

The Duke Chronicle

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FAS and SFAC act; blacks refuse meeting

FAS asks inclusion of blacks

The Free Academic Senate resolved yesterday to recommend that "black students receive adequate voting representation on the Supervisory Committee and any other decision-making committees primarily connected with the development and administration of the Black Studies Program."

The memorandum, overwhelmingly endorsed" by the Senate, continued that black students could make valuable contributions to the program, because of "their understanding of their own needs and those of the community...in no way [would their representation] derogate from the academic objectives proper to a university."

Three FAS members, Dr. Donald Ginter, associate professor of history, Sydney Nathans, an instructor in history, and Dr. Eugene Renkin, head of the Division of Pharmacology—plan to present the statement to Dr. Alan Kerckhoff, chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Concerns, and Dr. J. Harris Proctor, chairman of the Faculty Committee on African and Afro-American Studies.



Photo by Phillip Kridel
Dr. Ginter at the FAS meeting yesterday

Student Union plans clash of ideologies

The Left and the Right will clash next week when the Student Union Educative Involvement Committee brings David Keene and Paul Krassner, representing contrasting political ideologies, to Duke's campus for two days of confrontation.

Keene, National Vice-Chairman of Young Americans for Freedom and Chairman of Y.A.F.'s International Branch, and Krassner, Editor of The Realist and co-founder of the Yippie movement, will each stay with campus living groups Tuesday, March 11 and Wednesday, March 12, providing an opportunity for students to discuss politics with them in an informal manner. They

SFAC passes 2 proposals

By Ralph Karpinos
Policy reporter
The Student-Faculty-Administration Council passed two proposals yesterday for changes in the structure presently designed to establish an Afro-American Studies Program.

Both proposals will be sent to President Knight with the request that "because of the urgency of the situation" he reply within 72 hours. Usually the President is given 15 days to reply to SFAC's recommendations.

One proposal called for a committee of ten to be "responsible for the designing and the establishment of the Afro-American Studies Program. Four members of this committee will be faculty members appointed by the faculty. Four members will be black intellectuals chosen by the Afro-American Society. Two members will be faculty members mutually acceptable to the Afro-American members and the faculty members."

While recognizing that "the major responsibility and duty for intellectual leadership and inspiration rests with the faculty," the proposal said that "the University should recognize the general principle that students have an effective voice in affairs which directly affect them."

This proposal was endorsed as a recommendation to Dr. Knight by a vote of 10-9.

The second proposal called for the five man faculty Supervisory Committee in the original Proctor report to be "mutually acceptable" to the three Afro-American members and the three faculty members in the early negotiations.

The Proctor report had previously said that "the Provost should consult with the

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Afros refuse talk offer by Provost

By a staff writer
The Afro-American Society has decided not to meet with administrators to recommend appointees for the black studies Supervisory Committee provided for in the Proctor Committee report.

Marcus Hobbs, provost, sent Mike McBride, president of the Afros, a letter Tuesday asking for three representatives of the Society to meet with Harold Lewis, dean of arts and sciences, and Joel Colton, chairman of the history department and of the Undergraduate Faculty Council's Committee on Committees.

Spokesmen for the Society said last night that they were going to refuse Hobbs' offer. One, Tony Axam, said they felt it was just a "delaying tactic."

The five would have recommended faculty members to be appointed to the Supervisory Committee. The final appointments would have been made by Lewis.

Lewis said last night that he had not heard officially from the Afros in reply to Hobbs' letter. He said that, were they to accept, the group would meet as soon as possible.

However, he said that if they "don't come, it will be a question of how long we wait" before appointing the committee.

Lewis will appoint the committee as UFC chairman, and it will become a committee of that body.

Official acceptance of the Proctor Committee report must come from the Provost, according to Lewis. Hobbs has apparently accepted the report in effect, because his move to set up the meeting with blacks, Lewis and Colton would be a step toward implementing it.

Hobbs, however, could not be reached for comment last night.

History union sets slate

The History majors union has nominated six students as their candidates for the department's student committee.

The nominations, made Thursday night, are Marianne Daye, Eleanor Kinney, Bill LeDain, Ken Vickery, Janie Baird and Ruel Walker.

The committee was suggested earlier this week in a letter from Joel Colton, history chairman, to

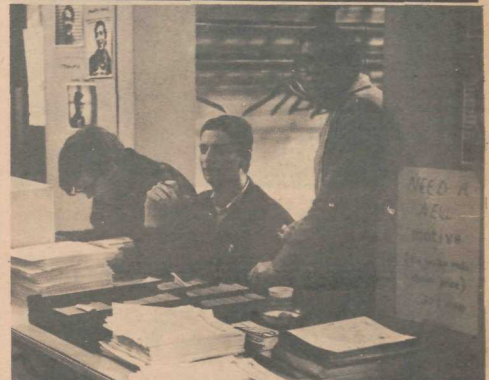


Photo by Terry Wolff

The victors in yesterday's YMCA elections were: Keith Kennedy, President; Rich Baer, Vice President; Bob Dunn, Secretary; and George Rahdert, Treasurer. Peggy O'Reilly was elected President of the YMCA.

Decision awaited on residence rules

By Celeste Wesson
East Campus reporter

The Woman's College Deans' staff last November sent an "advisory opinion" to then-Provost R. Taylor Cole that senior women students over 21 be allowed to live off-campus, according to Becky Bogard, president of the Women's Student Government Association.

Y to hold seminars on draft

A conference on the draft, sponsored by the YMCA, will be held Monday and Tuesday, March 17 and 18. The program will be centered around seminars and addresses investigating today's controversy surrounding military conscription.

David Harris, ex-president of the Stanford student body and one of the leaders of The Resistance, recently sentenced from refusing induction, will be returning to Duke for the third time in three years.

Other speakers who have been invited include Senator George McGovern, a contender for the Democratic nomination last summer, and Rev. Sloan Coffin, Yale chaplain, who has been found guilty of counseling young men not to comply with the draft.

In a statement on off-campus living released Thursday by the Woman's College deans staff, Jane Philpott, acting dean of that school neither confirmed nor denied that the deans' staff had made the recommendation.

Miss Bogard claimed Thursday that Cole took no action on the recommendation, and that since Provost Marcus Hobbs has taken office, he has been considering the recommendation.

"The issue may come up before the Board of Trustees this weekend, perhaps in the context of defining a residential college," continued Miss Bogard.

"Some action, some statement needs to be made. I am afraid if one isn't made, a confrontation from some students is going to be forced, and I hate to see that happen," Miss Bogard concluded.

The administration statement quoted Dean Jane Philpott.

"We realize living in a residential community in less than four years and for this reason some seniors might be better served if they had an option of off-campus living. There are many factors to be considered and many groups responsible for such a decision, however, and until such a decision can be reached by all parties concerned we have a responsibility to work within the present framework of on-campus living," the statement said.

"The staff of the Woman's College believes in the educational values of a residential college. We believe that there should be a variety of residential possibilities since not all students are alike. Within the framework of the facilities at hand we have worked with students to provide this variety," Dean Philpott said.

Earlier Thursday Dean Mary Grace Wilson noted, "Off-campus living has been discussed, is being discussed. I believe no firm decision has been reached."

Dean Wilson added that if such a plan were implemented, it would be limited to "more mature students; and seniors who are twenty-one, or some such thing, presumably would be the most mature."



Photo by Terry Wolff

Just in case, the trustees had a few men guarding the doors during the Board's meeting yesterday.

Students' demands criticized by YAF

By Buck Jones
Staff writer

Duke conservatives lashed out against the demands of radicals for student power in a YAF-sponsored forum on the main quad yesterday.

John Siddelmeyer addressed the crowd first by reading a statement prepared by YAF. He declared that "Academic freedom means that every professor should have the right to speak and say what he believes in without fear of being punished for it." He based his contention that academic freedom depended on the principle that "the power to control professors should rest only in the hands of professors themselves" on the idea that only professors shared the need for tolerance of dissident views. "Any move to remove the faculty's control of their own departments," Siddelmeyer continued, "will destroy academic freedom."

Siddelmeyer then compared the demands made by Duke radicals for the right to "control, discipline, hire, and dismiss faculty" to the feelings of young Nazi students in inter-war Germany and of Chinese students today. He said that in both lands the students succeeded in gaining power, and the results were a fall of prestige for certain German universities and physical intimidation and disgrace for dissenting Chinese professors in the 1960's.

Seth Grossman, YAF president, followed Siddelmeyer at the microphone. The issue, he said, was whether Duke "would be a university or will it be run by radicals who will destroy freedom?"

Grossman branded the call for "relevance" as a false issue, asserting that "relevance" means students will be taught only what they want to hear. Relevance, then, would serve only to "reinforce the prejudices we came here with." Learning, he said, requires listening to those whose profession is instruction.

Bob Creamer was the first to express the views of those who demand more discretionary power for students. The former Vigil leader called freedom relevant only as long as people are served. He said that there are two kinds of freedom: the faculty's freedom to teach what they see fit and the students' liberty to learn what they consider important. Too often, Creamer declared, "The first freedom impinges upon the second."

He cited as proof failure of dissident professors to obtain

contract renewals and the resulting sparsity of "good courses" Creamer concluded that student participation would threaten no one because students would need general faculty support to fire teachers and the faculty could not discipline professors without student approval.

Seminars, smaller classes planned by Religion Dept

By Heloise Merrill
Staff writer

Nearly all of the religion department's course offerings have changed since the Bulletin of Undergraduate Instruction went to press, the department's director of undergraduate studies said this week.

As a result, "at least 80 per cent of the listings" in the bulletin, to appear next week, "will be wrong," Dr. J. H. Phillips, the director, said.

The elimination of six hours of religion as a separate uniform course requirement has resulted in considerable changes in the introductory religion courses to be offered next year, Phillips said.

The five introductory courses now planned are The Old Testament, The New Testament, The Bible, Introduction to the History of (Non Western) Religion and Problems in Theology and Ethics.

Religion is now only one of the options that may be used to complete the six-hour humanities requirement.

Several seminars in religion will be offered next year as part of the

"learning experience" aim of the new curriculum, Phillips said.

The seminars will be either on the freshman-sophomore or the junior-senior level. They will be considered separate courses concerned with various special topics. The topics have not yet been finally decided on.

In addition to the seminars, several other courses will be broken

into weekly discussion sections of about 12 students.

The department has considerably eased its major requirements. There will be no related work requirement, and only six and one-half departmental courses needed for the major, according to Phillips.

The only specifically required course will be religion 100.

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The Beatniks have had their effect. It's awkward now to look at a religious picture.

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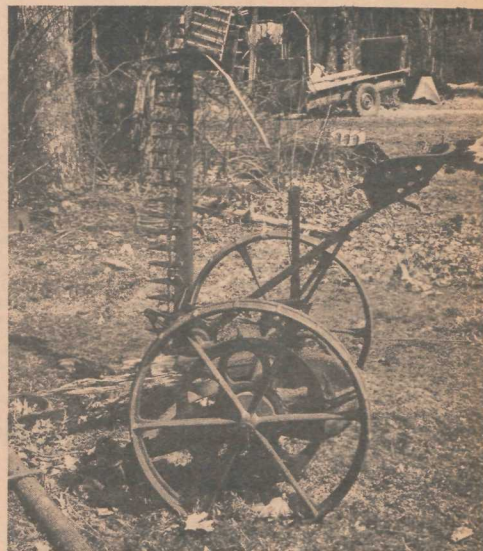
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The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Saturday, March 8, 1969.

So what?

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Unity

It has been said before that the only timeless quality man has is hope. That all times and all generations are battles between humanity and repression, between reason and reaction, between justice and privilege.

Duke has been the site of much that would create in those dedicated to moral change in our society only pessimism and anger. But in more recent days we have seen some encouraging signs of a willingness to seek a newer world.

The faculty last week decided to open its meetings to the entire community and to study some of the immoral uses of the military and industry as they are tied to the University.

The Proctor committee's statement on student participation, while still reflecting much ignorance of the needs of both black and white students, represents an encouraging advance over some previously held positions.

And there are some insightful statements emanating from the trustees and administration which indicates a much greater awareness than was evident even a few months ago.

All this, we hope, will be the start toward creating a community of Duke University, for community only comes with a sense of awareness of mutual problems and needs.

There are, however, some people here who are advocating reaction and repression. Some of the most senior faculty, for instance, have sent a statement to the Board of Trustees, asking that they assume more centralized control over all aspects of campus life, reject all student request for broader participation in University governance, and insist that students who don't like these more stringent rules should go elsewhere.

If these men prevail, Duke will begin a period of the worst repression in its history.

Already most black students are planning to leave the University, because they feel, as one summed it up, "if Duke wants to believe it's a white world, then there just won't be any blacks in it." The myths and illusions of the faculty have come up against the urgent needs of black students at a time when neither is able to trust the other long enough to work out an understanding. The Proctor report represents a significant step by the faculty, but it cannot satisfy black people who now see things handed to them by white people as anathema.

It may be true that those who control Universities are uneducable, so blinded by their own self-interests that they cannot understand the needs of anyone else. But unless one believes in the ultimate necessity of revolt, then one must believe in the educability of all men, or at least in the peaceful application of pressure. Either of the latter courses calls for patient commitment from those without power and passionate cooperation from those with power. If we do not find the articulation of both at Duke, then the University cannot fail to suffer.

The black students and the faculty on the Kerckhoff and Proctor committees should resume discussions now about the key point of disagreement: the extent and immediacy of student participation in the Black Studies program.

Provost Hobbs has asked the blacks to meet with him and Dean Lewis to appoint a supervisory committee for the program. It would be just as possible to turn that meeting into a discussion of the blacks' key point.

However, the black students have refused to meet with Hobbs, claiming that it is a delaying tactic.

The Blacks should reconsider

The black students went to last weekend's conference

believing, as President Knight had said, that "no one group" would control the black studies program, but that students and faculty would participate in any group set up to supervise it. They pressed the point but eventually, it seems, they gave up over what they felt was faculty intransigence. The faculty then assumed a natural misconception.

Dr. Kerckhoff says he read to all those present at last weekend's retreat what he felt was a consensus of the meeting and asked if there were objections. There were none. The Afros say they felt he was only acknowledging the faculty consensus.

'BY ALLAH, WE ARE DOOMED! A JEWISH MOTHER!'



On the right

Some cause

By William F. Buckley, jr. —

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Nixon made an unfortunate commitment to lower the voting age to 18. Now he has asked the Attorney General to advise him whether this ought to be done by a Constitutional amendment, so as to lower the age uniformly for all federal elections, or whether the President should simply encourage the individual states to reform their own laws, as Nelson Rockefeller has been urging the legislature in Albany to lower the voting age. At first glance one would hope that Mr. Mitchell will make the second recommendation or that if he makes the first, Congress will promptly disobey him.

Lowering the voting age has become something of a cause among very young people, who believe that as things now stand they are denied effective participation in democracy. That is of course true—although participation in a democracy is not necessarily the highest value, the higher value being freedom. At some colleges and universities which are governed by students, the student is less free than at some which are governed by faculty and administration. It is the kind of government one has, rather than who it is that midwives it, that matters; and this surely has a bearing on the question of whether to lower the voting age.

To begin with the voting age is arbitrary. If it is contended that nowadays youth are mature at age 21 in the relevant sense in which they were not mature at 21 when the Constitution was written, then the struggle is over the questions—is that true or is that not true? There are those who believe that the contrary is true. That 200 years ago young men and women had much earlier than today to take active responsibilities. They married, bore children, earned their living, protected their homes, participated in civic enterprises, and generally exposed themselves to the consequences of government the form of which they were accordingly better qualified to express opinions.

Such in any case is the counter-contention, and one wonders whether Mr. Mitchell will give a moment's thought to that particular question or whether, more likely, he will be asked to weigh the political consequences of any action publicly advocated by Mr. Nixon. In any case, the question of whether youth are more or less mature than they were in previous centuries is moot, and the only sensible way to retreat from the arbitrary age of 21 is to specify that anyone may vote at any age upon passing a rudimentary examination.

Ah, but that, of all measures the most suitable for measuring the claims of youth, is least likely to satisfy them. The trouble with examination is that some people fail them. And in democracies, people must not fail examinations—that hurts people, who then proceed to hurt the politicians. And anyway, it is also common knowledge that some of the people who are first-rate at passing examination shouldn't be

allowed to vote for a kindergarten teacher. Imagine a society governed by people selected by Susan Sontag!

What other claims might be called reasonable? That if someone is old enough to die in Vietnam he is old enough to vote? But of course it does not follow. He is after all old enough at age 15 to breed children, which does not make him old enough to be a father. After all, would the reverse apply—that when a man becomes too old to fight for his country, he becomes too old to vote for it? Bad logic, all the way around. What, then, are we left with?

As usual, the political question. It is generally recorded by political scientists that newly enfranchised voters are, for a period of time, grateful to the party that enfranchised them. The Whigs made a big thing of it during the 19th century in England, as did the Republicans and then the Democrats here in vying for the Negro vote.

Nixon is on the spot because he made the commitment, specifically, while campaigning. Although it is perfectly honorable, upon the consideration of additional evidence, to change one's mind, it is unlikely that Nixon will change his on the general proposition. So that although Mitchell would be wiser to recommend that the matter be left to the states, he would probably be more prudent in recommending a Constitutional convention. Because the former course of action might actually move some states, whereas the latter would almost certainly fail of passage.

By Alan Ray

Needed: more understanding

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The faculty did move a significant distance, and they might have moved farther if the dialogue had continued.

It is, of course, the faculty, who, because of their position of power, have the primary responsibility to make every attempt to reopen discussions, and, as the Proctor Committee reported, "consider the role and position of black students in the decision-making function within the program." The timetable should be moved up.

The faculty feel they have acted in good faith. The black students feel they have acted in good faith. Both groups should begin talking again until they can agree to a mutually satisfactory program.

By Lynn Heath

You just pays your money?

Since the beginning of the Woman's College, its administrators have acted not only as administrators, but also as landladies. Regardless of age or parental permission, East Campus women have been required to live in the dormitories and eat, or at least pay for their meals, at the east campus dining halls. That this arrangement is not appreciated by a significant number of students has been brought out by a recent questionnaire formulated by two students and sent out to members of the Woman's College student body. Out of 879 people responding to a question concerning the desirability of off campus living, 411 girls expressed an interest in such a living arrangement for at least some portion of their college career.

However, our desire to exercise some elementary control over our own lives is still in jeopardy. This is due to a situation which is yet another example of the classic student-administration conflict, a

conflict which only superficially revolves around the formation of committees and the opportunity to communicate, but more basically centers on the issues of honesty, the willingness to communicate, and the readiness to accept students as partners in decision making.

Students interested in off campus housing have approached several deans in the past week on this subject, and have been met with conflicting stories. Some of the conversations were not meant as official statements, obviously, but all were supposedly open, honest answers to student queries on the issue. One dean, when approached at a recent dorm open house, replied that an off campus living policy was not feasible. She doubted strongly that one could be within the realm of possibility for next fall, and seemed surprised that a large number of students were interested in such an arrangement. Another dean says that although the deans' staff has considered the

possibility of off campus housing, no decision has been made by them, either pro or con. On the other hand, Dean Jane Philpott told a reliable source Wednesday morning that at the end of November, 1968, the Woman's College deans' staff sent Provost Taylor Cole an advisory opinion which came out in favor of off campus housing for women. You pays your money and you takes your choice. (Or maybe you just pays your money.)

The present provost, Doctor Marcus Hobbs, had no comment about the deans' recommendation, although he pointed out that it had been sent to his predecessor and not to him. It is believed that he has been sent a copy of the advisory opinion, but he did not seem immediately familiar with it. When asked if the trustees would be considering the issue at their meeting this weekend, he replied that he didn't know whether they would be talking about the specific

subject of women's off campus living. He said that he had heard of the questionnaire about off campus housing "by word of mouth." When asked if he would like to see this questionnaire, Dr. Hobbs replied that he dealt only with Dean Philpott on these matters. The university provost also suggested that an article on this matter should be held for a few days while he had time to check on the deans' recommendation. The person that he "deals with" on these matters, Dean Philpott, has said that unless a decision is made by April 15, the Woman's College will be unable to handle the administrative work involved in planning for off campus living in the fall. A willingness on the part of those in power to "wait" on this issue could mean that it will not be considered by the trustees in time for implementation by fall semester.

Several questions need to be raised at this point. Were the deans

who responded to sincere questioning by students aware that they had already passed a recommendation? Why did they feel it necessary to give out conflicting stories about this important issue? An honest "no comment" is preferable to a runaround any day. Communication only for communications sake is a hindrance to action and trust.

Why do neither the deans nor the university provost know whether this issue will be discussed at the trustees' meeting this weekend? What is the point of occasional dinners and committee meetings if an iron bound structure is the order of every day life?

If the Duke student is a nigger, we women students are the field niggers. The university administration has the power to set us free or to sell us down the river. The first step in setting us free is affirming our dignity and maturity by the implementation of an off campus living policy.

By Wingate Lassiter

General Assembly fosters racism

The North Carolina General Assembly has stamped its approval on a policy of public school-unit organization which could foster economic injustice and most assuredly will increase racial ill will throughout the Tar Heel state.

A bill passed by the state legislature last Friday set the precedent for this new policy. That bill allows citizens of Scotland Neck—a community in Halifax County, situated in northeastern North Carolina—to set up a separate school district within their county. Halifax County's representatives in the General Assembly ushered the measure through both legislative chambers without much opposition, as most state legislators expressed little desire to interfere with the passage of a "local bill" affecting a single community.

The only argument for the bill's passage was that it would give Scotland Neck citizens the prerogative to run their own school unit as they think best for their

children. In other words, the bill was justified with cries of "home rule" and "local controls" so commonly heard nowadays especially matters concerning public school policy.

Although little opposition to the bill appeared within the legislature, the state press and the state's Negro leadership have attacked the bill since its introduction. Principal arguments against the bill are based on grounds of economic discrimination against Halifax County's poor people and racial discrimination against the county's rural blacks.

Most revenue for operating public school systems in North Carolina comes from the towns and cities, where property tax valuations are much higher than in the poorer rural areas. If Scotland Neck, which contains one of the few pockets of relative wealth in Halifax County, were to withdraw from the county school system, that system would lose a

significant amount of its present operating funds and the quality of the county school system would be impaired.

A study commission report on the future of public school education in North Carolina, issued late last year, advises against such a move as the one outlined for Scotland Neck. The commission report advises stepped-up consolidation of school units as the best way to strengthen the economic condition of public school administration and to improve the quality of education throughout the state. The report also advises that, if citizens of a locality wish to establish a school unit independent of the existing county system, then that local should encompass a minimum of 3,000 students and preferably not less than 9,000 students. The proposed Scotland Neck unit would encompass a mere 1,000 students.

The most vigorous opposition to

the bill comes from outraged Negro leaders who see the Scotland Neck measure as a new and legal approach for discrimination against blacks in Halifax County. They are quick to point out that there are four times as many black as white students in the county as a whole, but that blacks comprise only 18 per cent of those students residing within the proposed Scotland Neck district. They see the establishment of a separate Scotland Neck unit not only as economic discrimination against poor blacks living on Halifax farmland but also as a method by which white parents of Scotland Neck can send their children to predominantly white schools meeting Federal desegregation guidelines.

There is no doubt that the Scotland Neck bill would set a precedent to be followed by other North Carolina towns if it becomes law. Already, at least a dozen towns, and perhaps many more,

have contacted state officials about setting up local school units. Whether or not the sponsors of the Scotland Neck bill introduced it as a legal method for sidestepping significant desegregation in their county cannot be known for sure. But it seems almost certain that other towns applying for similar local school units will have racial desegregation foremost in mind, especially if there is a heavy influx of applications at this time.

Negro leaders have promised to test the constitutionality of the Scotland Neck measure, and it will be interesting to follow the test case. But even if the courts uphold this measure, the North Carolina General Assembly has taken a step backwards toward past racial injustice in a critical and revolutionary time when the elimination of this injustice is essential for the peaceful maintenance of this state and this nation.

By David Boone

Liberalism failed administration

By David A. Boone

In the weeks following the black seizure of Allen Building and the ensuing police circus, many attempts have been made to analyze the events that transpired. The leftists, predictably, have used the evident misconduct of the police as an argument for not using force against the besieging Afros, who had initiated the use of force. Columnists such as John Galt and Dewey Clinton have convincingly discredited the more extreme of the Afro demands, but such writers have had the unfortunate tendency of overlooking President Knight's faults, perhaps because he compares somewhat favorably with colleagues such as ex-President Kirk of Columbia or President Abrams of Brandeis.

One deficiency, essentially a technical one, in the administration handling of the 13 February crisis was a lack of effective

communications. The basic problem with the administration goes much deeper, however—it is philosophical in nature. For, judging by their actions over the course of the past few years, Doug Knight and most of the administration have been hindered in pursuing a wise course because of their adherence to certain assumptions of perverted, welfare-statist (as opposed to classical) liberalism.

The first assumption that people of such "liberal" persuasion make is that people should be seen principally in terms of their group identity and not as individuals, and as a corollary, that certain groups, e.g. labor, Negroes, are oppressed by various capitalist-interest groups, usually capitalistic in nature. Obviously, such "liberals" are hardly consistent in applying their philosophy—it seems never to occur to them that they endorse coercing

others into "helping" the objects of their "charity" or that they tend to despise certain other "oppressed" groups such as poor Southern whites, i.e. "rednecks."

These "liberals" have a guilt complex, truly incredible in its proportions, about their usually bourgeois backgrounds. One can imagine the conscientious "liberal" who, upon receiving the most excruciating physical torture at the hands of a "disadvantaged" person, would cry "O thank you, thank you! I deserved that, I deserved that! I'm guilty because my evil grandfather..."

Since the "victims" of the liberal's misplaced sympathy can do no wrong, various means of protest on their part have become legitimized. Helped by the stupid repressive measures of various local officials, great national sympathy was won for sit-ins and various other tactics used by civil-rights

advocated. Widespread approval of such tactics, originally non-violent in nature and often used in deep-South communities in which the law was rigged in such a manner that they were perhaps necessary, was used by the "liberals" as a precedent for condoning, even encouraging, ever more disruptive tactics, until today most such people are even reluctant to break the seizure of a university building.

Such is the intellectual equipment with which the administration faced the Allen Building crisis. With his aptly-named "bleeding heart" philosophy, Doug Knight really thinks he should do something to help, i.e. grant special privileges to, the Afros who, among other reasons, rebelled because (1) coercive tactics had been fairly successful in achieving demands at other universities, and every time

an administration capitulates in the face of such tactics, there is greater incentive to use them elsewhere, and (2) the failure of the "liberals" to keep their grandiose promises of instant nirvana if only we pass such-and-such legislation has resulted in a great deal of frustration.

For just as the blacks, quite properly disgusted at the coercive discrimination practiced against them, now in many cases seek to become the repressors themselves, an overwrought public, quite properly disgusted at the coercive actions of a few student radicals, will seek (indeed already is seeking) to impose repressive, anti-intellectual measures on our campuses if our "liberal" administrators do not quickly move to stop physical coercion and guarantee the rights of the majority of students on campus.

East and West blended on Wonderland

George Harrison
Apple ST 3350
By Mike McCormick

The Beatles, more than any other group, seem to be able to recognize the individual interests and independence of each other while at the same time remain a unit in the collective sense. This loose structure has allowed George Harrison, while still maintaining his ties with the group, to strike out in the direction of India, the Far East, and the mystic experience.

It was George who said in early 1966, after spending a good deal of time in India, "The world is ready for a mystic revolution, a discovery of the God in each of us." Disregarding his somewhat less than accurate perception of the state of the world, the statement is evidence of his conversion to the 'mystic view of life. The mysticism of the Far East carried with it a music that is distinct in both style and mood, epitomized by the familiar Ravi Shankar. It implies a music that is in every respect non-Western, a music that is quite wandering and timeless, unconfined by a beginning-middle-end structure that seems to pervade not only Western music but also Western thought.

There is indeed an enormous gap separating Far Eastern and Western music, a seemingly irreconcilable difference in tempo, mood, and style. This gap, however, is quite easy to understand, considering the nearly opposite life style of the two civilizations, for more than a reflection of the character and life style of those who created it, an extension, so to speak, of its creator.

When Harrison returned to the West, he must have been struck by this tremendous gap that existed between the music of the Far East and that of the West. Again, because of the loose structure of the Beatles, he was able to go off and explore the differences. The results of his exploration is an attempt to reconcile the two styles

of music in the form of his first album called *Wonderwall Music*, an album that he wrote and arranged himself.

In *Wonderwall* he has brought together the Eastern and Western influence in the form of his own experience, in the form of such men as Ashish Kahn and Shambus-Das on the one hand and Philip Rodgers and Edward Ashton on the other, and in the form of such instruments as the sitar, sarod, santour, guitar, piano, and flute. There is then an undeniable Eastern influence, but at the same time the West is also adequately represented.

It must be stated right off that Harrison was not successful in his attempts to bridge the gap between the East and West. He only began the construction of a bridge that will be a long time building. [He has in *Wonderwall* outlined a method and demonstrated the possibilities of such a meeting.] [Although at various points the potential of a true meeting is demonstrated brilliantly, for the most part, the new found relationship is uneasy and the listener is quite likely to be left vaguely disappointed with the album and confused as to what exactly Harrison is trying to do.

How does Harrison attempt to bridge this gap between the music of the East and that of the West? The first and easiest way is to include in the album songs that are distinctly of one style or the other. The second method, the method by which the gap will have to be bridged, is to work within each song and blend the two styles so that a third style—a true mixture of the two emerges.

Regarding the first method, there are several cuts on the album that are of one style or the other. The use of this approach often leads, understandably so, to abrupt changes in mood. These abrupt changes in tone and atmosphere are quite typical of "Wonderwall." A very good example of what I'm talking about occurs on the second side. The third song "Crying" is about as non-Western as it can be. Which instrument is being used I can't say for sure, but it resembles a whining violin. Thy entire song consists of this wandering, crying sound.

Immediately following "Crying" is "Cowboy Museum," a song as totally Western as the former is non-Western. The tone is reminiscent of the spirit of the American West in Lennon and McCartney's "Rocky Racon." This mood established in the "Cowboy Museum" is particularly noticeable because it is so different

from that of "Crying," the preceding song, and also "Fantasy Sequins," which follows. The beginning of "Fantasy Sequins" completely shatters the mood of the American West and picks up where "Crying" left off. About half way through it too changes as Harrison begins to blend the East and the West within one song; but what is important here is the abrupt change in mood that the beginning of "Fantasy Sequins" creates. On the first side too there exist examples of this sudden mood change that is so characteristic of *Wonderwall*. The fifth song is called "Drilling a Hole" and is quite American, a lot of trumpets, trombones, and rag-time piano. Immediately following this is "Guru Vandana" which picks up the Eastern style again. It is Harrison's first method of bringing together the two different styles of music that is responsible for these very abrupt and often unpleasant mood changes.

Harrison's second method for bridging the gap between the two different styles of the East and the West is to work within the song itself, mix-the moods, tempos, and structures with the result being a true blend. There are some excellent examples in *Wonderwall* where he does begin within the song to bridge the gap. He does this by taking basically Eastern music and retaining the characteristic sound and mood, but abandoning the timeless, wandering nature of the East for the more structured, organized style of the West.

The music of the Far East seems to have a life of its own. It seems to wander in any direction in an unpredictable and uncontrollable manner, exhibiting little structure or organization. It seems in no way to be controlled or manipulated by the person playing it, but rather it exists independent of any other

force. There is too another unique aspect of Eastern music which is best characterized by a feeling of timelessness that one experiences as he listens to it. It is as if the same music had been going long before you turned it on and will continue long after you turn it off. In "Wonderwall" Harrison takes undeniable Eastern music and places it in a Western structure—a structure that by its very nature excludes the wandering and timeless elements of the East. In other words, he retains the Eastern instruments, with their distinct sound and mood, but he sets all of this in a structure that is characterized by a recognizable beginning, middle, and end. Thus there are a number of songs on the album that do not exhibit the wandering nature of the Eastern music, but rather they are a blend of the sound of the east and the structure of the West.

The second half of "In the Park" is a good example of what I'm talking about. The song begins with the characteristic mood and structure of the Eastern song, but it gradually begins to organize around a certain melody and the beginnings of a haunting rhythm emerge. The song is indeed quite loosely structured, but a semblance of Western organization is present. "Fantasy Sequins" too begins with the characteristic wandering and timelessness, but suddenly about half way through a true melody and rhythm appear. A few Western instruments such as the organ, were added, but the lead instrument of the first half still dominates and sets the mood. The result is that the basic sound and mood of the East is organized around a definite rhythm and melody so that it progresses in some direction and towards some goal rather than just wandering. What you get is a beautiful blend of the East and West. A few other

songs on the album, "Red Lady Too" and "Love Scene," demonstrate the possibilities of such a blending.

In addition to the various songs already discussed, Harrison has included a few that seem to defy categorization, but which deserve to be mentioned. "Dream Scene," the last song on the first side, makes great use of certain instruments and sound effects to evoke the desired mood. Following this initial sensation there is a period of about one minute where there is singing. The singing here, the only voices on the entire album, is less a relief from the monotony of an instrumental as it is an intrusion. The singing is followed by what appears to be the dream itself. This last three minutes resembles more than anything else Lennon and McCartney's "Revolution 9," but it is more effective since it is seen in the context of a dream.

Harrison is exploring an area in which little work has been done. I feel that he is acutely aware of the gap that separates the music of the East from that of the West, and that in "Wonderwall" he is trying to bridge this gap. In this, his first and perhaps last, attempt he has been less than successful. The true potential of a meeting of the two types of music is revealed only in a few spots. He has uncovered a method by which the bridge might be gapped, but he hasn't pursued his own lead.



RIALTO THEATER

"Joanna"

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"Romeo and Juliet"

QUADRANGLE
PICTURES

"Rashoman"

Jamison exhibit

A one man show of works by Philip Jamison, distinguished artist of West Chester, Pennsylvania will be opened to the public on Sunday afternoon March 9th, in the recently completed Duke University Art Museum on East Campus. A gallery-reception from 4:50-5:30 p.m. will honor the artist and Mrs. Jamison, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Dalton of Charlotte, North Carolina, whose collection of Jamison paintings comprise the initial nucleus of works to be shown.

A graduate of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Jamison's works are represented in major galleries, private collections and the White House and his list of awards and honors, particularly in the field of watercolor, are impressive. Although he works chiefly in watercolor, Jamison is also expert in oil painting techniques. His works are characterized by simplicity of composition and sincerity of presentation often using as subject matter his beloved countryside in West Chester, Pennsylvania and Vinalhaven, Maine. His pictures reveal his constant search for the truths of nature, flowers, snowswept landscapes, clam seas and clear air. The exhibit will remain on display through the month of March.

QUADRANGLE PICTURES
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Tickets are on sale

Tickets for the next Duke Players major production, "Dark of the Moon" are on sale in the Page Auditorium box office. The production is slated for Friday and Saturday, March 14 and 15 at 8:15 p.m. in Page.

"Dark of the Moon" is a colorful dramatic treatment of the legend of "Barbara Allen," featuring a cast of 30 actors, singers, dancers and musicians. It tells the story of a witch-boy who falls in love with a mortal girl, Barbara Allen. The witch-boy enters into a bargain

with a "conjur woman" whereby he will attain mortality on the conditions that Barbara must be faithful to him for a year. But the fears of the local townspeople and the intervention of the witch-boy's former supernatural companions combine to bring ultimate doom to the couple. In the frenzy of a religious revival Barbara is raped by a former suitor on the pretext that this is a "holy" act by which evil is to be purged. The spell is broken with tragic results for Barbara and the witch-boy.

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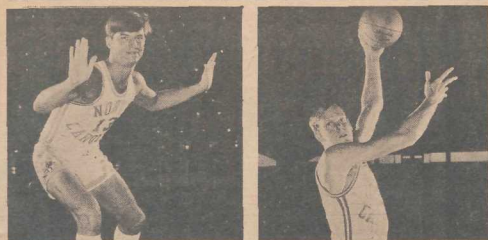
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It'll be Dick Grubar (second team All-ACC, believe it or not) and Rusty Clark leading UNC in the ACC finals tonight.

UNC next in line

By Joe Hoyle
Can history repeat? That'll be the question tonight as the Duke Blue Devils seek to repeat last week's 87-81 victory over UNC as they play the Tar Heels in the final

round of the year in the ACC as both teams seek to move on to next Thursday's Eastern Regional contest against the winner of today's Duquesne-St. Joseph's game in Providence, Rhode Island.

If the Devils are to pull their second straight win over the nationally ranked Heels, they will have to come up with the same defensive play and board work that led to last week's win. Defensively the Devils will undoubtedly stick with the 2-3 zone that completely stifled Carolina's vaunted inside attack. The Devils are one of the very few teams in the country with a bigger front line than Carolina but if any of the big men get in foul trouble it could be all over for the Devils as Warren Chapman is out with a shoulder dislocation and Rick Katherman lacks the weight to keep the likes of Clark, Bunting, and Dedmon away from the boards.

Secondly, the Devils will have to get the offensive and defensive rebounding of last week. Too often this season Duke's opponents have managed to get 3-4 shots everytime down court while the Devils are held to only one shot. With the size of both these teams, the board work tonight should be nothing short of savage.

UNC's Dean Smith's biggest problem tonight will be trying to stop Duke's little playmaker Dick DeVenzio who was little short of perfect in the two schools' last meeting. Carolina plays a man-to-man most of the time and last week none of the Heels could stay close to DeVenzio. Smith will also have to stop the red-hot Steve Vandenberg and Fred Lind who is always tough on the Heels.

By Bob Heller
Special to the Chronicle
"From the standpoint of playing it smart and playing the game plan, this was one of our finest performances. I thought every boy on the floor had a great game." Coach Vic Bubas' post game comments summed up best Duke's 68-59 victory over Coach Frank McGuire's nationally ranked Gamecocks. The win catapults the Blue Devils into the ACC tourney finals with North Carolina, who disposed of Wake Forest 80-72.

Almost from the opening tip-off, it was Duke's game, as South Carolina's only leads were slim and occurred early in the game. The game was tied on three occasions and the lead changed hands three times before Duke too it for keeps, 27-26 on a Fred Lind tip-in, with 2:22 remaining in the first half. The score at intermission was 32-28.

Duke played a triangle and two defense throughout the entire game, the emphasis being on stopping the Roosters' John Roche and Bill Walsh. When McGuire spotted this tactic he moved Roche, his bread-and-butter man, underneath the hoop, but even this did not help.

The Blue Devils, who shot 59% in the tourney opener against Virginia continued their fine marksmanship, meshing 15 of 27 floor shots in the opening half. Again the Duke attack was

balanced, with Lind tallying nine, Dick DeVenzio and Steve Vandenberg 8 apiece, and Randy Denton five. The Devils also enjoyed a 16-13 edge on the boards.

South Carolina had a bit of trouble adjusting to the Duke defense, and thus shot a sub-par 38% in the initial period. Sinking 6 of 7 free throws greatly aided the Gamecocks cause. ACC leading rebounder Tom Owens pumped in 8 points while Roche and John Ribock each added 7. Both teams played almost flawless basketball in the first 20 minutes, and South Carolina was charged with a scant four turn-over and Duke with just 3.

The second-half was almost a carbon copy of the first. Duke never relinquished its lead, though USC closed the gap to a single point several times. The Devils biggest lead was a 43-33 bulge following a DeVenzio free throw with 14:13 showing on the clock.

To Duke's disadvantage though the Gamecocks were in the bonus situation early in the second half, and the way USC sought their foul shots, a foul is like giving the team 2 points. Fortunately though, the Duke defense kept their hatchets at their sides and thus remained in the driver's seat.

Three of South Carolina's players were frigid from the floor,

Roche in particular. The sharp-shooting Soph who received honorable mention in the All-American poll was a miserable 4-15 from the floor. Bobby Cremins was 4 for an 11 and Walsh just 3 of 9.

After Ribock cut the Duke advantage to 60-59 with 1:21 yet to play, the Devil defense and board strength proved superior as coach Bubas' team accounted for the game's final 8 points. With 1:21 left, DeVenzio, after being flagrantly fouled, canned two free throws. 22 seconds later, Steve Vandenberg shook loose for a lay-in and again with 34 seconds remaining Golden drove in for an easy two. Denton ended the evening by sinking a ten-footer with two seconds remaining.

Though USC sank 19-20 free throws, Duke held a 30 to 20 advantage in field goals. Golden who was a cool one of four in the first half, held the hot hand in the second period, canning all 8 of his floor shots, the majority of which came from more than 20 feet out. He was the game's leading scorer with 18. Vandenberg continued his sparkling play, hitting on 7 of 10 floor shots. The big senior is now 25 for 34 from the field in his last three games. DeVenzio also contributed 14 points, including several clutch charity tosses at the end of the game. Denton's 9 points rounded out the scoring. Randy tied the Gamecocks Cremins for rebounding honors with 10.

To go with Roche's 17 points, Ribock and Cremins each notched 13, Owens 10 and Walsh just 6. It was not unusual that McGuire played just his five starters but it was indeed a surprise that Bubas did not substitute. The Duke coach remarked, "The way the game was going, I felt that it was not necessary to go to the bench."

All-American forward Charlie Scott and scrappy guard Dick Grubar both turned in clutch performances to secure an 80-72 victory for UNC over an extremely stubborn Wake Forest club.

The Deacs, after tying the score at 19 on a 15-footer by Charlie Davis slowly pulled away to its 37-29 half time advantage.

WAKE's pair of flashy guards—Davis and Jerry Montgomery—were just too much for Carolina's usually effective man-to-man defense; together they scored 31 of the Deacons 37 first half points. Wake held an amazing 20-8 rebounding advantage over the taller Heels. Gil McGregor led the way with 8. The Deacs did not miss a single one from the charity stripe out of 15 attempts, while Carolina hit only 3 of 7.

Slowly but surely Carolina nibbled away at the Wake lead and a three-pointer by Grubar knotted the score at 51, with 10:27 yet to play. The lead changed hands seven times and the score was tied another four times before a Charlie Scott 18-footer gave Carolina the lead for good with 4:23 to play. Shortly thereafter Dean Smith's crew went into their infamous 4-corners offense which all but ended the game.

Davidson favored in opening round

By Joe Hoyle
With the Atlantic Coast Conference basketball teams tearing themselves apart in their annual tournament, the Eastern Regionals are already to begin this week-end at Raleigh and Providence. The ACC schools get a bye from this preliminary round by way of their previous performance in tournament competition. The league with the best winning percentage in NCAA competition

gets the bye and the ACC has gotten it for seven straight years now.

At Providence, Duquesne and St. Joseph's will be battling for the right to face the ACC representative next Friday night. It was supposedly a rebuilding year at Duquesne but the 6-10 Nelson twins, Barry and Garry, have added the needed rebounding to make them the have added the needed rebounding to make them the choice over St. Joe's who barely got by Temple.

At Raleigh this afternoon, St. John's will take on Princeton and the Davidson Wildcats will play Villanova. On paper, St. John's would look like an easy winner over a Princeton team that had a seemingly poor 19-6 season in an unusually weak Ivy League but it could be closer than expected. St. John's has a tough pressing defense that led them to victories over Davidson and Carolina but Princeton has the shooting of Jeff Petrie and an 11-game winning streak on the line.

In what should be the best game of the day, the Wildcats of Lefty Driesell (who was here last week about the coaching vacancy coming up at Duke) will have to stop Villanova and Jumpin' Johnny Jones—who one expert calls the best player in the tourney—if Driesell is to win his national title.

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HEW approves Black studies

Duke's plans for an Afro-American Studies program have come under the scrutiny of federal desegregation officials and been found acceptable, the Raleigh News and Observer reported yesterday.

A page-one story by the paper's Washington bureau said that officials in the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare have "concluded that the plans are not discriminating."

The story also said that details for the "black living-learning" program here are being worked out in "consultation with desegregation officials."

A memorandum drafted by HEW officials discusses separate housing for students based on race, separate social facilities and separate colleges, schools or institutes within an institution, the News and Observer reported.

The memorandum also states that it supports college efforts to recruit students from minorities and those who are academic risks, but says HEW must enforce regulations prohibiting racial segregation.

"At stake would be federal money which pours into the budgets of such large institution as Duke," the Raleigh newspaper pointed out.



Photo by Terry Wolff

Is this the proverbial sled dog?

Spectrum

Housemaster

Richard L. Cox, Acting Dean of Men has announced that applications for Resident Fellow, Housemaster, and Assistant Housemaster are now available in 116 Allen Building and House 0-101 R. Interested students and faculty members are urged to apply.

Psych meeting

There will be a meeting of all psychology majors Monday, March 10, at 7 p.m. in room 130 Psychology Building for the purpose of electing representatives to a student faculty liaison committee.

On Tuesday, March 11, at 8:00 p.m., Dr. Paul Earls and the Rev. Banks Godfrey will be at Epworth to discuss and play a tape recording of their contemporary wedding ceremony. The ceremony was commissioned by the Wesley Foundation at Chapel Hill and performed there last June.

Judge Tim Murphy of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions will discuss "Judicial Functioning in Urban Riots" in the Law School Courtroom at 10 a.m., March 11.

Saturday

10:55 a.m. Duke University Radio Program, "Challenges in Education," WDNC Durham.
7:00 p.m. Indian Film Showing: "Bandini," Auditorium, Biological Sciences Building.
7:15 and 9:00 p.m. Quadrangle Pictures. Page Auditorium. "RASHOMON" Directed by Akira Kurosawa and winner of The Grand Prize, Venice Film Festival and the Academy Award for the Best Foreign Film. "Great. The International Film Festival passed over the best that Europe and America had to offer; to give first prize to 'Rashomon.' They had never seen a picture quite like it."—Life.

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Monday's panels: politics of South

By Rick Dennerline

The second session in the Major Speakers Committee program, "Emphasis: The South," will be presented in the Music Room of East Duke at 7:30 p.m. Monday.

Involved this week with "Southern Politics," the session will feature Georgia politician Maynard Jackson, Voit Gilmore of North Carolina and Robert Durden, Duke history professor.

These men will participate in discussions touching on Southern political history, the "Southern conservative," the present state of political flux in the region and the future of Southern politics at the local, state and national level, The Wallace movement will be discussed.

Maynard Jackson, who recently

participated in Black Week here, has worked with the National Labor Relations Board in Atlanta and was head of the Legal Aid Society at Emory University. In 1968 he ran for the U.S. Senate in Georgia, the first Negro to do so since reconstruction.

Voit Gilmore is a former director of the American Travel Bureau and has served in the state senate of North Carolina. During his tenure there he introduced several pieces of progressive legislation. A prominent figure in the administration of Governor Terry Sanford, Gilmore narrowly lost in his bid for a Congressional seat last year.

Robert Durden received his AB and MA degrees from Emory University and his PH.D. from Harvard. Several of his articles have appeared in the "Journal of Southern History" and the "South Atlantic Quarterly."

The last session in "Emphasis: The South," on "Social and Cultural Institutions," will be held March 17.

-SFAC-

(Continued from page 1)

Afro-American Society in appointing this body" (the Supervisory Committee).

This proposal was endorsed by a vote of 14-0.

In a vote between the two, as an indication of preference to Dr. Knight, the second proposal received 9 votes to 7 votes for the first. Generally, support the second came from faculty and administration members while support for the first came from student members.

Yesterday's meeting was called by the Agenda Committee on Wednesday with the feeling that SFAC "ought to make a recommendation" on the "most crucial issue" of an Afro-American Studies Program Chairman Steve Fenton explained to the Council.

From the meetings outset discussion centered on the issues of Afro Studies and student participation in academic decision making.

Dr. Martin Lakin, Psychology Professor, discussed what had happened so far in the Kerckhoff Committee, of which he is a member, and at the recent retreat. He suggested that now "the basic hang-up is not on curriculum." Rather he believes the problem is centered on who should "control" the program.

On the basis of the facts that "black students verbally endorsed the recommendation" earlier but were dissatisfied Wednesday night in Baldwin Auditorium, Lakin expressed doubt on whether the faculty group was "being dealt with in good faith."

Mike McBride, Afro-American Society President, explained that agreement had been reached earlier at Dr. Knight's house on "meaningful participation" by black students but that "different interpretations" came out at the retreat.

With regard to the power issue, McBride said that the blacks did not want the power to "hire and fire faculty." "Our position," he explained, "is to make sure your ideas on a black studies program are not pushed over on us."

SFAC will meet next week to consider the issue of making board payment optional for both men and women.

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