a toss-up. The Devils have just as much talent (plus a much better bench) and have shown signs in recent games of reaching real top-notch performances. The tremendously improved play of Vandenberg and Dave Golden give the Devils much more fire power than in the two previous encounters with the Gamecocks. Golden has seemed to regain his outside scoring touch and his driving and defense and finally beginning to resemble last season.

But the big reason for the increased optimism is the play of Vandenberg. His all-around play has improved immensely since the beginning of the season and he could really give the Gamecock zone problems tonight.

If the Devils are to win today, coach Vic Bupas and his staff will have to work out a defense that can stop Tom Owens and John Roche (the only unanimous choice to the all-ACC club). In the last encounter between the two schools, the Dukes stuck with a man-to-man defense with everybody but the cheerleaders trying to stop Mr. Roche but to no avail. Roche shot, passed, and drove the Duke defense to pieces as the Gamecocks got nearly all their shots from inside ten feet.

The Devils may try the same 2-3 zone that looked so good in beating the Tar Heels but if Roche and Walsh are hot they will just gun over it.


It will be the last contest between two great coaches: Vic Bupas and Frank McGuire. So far McGuire is ahead in their series 4-1. It is the ending of one dynasty and the beginning of another. Bupas

will be leaving to join the university's administration while McGuire with the addition of Tom Riker next season--will be seeking a national title for South Carolina. It is very appropriate that this last meeting of the two will truly be a coaches' battle as Bupas seeks to devise a defense to stop the Gamecock bombers.



It'll be the end of one basketball dynasty and the beginning of another when Duke's Vic Bupas (above) meets South Carolina's Frank McGuire in the ACC semifinals.

The Durham Liberal Alliance will present a panel of five speakers who will discuss possible solutions or steps toward solutions of the black-white conflicts which divide the Durham community next Friday at 8 p.m. Speakers will include Howard Fuller.



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ACC tourney roundup

By Bob Heller

Special to the Chronicle

In the game of ups and downs for both teams, South Carolina beat Maryland 92-71 yesterday afternoon in game number 2 of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament. Though the final margin was quite large, the Gamecocks got all they could handle for the first twenty-three minutes of the game.

Maryland received more breaks during the first half than perhaps anyone has this season against South Carolina. Amazing John Roche picked up his third foul with 7:32 left to play in the first half with his team on top by just three points. Three minutes later, to the disappointment of coach Frank McGuire and to the delight of Terpian fans, a hot Bill Walsh followed suit.

Despite the fact that these two sharpshooters were sitting on the bench for over 12½ minutes, Maryland could not zero in on the basket and thus found itself on the short end of a 42-34 half-time score. The first half story is told in the teams' field goal percentages, as South Carolina connected on 45% of their shots while Maryland found the range on just 33% of their shots. Will Hetzel was high man at the intermission with 19 points. Roche and Walsh each had six field goals and one free-throw for the Roosters.

A Terpian full court man-to-man press cut the score to 48-44 with 17:07 remaining. But this they got, as Roche and Co. really poured it on coasting to the final score.

The Terps finished the contest with a 33% accuracy from the floor, as the outside shooters, Mickey Wiles and Pete Johnson, combined their effort for an anemic 6 for 33. Hetzel did however, play a fine game, tallying 33 points and hauling in 14 rebounds, high for his team and tied for game honors with John Ribcock.

South Carolina hit a very respectable 49% of their shots and connected on their usual 20-plus from the charity stripe. The Gamecocks though, led by John Roche, did feature a balanced attack. Roche tallied 27, Walsh 23, Tom Owens 19, and Ribcock 14.

Clemson, fighting an incredible height disadvantage as well as first-seeded North Carolina, put up quite a struggle before the Tar Heels pulled away in the second half. Coached Dean Smith's boys turned in perhaps their most pathetic performance of the season, as they committed the unheard of

total of 29 turnovers, 6 more than Clemson.

UNC jumped to a quick 9-0 lead but the Tigers, though down, were by no means out. Carolina's Rusty Clark finally had a good game, but considering the fact that Bobby Roberts' biggest man is 6-6 and Clark is 6-11, this is no surprise.

Carolina, especially All-American Charlie Scott was about as cold as the hockey rink under the basketball court, as they hit on just 41% of their first half shots.

However, UNC's superior personnel was evident in the second half. Though the Tar Heels were anything but impressive, they still had very little trouble disposing of the last place Tigers. Coach Smith emptied his bench with five minutes remaining for the mop-up job.

Final statistics looked like those of a frosh game. Clemson, led by sharp-shooter Butch Zatzalo who had 28 points, hit on just 26 of their 67 shots for a miserable 39%. Carolina was not much better, connecting on 43%, 32 of 75. With the exception of Lee Dedman, Bill Buntin, and Clark, the Chapel Hillians shot poorly. The extreme height difference is emphasized in the rebounding totals; Carolina 66, Clemson 39.

The Carolina contest, the worst of the day, was in marked contrast to the night-cap, which featured Wake Forest and N.C. State in a hard-fought, exciting game. Jerry Montgomery's 8 point spurge to end the game enabled Wake to slip away with 81-73 win.

First half action was very representative of the teams' ability, as the largest spread was 6 points. Wake held the upper hand, 21-15 with 8:17 remaining in the period before State came alive and began chipping away at the lead. The score at intermission was 32-39, State. Vann Williford led both teams in scoring in the first half with 12 points.

The Wolfpack roared onto the court from the locker room to outscore the surprised Wake team 12-2 in the opening minutes of the second half, to take a 41-34 lead. Williford and Rick Anheuser each scored six points in this spurge. State held the game's biggest advantage about mid-way through the period when they were on top by a 53-43 count. Much improved Wolfpack shooting enabled Norm Sloan's crew to assume the lead.

Though State held 7 point advantages four different times, Wake would not give up. Gil McGregor gave the Deacs a 58-57 lead by sinking two free throws, with eight minutes left in the game. However, State's Dan Wells answered with a field goal, and it was nip and tuck 'til the rest of the way, as the lead changed hands 7 times in the last 8 minutes of the contest.

A shot by Charlie Davis with 4:09 left ended the Wolfpack domination. Though the State team did not come to within two points with only 32 seconds remaining they could never catch up. Nine free throws and two lay-ins concluded the Deacs efforts, all of



Ted Williams holds an impromptu strategy talk as Senators opened camp

which either Davis or Montgomery accounted for.

Wake won the game on the free throw line connecting on 27 of 33. State had just 20 attempts hitting on 15. The Wolfpack outshot Wake in both percentage and number. The rebounding battle was even, though McGregor took individual honors with 16.

Williford emerged the game's leading scorer with 30, but Wake had four men in double figures: Davis, Montgomery, McGregor, and Dickie Walker. Anheuser's 14 points supplemented Williford's output.

An overall view of the tournament's first day's action shows that everything came out as predicted, with the number 1-4 teams winning. Tonight's action will decide the final round competitors and the opportunity to represent the ACC in the NCAA tournament. Wake will tangle with UNC and Duke will follow with USC.

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Sororities announce pledges

Cheryl Smith
Women's Editor

By an overwhelming 3 to 1 vote, sorority women decided to have second semester rush again next year. The vote came after an all-sorority meeting on February 27 in Baldwin Auditorium. At the meeting, held every year after rush, four proposals for the timing of rush were presented and discussed.

As seen by Pan-Hellenic Vice-President Joy Brown, there will probably be changes in rush procedure next year. One change, which rush advisors and the sororities strongly recommend, would be another round of parties. "This would give everybody an extra look", according to Miss Brown. Explaining that since the quota system limits the number of invitations a sorority can extend, Miss Brown added that "another round would mean the sororities could invite back more girls, as well as increasing the number of sororities a rushee may return to."

Another change would be table rush, in which the rushee gets to meet sorority women on an

informal basis. "For the first time this was a real problem, since formal rush lasted only ten days," commented Miss Brown. One alternative is informal table rush to be carried on all first semester. "There could be one night a week in which the sororities would extend written invitations to girls," Miss Brown explained. The rushee could then eat with whomever she pleased.

"Second semester rush with first semester table rush will make it imperative for rush advisers to play an even bigger role in the future," noted Miss Brown.

Asked whether delayed rush had affected the number of freshmen who pledged, Miss Brown answered, "no, every year 48-50% of the freshmen decided to join the Greek system, and this year was no exception."

Duke's eleven sororities have announced their pledge classes. They are:

Alpha Chi Omega
Susan Elizabeth Dye, Brenda Marion Nevidjon, Jeanne Margery Ross, Nancy Marie Williams,

Woodson Bernard, Judy Daren Bruno, Elizabeth Jeanine Carver, Diana Lynne Daffin, Kathryn Nadine Downs, Susan Dorothy Evans, Sarah Elizabeth Gibson, Elizabeth Joyce Hensleigh, Hendey Hostetter, Virginia Rugh Kluge, Gail Fletcher Smith, Marie Sue Tomlinson, Betty Prue Turbyfill, Mary Ellen Vandervelt, Jacquelyn Marie Engelen, Elsie Louise Love, Barbara Powell, Katherine Nordstrom.

Alpha Delta Pi

Lyn Ames, Barbara Harrod, Sandra Hower, Bonnie Lamb, Kathi Stertzbaugh, Melinda Agsten, Molly Barber, Betsy Callaway, DeDe Dalton, Laurie Dame, Sue Darrow, Amy Fuller, Kim Greene, Diane Griffith, Linda Hand, Jan Griffith, Sue Harris, Mimi Henson, Tina Kaupé, Anne McLaughlin, Diane Griffith, Linda Hand, Jan Griffith, Sue Harris, Mimi Henson, Tina Kaupé, Anne McLaughlin, Alpha Phi

Etres Allen, Lynne Anderson, Sara Cushing, Lucy Bauch, Lois Watson.

Delta Delta Delta

Marcia Bade, Marsha Lynn Hallman, Cheryl Ann Meinert, Susan Swartzbaugh, Kathy Ann Ainsmeister, Wendy Augustus, Kate M. Bell, Tanya Sue Blackman, Terry A. Carpenter, Katherine J. Fetterolf, Dawn Freer, Nancy W. Goshorn, Ann R. Girtler, Nancy A. Haltom, Leslie A. Hankins, Virginia Harrison, Baba Hillman, Anne M. Hortenstiene, Nancy R. Hunneman, Linda Kreer, Heloise C. Merrill, Catherine J. Murphy, Nita L. Novy, Kara Melody Pierce, Linda S. Schmidt, Susan Shepherd, Patricia A. Thomson, Mary Beth Welch.

Delta Gamma

Susanna Elizabeth Brittingham, Linda Carol Hurst, Jane Elizabeth Stallard, Sheila Marie Watkins, Sherry Ellen Baskin, Carol Jane Dabbs, Melinda Lamar Dempster, Mary Elizabeth Dinkins, Linda A. Duke, Patsy Clayton Fowler, Holly Ann Fox, Carolyn Ann Franck, Carol Ann Franco, Deborah Lee Fritz, Phyllis Kay Holshouser, Kathryn Florestine Johnson, Anne Close Peaslee, Kathryn G. Preston, Sarah Anne Pryor, Marge Diann Rachall, Susan Page Spencer, Patricia Jane Strainic.

Kappa Alpha Theta

Mary Augusta Bigelow, Erica Ann Caruso, Judy Jean Hamburg, Ellen Gray Smith, Constance Ingrid Stevenson, Deborah Grant Arnold, Martha Lucille Bagby, Linda Hayes Blair, Dianne E. Butler, Elizabeth Ann Chockley, Deborah Darmstatter, Laurie J. Eisenberg, Elizabeth Gray Ferris, Harriet Ellen Fox, Donna Lawton Humphrey, Patty Staples Leigh, Nancy Lee Maressa, Margaret S. McLaurin, E. Candace Rappaport, Constance Ann Renz, Kathryn L. Waldrop, (Continued on Page 12)

East Campus Council

By Celeste Wesson

East Campus reporter

"The establishment of the proposed East Campus Council would streamline the decision-making process concerning the residential situation of the Woman's College, and it would also give students significant participation in making decisions that affect them," Becky Bogard, president of the Woman's Student Government Association, said earlier this week.

According to Miss Bogard, the purpose of the proposed East Campus Council (ECC) would be to act on East Campus residential matters. The council would have the power to pass legislation subject to the veto of the Provost of the University, she added.

Miss Bogard said that representatives of all segments of the University—students, faculty, administration, and house counselors—would sit on the Council. The five student members

would be the East Campus Vice-President of ASDU, the chairman of the Judicial Board, a nursing representative, and two upperclasswomen elected at large each fall. Three faculty members, four deans, and two house counselors would also belong to the council, the WSGA President said.

She explained that the organization of ECC is part of a general restructuring of East Campus Student Government. Other new plans would, in effect, abolish WSGA and replace it with an association of living groups, composed of resident heads.

"Under the present system, any rule changes for East Campus are first considered and proposed by the Judicial Board for several weeks and then sent to the deans for approval, where they remain for a few more weeks. Nobody knows what is happening to a proposal while the other group is working on it," said Miss Bogard.

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-Fuller as moulder-

(Continued from Page 2)

Mayor's office, in the courts, on the city council and the housing authority, and on such committees as the poverty board, which is marred by the presence of men "who have vested interests in keeping people poor," like the lawyer for one of Durham's leading slum lords.

Fuller's first connection with Duke came two years ago when he was asked to conduct a non-credit seminar at the University on community organizing. As a result of that first contact—and later contacts through Dr. Strange's classes and the foundation's summer intern program, on which several black students worked—Fuller befriended many of the schools' Afro-American students.

"When I first met them, before everyone became concerned with black consciousness, they didn't yet understand what it meant to be black—but they were changing."

Fuller has become a familiar figure to many white students as well as to the blacks and is respected by many liberal students as a "charismatic" leader and "perceptive speaker." During the Vigil last April, Fuller spoke to the hundreds sitting on the quad, assuring them that the black community in Durham was watching their actions, hoping that their demonstration of concern could bring about needed change.

Howard Fuller views himself not as a leader, but as a man who is working to develop future black leaders. He is driven by a sense of duty to black people. "I felt I was lucky to get where I was, and that it was my duty to go back and help

people," for this reason, Fuller majored in sociology at small Carroll College in Wisconsin, where, as a scholarship basketball player, he was the only black for his first three years.

Before entering Carroll, Fuller spent most of his life living with relatives in Milwaukee, although he was born in Shreveport, Louisiana.

After receiving his BS at Carroll, Fuller worked for his MA at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, where he studied at the "School of Applied Social Science"—a euphemism, he explains for the school of social work.

-UNC -

(Continued from page 1)

Preston Divans, a spokesman for the black students at UNC, announced that the administration—which will not meet with the workers until next Wednesday—"must be shown the urgency" of the situation. While advising students to "take steps to see our demands are met," and telling them they must treat the cops or campus as "the pigs that they are," he warned against provoking violence. "I don't want to see people provoking pigs. Unless you're prepared to deal with them, cut that out. Unless you're prepared to fight, play it cool."

Pickets encouraged Divans encouraged students to continue picketing of Lenoir Hall, the dining hall re-opened by the administration this morning at the request of Governor Bob Scott. Picketing began this morning at 4:30 and continued until 2 p.m. when the 300 marchers left their place at Lenoir and walked over to Old South Building, where they

(Continued from Page 2)
part, for this misuse of education. "They're hypocritical—they're supposed to be teaching a learning process, but they get all hung up with their houses and their 'professional status,' and they don't act for changes to make education more relevant."

"They're comfortable"
These professors don't work for change, he said, because "they're comfortable, comfortable with their methodology, and they refuse to put the necessary pressure on people to change the education at Duke." When they voted to support Dr. Knight's use of the police, "they were using students as a scapegoat. They're getting into that

'radical' bag and blaming everything on 'agitators.'"

If they were honest, Fuller claims, they would work with students for change. "They would see that the university is where the people come from, after four or eight years of education, who continue to oppress poor people and black people. Obviously, mind-patterns can be affected in four or eight years, and the university is not influencing people so that they'll change and work to solve the problems."

Students allow these misuses of the University to occur, he believes. "Our problem here is that we don't

have enough students who understand [the problem] and who are committed. Most students are satisfied and comfortable at Duke. Some join their fraternities, and that's their whole world; they are going to be just the same after they graduate. Some see the problem and don't want to do anything about it."

But there are, he observed, students at Duke "who aren't just the same as they were, just because the police were called out." The problem, though, is that when "black students" and white students who want change finally do stand up...they have all these powerful factors against them."

-Sorority pledges-

(Continued from Page 11)

Julia L. Wannamaker, Martha Patricia Ward.

Kappa Kappa Gamma

Mereditte Burke, Susan McWilliams, Jane Rippe, Susan Zurn, Julia Andresen, Katy Bolick, Betty Briggs, Sue Estroff, Donna Faw, Jane Goodfellow, Daren Herbolzheimer, Carol Humphries, Alex Kaldis, Anne Kenney, Frances Leftwich, Martha Maiden, Alice Mullen, Barbara Muenzer, Mary Stevanov, Ann Stone, Marion Stone, Jackie Tyor, Jana Wyngaarden.

Kappa Phi Lambda

Dorothy Brower, Katherine Gracely, Clotilde Hair, Daryl Maas, Holly Palmer, Joan Stanley, Cheryl Noncarrow, Nancy Peterson, Ann Bloch, Louise Briggs, Carol Carruthers, Virginia Eaton, Amy Everhart, Joan Fiore, Marguerite Frocher, Barbara Fungler, Myrna Lubin, Marcella McCrary, Ellen Miller, Sally Myer, Virginia Smith, Klobia Spencer, Mary Van Nest,

Gale Van Pelt, Merrill Ware, Annette White, Lydia Rainey, Linda Tompkins.

Phi Mu

Mary Ann Igna, Patricia Lee June.

Pi Beta Phi

Kathy McCormick, Sallie Smith, Karen Amrine, Anne Beach, Robin Bounous, Linda Burdette, Jane Dunning, Nancy Finlay, Payge Hodapp, Nancy Hendricks, Rachel Magruder, Pearl Moore, Beth Muzzy, Frances Nicosi, Matilda Perkins, Johanna Powers, Pat Strane, Janet Thompson, Corrine Travillion, Barbara Twigg, Catherine Usdin, Margaret Weeks, Sara Welsh, Patricia Youngs.

Zeta Tau Alpha

Daryn Browne, Carol Friedenberg, Straughn Eastman, Debbie Hahn, Carol Harvey, Linda Koch, Libby Maumenee, Ann Mente, Brenda Mismas, Teddi Scholzman, Rita Shugart, Judy Smith, Debbie Swain, Carol Barrow, Ellen Atteridge, Susie Neff, Carolyn Newborn.

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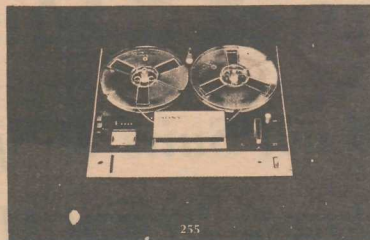
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