

The Duke Chronicle

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Tuesday, March 11, 1969

Blacks to leave Duke; no settlement reached

By Andy Parker
Staff writer

Many of Duke's black students, several of them second-semester seniors, withdrew from the University and what they called its "inhuman conditions" yesterday after emergency negotiations about black representation in the black studies program failed.

"We cannot participate under the inhuman conditions we have been subjected to," Chuck Hopkins, one of the second-semester seniors, told a rally of 300 students on the Chapel steps.

The announcement came only two hours after the newly-appointed Black Studies Supervisory Committee met for the first time. Representatives of the Afros met with the committee an hour after its meeting began.

Following an outdoor rally, black students led a torchlight procession from the Chapel to Five Points in downtown Durham. Members of Durham's black community met the marchers at the intersection and accompanied them to St. Joseph's A.M.E. Church where over 2,000 people heard speeches of support for the blacks from Duke and pledges to continue the struggle of black men to "attain their dignity."

According to information released by the Afro-American Society yesterday, 23 black undergraduates will officially withdraw from Duke today. Another 17 have announced they will leave at the end of the current semester.

Including the 14 who flunked out last semester, 59 per cent of Duke's 91 black undergraduates will have left the University by the end of the school year.

The decision of the Afro-Americans to withdraw from Duke came after efforts to form a Black Studies Supervisory Committee with equal representation of faculty and students had been vetoed by the faculty's Supervisory Committee. The Committee, headed by Dr. Louis Budd of the English Department, voted unanimously in favor of a Black Studies Supervisory Committee with five faculty and three students. A compromise Committee, suggested by the Afros, was defeated by the faculty. The suggestion offered a committee of five faculty, four students, and one member of the Duke community acceptable to both parties.

Before announcing the decision to withdraw, Hopkins outlined three courses of action available to the blacks. He said, "One, we could remain and disavow ourselves from the University. Two, we could destroy the place. Three, we could withdraw from Duke, refusing to legitimize an illegitimate system."

After choosing the latter course, he said, "We will put an end to the constant destruction of our minds and humanity. We will establish a

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Rally to be held at 12:30

A rally for students concerned about the walkout of the black students and its causes will be held today at 12:30 on the main quadrangle.

Blacks' trials set to start March 19

By John Howell
Policy reporter

August K. Pye, dean of the Duke Law School and chairman of the Hearing Committee that considers all violations of the Pickets and Protests Policy, has announced that the hearings involving the 25 black students accused of occupying Allen Building on February 13th will begin on March 19 at 9:00 a.m. in 208 Flowers.

Dean Pye commented that the length of time required for the hearings would depend on "the position taken by the University and by the defendants."

It is not known yet whether the hearing will be open or closed to members of the Duke community. In accordance with the procedures of the Hearing Committee, the hearing will be open unless the alleged offenders request otherwise. However, the Committee shall have the power to exclude persons from

the hearing room if in its judgement the number or conduct of observers interferes with judicial decorum.

The actual charges were signed by Frederick C. Joerg, assistant dean of arts and sciences. Joerg along with William J. Griffith, assistant to the provost for student affairs, is delegated by the university with the responsibility for initiating action in the event of a violation of the Pickets and Protests Policy. They will not, however, take part in the trial.

E. C. Bryson, the university counsel, will represent the University in the proceedings. He has been responsible for the identification of the alleged offenders. The 25 blacks will also have counsel representing them.

Dean Pye commented that the Hearing Committee was doing everything in its power to insure that the hearing would be conducted "in as fair a manner as possible."



Photo by Philip Kridel

A group of the blacks who left Duke last night in protest over what they called the University's lack of commitment to their needs. Nearly 70 of Duke's black students adjourned to St. Joseph's AME Church, from which they dispersed to homes where they spent the night.

Duke Chancellorship created; will oversee all internal affairs

Duke has reorganized its top administrative structure, and in an unprecedented move named a faculty-trustee-student committee to pick a man for the new top post created.

The Board of Trustees, in their meeting Friday, considerably narrowed the duties of the president and created the post of chancellor to handle internal University affairs.

Barnes Woodhall was named chancellor pro tem. The joint search committee of students, faculty and trustees will be appointed soon to find a permanent appointee for the post.

President Knight announced the shift in a letter to faculty members Saturday.

The letter outlined the division of responsibilities under the new

arrangement. "The President will continue to be the chief executive officer of the University and, under the present charter and By-Laws of the University, will have the final authority and responsibility for implementing policies of the University as established by the Trustees."

However, the letter later pointed out what the more concrete duties of the president would now consist of. "The President shall be responsible for relations with the Trustees for maintaining major relations with most foundations, national organizations, alumni, and with special external individuals or groups with a major potential interest in the University," the letter read.

"He will also assist in arranging inter-university relations, and will

continue to serve on local, state, national and international commissions and committees," it added.

The Chancellor will be in charge of "internal operating policies of the University." The letter said that "responsibility and authority for internal operations of the University will be delegated to the Chancellor, and the President will participate in such matters where they are referred to him by the



Dr. Barnes Woodhall
Chancellor.

In defining the chancellor's duties in more detail, the letter said that he "will be the chief operating officer for internal affairs of the University...he will serve as chairman of the Administrative Committee composed of the senior administrative officers of the University, will propose the University budget and allocations

Campus.

The Women's Residence Council will elect a president, secretary, treasurer, and discipline committee member from its membership. Currently the president of WSGA is elected at large and the other offices are appointed. Under the new constitution the ASDU vice-president for East will be the vice-president of the Women's Residence Council.

The president of the Council will preside at meetings, appoint committee chairmen, and represent the council. The council itself will

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WSGA structure will be overhauled

By Celeste Wesson

East Campus reporter

The Woman's Student Government Association has written planned structural changes into a new constitution.

The new student government will be called the Association of Women's Residences instead of WSGA, and the membership will be all women in Woman's College and the School of Engineering.

In place of the present legislative and executive body there will be a Women's Residence Council, made up of all house presidents and the ASDU vice-president from East

Spectrum

Four Peace Corps volunteers are on campus distributing information about the Peace Corps. They may be reached in Room 101 Union Building from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. every day until March 14. Peace Corps literature and tests may be obtained. The representatives also announced that they are available to speak to any interested living group and may be reached at extension 6078.

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.

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.

Senator Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) will speak on the topic of "Rate Overcharging in Public Utilities" this Friday in the Law School Courtroom at 11 a.m.

Interviews for positions on the Men's Judicial Board of 1969-70 will be held March 14 from 8-10 p.m. and March 16 from 2-5 p.m. and 7-10 p.m.

The format of the interviews will be as follows: the student will be given case summaries of two cases (chosen at random from a file of ten).

He will be given 15 minutes prior to the interview to read over the summaries thoroughly. He will then be asked to comment on the cases before the board.

Only rising juniors and seniors are eligible. Sign-up sheets will be

posted March 12 on the MSGA office door.

Professor Bertel Sparks of the Duke Law School will speak on "The role of a Conservative" at tonight's meeting of the Tocqueville Society in 208 Flowers at 8:15 p.m.

The Tocqueville Society is an educational organization which attempts to examine conservative philosophy as it relates to current discussions within all the disciplines of the Liberal Arts.

At its next meeting on March 18, a taped lecture by Professor Thomas Molnar will form the basis of a discussion on "The Decline of the Intellectual."

New positions are now open for students wishing to participate in the Mid-South Model United Nations. This year's conference will be held at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, from March 26-29. Interested students should contact Katy Matheson (4165) immediately.

Gilmore, Jackson: Southern politics

By a staff writer

"The state of North Carolina is becoming more and more urban oriented. An example is Governor Scott. He proposed a tobacco tax. This obviously outraged the tobacco growers and farmers, yet Scott knew that 64% of the people of North Carolina regarded tobacco as a luxury item and felt a tax on it was necessary."

Voit Gilmore, a Democrat who served in the state legislature for two terms, stated his views as they pertain to the changing nature of the Southern political views and constituency at a Seminar last night.

Voit Gilmore and Maynard Jackson, Democrats defeated in last year's election, discussed the nature and future of Southern politics. Dr. Robert Durden of the History department acted as moderator of the seminar attended by 80 students and professors.

Maynard Jackson, a recently defeated Democrat from the state of Georgia, also expressed his views on the changing nature of Southern politics, especially as they pertain to the American Independent Party. "The American Independent Party will, I believe continue. Wallace will slowly fade away.. thank God."

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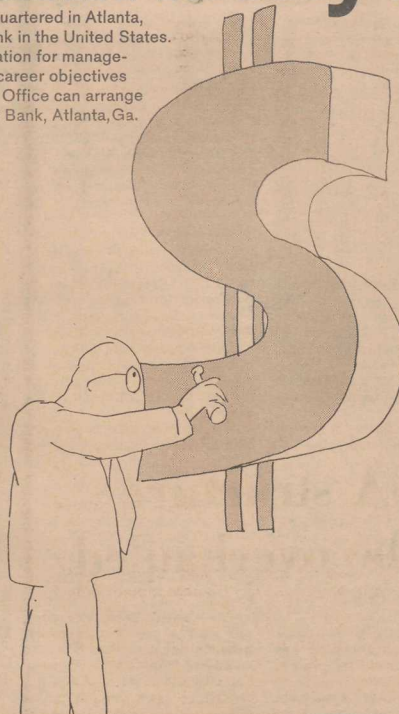
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National news

Strains between Vietcong and North Vietnam

South Vietnamese specialists in Paris said today that the current tension between the Soviet Union and Communist China was causing strains in and between the North Vietnamese and Vietcong delegations to the Paris peace talks.

Dissension—open or potential—in the Hanoi-Vietcong camp here reflected factional feuds in Hanoi, according to these informants.

King cleared posthumously

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was posthumously cleared by the Supreme Court yesterday of charges of parading without a permit during the 1963 Birmingham civil right demonstrations.

The Court ruled in a test appeal brought by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, a former lieutenant of King's, that a group of Negroes led by the two civil rights leaders were within their rights in staging a Good Friday protest march without a city permit.

The French government no longer believes there should be an increase in the official price of gold.

The new French attitude, revealed at a weekend meeting of central bankers in Basel, is based on fears of the inflationary consequences of gold sales by Frenchmen who decide to make windfall profits.

Laird says some US troops could leave Vietnam

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said on departure from South Vietnam last night that it would be "desirable and possible" to replace some of

the 540,000 United States troops here with South Vietnamese soldiers.

Laird declined to say how many Americans could be replaced or when, but he said it had become "clearly evident" to him during his four-day visit that the South Vietnamese fighting forces were improving and would be able to assume a larger share of the fighting in the future.

Supreme Court rules on antitrust, eavesdropping, protest

The Supreme Court took the following actions yesterday:

Antitrust

Held, 7 to 1, that competing daily newspapers violate the antitrust laws when they pool their profits and use common advertising departments.

Eavesdropping

Ruled that accused persons, including those accused of espionage or other national security violations, must be given access to the government's records of any electronic surveillance that violated the accused persons' fourth amendment rights.

Protest

Unanimously reversed the disorderly conduct conviction of civil rights activist Dick Gregory arising out of a demonstration in front of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's house.

Let stand a lower court ruling that upheld the suspensions of eight students at Bluefield State College, W. Va., for staging a boisterous protest about alleged racial discrimination at a college football game.



Raymond Patriarca, reputed head of the Cosa Nostra in New England, displays his disgust as he enters a jail in Cranston, R.I., to begin serving a five-year prison term for murder conspiracy. He threw his no-doubt imported cigar at an unidentified newsman. UPI

Problems of heart transplants studied

By Stephen Letzler

Medical School reporter

Duke University Hospital has put together a heart transplant research team which will attempt to find a solution to the problem of rejection, which is encountered in almost all transplants. If necessary, the team is also ready to perform an actual transplant, although the emphasis will be on research.

Dr. David C. Sabiston, chairman of the Surgery Department at Duke Hospital, said that there is no immediate expectation of any transplantation of a heart to a human.

"At the moment, our plans are only to include experimentation on test animals to find a solution to the rejection, by the recipient of the donor's heart. Our emphasis at this point is on the basic immunology."

When Sabiston was asked if the team would perform a transplant on a human if it became necessary, he said, "We have the necessary facilities here to perform a transplant. The operation itself is very well worked out, as far as the actual technical aspects are concerned. However, there is the question of matching recipient and donor. We run into the same problem of rejection."

Sabiston also commented on the moral and ethical aspects of a heart transplant. "Naturally, the heart transplant is a controversial issue. I think it is less controversial than it

was previously. It is difficult to determine the exact point when death occurs. "A group at Harvard have devised some criteria for determining when a person is dead, which, if met, will almost certainly signify death. Of course there are always exceptions, such as people being buried while they are still alive, although the vital life functions have ceased. However, these freak occurrences are extremely rare."

The type of research which will be undertaken by the research team will be an attempt to discover the reasons why, as in the case of Dr. Phillip Blalberg of South Africa, one type of recipient can successfully accept a heart without any rejection, but in many other cases, the heart is rejected, causing the death of the recipient. Dr. Sabiston explained the problem as similar to the early attempt to type blood, although perhaps somewhat more complicated.

The Surgery Department head also expressed the hope that eventually there would be some sort of heart bank, where hearts could be preserved. However, he also said that very little is known about the preserving of hearts, although there is a definite correlation between the time a heart is received by the donor, after being removed from the recipient, and its efficiency in the donor.

Good prospects appear for finding 'suitable' black advisor

By Steve Emerson

Policy reporter

"I am fairly optimistic about the prospect of locating a suitable person to serve as black advisor by next fall," James Price, dean of Trinity College, said yesterday.

"There are a number of able people in education who could fill the position. Although people such as this are in great demand, I don't think the demand is greater than the supply. At Duke we can offer better students than are in some of the institutions potential advisors are teaching. The high salary we can

offer is also a factor," he said.

Price explained that he is in consultation with Richard Watson of the Kerckhoff Committee and Donald Williams and B.J. Stokes, black students.

Price said that the black students seem to prefer a man who would teach and advise to an administrator-counselor or a counselor.

"Right now we are getting as many names as possible from as many sources as possible. We are concentrating on the area of Virginia and the Carolinas. The

black students would like someone from this general region, who could understand the conditions existing in the area.

"Hopefully some students will meet with prospects on other campuses over the spring break. When we do locate a man, he will meet with the Afro-American Society and, if he is to teach, those who are in his department," he said.

Price suggested the possibility that the advisor might be an academic dean and part time professor. He said, however, that they would concentrate on finding a suitable man, with his qualifications being of secondary importance.

"It boils down to finding a person who is attracted to our campus, to the prospect of helping black students to adjust. After we find him, we will put him in a suitable position," he continued.

Deans refuse new weekdays curfew

By Celeste Wesson

East Campus reporter

An East Campus Judicial Board proposal giving two a.m. curfews during the week to East Campus freshmen has been turned down by the Women's College Dean's Staff.

"We must first incorporate into our social patterns the significant changes which we have so recently undertaken," said the Dean's Staff in a letter to Carol Dornseif, chairman of the Judicial Board.

"The larger body of students needs time to demonstrate their maturity" under recent changes, continued the letter. The deans added that they felt that continuing

twelve o'clock curfews for freshmen during the week would serve in the best interests of the freshman class.

Miss Dornseif said that the Judicial Board had requested the liberalized curfews for three reasons. "First, it served no real purpose to continue twelve o'clock curfews," she said.

"Also, freshman nurses have two o'clock curfews already. Finally, during exams and rush—almost all of January—freshmen were given two o'clock curfews, and it seems inconsistent to go back to twelve o'clock curfews," concluded Miss Dornseif.

WSGA revamp

(Continued from page 1)

approve appointments and initiate proposals which shall be sent to the proper group for approval.

Becky Bogard, president of WSGA, said that the new constitution would work best if the group given approval authority were the proposed East Campus Council, which would be a policy-making group composed of students, faculty, and deans.

Miss Bogard said that the chances were good that ECC would be established. "The discussion now is centered on whether the East Campus Council will be advisory to the Provost or to the Dean of Woman's College," she said.

Changes in the WSGA Constitution and in the bylaws will be voted on by East Campus students on Monday, March 17.

The Chronicle has added a number of new features during recent weeks, and more will begin this week. Some of these were selected at the request of our readers. Some have been added in the hope they will fill a present communications gap in the community.

Living group page—will appear twice a week at first (more often as the staff increases). Edited by Tom Strohaker, Theta Chi. Anyone with living group news should contact the editor at 6588 or bring information to the Chronicle office.

Woman's page—will appear twice a week. Edited by Peggy Payne, Gilbert-Addoms, and Cheryl Smith, Southgate. Anyone with news for this page should contact the editors at their dorms or at 6588.

Spectrum—will appear every day. This is a handy reference guide to what's going on on campus each day. It's a compilation of news briefs and the campus calendar. Anyone with information for Spectrum should bring it to the Chronicle office by 3 p.m. the day before the issue in which it is to appear. It should be deposited in a box at the front door designated for Spectrum items.

William Buckley's column—will appear two or three times a week on the editorial pages.

Crossword puzzle—will appear every day.

The black student at Duke

Their college days

By Richard Smurthwaite

Assistant editor

The racism that black students have encountered at Duke, they say, has been subtle. In the dormitories, freshmen curiously ask the black on their hall what he thinks of black militance and Stokely; if they sense that he doesn't share their values, social or political, he may be called "Rap" or "Mr. Black Power"—names given in fun, yet belying a lack of respect for the views he holds.

When a girls' gym class breaks into groups, the white girls may band together, leaving the black girl alone on the floor. When the teacher singles her out to serve as an example of what the rest of the girls should avoid in their posture, she feels that the distinction has been made because she is black.

The Afro-American students who have attended white high school or have had much contact with whites during their years at home aren't shocked by the deference they feel is shown them by the white students—or by the administration. They do understand that if they are amiable and relaxed, they'll be readily accepted by people they meet at Duke.

"But while most students will accept us, thinking that we are 'special Negroes,'" says one. "They don't respect us for being black men, but for being different, in their view, from other blacks. We're accepted but not respected. And while being 'accepted' is fine, and better than being despised or treated with indifference, unless we're respected, we'll never have the power to control our own lives."

"Racism"

Black students who lived in tightly segregated, small Southern towns learn about the way the white lives—and the way they react towards blacks—for the first time when they arrive at Duke, and live with whites in the dormitory and meet them in the classrooms. They are awed and embittered by a reaction, a condescension, which they find it difficult to describe, and which they often are content to label "racism."

For most of the Afro-Americans at Duke, two factors prompted them to attending this university. One was the academic excellence of the school—a reason most are reluctant to admit to today. Duke was a place that most blacks had heard about throughout their lives as the Southern school one attended to become a "success," by conventional, "white" standards.

Money

The other major factor was money; many of the blacks attending Duke have received sizable grants, ranging as high as \$2,800. Without these scholarships, they could not have attended this school.

The experience of a racism of apathy sensitized black students to their condition as "special Negroes," those thought gifted enough to come to study at "Mr. Duke's University" and receive a schooling in those subjects "that some deans have designated we should study in order to 'get by,' just so that we can graduate to another year when we can struggle to 'get by.' They saw little opportunity to take courses that they might enjoy and that might be of some purpose in their lives. They

saw an administration "apprehensive," struck with an "underlying fear" that the blacks might become restless, unify and act to improve their state at Duke.

This year's freshman class provided both the militance and the numbers that made possible the unity of the Afro-Americans, some of the blacks observed. Many upperclassmen and freshmen first joined the Afro-American Society as a "social thing," long before there was a visible, central issue around which to build unity to work towards a serious goal. "One of the first times I felt we were all together," recalls one black, "was the rally held in sympathy with the black demands at San Francisco State. Right after that, the administration—seeing blacks united—released what had been a secret. I guess, that there was a black woman professor in the med school. They saw that black kids were getting concerned and tried to find some way to please them."

Importance of Black Week

Though the black students were slowly developing a feeling of unity with his fellow Afros on campus at the time of the rally, "the importance of Black Week in bringing us together cannot be overemphasized," one remarked. Black Week gave the Afro-Americans their initial chance to work together on something of obvious importance, of some consequence; the success of the week after initial qualms about whether all the projects—the black plays, the impressive slate of speakers—could be completed heightened the sense of the blacks that they could work, as a group and as individuals—in some endeavor "that truly projected ourselves."

"Before Black Week, what we had been encouraged to do involved competing with the man; during Black Week we weren't competing with anyone, just working on something we could be proud of." From speaking to people like Turner and Fannie Lou Hammer, and from working on the events of



For many of the black students who enroll in Duke, the decision must be made: must dedication to the Movement take precedent over other demands on the students' time?

the week, black students who had not previously been allied with the Afro-American Society became excited about their own blackness and the abilities of black people, and those who had felt themselves committed to the Black Movement sensed that the unity of the group was "snowballing."

One of the important considerations prompting the seizure of Allen Building—a tactic the blacks began considering Saturday night—was the need to unify the Afro-Americans; by confronting the blacks with the choice of joining their brothers in Allen Building or not, the Afros hoped to confirm the commitment of those who, just beginning to understand the "meaning of their being black" during Black Week, might drift from the group if not action for change was taken that could unite the Afro participants.

By Dub Gulley

The pre-college years of the black student at this University have been quite influential in formulation of his thoughts and views, both of Duke and of the larger society. Indeed, whether a black's Duke experience has been one of rapid ideological movement or reaffirmation of previous beliefs, it is evident that the hometown, the high school, and especially the home environments are significant factors in the way the black student approaches Duke.

The most important influence in the black (as well as white) background, the family situation, is shaped by the attitudes of the parents and their reaction to their progeny's development. Perhaps the dominant parental attitude was that of moderation personally and yet attempted understanding of the often dissident views and feelings of their sons and daughters.

Most of the blacks interviewed indicated that they had established a great deal of personal independence in thought and action, though they did feel that the influence of their parents did enter into their considerations when taking their individual actions.

Consider the Movement

It was commonly felt, however, that when the time came to act or express themselves, they would give more consideration to their commitment to "the movement" than to any more pragmatic or individual concerns. The only case of significant parental intolerance of more radical views was from a black student of an upper-middle class background. Family income, in general, did not appear to be a significant factor in determining commitment to change and impressions about the University.

Duke's black students come from both segregated and integrated backgrounds. The black who had attended an entirely segregated institution prior to entering Duke appears to have had a significantly different University experience in some ways than his

brothers and sisters who attended predominantly white secondary schools. For the former, one of the same high-school years were probably characterized by many of the same socially-oriented activities that were part of many white students' pre-Duke years, the experience of living and interacting closely with whites for the first time was quite impressionable.

On the other hand, many of those blacks who attended integrated schools were already quite active in organizing and "together"-ing activities before arriving in Durham.

In general, there does appear to be a growing awareness and subsequent organized response of the black in his high school years several blacks related that their younger brothers and sisters were beginning to "get together" now, especially in those blacks whose pre-college experience brought them into contact with whites.

Finally, the size and characteristic attitudes of the hometown itself plays a role in the black student's development. The experience of a black from a very small, rural eastern North Carolina town was one of total segregation.

Highly embittered with much of the Duke experience, he spent most of the last summer back in his hometown working with fellow high school graduates in organizing and informing the black youth and parents. In contrast with this background is that of the black from a large urban center, who has had, in many cases, much more opportunity and contact with active and militant blacks who were involved in organizing movements. For these blacks their activities at Duke are simply extensions of earlier and larger plans; and Duke has provided more a site-change than an orientation-adjustment.

In the end, the fact that Duke has been consistent rather than exceptional with the earlier experiences of these blacks in their struggle for dignity and equality has led to the embitterment with which many blacks view their years at Duke.

Administrators react to Feb. 13

Editor's note: The following is a chronological account of actions and consultations that took place within the administration on the day 60 black students took over Allen Building. Minutes of the proceedings were taken by University Secretary Rufus Powell, but have not yet been released. The information in this story was gathered through interviews of the participants. There was general agreement among those interviewed that President Knight and Chairman of the Board Charles Wade carried out an essentially already-made plan.

By Ken Vickery

Staff writer

On Thursday, February 13, Dean William Griffith came to campus at the usual time—about 7:45 a.m. Upon his arrival, he became the first Duke administrator to realize that Afro-American students had occupied the first floor of his base of operations, Allen Building.

Griffith proceeded immediately to his unoccupied second-floor office and began calling officials of

the university with the hope of assembling a high-level conference to deal with the situation. By 8:30, a group of perhaps 20 people had gathered in the Board Room in Allen. Among them were University Deans, Vice-Presidents, the Provost, University Council and Registrar, five members of the Executive Committee of the Academic Council, Dr. Alan Kerckhoff (who was being asked to serve as the head of the now-famous Kerckhoff Committee at the moment he was requested to come to campus), and two students, Wade Norris and Steve Johnston. The most conspicuous absence, of course, was President Knight, who was in New York City on University business.

The group's discussion was led by Provost Marcus Hobbs, who directed a review of the situation. Talk was moving around to possible University reaction when Hobbs received a call (or calls) from Dr. Knight in New York.

To all who commented, it was clear that Knight had informed Hobbs that a "hard line" was to be taken on demonstrators. To Dean

Griffith, it was "apparent that Knight had made the decision that the building would be cleared that day." According to Steve Johnston, Knight had set down the three points of no amnesty, no negotiations while the blacks were in the building, and a one-hour ultimatum as policy when he spoke to Hobbs. Also, it appeared clear that Knight had already conferred with Charles Wade, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, on the matter.

In fact, the speed and firmness of the decision confirms the widely held view that there was already in existence a contingency plan drawn by the Board of Trustees last summer.

This communication changed the course of the meeting. Prior to the call, various alternatives of action, and even amnesty, were being considered, however tentatively. Afterwards, it appeared that the only task of the group would be to carry out the directions of the President and Chairman. It is significant, then, that most figures usually identified with the "administration" were in

fact not involved in the actual decision making.

In light of the maxim of "no negotiation" set down by Knight and Wade, it is somewhat difficult to explain the move made by the group through Hobbs at approximately 11:30 a.m. At that time the Provost talked with several of the blacks on the first floor through an open window. He offered to let five black students meet with an equivalent number of administration and faculty on the second floor—and if nothing could be arranged, the blacks would be guaranteed access back into their stronghold. The Afro-Americans told him to call back in 30 minutes for the students' answer.

Explanations for this action vary. According to Johnston, it was essentially unauthorized, and Hobbs "stuck his neck out in absolute desperation" in order to end the seizure peacefully. Dean James L. Price, however, said that "contact" with the blacks was never prohibited—only "negotiations," presumably over

Perspectives



The blacks, sitting in Page Auditorium to hear Howard Fuller during Convocation on February 15, displayed the unity they developed during preparations for Black Week, a unity strengthened by their seizure of Allen Building on the 13th.



Howard Fuller, speaking above an outpouring of questions raised by the confused whites and the united blacks who marched to Dr. Knight's house that Saturday, is respected by the Afro-American students as a man dedicated to struggling for the dignity of black people.

-Administrators-

(Continued from page 4)

the Afro demands. Dr. William Cartwright also felt that it was certainly permitted to "get them out by peaceful talk if we could." Another factor in the decision may have been Professor Joel Colton's suggestion that few faculty would support police action if not attempted at peaceful contact were made.

At any rate, Hobbs' offer was rejected by the blacks. From an administrative point of view, there was nothing left to do but prepare the ultimatum statement and get the police ready. And most of the afternoon was spent in doing precisely that.

About 2:00 p.m. President Knight returned to campus and proceeded to the Development House on Campus Drive. Also at this time it was deemed best for the high-level group to vacate Allen Building. About ten of them joined Knight at the Development House, while the rest dispersed to various locations or meetings on campus.

Vice-President Charles Huestis had by this time been assigned the duty of co-ordinating the preparation of the police. It was decided that the ultimatum would be delivered whenever Huestis called the Development House and notified those present that the police were ready to move to Allen from their gathering point in the Duke Gardens (Police had to be ready at the start of the 1-hour period in case records started burning.) Around 3:15 p.m. Huestis called, and the machinery was set in

motion. The ultimatum giving one hour to leave the building was presented to the blacks at approximately 3:35.

According to the ultimatum, then, police should have begun entering Allen Building about 4:35 p.m. But that time came and passed with no police action being taken. There are varying explanations for this delay. One is that so many students had gathered around the building either blocking entrances or watching that it was no longer felt that enough police were on hand to handle the crowd. Thus reinforcements had to be awaited.

Another version, one with apparently considerable validity, revolves around a last-ditch effort at peaceable settlement. Dean Hugh Hall (who had remained on campus) made contact sometime between 4:30 and 5:00 with the black students, who offered to send three representatives to negotiate with the university in the Social Sciences Building (this was a change from their first desire to meet on the main quad). Some consideration was given to this proposal at the Development House, thus resulting in the delay. However, after Dr. Knight returned from the faculty meeting in Baldwin, he ruled that it was impossible to change the earlier decision: the police were going in.

Thus, about 5:30, the police were ordered to clear the building and, as everyone knows, found it empty. At this time, and through the period of the police-student confrontation, a number of administrators including Griffith, Douglas Jensen, Hall, and Price

By Tom Campbell
Executive editor

The occupation of the first floor of Allen Building by 60 black students is now a fact for the history books, though the full extent of the repercussions of this act will probably not be known for years.

However, the question that remains unanswered in most minds is "Why at Duke?" or more specifically, why did the black students feel it necessary to take this particular action at this particular time?

Chuck Hopkins, ex-president of the Afro-American Society has said that the events of February 13th "exposed the racist nature of this university," a facet of the university which he said the blacks had been facing for over two years.

To most of the administration, the charge of "racism" has a bitter ring.

After significant debate, Duke admitted its first black students in 1963. At first their numbers were quite small, but increased acceptances over the last two or three years led to a total of slightly over 100 black students on campus this fall, out of an enrollment of 8,000.

Sources within the administration are quick to point out Duke's increasing commitment to racial justice both on campus and in the surrounding community.

In 1963, Duke was the first university in the nation to establish the post of vice president for regional affairs. The man who holds that post, Everett H. Hopkins, helped to form the Durham antipoverty agency known as Operation Breakthrough.

In 1964, Duke began a tutorial program to help Negro high school students prepare for college.

The law school opened a legal aid clinic last fall, and is presently conducting an intense campaign to

be still on the campus. At least two of these, Price and Griffith, saw the gassing and beating taking place and made attempts to contact Knight at the Development House to suggest that the police should leave the campus.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly what took place at the House during the 1½ hour confrontation. It seems fairly certain that Knight received some contradictory information: the police were needed, they were not needed, etc. Eventually, however, it appeared that removal of police from the campus would serve the cause of order. But, according to Griffith, this was a good deal easier said than done. Knight had to ask the Mayor, who had to ask the Police Chief, who had to ask the officer in charge on campus to get the police out. All of which bears out Hobbs' statement on the night of the 13th to the effect that no one had complete and direct jurisdiction over the police once they were on campus. Dean Price adds: "We knew that if we alerted the police, from then on they would have their own modus operandi."

The police eventually left, of course, but the administration was now confronted with a situation many considered more serious than the black take-over, i.e., the large number of outraged students planning action in Page Auditorium. A consensus reached at the Development House called for Hobbs and Cartwright to go to the meeting and present the administration side of the affair, meaning progress over past months, etc.

Why at Duke?

recruit minority group students. Also last fall, the university launched "Project Outreach," designed to provide advisory and financial aid for Negro businessmen in Durham.

With regard to racial problems within the university community itself, the administration throughout the recent crisis repeatedly referred to the progress that had already been made toward meeting the blacks' demands. But even they had to admit that until this year, too little had been done to improve the conditions of black students on campus.

Negotiations had been going on since the blacks submitted their original demands in October, they said, and either agreement or public commitment to action had been reached on all of these.

Four months after they were originally proposed, Dr. Knight made his first public response to the October demands. He promised to direct the Provost and the Undergraduate Faculty Council to develop a program for blacks who would enter as freshmen next fall. He suggested a parallel program to prepare students who flunked out of Duke after first semester. He also hinted that he had resigned from the segregated Hope Valley Country Club.

Then a new list of "proposals" was submitted to Knight when the Afros visited University House with Dick Gregory. This list was almost identical to the demands issued from inside the first floor of Allen Building nine days later. Both lists called for reinstatement of black students who, "because of Duke's stifling cultural and social environment," had failed to achieve sufficient academic standing to remain enrolled. Another demand was for a black advisor who would be "acceptable" to the black students. They also asked for the establishment of a black dormitory, and of a program of Afro-American studies.

Knight responded to the proposals given to him at University House by saying that they would "be given the kind of consideration they deserve, and will be considered without any of the delays of which people are so suspicious these days."

Then, to the surprise of almost everyone in Duke's white community, two days after this statement was released the blacks took over the first floor of Allen Building.

The blacks had some appreciation of the efforts the University was making in the external community, but these things had no real effect on their

own lives here at Duke.

The black student had also developed a sense of frustration which was turning into anger, from their extended negotiations with the administration. As one black student put it, "the things we were asking for, such as an advisor, courses, and books in the library we could relate to, a barber who could cut our hair, and a living environment relevant to our interests and culture, were all things that white students here take for granted. The U supplies all of these things for white students, but the blacks have to spend months in negotiations to get them."

So the blacks were prompted to take action by their sense of frustration. They also felt that occupation of a building would give them a power base from which to conduct more urgent and viable negotiations.

The occupation also came two days after the end of Black Week, in which the Afros for the first time really started working together. According to one black student,

"before Black Week, the Afro-American Society had been mostly a social club, but the week gave us a sense of how much we could accomplish by working together." For the first time we were showing our own worth without having to compete with white men to do it.

"We had discovered that we could do something with our blackness," he said, "and the occupation of Allen Building affirmed the commitment of those who had just begun to feel pride in their blackness."

This same student felt that there was no real respect for students-black or white- among the administration. "There is an acceptance that we are there and should be helped," he said, "but there is no real respect. Unless people respect you, they won't give you any power. By their refusal to give us any power, the administration is showing that they have no real respect for us."

So thus are revealed two very different attitudes towards the occupation of Allen Building. The administration felt that progress was being made, that the demands were being worked on. So it was "unfortunate" that the blacks decided to take the action they did. From the blacks' point of view, the negotiations had been more frustrating than productive. They felt a need to gain power, and thus respect. Black Week had brought them "together" enough to take united action. On both sides, the stage and the attitudes were set, and confrontation was the almost inevitable result.



The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Tuesday, March 11, 1969.

Czar Nicholas II ordered the Russian Duma disbanded on this day in 1917. Members of the Parliament defied the despot, and, like the Virginia House of Burgesses one-hundred fifty years before, repaired to another, more conducive setting and continued about their business.

Writing away for our application to Malcolm X Liberation University and looking over our own contingency plans for the "John Peter Zenger Independent Chronicle," this is the justifiably paranoid Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 100, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

Don't stand aside

The decision of a large number of black students to leave the University is not only saddening but foreseeable, given the historical indifference of white people at Duke to black problems.

Their decision is, even more, regrettable, since it comes at a time when the faculty is making real and visible strides toward inclusion of blacks in the important aspects of structures which control their academic and social lives.

Their decision to walk out of here, discarding what this society defines as success, is an act of courage, for they are honest with themselves. Their departure is a critical loss for the University. They took with them both a vital intellectual stimulus and an irreplaceable moral force.

We hope their decision is not irreversible.

The University has agreed to set up a black living-learning dormitory, and a summer remedial program, and to find a black advisor acceptable to black students.

The faculty who were appointed only yesterday to the supervisory committee also immediately agreed to give the blacks a substantial role in the Black Studies Program. These things, of course, were only beginnings, but the blacks have had enough of beginnings.

The blacks have so little faith in the white power structure of the University to help them fulfill their needs that they rejected the faculty proposal. The faculty in turn rejected the blacks' suggestion that there be a five-four-one split, because they felt the blacks had become unreasonable in their insistence. One faculty member said the black students were hostile from the time they entered the afternoon meeting with the supervisory committee. The blacks say the faculty had already closed their minds.

Black people historically have reason to mistrust all whites, for they have been exploited every day during their 300 years in this country.

It is, of course, difficult for whites to understand the depth of the feeling of black people, the extent to which they have known repression. The years of indifference have made the blacks realize that pressure must be exerted even on men who are some of the best of America's leaders. They felt yesterday's offer was too late.

White faculty, on the other hand, have always feared trustee control over what they will teach, even whether they will teach. Now they fear a threat from another source: the students.

The supervisory committee has moved far in trying to make sure the black students receive just treatment. Their action could have made Duke one of the most liberal of the major universities in terms of student participation in a Black Studies program.

Indeed, most white students would have accepted such a proposal. But the blacks do not see the begrudging but substantial advance which the University has made in the past few weeks. And they feel the pain of too many years when the University was indifferent to them.

Therefore, it is imperative, that the faculty not simply stand aside as the blacks walk out the door and regret their leaving. They must not believe they have done all they can. They must, instead, work to bring them back into the University. They must exhaust every means of communication; they must examine every other method of control; they must re-examine the sore needs of Duke's black students. And they must be resolved to promote not the interests of any one group but the University's interests broadly interpreted. They must submerge self-interest in the community interest.

It is only if all of the whites in this community work together as a community that we can make the black students, so long excluded, feel that it is a University for them as well.

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

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By Dave Shaffer, Mark Pinsky, and Pat Black

A dissenting editorial

Editor's note: The following is a signed editorial which dissents from the majority view of the editorial board printed at left.

The black students who turned their backs on our once-again-illy-white University yesterday are examples to all of us in the struggle for our humanity.

Their action was heroic because it puts them in the company of men who, all through history, have given up much because they could not give up what was ultimately most important to them: their humanity. It was heroic, too, because the black students who left Duke had a chance of getting about as high up the success ladder as a black man can get in America.

All of us who remain have lost much at the departure of these black students. To many of us, they were friends and comrades. They provided a much-needed perspective in the discussions of Duke's intellectual community. Most of all, they provided leadership and example in the struggle to wrest control of the University away from the forces of reaction and repression.

It is, of course, difficult for white students to understand why the blacks have given up so much, as it were, for an additional two votes on a University committee. The matter surely goes far deeper than that, although only the blacks themselves could fully explain the extent to which they feel their repression.

But perhaps it has something to do with the events of the last few weeks, when they came to a showdown with the white power structure of the University. These men, who probably represent the better side of America's white power structure, were entrenched enough in their attitudes that the blacks saw that the white society to which a Duke degree was a passport would deny them human status until it was forced to do otherwise. And seeing that, the blacks went back to their own people.

The issue looks much more complicated from the perspective of the faculty and administrators who have dealt with the blacks. Much progress has been made (much more since the blacks exerted pressure), and both the faculty and the administration have done a lot in usually sincere effort to meet the needs of Duke's blacks. But what was lacking, and what in the end made all the difference, was real empathy for the oppression which the blacks have experienced, real insight into them as human beings, rather than as a pressure group to be dealt with in terms of power politics. The blacks did not see why they should

have been forced to negotiate three times over something they though Dr. Knight had granted them when he said that "no one group" would control the Black Studies program.

The faculty, however, thought that other issues were involved, and eventually gave into the pressure of these essentially extraneous matters. The reason all the faculty members on all the committees that discussed the matter tried to bargain away the implications of Dr. Knight's statement was that they were afraid that white students in all departments would want the same rights of participation if the blacks were accorded equal representation. Since that kind of participatory democracy is anathema to most of the faculty, each of the faculty groups fought it in the meetings with the blacks. And so the blacks came to feel that the faculty saw them not as human beings with real needs, but rather as a threat to their own positions of power.

First and foremost, the response of the University community to the exodus of the blacks must be an attempt to get them back. Their departure is a disgrace to the name of Duke University, and while it is probably irreversible, we all need to do everything in our power to gain their return. The necessary first step towards this goal is the adoption, immediately, of a plan calling for an equal number of black students on the Supervisory Committee of the Black Studies program.

But secondly, the departure of our black students must remind of us something—that while the blacks have left, there are plenty of niggers still here. Students, young faculty members, non-academic employees, and other disenfranchised groups on this campus should take courage from the example of the blacks and move to assert their humanity against the institutionalized oppression which holds us down.

As Howard Fuller quotes Frederick Douglass: "If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet depreciate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground...Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did, and it never will. Find out just what people will submit to, and you have found out the exact amount of injustice and wrong which will be imposed upon them; and these will continue unless they are resisted with words or blows or both. The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of these they oppress."

—On the right—

On Nixon

By William F. Buckley, jr.—

The American Conservative Union has come out and said bluntly what is on the minds of those Americans who made possible the election of Richard Nixon. That Mr. Nixon's performance, so far, is not altogether reassuring.

There are the complaints which are not altogether fair. It is much too early to know whether Mr. Nixon will freeze under the pressure of Communist salients, in Vietnam, at the negotiating table in Paris, in Berlin. Too early to conclude gloomily that Richard Nixon will do nothing to help the community to survive the intimidations of organized labor unions; too early, even, to know whether he will engage the problem of inflation other than rhetorically.

But on one point Mr. Nixon appears to have staked out a position, and it is, in the judgment of most of those Americans who reject ideology, the wrong one. It is the position of forced integration.

It does not seem to occur to anyone to remark that the exodus of white middle class families from the cities, the rate of which has

trebled in the past three years, is above all things an indication of the lengths to which people intend to go in order to avoid certain conditions. It is utterly useless to moralize about it; the people who dominate America have written their position on the matter of forcible integration with their feet. The father who is willing to leave the city where he grew up, where he holds down his job, to endure the expenses of moving, of reacclimation, of buying or renting a new home, is expressing himself about as directly as anyone can. To criticize him for being uncharitable, let alone to attempt to devise laws that would rob him of the economic freedom to make his decision, is as useless as to criticize politicians for seeking to please their constituents; or to attempt to devise laws which would force politicians to speak the truth.

The truth is that the overwhelming majority of the white population of America associates with white people, even as the blacks associate with blacks, in their homes, at schools, and

though to a lesser extent, professionally. We can and should deplore the obstinacy of these social conventions.

But to attempt to enact and implement laws that forbid these natural associations—as distinguished from altogether desirable laws which attempt to bring advantages to the disadvantaged—is foolish.

Yahoos

(Los Angeles Times)

The importance of events associated with disturbances on college campuses cannot be determined simply by the number of persons involved in incidents or the amount of damage or disruption done. Matters of a less visible nature—of assaults on values and rights—oftentimes are of special significance.

What has happened to Dr. John Bunzel at San Francisco State college is a case in point.

Continued on page 7)

By Charles Becton

Why give up on Duke?

Some times "...in the course of human events, it becomes necessary..." to fight for what one truly believes in. Against all odds, and without a second thought of materialistic gain or loss, moral courage combined with a principle rushes one resolutely to battle. This battle may be in the form of blows or words; or it may be in the form of withdrawing from an unyielding system. Yes, withdrawing-withdrawing to fight the system on another level.

Black students at Duke have been called to fight for the liberation of Black People and are willing to use any means necessary in the struggle for the Black man's humanity. Black students at Duke have searched themselves and have individually determined the means by which they shall continue the struggle.

Many Black students at Duke are withdrawing and are going back to their communities to work. They are, in essence, saying, "Duke University, at this stage of the battle, you can keep your white system....for it is morbidly masochistic at best for us to fight you when you have all the power and are unwilling to give it up." Other Blacks who are unable to withdraw now because of compelling reasons will withdraw at the end of this semester leaving Duke as it was before the early 1960's-ALL WHITE.

And, perhaps you say, "why give up on Duke?" To you I submit the following: Duke has been de-segregated for the last seven years—it has never been integrated—and I am not aware of any program Duke has implemented on its own initiative

in regards to Black students save those programs under which Duke received money for having Black bodies here. Duke never even created any of their, now, renowned talk-and-do-nothing committees until Black students had fostered such a tension and created such a crisis that Duke could no longer be insulated or unaware of distressing conditions. Duke on February 13 was willing to go to the brink of disaster by bringing police on the campus, but unwilling, after Blacks had occupied Allen Building for six hours, to talk to those Black students who occupied the Building. Duke, if it believed the reports of the news media to the effect that the Black students threatened to burn the records in "Central Records" (Black students made no such threats to anyone), were, in a sense, willing to take a chance of letting those records burn rather than talk to those Black students. Duke has been unyielding in its positions regarding the Black Studies Program and student participation in decision-making.

Black students here have petitioned; marched to the President's house; held "sit-ins" and "study-ins"; liberated the first floor of Allen building; and, more importantly, in the eyes of the "Law-and-Order-whether-or-not-there-is-Justice-Crowd," followed the ill-span web of proper channels. Blacks feel that there are only two other alternatives—destruction and withdrawal. Blacks would choose to withdraw from this University if they cannot have a Black Studies Program that is satisfactory to them.

Why a Black Studies Program?

Because Blacks feel that education should be relevant or else it becomes indoctrination. Blacks feel that education should be of some practical use, and should help prepare them for their life-long vocation. If you ask Black students what they plan to do when they graduate or leave this University, you may be surprised when you find that nearly nine out of every ten have rejected the notion of entering middle-class America's mid-stream. They have firmly resolved that they must go back to their communities and help their less fortunate Black brothers and sisters. A course dealing largely with Consumer Protection, for example, which the Blacks would like to see in a Black Studies Program, would be immeasurably helpful to Black students who go back to their communities to fight loan sharking, unconscionable contracts, usurious credit practices, etc.

Blacks must also be on the major decision-making committee which will control the Black Studies Program because "older, wiser, and more mature" faculty members can neither relate nor fully appreciate the Black experience or the type of Black Studies Program envisioned by Blacks. The classic example which attests to the above assertion seems to be the statement made by one of the administrative officials at the retreat last week that "the Library has many collections on the Plantation System" when he was asked what materials does the library have that would be useful in the Black Studies Program.

Make no mistake about it. Black students are willing to put all on

the line for what they believe in. Unless Blacks can be educated as opposed to indoctrinated in this institution they will withdraw. They are willing to make that sacrifice. White America seems to have forgotten what it means to sacrifice for a principle. That is why the only thing white America understood about Mohammed Ali was that he was "giving up so much money;" that's why white America cringed at the thought of Blacks boycotting the Olympics for a principle, but never gave second thoughts to a Mike Lewis or a Larry Miller boycotting the Olympics so they could sign Pro contracts and have longer to work out with their

teams. But, I guess, I should never forget that the American ideal of moral courage based on a principle has been engulfed by materialistic iconoclast.

Duke must realize that Black students will make the sacrifice; that Black students at Duke are neither Communist inspired nor caught up in any so-called "national fad" to disrupt the operations of universities; and that Black students must be recognized as equal partners in setting up a meaningful and workable Black Studies Program.

Duke either wants Black students here or it does not. Duke, the choice is yours.

-Yahoos-

(Continued from page 6)

Last fall Dr. Bunzel, a political scientist, had the temerity to publish a magazine article taking issue with the demand of Negro militants that the proposed black studies department at San Francisco State be staffed solely by blacks, and open only to black students.

Since then Bunzel's home has been burglarized, his car has been disabled, and a bomb was left on his doorstep.

On Monday, when the spring semester began at the college, Bunzel's classroom was invaded by a small mob of militants. The professor was not permitted to speak. For 15 minutes he was subjected to the usual barrage of billingsgate which young radicals employ to hide their inability to think or talk straight. Finally

Bunzel was forced to cancel his class for the day.

In the eyes of the militant Dr. Bunzel has committed the crime of publicly opposing one of their demands. For this heresy his civil and professional rights have been attacked. For this heresy the yahoos at San Francisco State have decided that Dr. Bunzel is to be denied his right to free speech, to security of person and property, and to academic freedom.

All this is not terribly surprising.

What is shocking is the response of Dr. Bunzel's faculty colleagues to what has been happening, particularly that element that is so quick in other circumstances to uphold the right to dissent and the sanctity of academic freedom. If there has been any loud outcry from this group protesting the vicious attacks on Dr. Bunzel, it has

(Continued on page 8)

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Two cinema verite films display movie history

By Henry Wilson

Staff reviewer

Friday night the Student Union film series presented a double feature of films from the emerging Italian Neo-Realism of the mid 40's and 50's. "Rome: Open City" was an early effort by Rossellini produced in 1945. "The Road," produced in 1956, was directed by Fellini. To those who take their flicks seriously, the two films were a valuable glimpse into the history of the exciting cinema verite or cinematic anarchy (the choice is yours) of today. To those who think a flick is a flick is a flick the two were just that or less and those who couldn't make up their minds listened to the ACC games on the radio and read the subtitles.

The first film, "Open City" was perhaps the most interesting of the two films as it was full of the contrasts so apparent in the fleshing out of a new style. The story followed a resistance leader, Manfredo, as the Fascists slowly closed in around him and finally capture and torture him. In this sense he is the main character, but a complex array of characters surround him. In the conclusion, the center of focus is no longer Manfredo but the priest who had helped him. The plot then, as it had surrounded Manfredo, gradually diminished in importance as the film developed the characters involved with him. The

characterization was handled impressively for, even though Rossellini presents numerous "sub stories" and personalities, each is complete and he accomplishes it without heavy recourse to stereotypes (which would have been quite easy) or superfluous action. There is never a breach in the coherence of either the characterization or the action. The movie falters only when Rossellini doesn't trust the audience to make their own judgements and bludgeons them with heady speeches on God, love, the evil (hisses) and folly of the "master race," or the ultimate justification of the resistance movement (cheers). These instances stick out like a sore thumb in a film which is otherwise surprisingly contemporary for its age.

"The Road" shows a clear cut departure from the incipient style of "Open City." Zampano, the main character, seems to stand alone and is portrayed in relation to only two other characters, Glisomina and "the fool." Where "Open City" maintained a plot-like coherence, "The Road" was exposed with emphasis on the psychological drama. Where Rossellini could not resist coddling the audience with a "moral," Fellini was content to let the audience draw its own conclusion. Where one was strictly aware of time in "Open City," "The Road" is only touched by the seasons.

Zampano—a touring "artist"—buys Glisomina to beta a drum to draw a crowd, to pass the hat, and to insulate him from the cold nights. Glisomina is an enigmatic young girl—not pretty but sensitive or as her mother put it, a "little bit queer." Glisomina quickly loses what innocence she had and abandons herself to the life of an "artist" and to Zampano. She soon finds that the transient life is fine but she cannot accept Zampano who seems little more than a brute. Zampano, content to "make a living" cannot understand Glisomina's insistence on thinking or talking because, as he says, "what is there to think?"

The film culminates in the fatal involvement with "the fool"—another member of the travelling circus Zampano joins. While Zampano is in jail for attacking him, "the fool," in talking to the disheartened Glisomina, makes her realize that everything must serve a purpose or be useless and talks her into staying with Zampano for this is her purpose. Unaware of the debt he owes "the fool," Zampano soon kills him and, in effect, kills Glisomina as well. After a few more years of empty wandering, Zampano finally reaches bottom. In his last drunken words he mutters, "I only want to be alone, alone." It is with this that the viewer is left an outline that he must fill in with his own thoughts if the film is to become complete for him. For many it left the film incomplete.

The two films covered a lot of important ground in laying the foundations for the "now movies" of today. They showed the transition from stated "moral" to an open end portrayal and the transition from strict dependence on coherence to a structure which leaves some of the work of the film up to the viewer. In all, it was an excellent night for the flicks at Bio-Sci.

Moliere play given enjoyable revival

By Steve Emerson

Staff Reviewer

An extremely entertaining production of Moliere's Les Femmes Savantes was put on this week-end by the Romance Languages department in the Music Room of East Duke.

Although the production was obviously amateur, it was quite successful. Good costumes, the chamber atmosphere created by the Music Room, and competent acting combined to create an effect much like that Moliere had in mind, one of light-hearted humor.

The play centers around the conflict of a somewhat simple daughter, her lover, her father, and her uncle versus her over-intellectual, matriarchal mother, her sister, her aunt, and the poet the mother wishes her to marry. Several mishaps add to the basic humor which Moliere puts into the fairly serious topics of man versus woman, intellectuality versus simplicity, and parental choosing of marriage partners.

Clive Wilson was excellent in the role of the father. He brought out the obstinate, hen-pecked, down to earth nature of the husband well. The powerful, intellectual mother was played by Vivian Klutz with appropriate poise. Suzy Hamilton, in the role of the daughter, did a competent job, playing on the sweet, unassuming, yet sure-footed qualities of the daughter. Also excellent in the role of the suave, pompous poet, was George Yehling. Elizabeth Rock handled the part of the aunt well.

Much less skillful were Sam Whicker, as the lover, and Michael Chappell, as the uncle. Neither was at ease with his lines. Whicker made

the simple, yet strongly intelligent lover seem almost effeminate, and certainly did not put across any notion of strength of character. Chappell, who, as the uncle, has the father totally in his control, did not convey the strength he was intended to have at all well.

Despite these weak performances, the general quality of the scenery and the other performances made the production very entertaining. Director Dow is to be congratulated.

-Yahoos-

(Continued from page 6)

escaped us.

Rights are not divisible. The hoodlums who have chosen John Bunzel for their victim are really attacking a system of values of which he is only the symbol. The faculty supporters and apologists for the radicals at San Francisco State had better wake up to this fact—and fast.

Music notes

Jimi Hendrix Experience bassist, Noel Redding, has formed a new group called "Fat Mattress," consisting of Neil Landon (vocalist), Kimmy Leverton (bass), Eric Dillon (drums), and Redding (lead guitar and bass). Their new album "In the Spring" includes Chris Wood of Traffic and Experience drummer Mitch Mitchell.

Prior to joining Fat Mattress, Neil Landon appeared with "Flower Pot People" and Jimmy Leverton and Eric Dillon were members of Englebert Humperdinck's group.

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Producer will talk

Jay Broad, co-author and director of "RED, WHITE, AND MADDOX," a satire of the Georgia governor which is currently playing on Broadway, will give an informal talk on satire in modern theatre in the East Duke Music Room at 8:15 on Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. Broad started Theatre Atlanta's professional company four years ago, and directed twenty-five productions there. He came to Atlanta from

off-Broadway, where he was director for Claderon's "Life is a Dream" and Harry Granick's "Witches Sabbath." In Atlanta, he has directed "Macbird" and both directed and co-authored "Red, White, and Maddox."

The program is a part of the Student Union Arts Festival Committee's Man on Stage series. Students interested in theatre are especially invited to attend the talk.

Roman comedy has something for all

By John Hand

Staff reviewer

Quad Flicks this past weekend provided Duke students with a chance to experience one of the best comedies of the last ten years: Melvin Frank's film adaptation of "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum." This masterpiece does justice to classical Roman comedy. It does justice to the Broadway play from which it was adapted. Most importantly, however, it does justice to every fiber of sensibility of the modern audience.

"Something for Everyone Tonight," title of the musical production is perhaps the best format description of the film. Not only is the story set in Old Rome, but the drama in spirit and structure is very close to the comedies of Plautus. There is a duped old man, coincidentally named Senex; there are lovers and courtesans, and dull servants all of whom are hustled around by a clever servant in elaborate confusion. Mistaken identity and plot weaving on many levels are enhanced by fast, topical dialogue, quipping illuminating one plot complication in the midst of another. The confusion eventually becomes so elaborate that the clever servant is unable to control the situation thus leading to the inevitable confrontation out of which the lovers and broken families are happily reunited.

The casting of "A Funny Thing" is a rare meeting of old masters—I for one, would find it hard to imagine any of the principle parts in other hands. Undoubtedly the two men to whom the film most owes are Phil Silvers and Zero Mostel. Mostel plays the clever servant Sotilus, principal disorganizer and contriver. Silvers in a role not standard in classical comedy (more like an old Sgt. Bilko show, really) plays another clever character, the wily flesh

merchant, Marcus Leicus. Between these two towers of iniquity occurs a battle of wits that would make a mare sweat.

Another short but amazing performance was turned in by the late Buster Keaton. Certainly one of the best moments in the film was the dialogue between him and Sotilus acting as a Soothsayer before the Marathon seven times around the seven hills: "I see, I see, you have...two children...yes, a son, a fine strong boy...the other...hmmmm...a strange little boy"

One aspect of the film that liberates it from all dangers of heaviness is the precision pacing of each moment. A farce runs into danger of dragging more than any other type of drama. The film owes a heavy debt on this score to the original Broadway production. The timing had been rehearsed and refined through seasons on the stage, and the director and editor made through use of this experience. There is a perfect balance of speed and pause; only once did I catch an actor stepping on another's line, and they were both minors.

Concludingly, the film must be judged a total success. It holds something for everyone—fast plot, classical allusion, love, war, and dirty jokes. The costumes are very colorful; and the soldier wear real leather armor. The set is broad—full of contrast between the beautiful marble temples and grubby market stalls. One could not wish a more complicated plot, funnier lines, juicier characters, or a happier ending.

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'Human tragedy'

Hostility, suffering found in Biafra

By Winston S. Churchill

Dispatch of the Times, London
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

(Winston S. Churchill has just returned from Federal Nigeria and Biafra. This article the first of a series, begins his full report on the situation in that troubled country.)

LONDON—The civil war in Nigeria, now in its 20th month, is one of the greatest human tragedies of recent years. In proportion to the size of population the suffering of the people of Biafra has been even more grievous than that of the Vietnamese people throughout the whole of the last six years of war. Britain, as the author of the Nigerian federation and the holder of investments worth over \$1.2 billion, has a particular interest in the fortunes of Nigeria.

It is a tragedy for which Britain, as one of the two principal suppliers of arms to one side, has a big responsibility—a tragedy which is still being acted out today and in which there is no sign of an early end.

An Englishman arriving in Biafra for the first time is surprised at the initial hostility he encounters. This is certainly much more apparent among some of the civil servants. It is especially bitter from some of the Europeans—Dutch, Belgian, Scandinavian, German, and French—working for the relief organizations. They are apt to turn on one with passion and hatred, exclaiming: "Murderers! How can you be doing what you are to these people?"

One's first reaction is to attribute such feelings, particularly among the Biafrans themselves, to their total isolation from the outside world since almost the beginning of the war, and to a desire to find a scapegoat for their sufferings. Not until one sees an Ilyushin bomber making its low pass over a densely populated civilian area, and releasing its bombs, does one understand their feelings and excuse their bitterness.

These are not British aircraft,

they are not British bombs, nor are the pilots British. Nevertheless it is British policy to keep Nigeria one and, quite clearly in view of the massive supplies of armaments sent to Nigeria, to keep it one by force of arms. Because the British government has never publicly dissociated itself from these wanton and deliberate bombing raids—as they felt compelled to do in regard to the American bombing raids on North Vietnam, with which Britain was never in fact associated—Britain must bear a very grave responsibility for what is seen, not only in Biafra but by people throughout the world, as British policy.

Convinced that reports of the bombing of civilians were mere Biafran propaganda, and that reports of famine and starvation had similarly been invented or exaggerated by the churches and the Red Cross, only a few days in Biafra were enough to shatter these two fundamental misconceptions. A walk amid the ruins of a clinic or market place in which dead, dying, or horribly wounded civilians are lying on every side destroys the first; a journey into the countryside demolishes the second.

Every Tuesday morning a three-ton Bedford lorry heads south from Mbutu Ngwa where Father Liddy, an Irish Catholic missionary who has been in Eastern Nigeria for 36 years, has his hospital. Mbutu Ngwa is approximately 22 miles south of Umuahia, and was the point closest to that town reached by the federal forces last October after the fall of Aba and Owerri. From this point the Biafrans have regained more than 25 miles in a southward direction up to and slightly beyond the town of Eberli, 10 miles west of Aba, on the East Bank of the Imo River.

The Biafran driver, a lively extrovert rejoicing in the name of Railway Unwuns, loaded the lorry with provisions and set out southward on his weekly run of food distribution to 15 feeding

centers. At each stop there was a deputation of two or three people, usually young women, waiting by the roadside. The rations given at each feeding center were the same: 18 pieces of stock-fish (dried cod), one 50-pound bag of cornmeal, and a plastic bag of salt.

At our first stop I asked the young woman in charge how many people this ration was to feed. She replied: 783 for one week." She said

pregnant woman's, their limbs like matchsticks, and some had testicles swollen to the size of a large grapefruit.

An old man, thin as a broomstick, nothing more than skin and bones, crawled toward the vehicle on all fours, as he could no longer walk. He was lifted into the back of the lorry along with the very worst of the children and nursing mothers.

"The suffering is not universal. There are areas of plenty, or at least where food supplies are adequate for the local population. But equally there are areas where there is nothing—areas where five grasshoppers or a small pile of white worms sell for 60 cents."

their stock of yams was exhausted, they had no cassava (which is ground into a meal called garri) and no money.

From what she had received she would be able to make two soups that week. There would be nothing else. The number she gave was the smallest that this meager ration had to supply: at one feeding center it had to be shared among 1,100 people.

Perhaps the most striking of all to an outsider is the self-discipline and dignity of these people in their adversity. Though a mother, going without food herself, may have to watch her children starving to death before her eyes, there is no fighting in the food queues at the feeding centers, and no armed guard is required to prevent some from getting more than their share.

There is little stealing and only rarely begging, although both, as the situation becomes more critical, are on the increase. They are a proud, often arrogant people, and are loath to beg for themselves. A woman comes up, nursing a two-month-old baby at her dry and empty breast and appeals: "Please sir, I beg you help my child."

The object of the journey south to Eberli was not only to distribute food but also to collect the most seriously ill from the villages and bring them back to Father Liddy's hospital, which until recently had been the local school.

In one of the last villages we stopped, there were more than a dozen children suffering from Kwashiorkor in ins advanced stage. Their bellies were as large as a

The only white men seen in this area are almost invariably Catholic priests and driving through the villages joyous cries of "Fader! Fader!" greet one from naked children running beside the vehicle. At a village close to Eberli a boy, no more than 12 years old, came up and asked: "Father, what is happening to my body?"

His body was covered all over in scabs, apparently from a disease caused by starvation and squalid conditions.

The mothers were standing round the tailgate of the lorry, handing up their children and pleading: "Please take my baby to the hospital." But the lorry was already full, and railway pushed them back.

At a village within five miles of Ozu Abam, where I way the slaughter in the market place after a Nigerian Air Force bombing raid, I stopped at the Hope Rising "Hotel and Bar," a small mud hut by the roadside, and asked for glass of palm wine as the water is not recommended.

The suffering is not universal. There are areas of plenty, or at least where food supplies are adequate for the local population. But equally there are areas where there is nothing—areas where five grasshoppers or a small pile of white worms sell for 60 cents.

One measure of the extent of the shortage of food is the price for which staple food is selling in Biafra today. Because of poor distribution through lack of transport between areas of relative plenty and areas where there is nothing, there can be

dramatic differences in prices, both higher and lower.

A laborer's wage is at present \$3.60 a week or approximately one-tenth of that in Britain. If the price of food is related to earnings, then the equivalent situation in Britain would be for a large loaf of bread to cost \$6.80 and a \$2.10 family joint to cost \$360.

The refugees in the camps supplied by the churches and the International Red Cross are almost totally dependent on relief supplies, except to the extent they are able to earn a few shillings by laboring or making basket work or palm matting.

The territory held by Biafra today was, even before the war, the most densely populated area of black Africa. It was largely self-sufficient in food production although palm oil and other products were exchanged for Icelandic cod (stockfish), fresh fish from the Niger delta, and cattle from the north to give a balanced diet. The spectre of starvation now haunts this once plentiful land.

The airlift of relief supplies into Biafra by the churches and the Red Cross has been running at a nightly average of 120 tons. One night a delivery of 250 tons was recorded, but on others no flights at all have been able to get in because of the activity of the intruder, an aircraft of the Nigerian Air Force thought to be a DC-4, which circles over the ULI airstrip almost every night threatening the pilots of the relief aircraft: "The second you land you'll be a ball of flames." As soon as the runway lights come on, 10 seconds before the approaching aircraft touches down, the intruder drops his bombs.

Only three weeks ago one aircraft was destroyed and three others so badly damaged that they are not yet back in service.

What of the possibility of the relief organizations announcing their intention of flying in by day and by night without anyone's permission to an air drop zone in Biafra which U.N. or Organization of African Unity observers could see was not used for arms supplies, and the flight plans of the aircraft sent in advance to Lagos and Umuahia?

Gerry Dyrsen, the Swede in charge of the International Red Cross Airlift based in Cotonou and the island of Fernando Poo, remarked: "Until I see in print a copy of the orders to the Egyptian pilots of the MIG fighters forbidding them to interfere with relief aircraft, I cannot ask my men to fly by day. These Egyptians are just wild."

Only if the governments of all the nations who are concerned about the starvation in Biafra throw their dull diplomatic weight behind such a scheme, can there be the immediate and dramatic increase in daily tonnage necessary to avert a catastrophe on a scale perhaps even surpassing that of last year.

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Devils bow in finals, 85-74

Loss ends Duke season, Bubas career

By Bob Heller

Coach Vic Bubas was short and to the point in his final press conference as Duke University's basketball coach. "The name of the game in the second half was Charlie Scott," remarked the emotionally drained mentor. Bubas has never been more right. The All-American and Olympic veteran broke out of his shell to lead the Tar Heels of North Carolina past the Blue Devils, 85-74, wrapping up an unprecedented third consecutive ACC title. Coach Dean Smith's team is now preparing for their Thursday game with Duquesne, in the NCAA Eastern regionals. The Duke season is all over.

The score in the tourney final is most certainly misleading, as Duke gave the nationally ranked team all it could handle.

On the strength of their seventh

consecutive 20-minute period of 55 per cent-plus floor shooting, the underdog Devils jumped off to a 43-34 lead at halftime. As had been the case in all tournament games, the Duke attack was very well balanced. Guard Dick DeVenzio, hitting six of nine floor shots, led the way with 12 markers. Forward Steve Vandenberg, who closed out his college career most impressively, pumped in 10, while Fred Lind, Randy Denton and Dave Golden chipped in eight, seven and six points respectively.

The biggest Carolina lead in the first half was four points, and that was less than five minutes into the game. A Fred Lind tap-in gave Duke the first half lead for good, at 22-21, with 7:45 showing on the scoreboard clock. The Devils led by 11 points with only ten seconds remaining in the half, but two

Charlie Scott free-throws, an indication of later happenings, narrowed the halftime bulge to nine.

Things were still going Duke's way in the early stage of the second half, as the Devils enjoyed a 53-42 lead with 17:18 remaining. Then the roof caved in. Scott hit a humper, a free-throw, and another 15-footer, narrowing the lead to 53-47. DeVenzio countered with a jumper of his own, but Lee Dedmon and Scott answered with field goals, cutting the margin to four.

With 13:01 remaining in the game Scott drove in for a lay-up, tying the score at 56. Again, less than 30 seconds later, the UNC star registered a lay-up, giving Carolina a 58-56 lead with 12:33 yet to play. The momentum had obviously changed.

Duke did not give up until close to the end, though, as the Devils trailed by a single point on four different occasions and rallied to tie the score at 69 with over seven minutes remaining.

With 6:48 left in the game DeVenzio sank a free-throw to make the score 71-70, Carolina. Seconds later Rusty Clark, who had a typically mediocre game, sank two charity tosses and shortly thereafter Dedmon canned a short jumper, and with 6:45 remaining and a 75-70 lead, commander

Smith ordered his crew to go into its infamous four-corners offense. After the Heels had successfully held the ball for two minutes, DeVenzio came up with a steal, but a possible key basket was missed, and a three-pointer by guess who all but ended the game with 3:16 remaining, making the score 78-70. In the waning minutes Denton sank two medium range jumpers but Carolina tallied seven, resulting in the final score of 85-74.

Scott was almost-human. Both Smith and Bubas lauded his performance, the latter adding, "It was an outstanding individual performance. Most of his points came on a great individual effort." The New York native finished with 40 points, 28 in the second half, on 12 of 13 field goals and 4 free tosses. He also was credited with five rebounds and was more or less the quarterback of the four-corners offense. Dedmon's 19 points and 11 rebounds supplemented the fantastic junior's performance.

Denton finished high man for the Blue Devils, hitting 8 of 12 shots and adding three free-throws for 19 points. DeVenzio and Vandenberg each tallied 15. Lind and Golden rounded out the scoring with 13 and 12 points respectively. Vandenberg and Denton each hauled in 11 rebounds, tying Dedmon for game honors in that department.



Senior forward Steve Vandenberg, poised on the free-throw line, has made 26 of 27 from this spot in the last four games.

Vandy, DeVenzio earn all-tourney

By Bob Heller

Duke's second place finish in the rugged ACC tournament was rewarded by the placement of three Blue Devils cagers on the all tournament teams, voted on by Atlantic Coast Conference Sports writers and broadcasters. Sophomore guard Dick DeVenzio and senior forward Steve Vandenberg earned first team berths, while senior guard Dave Golden's play netted him a spot on the second team.

DeVenzio was third in total votes, behind Carolina's fantastic Charlie Scott, who was a unanimous choice, and Wake Forest's sophomore guard, Charlie Davis. With just a few ballots remaining to be counted, Vandenberg and South Carolina's sophomore sensation John Roche had an equal number of votes.

Wake Forest's second guard, Jerry Montgomery, headed the second team, followed closely by Golden, UNC's Bill Bunting, a forward, and Dick Grubar, a guard, and N.C. State's Vann Williford. There were three sophs on the first team, and the unusual total of six guards in the top ten spots.

DeVenzio undoubtedly earned his honor by directing the Devils' floor play, which was brilliant throughout most of the tournament. The 5 foot 10 inch guard also made quite a dent in the scoring column, netting 24 points in the opener against Virginia, 14 in the South Carolina upset, and 15 in the loss to Carolina. He was one of the tournament leaders in the all-important assist department.

Vandenberg is perhaps the key to Duke's late season jelling. In the team's final four tilts, the big senior hit a phenomenal 30 of 42 shots and 26 of 27 free-throws. Both his scoring and rebounding were instrumental in Duke's second place tournament finish. He tallied the exact same totals as did DeVenzio in each tournament contest. Going back a bit, he hit a career high of 33 points in the upset win over the Tar Heels in the last regular season game.

Golden, like Vandy, came around late this year, and his tournament play was excellent. The hustling guard hit for 14 points against the Cavaliers, 18 in the

semi-final game, and 12 in the final.

The naming of these three players to the honor teams is an excellent climax to the careers of two and a sparkling beginning for the other.

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Senior guard Dave Golden ended
his three year college career in last
weekend's tournament. He was
named to the second all-tourney
team.

Waters to Duke?

Bucky Waters will be the next
head coach for the Duke basketball
team informed sources disclosed
yesterday. Eddie Cameron, Athletic
Director at Duke will make the
announcement sometime this week,
maybe today. All that has to be
worked out are the final
technicalities of Waters' switch
from West Virginia where he is now
head coach of the Mountaineers to
Duke. Waters, before going to West
Virginia, was assistant coach under
Vic Bubas at Duke. (The AP out of

Morgantown said that Waters was
signed to a five year, \$16,000 a
year contract.)

In other coaching developments
Chuck Daly, assistant coach at
Duke, has accepted the head
coach's spot at Boston College in
light of Bob Cousy's announced
retirement. Duke's freshman coach,
Hubie Brown will reported
accompany Daly to Boston College
where he will serve as assistant
coach.

Duke soccer team leads loop

Duke 'A' soccer team are now
leading the North Carolina soccer
league as the only undefeated
untied team in the league. This
weekend they stretched their
record to 5-0 with a victory on
Saturday over N.C. State and on
Sunday over Fort Bragg. Both these
teams were previously unbeaten.

The win over State, last seasons
runners-up, was by a 4-1 margin,
goals coming from Murray Leety,
Gerry Papachristou, John Wilson,
Steve Fenton. The game was played
at Raleigh. The team travelled to
the army reservation Sunday facing
the fact that no Duke soccer team

had ever won at Bragg. Bragg scored
first and took a 1-0 lead into the
half. Ten minutes later Bragg came
back to score and led 2-1.

But it took Duke only 15
seconds to reply as Steve Fenton
scored on a pass from Alex
Epanchin. Duke then took control
of the game and, under heavy
pressure, an Army defender
deflected into his own net to give
Duke a 3-2 lead. Final: Ft. Bragg 2
Duke 4.

Duke has now won five straight
and has 7 games remaining. The
team has scored 25 goals while
conceding 9.

By Arthur Daley

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
FORT LAUDERDALE,
FLA.—Back in the Golden Twenties
the New York Yankees established
their modus operandi. It was to
become their trademark: the big
hit. This was the era of Murderers
Row, when Babe Ruth and Lou
Gehrig slammed more home runs
between them one year than every
other team in baseball except two.
This was an era of awesome Yankee
power with the bat.

It was continued by Joe
Dimaggio & Co. And then by
Mickey Mantle & Co. Yankee
dominance was supreme for so long
that rival ball clubs moaned
pleadingly, "Break up the
Yankees." The Bombers won 29
pennants over a 44-year stretch,
a record that no other ballclub can
even approximately approach. But
with the retirement of Mantle, the
last of the demigods, the Yankees
are now ordinary mortals for the
first time in almost half a century.

"We'll be a running team this
season," bravely says Manager

Ralph Houk.

The last Yankee manager to use
that design for living was probably
Miller Huggins before Ruth arrived
on the scene to transform the
Yanks and all of baseball. Once the
Babe set the pattern, the Bombers
were always waiting for the big
inning when they wouldn't have to
run but could jog decorously
around the bases in front of some
muscleman who had just rocketed
one over the fence.

"It's a different kind of baseball,
especially for us," admitted Houk,
"but it can be very exciting
baseball. The White Sox proved
that with their go-go boys in their
pennant year and the Dodgers
proved it even more when Maury
Wills was running wild and those
other jackrabbits were stealing
bases, stretching hits and keeping
constant pressure on the other
team."

"In the last couple of World
Series everyone saw the pressure
Lou Brock of the Cardinals put on
the opposition every time he got on
base. If Jerry Kenney makes it for
us in center field and if Bobby
Murcer makes it at third base, we'll
have the fastest runners the
Yankees ever had, and I intend to
make use of all that speed. You
need good pitching to capitalize on
it, though, and I think we have the
good pitching."

"This will be a tremendously
interesting spring training for me
because I have to channel the
thinking of the hitters into learning
how to protect the runners. Junior
Gilliam was a marvel at protecting
Wills. He'd hold out his bat as if
about to bunt and then just raise it
to avoid the ball. The most
annoying batter of all, though, was
Eddie Stanky. He'd get me so mad
at times I could hardly stand it."

"We'll have to work on the
hit-and-run. I wish I could find guys
like Luke Appling, the best I ever
saw at it. He was in a class by
himself as a bat manipulator. He
could keep fouling off pitch after
pitch until he got the one he
wanted. Then he'd place it
wherever he pleased."

"I can remember how we would
try to cross him up by switching
the coverage of second base. One
time Phil Rizzuto would cover. The
next time it would be George
Stirnweiss or Gerry Coleman or
whoever was playing second. It
didn't matter. Ol' Luke would
merely punch a hit through
whatever hole opened up in front
of him."

Once upon a time the Yankees
thought they had a potential
superstar in Joe Pepitone. But he
now seems more interested in his
outrageous mud hair-do and other
trivia to give baseball the undivided
concentration it requires. After
seven seasons he still hasn't made it
the way he should. There isn't
much hope left for him.

But two Yankee farm hands
have both a world of potential and
the desire. They are Ron Blomberg

and Tony Solaita. Each can hit the
ball out of sight but each is at least
a year or maybe two away. Houli's
eyes glisten as he watches them
swing but he steadfastly resists the
temptation to hurry them.
Someday, perhaps, they can return
the long ball to the Yankee armory.

Meanwhile, Stadium tenants will
do considerable scrounging for their
runs just as the White Sox and
Dodgers once did with tremendous
success.

"I started to think last winter,"
said Houk. "What lineup I'd have if
Mickey retired. I planned on
Pepitone at first and Kenney in
center. That's where the kid has a
better chance at straddling. If
Kenney stayed a shortstop his
speed would be wasted. But he can
be great in center. If I can convince
him to believe in himself."

Peyser is only success for fencers

By Greg Kern,

Duke fencers failed in the clutch
Saturday, winning only one metal
in the Southeast District
Championship held here in the
Indoor Stadium.

The Championship, involving all
fencing members of the ACC, is
individual competition with no
team points scored. Each school is
permitted to enter two fencers in
each weapon, and an elimination
round in the morning narrows the
field to six finalists in each weapon.
The afternoon finals then
determine the three metal winners
per event.

Randy Peyser of Duke was the
only winner for the hosts, finishing
third in foils. Although Peyser
boosted his final season record to
30-5, his performance was typical
of those of his teammates. After
winning six straight matches in the
morning competition and needing a
victory in the last of the finals
matches to tie for first, Peyser lost
to an opponent who finished last in
the finals and whom he had already
defeated twice that day.

Duke fencers were spectacular in
the morning fencing. Five of the six
Devils who entered qualified for the
finals. Besides Peyser, these
included John Melville and Mike
Insel in sabre, Neil Elliott in foils,
and Tom Moffatt in epee. Melville
finished the day tied for third, but
was dropped to fourth on the basis
of number of touches allowed.

After fashioning a team record
of 23-5 in the morning, the Devils
sank to 9-16 for the finals. Coach
John LeBar, commenting on this,
said "I don't know how to explain
it, except that we just couldn't
come through in the clutch."

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Conspiracy charged in King's death

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

The widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his successor as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, both said today they believe his murder in Memphis last year was the result of a conspiracy and not the unsponsored act of a lone assassin.

Mrs. Coretta King and the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, in separate statements, expressed a mutual hope that the investigation of the death of King will continue beyond today's action of his accused killer, James Earl Ray. Ray pleaded in Memphis and was sentenced to 99 years in the Tennessee State prison.

Later, in an interview, Abernathy said he believed there was a movement in the U.S. "to preserve racism" which had substantial funds and was "aimed at defeating the cause of justice."

Abernathy said Ray "and men like him are merely pawns used by this broad conspiratorial movement

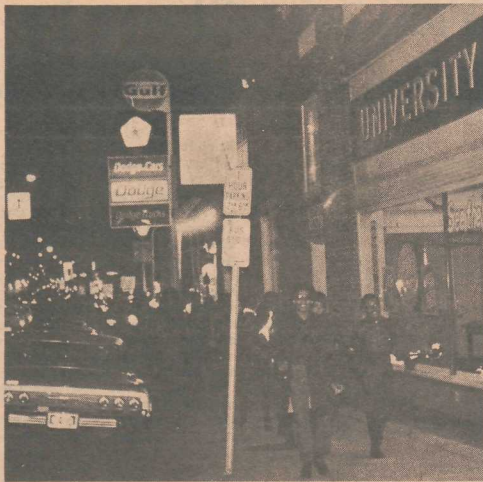


Photo by Phillip Kridel

Self-exiled black students and supporters march down Main Street.

to further their malevolent ends."

The Justice Department said today it was continuing its investigation into a possible conspiracy in the assassination of

the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. But high officials who have been close to the case believe that James Earl Ray acted alone and there was no conspiracy.

Afros to leave Duke

Malcolm X Liberation School." Then, appealing to the gathered students and faculty, Hopkins said, "We would like your support and solidarity." The march to Durham was then begun, the blacks in front.

Representatives of the many black groups in Durham addressed the rally at St. Josephs. The overflow audience was very receptive and a strong feeling of brotherhood could be felt throughout the hall. Numerous times the speakers were given standing ovations.

Following a very emotional speech by Howard Fuller, there was much sentiment present for a return march into downtown Durham. Plans, though, were formulated for a march and rally today, instead, in accordance with the request of the Duke blacks, who were occupying honorary positions on the altar. It was feared that the emotion-laden crowd could possibly trigger violence or disruption in the tense downtown area.

In his address, Fuller announced that the new Malcolm X Liberation School had operating funds and space for classes available. The

opening of the school is planned for next Monday.

The Black Study Program Supervisory Committee, appointed this weekend, was given authority to determine student participation in decision-making matters in the Black Study Program. Headed by Dr. Budd, the committee also included four additional faculty. They were Dr. John Cell of History, Dr. Sam Cook of Political Science, Dr. Joel Smith of Sociology, and Dr. John TePaske of History.

After yesterday's late afternoon meeting at which the committee decided on the five faculty, three student set-up of the Supervisory Committee, Cell, aware the blacks were not satisfied and were withdrawing, said, "I voted for what I think is right. I'm sorry, very sorry."

Earlier in the day, in a letter to the Chronicle, Charles Becton, a member of the Afro-American Society said that "Black students at Duke have searched themselves and have individually determined the means by which they shall continue the struggle."

Treaty hits a snag

By John W. Finney

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

The nuclear non-proliferation treaty ran into a momentary snag in the Senate today as objections were raised that under it the United States would assume new commitments to protect non-nuclear states against attack.

The objections were raised by Democratic and Republican conservatives as the Senate began debate on the treaty eight months to the day after President Johnson submitted it for Senate approval.

The treaty, which was designed to prevent the spread of atomic weapons, was certain to be approved by the Senate, perhaps by the end of this week.

But first the treaty supporters will have to beat back conservative

attempts to attach to the treaty a reservation making clear that the U.S. would not obligate itself to defend non-nuclear states against nuclear attack or blackmail.

Dr. John L. Lievsay of English has been named A.S.W. Rosenback Fellow in Bibliography for 1968-69 at the University of Pennsylvania.

Complaints bring housing inspection

By Betsy Bittle
Staff writer

As a result of complaints submitted by dissatisfied tenants of Duke's Married Student Housing, inspection of each apartment will begin today.

A speedy reply to other items of complaint was also promised by L.W. Smith, Director of Married Student Housing.

In a letter to a tenant, Terry Black, Smith said, "The residents of Bristol Court will receive a reply concerning all matters in the petition within the next several weeks."

The petition originally called for the installation of necessary safety and privacy features. Repairs have been sent to the apartments to do construction work such as

calling doorways and cracks in the walls.

One dissatisfied tenant maintained that "They fixed things that would have been fixed anyway." He added, "In terms of financial matters they haven't done anything yet."

Another tenant stated his satisfaction with the rent, but his concern about other needed features such as paved roadways and health precautions.

"No one knows who really has the authority in this situation and everyone passed the buck," he said.

New left vs YAF

Paul Krassner, a leader of the New Left, will debate tonight with David Keene, vice chairman of the Young Americans for Freedom at 8:15 p.m. in the Bio Sci Auditorium.

KEENE first became active in conservative politics in 1963 when he joined the just emerging Young Americans for Freedom. The following year he worked with the Young Republicans to campaign actively for Barry Goldwater.

In 1966 he was elected to the National Board of the YAF and soon after to the vice chairmanship.

One of his major policy decisions was for YAF to establish an international branch, named the World Youth Crusade for Freedom. Its purpose was to sponsor emerging conservative leaders on fact-finding trips around the world so they could effectively debate student speakers on the left who had taken subsidized trips to Communist countries. Keene now heads that organization.

Keene is now in first year law school in Wisconsin. He is associate editor of the University magazine *Insight and Outlook*.

Paul Krassner is the editor of quite a different publication, "The Realist," which is considered one of the leading "underground press" periodicals. He has become a world famous editor and satirist and is credited with starting and naming the Yippie movement.

"The Realist" blends fact, fiction and Krassner's own philosophy in an erratically monthly mixture. Some examples of Krassner's style:

"Bad taste is totally subjective, and anything you see or read in 'The Realist' is anticlimactic to napalm"

"Christ taught that man should turn the other cheek when facing oppression, yet He threw the moneylenders out of the Temple. Christ knew there comes a point when it is impossible to turn the other cheek."

As a leader of the New Left, he was an organizer of the demonstrations in Chicago during the Democratic Convention. Duke students will have the opportunity of hearing his comments on the events there Wednesday at 8 p.m. in 208 Flowers.

Krassner and Keene's appearance is sponsored by the Student Union Educational Involvement Committee.

- Chancellor -

(Continued from page 1)

therin, will recommend building and renovation programs and required budgets and schedules thereto...and will effect coordinations of any multidivision programs within the University that require such coordination."

The change in the administrative structure has been rumored for many months. Most observers have agreed that the duties of the presidency had grown to be too much for a single person.

Knight has served primarily as a fund-raiser during much of his tenure here, and the demands of the Fifth Decade program kept him out of his office much of the time. The difficulty in reaching him had caused student dissatisfaction in the past, although he had been out of town less this year.

Woodhall was elevated to the post of assistant to the president this fall from his position as associate provost for the medical center. In his letter, Knight praised Woodhall for his "distinguished academic and professional accomplishments, administrative experience and detailed knowledge of the University."

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