

The Duke Chronicle

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Durham, North Carolina

Wednesday, March 19, 1969

Afro trials begin today

By Doug Hastings
Policy reporter

The 25 black students charged with violating the Pickets and Protest Policy as a result of their occupation of Allen Building go on trial this morning at the Law School.

The trial begins at 9 a.m. in the Moot Courtroom and is open to observers, unless the alleged offenders request otherwise. When asked about the length of the trial, A. Kenneth Pye of the Law School said, "I have no idea. It depends on the strategy of the defense and the length of the University's case."

Pye is also Chairman of the Hearing Committee which set up the rules for the trial and will render the decision. The text of these procedures appears on page 4.

The committee must decide whether the black students' actions of February 13 constitutes a violation of the University's Pickets and Protest Regulations. These regulations prohibit "disruptive action and disorderly conduct" on the campus.

The Hearing Committee consists of Dean Pye, Professor Hans Hillerbrand of the History Department, Professor Edward E. Jones of the Psychology Department, Hazel Buys from the East Campus Judicial Board, and Charles Williams from the West Campus Judicial Board.

Any decision of this committee will be made by a

(Continued on page 2)



Spring is here again; Adonis and Proserpina have arisen once again. It is time to pull down toy boats and go sailing in garden pools. It is also time for those too old to play with toy boats to remember what fun it was once, and wish that they again were children.

The real world

Nixon's "honeymoon" is over. Page 4.

Senate extends school aid. Page 12.

Lindsay to run again. Page 4.

New York diocese calls for student voice in local seminary. Page 3.

Student Union restructures

Marc Caplan, Chairman of the Student Union Board of Governors, has announced plans for restructuring of the Duke Student Union.

The new Union Board will include representatives from all segments of the University community: the Chancellor of the University, the Vice-President for Finance, the Assistant to the Provost for Student Affairs, three faculty members, one Durham-area

alumnus, one trustee, one member-at-large from the entire community, one student member-at-large, one student as representative of graduate-Professional affairs, and the six Union executive officers.

Student offices will be open to all students in the University. Interviews will be held the week of April 8-11.

Positions yet to be established are those concerning black student affairs, international student affairs, and the student affairs, and the relationship of staff to the Board. A specific decision on the structuring of the area of black student affairs will be reached in early April following approval by the Afro-Americans and the present Board of Governors.

Plans for the financial structure of the University Union center

about a per capita amount deducted from the present fee paid by University students. There will be a charge for non-students to secure privileges as members of the University Union.

Caplan described the restructuring of the Union as an important step in the concept of the University as a community.

He explained that the basis for next year's plans is that of integration and representation of the entire community—undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, administration, the Board of Trustees, and other members of the Duke community.

Caplan hopes that the Union will direct itself to the development of "creative abilities" and interests, while "addressing itself to the problems and needs which challenge the university."

Fire breaks out in Bassett

By Howard Baskin
Staff writer

A fire discovered in the third floor elevator shaft led to the total evacuation of Bassett House shortly before noon yesterday. Two calls to the University threatening arson on West Campus preceded the fire. Although there has been a great deal of conjecture on the cause of the fire, neither Dr. Barnes Woodhall nor the Durham Fire Department was prepared to speculate on this matter.

The fire apparently originated in the elevator in Bassett around 10:30 Tuesday morning. Sandy Saunders, president of Bassett, said an unidentified girl "from the third floor reported smelling smoke around 10:30 a.m. She contacted the housemother who in turn contacted the campus police and the Durham Fire Department. Someone set off the fire alarm and everyone was out of the building in three minutes. Three fire trucks came and we were kept out of the dorm until 1:30 or 2:00."

She reported that all of the elevator was completely destroyed, there was only smoke damage done to the living areas on the third floor. As to the cause of the fire, she had only to say, "There had been no threats to anyone in Bassett and the fire was completely



Bassett House residents wait outside as firemen extinguish flames which destroyed third floor elevator.

unexpected. There has been nothing out of the ordinary and we have no problems in the dorm so I must assume it was accidental."

Woodhall, special assistant to President Knight, was very reluctant to mention anything concerning the fire. Woodhall did say, "Recently I have had two calls threatening myself and my family and today the University had two calls threatening fires on West

Campus." Woodhall would say nothing about the possibility of arson. When questioned he said, "The University has techniques of dealing with the security of its building."

An investigation into the cause of the fire is being carried on by Inspector Clyde Gregory. Gregory is the arson investigator of the Durham Fire Department. He said

(Continued on page 3)

Afro dorm awaits Federal approval

By Bob Dunn
West deans and government reporter

An Afro-American living-learning group will be established in the fall, according to Dean Richard Cox, Dean of Men. After considerable work with the Afro-American Society, the administration is waiting only for approval from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dean Cox, Professor Martin Lakin, Vaughn Glapion, J. R. High, and other members of the Afro-American Society have drawn up a constitution for the group. It establishes a group of a minimum of 36 members to be "selected by virtue of interest in current crises

and related academic studies, regardless of race, creed, or color." Labeled an "Afro-American Studies Corridor", the group will be housed in third floor Wannamaker, sections two and three, having commons room facilities as every independent group on campus does.

Selections will be left up to the students forming the corridor membership will be determined solely on interest in this new living learning group. As far as any problems with HEW are concerned in light of what has happened with the proposed Afro-American dorm at Antioch College, Cox commented, "Since similar living groups have formed under similar constitutions, we anticipate no such problems will be encountered."



Poised in the tangled undergrowth of South Vietnam, two GI's await the enemy, while in this country David Harris continues to fight against the draft.

Harris condemns draft

By Bill Dickey
Staff writer

David Harris told a seminar audience yesterday that he views draft resistance as a "handle" which can be used to question the entire social order in America.

Harris, husband of folksinger Joan Baez and a prominent figure in the resistance joined four other panelists for the seminar, which was held as part of the Duke YMCA's Draft Conference.

Harris attacked the draft as an outgrowth of the "great American marshmallow" society. He said that elimination of the draft is a means of eliminating the concepts of the nation state, the military, and capitalism.

Harris was joined on the panel by Ron Johnson of the national YMCA, Dave Maynard of the

American Friends Service Committee, Father Robert Cunnane from Milwaukee, and Randall Teague, a representative of the national Young Americans for Freedom.

Teague said that the YAF favors replacement of the present draft system with volunteer military service but opposes in effective resistance to the draft. He said that the YAF, instead, favors working within established channels to bring about legislation to effect this change.

Teague added that the chances for such legislation passing through Congress are presently nonexistent. He said that only a small minority of Senators presently favor draft reform, and that the American public opposes reform by a 2 to 1 margin. But he said that President Nixon is pressing hard for an improved system, and that "it is up to young people to change the general attitude."

Teague said that students confronted by the draft should serve rather than disobey the law. "If the law is bad, it should be changed, but it should be obeyed while it is on the books."

Harris countered, saying that the problem goes deeper than finding a new way to raise military force. He repeated his philosophy that the draft is evidence of the oppressive,

totalitarian nature of American society. He added that the real problem is building a new social structure. The YAF, he said, feels that the American political order is basically sound; Harris himself does not. He also feared that a volunteer army could economically exploit the lower classes.

Ron Johnson agreed with Harris' analysis of the corrupt society, but favored a broadened draft which would allow non-military service in communities of low economic status. He said that society will have to be changed and with it the concept of the military, but that liberal draft reform should be worked for now. The present draft resisters should be kept out of jail, he said, so they can organize support for reform. Johnson said that he feels that pressure of the draft keeps students involved in a contemporary problem.

Father Cunnane favored reform, but said that outside forces, such as future conflicts, will affect the future of the draft.

Harris said that reform will only make conscription dormant for a few years. He urged resistance as a means to begin a total revamping of society, but said that other means of social change are important, too. Draft resistance is a useful one because it forces people to make a choice.

City Council may ban rallies

The Durham City Council Monday night heard a draft of an ordinance which would prohibit mass demonstrations in Five Points Park, while during the meetings two right-wing groups held a rally

outside and called for the resignation of top city officials.

The proposed ordinance, according to the Durham Morning Herald's Tuesday edition, would outlaw group assembly at Five

Points "for the purpose of protesting, or promoting or memorializing any objective or cause or event, or on behalf of any organization or person or class of persons or for the purpose of attracting attention."

Copies of the tentative ordinance, the Herald reported would be given to the Council members for action next month. A special meeting was called for Monday at which representatives of the police and fire departments would discuss the ordinance.

The ordinance also would forbid carrying "any firearm, ammunition, explosive, incendiary device, torch, grenade, open fire, or any instrument or substance designed for a use that carries a threat of serious bodily injury or damage to or destruction of property."

It also restricts passage "from or to any demonstration" to one of the two sidewalks on a block, or the left side of the road, with the marches in single file, if there is no sidewalk.

During the City Council meeting, spokesmen for the local Ku Klux Klan and the Citizen's Committee for Law and Order called for the resignation of Durham's mayor, city manager and four councilmen.

(Continued on page 3)

-Afro trials-

(Continued from Page 1)

majority vote in closed session. After hearing the evidence and arguments the committee must decide whether the charge has been proved and, if so, what disciplinary action is to be taken. The burden of proof rests with the University. According to the rules, guilt must be established by clear and convincing proof. If the defendants are found guilty, there of course will be no appeal. If convicted, an appeal can be made to President Knight.

Unless otherwise announced, all the black students will be tried together. The rules provide that any of the alleged offenders may ask for a separate hearing if he thinks his rights would be prejudiced by a joint hearing.

Charges are being brought against the students on behalf of the University by Dr. Federick Joerg. Dr. Joerg was designated for this role by Dr. Joerg was designated for this role by Dr. Knight. In accordance with the rules, Joerg is being assisted by a legal advisor, Mr. Spears, of Durham. Spears has lived all his life in Durham, having set up his law practice here after graduating from the U. of N.C. Law School. He completed his undergraduate work at Duke.

Spears is doing most of the work in establishing the University's case. Joerg's role ended when he signed the charges. The University administration came up with the list of the 25 who are being tried.

Only 25 students were charged because they are the only ones who can be positively identified, Ed Bryson, university counsel, told the Chronicle last night.

He said they were identified by "various means" and that the specific ways would "be something that develops tomorrow." He said there would be witnesses who saw them leave the building.

He did not rule out the possibility that the administration would recommend a penalty in its case. That, he said, would depend on how the case goes today.

None of the students turned themselves in for the occupation, he said, although that had been hinted earlier.

Acting as lawyer for the defense is Mr. Chambers from Charlotte. He is affiliated with the N.A.A.C.P. and is recognized as one of the top black lawyers in N.C. He was chosen by the black students. Also working for the defense is a lawyer from Rocky Mount, Mr. Warner. He is the father of one of the students on trial, William Warner. Warner has not asked for a separate hearing.

Statements concerning the trials issued yesterday by the Student Liberation Front and by the Free Academic Senate appear on Page 9.

The names of the students charged are:
Brenda Armstrong
Charles Beaton
Donnell Bell
Ernest Bonner
Isaac Byrd
Claudius B. Claiborne
Carolyn Day
Herbert Exum
Vaughn Galipon
James R. High, Jr.
Robert Hines
Charles Hopkins
Bertie Howard
Michael Le Blanc
Harvey Linder
Michael McBride
Stephen McLeod
Sandyles Pearson
George Phillips, Jr.
Cheri Riley
Larry Shelton
William Tiba
Robert Walker
William Warner
Jesse Wilkens

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To the victor goes the spoils and Marine Sgt. Howard J. Johnson of West Point, Ky., has a jaunty grin as he strolls along carrying the tattered remains of an enemy flag, captured when Communists attacked his unit's position four miles west of Da Nang, South Vietnam.

US alters Viet strategy

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
SAIGON—The United States command has taken new steps to meet an apparent enemy threat to the capital.

Since Monday morning, U.S. forces have fought three significant engagements in the strategically important area north and northwest of Saigon between the enemy's Cambodian sanctuaries and the South Vietnamese capital, according to U.S. military spokesmen and reports from the field.

In the morning, armed American helicopters came under heavy fire from about 250 Vietcong 43 miles northwest of Saigon. The gunships returned the fire while directing artillery and jet airstrikes against the enemy positions. The fighting lasted for several hours, the U.S. command reported. Afterwards

U.S. spotter planes counted 28 enemy bodies lying on the ground.

In an action closer to Saigon Monday afternoon, an American infantry unit engaged an enemy force 25 miles northwest of the capital. The infantrymen were quickly reinforced by armored vehicles, artillery and jet fighter bombers. The enemy withdrew toward evening, leaving 33 dead, according to a U.S. military communique. There were no American casualties, the report said.

An enemy force was also spotted by U.S. helicopters Monday evening about 32 miles due north of Saigon. The helicopter crews opened fire and called for support from nearby bases. After nightfall, the enemy fled, and the U.S. fliers reported counting 16 bodies by the light of giant flares. Again, there were no U.S. casualties, according to the American military communique.

The increased sightings of enemy forces on the approaches to Saigon were interpreted here as possibly a new enemy thrust against the capital. Intelligence reports, indicate that a full Vietcong division—about 12,000 men—had crossed into Vietnam after six months of training and re-equipping in Cambodia.

The fighting Monday strongly suggested that they were on their way to Saigon, observers said.

In a move to block this maneuver, the U.S. command has launched a massive operation against a traditional Vietcong stronghold in and around the huge French-owned Michelin rubber plantation 43 miles northwest of the capital.

A U.S. military officer said entire communities within the 30-square-mile area will be moved to government-controlled areas, while American tanks, armored troop carriers and bulldozers churn through the dense jungles and neglected plantation groves routing the Vietcong and shredding their fortified defenses.

Not all observers and military sources here agree, however, that the enemy's recent deployments indicate conclusively that Saigon is the target.

For example, captured Vietcong documents indicate that various province capitals may have higher priority as targets, according to U.S. military intelligence sources. Such towns could more easily be attacked than the capital, these sources say, yet their capture would still provide a political impact on world opinion.

NYC diocese cites need for student voice in seminary

By Edward B. Fiske

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Seminarians of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York have issued a report calling for major changes in theological training within the Archdiocese, including the creation of a council that would give students a voice in running the local seminary.

The seminarians also urged more contact with non-Catholic educational institutions, an end to compulsory daily mass, elimination of numerous rules of conduct on campus and experimentation with small groups of students living in off-campus communities.

The report was issued by the student council of St. Joseph's Seminary, which is located in Dunwoodie, Yonkers, and trains most priests of the Archdiocese of New York. It was based on a questionnaire submitted to the student body last December.

The 57-page document stated

that enrollment had dropped by 35 per cent in the past two and a half years and that 83 per cent of those surveyed "consider Dunwoodie to be in an acute or at least significant 'crisis.'"

"That 'crisis' admits of several causes: general trends in the Church, the present seminary structure, lack of opportunities for growth, seminary immaturity," it declared. "These causes must be critically examined, and our structures and policies revised and renewed in terms of both personal growth and relevance to the ministry."

Paul Dinter, 24-year-old president of the Student Council, said today that the report was intended to "help the administration evaluate the situation at the Seminary." He said that Msgr. Edward J. Montano, Rector of the institution, had "received it in a most gratifying way."

Montano declined to comment

on the students' proposals. He said they were "an internal matter at the moment, and that it would be 'premature to say anything about something still in the process of being discussed.'"

Dinter said that the major changes advocated by the student body involve Seminary decision-making procedures.

The report urged the creation of a common council of elected members of student body and faculty that would become the "chief legislative body of the Seminary" and "serve as an appellate board in the matter of discipline and community affairs."

The council was sharply critical of current academic policies at St. Joseph's and reported that many students complained of a "lack of intellectual demand" and "an inability on the part of certain professors to communicate ideas."

It urged the creation of a new office of academic dean and urged a number of specific tasks for him, including replacement of the lecture system with seminars or a tutorial system and liberalized attendance requirements in order that "attendance at class be determined by the needs of the student."

The council members asked that "particular attention" be given to experimentation with small groups of students living off campus, a system that is prevalent in Europe and is now being considered by Woodstock College, a Jesuit Seminary in Maryland that is planning to move to Morningside Heights.

They also charged that the Seminary suffers from an "overemphasis on rules" and urged modification of those governing smoking and drinking on campus, visitors and leaving campus. They asked that daily attendance at mass be made optional rather than mandatory in order to enhance the "spiritual maturation of the individual and the community."

Cryptogram

[The Chronicle will publish a cryptogram daily as another service for its readers. The solution to today's cryptogram will appear in tomorrow's edition.]

CRYPTOGRAM—By Norton Rhoades

BORINGLY BEETAL IXTLU SEOOAY ILUU—NRP XGUE

PSEUL.BGABSLU!

Woodhall discusses problems of aged

By Wynn Schwartz
Staff writer

Barnes Woodhall, Professor of Neurosurgery and Chancellor Pro Tem of the University, in a seminar on longevity yesterday said that the sick and aged have "a right to live, and a right to die."

Explaining that by the year 2000 with the average life expectancy in males at 70.6 years and females at 79 years, Woodhall said there will be between 30 to 65 million people over the age of 65 in the U.S. alone. Woodhall added that the average nursing home patient should have the right to choose death and that other

arguments were "Selfish Sophistry."

Woodhall also remarked that less than a dozen major universities were interested in aging, calling state institutions "poor man's nursing homes." Many of the problems associated with nursing home patients, Woodhall reported, could be solved by improved intellectual and physical activity on the part of these patients, requiring

more adequate physical therapy treatment in these institutions.

Duke University, he felt, should establish a controlled nursing home.

-Bassett fire-

(Continued from page 1)

"The fire started in the elevator which was stopped on the third floor. The fire door was ruined and the heat cracked the wall of the adjoining room. There was a rapid buildup of heat and the fire door of the elevator which has a two hour resistance was literally puffed out." Inspector Gregory said the fire had been going "possibly thirty minutes" when the fire department arrived. Gregory's investigation will not be finished until sometime today and he said, "I'm not making

any statements until then. Right now I would say the course is still undetermined. I have submitted samples to the laboratory in Raleigh and am waiting to see what they have to say."

Detective Marron Pledger of campus security stated that "the elevator was used by the janitor to carry things." Pledger seemed to sum up the feelings of most of the people concerned when he said "Right now it looks like an unfortunate fire."

-City Council on rally-

(Continued from Page 2)

There was not connection between the rally and the ordinance, the Herald reported.

The spokesman said that unless the city officials "unshackle our police department," they would "take drastic action, and soon."

One of the spokesmen said they would "take action by Friday" if they got no satisfactory response from the city. Lloyd Jacobs, King Kleagle of the local Klan, said that "We will kill somebody if we have to. The Communists have taken over this city and we intend to liberate it."

The speakers said they deplored the curfew, but agreed it was necessary during what they called

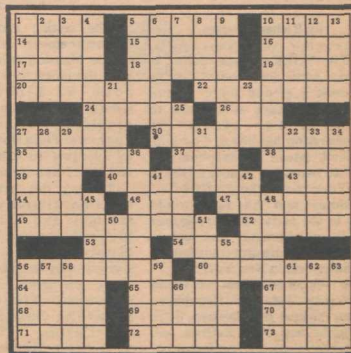
"the state of anarchy" that prevailed.

However, "the state of anarchy was not necessary," they said.

PUZZLE

By Annals Ridings

- | | | | |
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| 18 Engine. | 7 Allow. | 31 River islet. | 57 American beauty. |
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1/14/69

The solution to today's puzzle will appear in tomorrow's Chronicle.

Pickets, protest procedures

Editor's Note: The following is the text of the tentative procedures before the Pickets and Protest Hearing Committee. This draft first appeared on December 2.

TENTATIVE PROCEDURES BEFORE HEARING COMMITTEE Draft II (December 2, 1968)

1. Any member of the faculty, student body, staff, or any administrative officer of the University may bring to the attention of the President or his delegated representatives any conduct deemed to be in violation of the University Regulations on Pickets, Protests, and Demonstrations. A charge of such a violation may be brought by the President or one of his delegated representatives only.
2. The charge shall be written and shall consist of the name of the official who has preferred the charge, the name of the alleged offender, and a short plain statement of the conduct alleged to have been in violation of the regulations, including the time, place, and date of the occurrence.
3. A copy of the charge shall be presented to the alleged offender before the charge is transmitted to the Hearing Committee.
4. Upon receipt of the charge, the Chairman of the Hearing Committee shall set a date for a hearing which shall be not less than three days nor more than ten days from the date on which the alleged offender received notice of the pendency of the charges, except that for good cause shown the Hearing Committee shall grant such delays as the official who has preferred the charge or the alleged offender shall request. The alleged offender and the official who has preferred the charge shall promptly be given notice of the time and place at which the hearing will be conducted.
5. Four members of the Hearing Committee shall constitute a quorum.
6. The Chairman of the Hearing Committee may determine that charges against different alleged offenders should be consolidated for hearing if it appears that the charges are of the same or similar character and arose out of the same transaction or occurrence. Upon request of any alleged offender, the Hearing Committee may order a separate hearing upon a showing that the rights of the alleged offender would be prejudiced by a joint hearing.
7. Unless the alleged offender requests otherwise, the hearing shall be open to a reasonable number of observers. The Committee shall have the power to exclude persons from the hearing room if in its judgment the number or conduct of observers interferes with judicial decorum.
8. At the beginning of the hearing the alleged offender shall be afforded an opportunity to admit or deny the charge in whole or in part.
9. Any alleged offender shall have the right to be assisted in his defense before the Hearing Committee by an adviser of his choice. Notice of the identity of any adviser shall promptly be given to the Hearing Committee and the official who has preferred the charge.
10. The official who has preferred the charge shall be present at the hearing and, if the alleged offender denies the charge, shall have the responsibility of presenting the evidence against the alleged offender. He has the right to be assisted by an adviser of his choice. Notice of the identity of the adviser shall promptly be given to the Hearing Committee and the alleged offender.
11. The burden of proof shall rest upon the official who has preferred the charge. Guilt must be established by clear and convincing proof.
12. The alleged offender shall be given an opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses. He shall have the opportunity to hear and question adverse witnesses. In no case shall the Hearing Committee consider statements against him unless he has

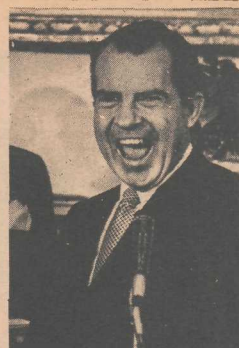
been advised of their content and of the names of those who made them, and unless he has been given an opportunity to rebut unfavorable inferences which might otherwise be drawn.

13. The alleged offender and the official who has preferred the charge shall exchange the names of witnesses they expect to testify at the hearing not less than three days prior to the hearings. Upon request of the alleged offender, the Chairman of the Hearing Committee may request designated persons to appear as witnesses.
14. All matters upon which the decision is based must be introduced into evidence at the proceeding before the Hearing Committee. The decision shall be based solely upon such matters. Improperly acquired evidence shall not be admitted.
15. At the conclusion of the evidence and such arguments as the parties shall make, the Hearing Committee shall determine
 - a. Whether the charge has been proved, and, if so,
 - b. What, if any, disciplinary sanctions should be invoked.
 In its discretion, the Hearing Committee may first determine whether the charge has been proved and then reopen the hearing to receive evidence concerning the appropriateness of particular sanctions. Each question will be decided by majority vote in closed session.
16. The Committee may determine that:
 - a. There has been no violation of the Regulations;
 - b. There has been a violation of the Regulations but the imposition of a sanction is inappropriate; or
 - c. There has been a violation of the Regulations and the imposition of a sanction is justified. In such an event, the Committee is authorized to impose the following sanctions:
 - (1) Reprimand;
 - (2) Probation, upon such reasonable conditions as the Committee shall set;
 - (3) Suspension;
 - (4) Expulsion.
17. The Hearing Committee shall state the reasons for its decision in writing.
18. The alleged offender and the official who has preferred the charge shall be informed of the decision of the Hearing Committee and the reasons therefor at the close of the hearing. A copy of the charge, the decision, and the reasons therefor shall be transmitted to the President or his designated representatives.
19. If the alleged offender is exonerated, there shall be no appeal. In other cases, an appeal may be taken to the President, in which cases, such appeal shall be solely on the record of proceedings before the Hearing Committee. Arguments or appeal shall be on written submission, but the President may in addition require oral argument.
20. There shall be a digest and a tape recording of each hearing. Upon request of the alleged offender the record shall be sealed at the conclusion of the hearing or the disposition of the appeal.

THE HEARING COMMITTEE:

Miss Hazel Buys
Professor Hans Hillerbrand
Professor Edward E. Jones
Dean A. Kenneth Pye, Chairman
Mr. Charles Williams

These procedures are subject to change by the Hearing Committee (with appropriate notice). They have been adopted with the expectation that members of the University community will make suggestions for modifications in order that they may be improved. Suggestions should be transmitted to the Chairman, Dean A. Kenneth Pye, School of Law.



President Nixon shows no signs of regret as his White House "honeymoon" comes to a close.

'Honey-moon' ended

By Max Frankel

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—After two months in office, President Nixon is noting, with only a tinge of regret, that his honeymoon here is over.

He sees some of the native getting restless in the springtime along the Potomac as he renders faithful judgments on missiles and on Vietnam. The first chirps of dissent have been heard in Congress and the first political crocuses are popping up across the land.

But Nixon claims not to mind the fading of unnatural tolerance traditionally shown a new man in the White House. After all, he is saying, a honeymoon is followed by marriage, which for all the burdens and bickerings remains a pretty good institution.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, the guardian of capital metaphors, objects to this image because he doesn't know who the wife is supposed to be. But Nixon seems wedded to it and to his job, which by all available testimony he enjoys. He has not let the Presidency overwhelm his sense of quiet order. And he has learned to cope with the complexities while giving it a new image of candor.

A news analysis

It is not, in any case, a sudden transition. The Democratic leaders in the Senate, Mike Mansfield and Edward M. Kennedy, are benignly urging their troops to hold their fire. Nixon, in turn, is offering understanding and forgiveness to those who are tempted to vote against him a time or two.

He is not railing against Communists or Democrats and this has the effect of inhibiting adversaries wherever they may be. The voices of government here remain so low that the most common complaint is of a lack of excitement.

Yet there is change in the air and the President rightly sense that he has revealed enough of himself now to invite a new kind of inspection. After two months of procedural innovation, his style is beginning to betray a concept of office that the country will begin to debate even if he never articulates it himself.

In his approach to the Russians and to the Vietnamese, and to the ghettos and to the Congress, Nixon implies a conviction that the world cannot be swiftly remade from the White House. His "plate is full," as

(Continued on page 8)

Lindsay will seek second term

By Richard Reeves

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Mayor John V. Lindsay announced today that he will seek a second term. "I run because too much is at stake to abandon the effort my administration has begun," he said. "I don't intend to abandon this effort to better the quality of life in New York—not without a fight."

Lindsay said his fight would begin in the party's primary against "reactionary elements that seek to destroy the progressive traditions of Republicanism in New York."

The Mayor said that he would enter the June 17 Republican primary against conservatives John J. Marchi and Vito Battista and would again seek the nomination of the liberal party, which supported him in 1965.

The setting and tone of the announcement this morning at Gracie Mansion contrasted sharply with the mood four years ago when John V. Lindsay—then a Congressman—announced his candidacy for mayor at the Concourse Plaza Hotel in the Bronx by pledging to halt "The decline and fall of New York."

Today, the ballroom of the mansion literally glittered as sunlight and television lights touched crystal chandeliers as Lindsay walked into the room with a group that included his wife and three children, his brothers, nephews and nieces, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Charles E. Goodell, State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Financier John Hay

Whitney, Gustave L. Levy, Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, former U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell and Mrs. Fiorello Laguardia, widow of the former mayor.

"I won't pretend my administration has been without error or disappointment," he said in the room crowded with reporters, friends and scores of high city officials. "You cannot achieve fundamental changes in a city of eight million people without mistakes. But we have a record—in the tasks we have accomplished, the directions we have charted—that proves this city can be governed."

There were some cheers and a few boo's for Lindsay as he began his campaign a few hours later with walking tours of Astoria, Queens, and Bensonhurst and

Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn.

At Gracie Mansion, Lindsay's biggest smiles came when his eight-year old son, John, Jr., finally took his hands out of his pockets to clap for his father and when Gov. Rockefeller stepped up to the microphones and said:

"I hope he wins in the primary. I hope he wins the general election. I want to lay to rest those reports of a feud between me and the Mayor...John, best of luck to you—thanks for inviting me."

Ballet today

Tickets for the Harkness performance at Duke are available now at the Page Auditorium box office, Duke West Campus. Telephone reservations are accepted at 684-4059.



PHOTO BY HAROLD HALMA

A message of importance to all people at The Rebellious Age.

There comes a time in your life when it seems absolutely right to rebel against old ideas. Against all the things that seem to be stacked up against your generation.

Unfortunately, religious faith is one of the things that may get discarded right about now.

But should it be?

Your Faith echoes the very feelings you probably have right now. About

injustice. Inhumanity. Poverty. Cruelty. Prejudice. Hate.

That's why your Faith is the very thing you should be working with.

It can strengthen you. It can make things happen. In yourself, and in all the world around. But only if you let it. And only if you put it to work.

President John F. Kennedy said: "God's work must truly be our own."

What do you say?



Presented as a public service



The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, March 19, 1969.

On this date in 1945, the Norwegian Resistance began a sabotage campaign that enheartened the entire country and forced Hitler to send 200,000 additional troops to Norway.

Contemplating how history repeats itself and waiting for today's trial of the black students, this is the Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 106, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: 6588.

THE LAST MARGARET THAYER TRAVELER
COPING WITH TRAVELER POST—
OPHANT



Return

The Afro-Americans' decision to return to Duke is a welcome act, which, we hope, will lead to a new spirit of education and solidarity here.

The blacks have said they are returning to help revolutionize "one of the most conservative and oppressive institutions in America." This strong overstatement will unfortunately turn many people from the blacks' cause. Behind the rhetoric, however, is a strong and just conviction that the University needs to do much more to provide for the needs of all students, and, of course, that students must be included in the decision-making.

There is a heritage of fear and oppression among black people that will not be easily removed by appeals to what the University is trying to do for them; it can only be gradually eased by cooperating with the black students toward a more humane University.

We are pleased that much has been done in the past few weeks. We hope faculty, administrators, and students can cooperate more now in resolving mutual problems, as we begin to learn from each other.

We hope especially that the faculty will reconsider their position on the Black Studies program, attempting not to piece together a hodgepodge of courses already taught but to create a new entity of black studies. In this vein, we suggest that they consider the following item from the *Washington Post*, March 16:

A freshman entering the University of California at Berkeley next fall will have a range of courses available to him intended to lead in four years to a bachelor of science degree in Afro-American studies. While the course offerings vary from university to university, the Berkeley curriculum comes closest to embracing the spectrum:

Anthropology

- a. Survey of African Anthropology
- b. Survey of Afro-American Anthropology
- Comparative Black Anthropology

Art

- Survey of African Art
- Introduction to Afro-American Art
- Contemporary Afro-American Art

Dramatic Art

- Afro-Americans and the Theater

Criminology

- Social Control and the Black Community

Economics

- Economics of Racism
- Current Economic Problems of Afro-Americans

English

- Survey of Afro-American Literature
- The Black Writer in America

History

- U.S. History from a Black Perspective
- African Contributions to Western Society

Linguistics and Communication

- Language of the Ghetto
- Black Speech Styles
- Black Nonverbal Communication

Music

- Music and the Black Man
- Contemporary Afro-American Music
- History of African Influence on Western Music

Philosophy

- Black Thought in the 20th Century

Political Science

- Political Problems of Black Americans
- The American Government—Black Perspective
- Racism, Colonialism and Apartheid

Psychology

- Psychology of Racism
- Black Economic and Social Psychology

Social Welfare

- Social Welfare Legislation and Policy from the Black Perspective

Sociology

- Sociology of the Black Family
- Black Social Movements
- Black Social Institutions
- Urbanization of Black People

—From the ramparts—

True community

By Jim McCullough—

It would not be true to say that recent confrontation politics with its various excesses and misadventures has destroyed the "Duke community," for there has been no such community for some time.

It would be more true to say that the confrontations have been outward manifestations of a previous split-up of the community into various pieces—a split-up papered over in the past by physical proximity, agreement on vague formulas, solidarity on less important factors (e.g. winning basketball), and the inevitable overlap and intellectual confusion marking all practical human affairs.

Why has the community broken up? And how may we bring it back together again? It broke up simply because trust, the basic prerequisite for a successful and peaceful community, ebbed and disappeared. Shakespeare noted that what good men do is often buried with them. It is further true that it often does not live even that long, for trust is one of those qualities hard to create, hard to maintain, and easy to destroy.

There have been numerous causes for the break-down in

trust—slowness of deans to implement philosophically agreed upon changes in social regulations created an air of bad faith; students' rather cynical refusal to enforce existing regulations hardly inspired the deans to hurry; students, out of positions of responsibility, have been quick to note moral ambiguities in the University's relationships to society, without, generally, a corresponding awareness of historical growth of these relationships offer from the finest of motives; administrators have too often failed to see how changed conditions have convoluted once happy arrangements into pernicious ones.

The list could be extended indefinitely—organizational disarray among the deans, capped by rapid expansion and money raising pressures; lack of purpose among an increasing number of students; etc. The point is that due to all these things and many more, there have been greater imputations of bad faith on all sides.

The very emphasis on rational discourse (right makes might) in the "rational community" tended not to make people believe that good

and rational decisions were being made, but to make them doubt more and more in the efficacy of rational discourse.

Once rationality falls into disrepute as an instrument for beginning change, prayer and force become the alternatives. The long decline of the first in our civilization having not yet been reversed, it is hardly strange to find force being looked upon as a more widely acceptable tactic. (There is, of course, no reason why all three may not have their place, and we speak here of tendencies, not absolutes.)

The present radical answer is to redistribute power among the various groups in the University—an answer of some, though definitely limited, helpfulness. The nature of a university does not seem particularly conformable to a one man, one vote type of settlement. In a community given to increasing knowledge and using reason, primacy would be given to those with more knowledge and greater experience is carefully using reason.

Naturally if this group uses this control blindly and ignores legitimate grievances, their case

By Robert Blake

An intellectual crisis

specious one.

His espousing radical philosophy is a politically debatable point and in itself does not make them contemptible. It is a more ethical and intellectual point which is concerned here: the exploitation of the real concerns of others with no intention of actually alleviating the dispute. Whether to gain a hero status, a fashionable prominence as a leftist scholar, or a position to inherit the benefits of seeming political inevitabilities, some of these "progressive" faculty members have demonstrated an utterly base intellectual dishonesty, that insults the sincerity of some other radicals and thrives on continued turmoil.

After the gassing affair following the seizure of Allen Building last month, the radicals met in Page Auditorium and promptly demonstrated their remoteness from reason by cheering the most rabid of denunciations, such as Chuck Hopkins' calling Dr. Knight a "big, fat, greasy pig." Under these passionate circumstances, a cooler discussion of strategy was warranted. However, one prominent professor, who assumed

the role who uses such an event to feed his pandering own ego—playing self-flattering commit speeches to a quadfull of obligate students—especially of a person, brief g who, soon to seek his fortunes slipped elsewhere, has nothing to lose by know what his efforts. As has already occurred They're at San Francisco State

This College—where firebombs thrown leadership into classrooms are the purchasing spring's power for the opportunistic ambitious faculty's demands (including free the rein parking spaces) as well as the black project, militant demands—the left can only the be fractured by the inevitable because schism between the zealots and the leave I bandwagonists. In the final analysis, the dedication to the cause of those restraint who display intellectual dishonesty of restraints no more morally ennobling than been rep the dedication of many of The vigi participants in last year's cathartical masses wamp out.

speech w We sometimes wonder what the him is intellectuals were thinking who

In spremained to cooperate with rising effort in Nazism. Somehow we expected a pseudo-little more of them. assume the role of or be trusted by the "oppressed." There lingers a general suspicion of the motives of any member of the establishment

Grier Raggio, Jr.

'Soul on Ice' - talking to you, whitey

Reprinted from the Wall Street Journal
March 13, 1969.

Eldridge Cleaver is not a man who errs, in life or in prose, on the side of caution. At age 20 he began a systematic program of raping white women after coming to the conclusion that Negro males had a hang-up about them. American society, he reasoned, fostered the white woman as an ideal while forbidding the black man to touch her, and she thus became a symbol of the dignity and freedom he did not have. Activist Cleaver's solution was to perfect his "insurrectionary" technique in the black slums, then cross the tracks to touch the untouchable.

Apprehended, Cleaver spent nine years in California prisons. His first book, "Soul on Ice," was written in a prison cell. Dealing with questions such as race relations, literature, the prison system and the "Third World," it features vivid language and broad indictments. Too vivid or too broad? Perhaps. But the book has become a phenomenon that can hardly be ignored.

The hardcover edition, included in the New York Times list of the 10 most important books of 1968, has sold more than 121,000 copies. The paperback has already made publishing history: The publisher had anticipated a first printing of

40,000 (twice as much as for any previous "quality" paperback it had put out), but orders were so heavy that the first printing was raised to 300,000 by the Feb. 1 publication date. Another 300,000 were printed by the end of the month, and the publisher sees "No cessation of interest."

Now there is a new book, "Eldridge Cleaver," edited by Robert Scheer and with 75,000 hardcover copies already in print. This is a collection of speeches and articles composed by Cleaver between his prison-release in 1967 and his becoming a fugitive from the California parole authority last November.

It would be an oversimplification to dismiss Cleaver as a black racist. He is indeed convinced that black people have been collectively mistreated in the U.S. for a very long time. However, he emphasizes class rather than race, and he does seek help from white Americans in making the system more benevolent for poor people, black and white, abroad and at home. And he reserves special scorn for the "vicious black bourgeoisie."

Nine years in prison is a long time, and Cleaver decided that hatred of the individual white was a mistake, astray not so much from the "white man's law" as from being a civilized human being. By the time of writing "Soul on Ice," he had already

embraced and rejected the Black Muslims and their "white devil" theories and was relating to the whites involved in the civil rights movement. Even earlier, in his early 20's, he was impressed by the 1954 Supreme Court Decision, when he finally learned of it, and thought it a significant effort by white men to implement equality of opportunity and justice. The civil rights marches and then the Vietnam protests stimulated Cleaver to write. As he saw it, the country was sick, but it was getting better; Cleaver was sick, and he would too.

Cleaver's approval of American social ideals does not extend to the economic system. His basic premise is that any poverty in a wealthy country is a crime. He insists that too many Americans, black and otherwise, are passed over when the fruits of affluence are distributed. They are, in his view, the stuff of revolution; owning nothing and with little hope, they are alienated from the very sidewalks on which they walk.

The Negro is more shabbily treated, Cleaver maintains, than any minority group with the possible exception of the American Indian. This, he believes, is partially because the black man has been a chattel for most of his stay in America, and also because limitations on educational opportunities persisted long after Emancipation. In

Cleaver's view, the failure of the economic and social order to benefit his people has generated a deep alienation among many blacks; they neither respect nor wish to maintain most established institutions of private property.

Cleaver believes this creates a fundamental conflict with the police. In his scenario, the police are the armed guardians of the status quo and Negroes are its chief domestic victims. Thus, he says, excessive police force is to be expected and the black community must prepare to defend itself until the society undergoes the requisite structural changes.

To this reviewer, Cleaver's books are the clearest statement available as to why riots occur and why the racial situation appears so dangerous. That he is now removed from the public scene thus would seem unfortunate, for there is a need for people who can articulate the hostilities that obviously exist in many black communities.

Soul on Ice. By Eldridge Cleaver. McGraw-Hill hardcover, 210 pages. \$5.95. Dell paperback, 210 pages, \$1.95.
Eldridge Cleaver Ed. by Robert Scherr. Random House, 211 pages. \$5.95.

—On the right—

Notes on Non-proliferation

By William F. Buckley, jr.—

It is too bad that the debate on the anti-proliferation treaty, just approved by the Senate, failed to stimulate the analytical imagination. Because after all is said and done, the proponents of the treaty were asking us simply to vote against atomic warfare: that is what it came down to. They asked us to vote a symbolic disavowal of the weapon which, in fact, has kept the peace during the past twenty years.

Professor Stefan Possony of the Hoover Institution at Stanford neatly cut through such arguments as the proponents summoned. He insisted that knowing Europeans were not so much afraid that the United States would fail to respond to a Soviet threat with the use of atomic bombs—our credit, he insisted, was pretty good on that score, even with de Gaulle. What they believe is that American defense strategy is so garbled that

we have in fact maximized the possibility of a great Gotterdammerung—precisely because we have denied to Western Europe the means of self-defense, namely tactical nuclear weapons. It is true that the tacit ban on their development, primarily the responsibility of Robert McNamara, has had the effect of rendering Europe incapable of resisting a massive Soviet military threat. In so doing we have vested American massive nuclear resources with the primary rather than the secondary responsibility for European defense.

It must be stressed, Possony reminded us, that NATO does not call for automatic American participation in the protection of Western Europe. If Russia were to strike against West Germany, America is privileged, under the terms of the treaty, to weigh what would be an appropriate response.

It is chilling under the circumstances to reflect that Russia has recently laid down the position that her intervention in West Germany would be legally justified as an extension of her rights won on the conclusion of the Second World War. Ulbricht of East Germany goes along, adding the filip that action by the East against West Germany would not be "fraternal war" but a "war of liberation."

The point is not lost on those who are experienced in vacillation: if moves were made against West Germany, and if NATO were unequipped to withstand those moves by the use of tactical nuclear weapons, and if therefore the only response is to trigger massive nuclear retaliation by the United States strategic Air Force: then, surely, there will be those who insist that the moment is for weighing the interesting legal claims

of the Soviet Union and West Germany, rather than engaging us in a third world war. Meanwhile, of course, West Germany would disappear.

"The U.S.," Dr. Possony wrote, "in accepting the non-proliferation pact, provides for the impotence of our allies and, therefore, is writing off its alliance system. Through this treaty, the alliances are transformed into permanent unilateral American guarantees. Hence the main military burdens for the defense of the entire Free World must be borne by the United States and, ironically, we will be compelled, by those who most adamantly argue against our assumption of that role, to remain the world's policemen. American forces will have to fight all the decisive engagements, and American troops, bases, installations, and cities will draw virtually all Soviet nuclear fire."

"The nonproliferation pact," he

concluded, "is an attempt to stop the wheel of technological progress. The strategy underlying this treaty could have been invented by an American Don Quixote or, conversely, by a Soviet Machiavelli. Together with U.S. nuclear legislation, the non-proliferation treaty will ensure that our allies will remain unprepared to fight World War III and therefore unable to contribute to its prevention. The European armed forces are oversized gendarmes, not modern armies; whereas the Red Army has been restructured to fight nuclear battles."

Once again we have moralized ourselves into a situation of relative weakness, even as when we promised to stop the testing of nuclear weapons we abandoned the advantages of a technical lead which had we exploited it, might have endowed us with such a scientific breakthrough.

Letters to the editor

Credit for protests, 'brilliance'

Where is Duke?

Editor, the Chronicle:

I received a very interesting letter from a close friend at the State University of N.Y. at Potsdam. I would like to quote a part of it for you. "Our administration here is very... The black students have taken over the part of the administration building where the President and Vice President have their offices. Listen to this: the Faculty voted to support any and all demands, and plus, to give them college credit (emphasis mine) for time spent in organization of demonstrations if they spent time making reports and showing enough interest. The great thing about it is that eventually it will be applied to us too (white students) so that if we have a

project we think is worthy, we can get college credit for it (without classes). So actually by working together we're beginning to achieve a real educational system here. I could get college credit for studying your racial crisis or studying Montana glaciers. The rumors are that the demands are few, just that the faculty and administration have been too slow in bringing last month's demands into reality. The faculty statement last night said they are going to try harder, faster. No damage has been done by anyone, and the students are bringing food from food service over to them with administration blessing and help. There's a little backlash from "jealous whites", mostly north country and towns people but unfortunately students too."

This same friend also told me over the telephone that the police were called in—not to take out, but to protect the black students in the building! All I can say is, what's wrong with Duke?!

Sincerely,
Susan Hussar

mathematically speaking

Editor, the Chronicle:

In the Chronicle for March 13, Mark Pinsky is justly worried about the phenomenon of younger faculty members being fired for "brilliance from below". However, developments unknown to Mr. Pinsky have made this a less serious matter than might be supposed. Warned of this danger by their

fellow faculty members, the young faculty have become adept at concealing their brilliance.

For example, we have not fired a faculty member in the Department of Mathematics for brilliance in over five years. (This member was unable to resist an opening for a witty remark during an informal department lunch. This faux pas brought a sudden silence among the assembled faculty members, which lasted for three days. At the end of this time, a secret meeting of the senior faculty of the department was held and the offending member was, of course, fired. However, the meeting was so secret that the fired instructor was never informed. He may still be seen around the Administration building, inquiring of the IBM machines why he has not been paid. He has become

paranoiac, and believes that the black students burnt his records.)

But I digress. I can only hope that Mr. Pinsky's incipient ulcers will be delayed by the information which I have communicated, and that he will realize that the superficial dullness of much of the faculty is merely a carefully conceived plot for concealing natural brilliance.

Joseph R. Shoenfield
Intermediate Faculty Member

WCCC and new rules

Editor, the Chronicle:

Who says one can't work within the system and still initiate proper changes and reforms? Look at the structure of the WCCC. Ain't it beautiful—all them student leaders and big names from Allen building. (Continued on Page 9)

Waters holds press conference, names Hubie Brown assistant

By Bob Heller

Raymond (Bucky) Waters held his first news conference as Duke head basketball coach yesterday morning in the Indoor Stadium, and he announced that Hubie Brown will be his assistant for the 1969-70 campaign.

Brown coached the Duke freshmen this past season to a 5-13 record. The 35 year old mentor joined the Duke staff last spring after a successful stint at William and Mary College. He succeeds Chuck Daly at the position of assistant coach. Daly recently accepted the head coaching position at Boston College, where Bob Cousy has stepped down.

Duke athletic director Eddie Cameron, who announced the appointment of Waters last week, introduced the 33 year old coach. Waters said that he first learned of Vic Bubas' retirement plans after the Duke-Wake Forest game, played in Durham February 12.

Waters has not yet named a freshman coach, and he commented, "My basic concern is recruiting. You can't get a good player in May, but you can get a good coach. After hearing about this year's freshman team, I know we've got a lot of work to do."

The 11 year coaching veteran noted, "We've got a good nucleus of sophomores, but I'd better not

comment on personnel until I get a chance to see the films. The only things I know about this year's team is what I saw for 40 minutes up in Charleston." West Virginia defeated the Duke squad 90-88 February 15 on the Mountaineers' home court. "Outside of the sophomores and seniors, the only two I got to see were John Posen and Tim Teer, and they only played a couple of minutes," continued the coach.

When asked if he knew he would be returning to Duke when he left six years ago, Waters replied, "Some people think I'm crazy to come here. West Virginia has their best freshman team in a long time and a 15,000 seat fieldhouse three-quarters completed."

What made Bucky decide to return to Duke? "I spent six years here, during which time Duke made a great impression on me. It was quite a number of things that made

me decide. The decision between West Virginia and Duke was a tough one—they are two fine schools with excellent basketball traditions."

Coach Waters guided four Blue Imp cage teams while he was here. In the 1959-60 season, with Art Heyman on the team, the squad finished 10-5. In the next three seasons, though, the frosh snared three consecutive Big Four titles while compiling records of 16-2, 14-2, and 14-2. Waters' over-all freshman record at Duke is a remarkable 54-11.

The coach took over a sagging basketball program in 1965 as UWVa and responded by guiding his team to three straight 19-9 seasons, including one Southern Conference championship (the school has since gone independent) and appearances in both the NCAA and NIT post-season tournaments. He was the unanimous SC coach of the year in the 1966-67 season.

Plagued by injuries, this year's Mountaineer team slipped to a 12-14 mark.

Naturally, talk switched to recruiting, and the names of two highly sought after players came up, Alan Shaw and James Brown. The former is a 6-11 star from New Jersey, the latter a hot prospect from the Washington, D.C. area. However, Waters said that he would rather not discuss his recruiting plans.

The coach left yesterday afternoon on an intense recruiting trip, with the hopes of installing super-great basketball teams at Duke once again.

Tennis win

The Duke tennis team began its 1969 season in convincing style Monday as it destroyed a visiting Kent State club 9-0. It was an even more devastating win that the score might indicate as the Duke netters won all but one set.

Howser is only Devil in tourney

Duke's All-American hurdler, Jeff Howser, finished fourth in the 60 yard high hurdles this past weekend in the NCAA indoor championships, held at Cobo arena in Detroit, Michigan.

Howser's finish is deceptive, for his placement in the finals was a photo-finish. Jeff finished four inches behind the third place finisher and one foot out of second. In addition, Howser was bothered throughout the two day meet by a stomach ailment.

To qualify for the meet, Jeff had to run a sanctioned time of at least 7.3 seconds. He ran a 7.2 in the ACC indoor championships to become the only Iron Duke to qualify for the NCAA meet. To gain the finals, Jeff ran two qualifying heats in 7.2 seconds, which equalled his time in the finals.

This week, Howser and the rest of the Duke trackmen turn their attention to outdoor competition, as the annual Florida trip opens with the Piedmont Relays in Greenville, South Carolina, this Saturday. An optimistic Coach Al Buehler is taking a full squad for the first time, and will enter men in every event instead of taking selected, more proven individuals.

-Honeymoon-

(Continued from page 4)

he likes to put it, with foreign commitments and Washington is overcrowded, as he often suggests, with domestic programs and agencies.

He has enough to do, he seems to be saying, just adjudicating conflict abroad and the conflicting pressures at home, protecting and promoting a few key national interests in the process. Above all, cause for exuberant promise or he seems convinced, there is no precipitous action.

By this stage in their administrations, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson were forging new designs for European organization or urban transportation and tax reform and slum removal to boot. They were combing the budget and eyeing new revenues to pay for what they wanted done, with freedom and justice and ballyhoo for all.

Nixon, by contrast, begins skeptically with questions about what can be done. He has told the Europeans to look after their own unity and he defines his main mission around the world as the containment of crises. At home, as he remarked last week, Nixon intends to wait to see how much spare cash his budget will yield before he even begins to "move in

the direction of some of our very difficult problems."

And in the search for funds at home or agreements abroad, Nixon has betrayed a certain eagerness to hold the middle of the road between competing pressures. He did not weight the antiballistic missile against an antipoverty program, as Kennedy said he should. He compromised the missile program in its own framework.

He has not weighed Vietnam against the urgent claims of the cities, as Sen. George S. McGovern said he should. Rather, he is seeking a middle course between swift disengagement and escalation within the framework of the conflict itself.

He has neither dismantled the Democrats' domestic programs nor designed a broad legislative package for himself so far. He has refused to choose between uncompromising enforcement and backdoor evasion of the civil rights laws. And he is groping for a relationship with Moscow that would avoid the past extremes of chumminess and hostility.

In all this, Nixon has also shown a decided preference thus far for foreign affairs. He has explained this bias by placing peace at the head of his list of Presidential

(Continued on page 12)



GOOD BUYS IN TAPE RECORDERS FOR THE POOR STUDENT

in Chapel Hill Wed & Thur in Durham Fri & Sat

Save money by purchasing used tape recorders. All with 30 day protection plan — now save 20% during Troy's clinic sale. Here is a list of recorder now for sale.

\$118.00 \$88.00	Wollensak 5300 Deck with amplifiers built in. Slimline with walnut enclosure and walnut sliding doors. Suitable for wall mounting. 7" reel size. Push button control. Headphone jack. Matching speakers optional.	\$399.00 \$319.00	Revox Model 636 Mounted in carrying case. One year old. \$599 list. 10" reel capacity. Remote on-off control included. Solenoid controls. 3 motors. 3 heads. Professional quality. Vertical or Horizontal operation.
\$158.00 \$119.00	Conc rd 444 portable Stereo with detachable lid speaker. 3 speeds. Push button control. Line inputs and outputs.	\$279.00 \$179.00	Sony 600 Mounted in carrying case. 3 motors. 3 heads. Headphone monitor. 4 years old. \$600 list price. 7" reel capacity. Vertical or horizontal operation.
\$299.00 \$62.00	AIWA Exec. Looks just like a slim briefcase. 7" reel capacity. 3 speeds. Push button control. AC or battery operation.	\$299.00 \$79.00	Viking 811 8 track tape player. "New" but a demonstrator. Walnut panels, all accessories.
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FAS, SLF state position on Afro trial

FAS statement

Editor's Note: The Rights Committee of the Free Academic Senate, meeting in special session on 1 March 1969 at the request of the plenary body drew up the following positional paper on the impending trials of the Afro-American students and on the university's Pickets and Protests Policy.

We would like to point out that on purely moral grounds it seems wrong to expose our black students to expulsion for an act they committed only after much waiting and many futile efforts at communicating with the Administration. It is well known that Duke University only integrated as late as 1963 and then only under the threat of losing Federal funds; today, six years later, blacks still constitute only 1% of total student enrollment. Since becoming an integrated University and despite repeated requests for change, Duke has made little progress in creating a responsive atmosphere in which black students might gain a meaningful education. It is not our purpose to condone the action black students undertook, but it must surely be taken into consideration that they acted in the belief that they had no other choice. The action of the black students must be interpreted as an act of desperation. We regard it as tragic that the University community was so slow in recognizing the depth of their feelings about the issues they raised, and the depth of their dissatisfaction with the University's response. The black students did no physical damage to Allen Building, and left it peacefully. They sought only meaningful negotiations; they sought repeatedly through the day to negotiate, only to be met with an ultimatum. Their last attempt, which came as late as 4:55 p.m., was rejected out of hand by the Administration.

Further, because of their action the black students now face expulsion, and substantive legal issues, both within and without the University, must immediately be considered. The Duke Indenture clearly states that no University rules shall abridge fundamental rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution or by federal and state laws. Under the Pickets and Protests policy to be applied in this case the black students will in fact be deprived of many fundamental Constitutional rights.

The Constitution requires impartiality by any judges involved in any case. Under the Pickets and Protests policy President Knight initiates the charges, directs the prosecution, and hears the appeals. It is impossible for impartiality to exist where one man performs simultaneously the roles of grand jury, prosecution and appeal judge, especially where through his actions and public statements he has already pre-judged the issue.

In all courts in the United States, if there is a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant in the minds of the jurors, he is found not guilty. Yet under Pickets and Protests the far less stringent standard of "preponderance of the evidence," a weighing of negative and positive facts, is used to establish guilt.

All criminal actions require in part a showing of intent to commit a crime, and yet the Pickets and Protests policy makes no mention of this crucial element. In addition, in light of the language used in the only Pickets and Protests decision so far made (Nov. 26) that "honorable or good motivation" might exonerate defendants from any guilt, it is unclear to any defendant what role motivation and intent might play in his defense or prosecution.

The penalties which the black students being tried under Pickets and Protests are in jeopardy of receiving are cruel and harsh. Beyond affecting the whole further course of his life, to expel or suspend any defendant is effectively to destroy any chance of further education at Duke University and to subject him to liability under the draft system. It should be recommended that according to basic constitutional guarantees, penalties may never be incommensurate with the gravity of the crime involved.

At the same time, all of the defendants may be subject to local or state criminal sanctions, and all testimony taken at a Pickets and Protests trial is subject to subpoena. To force defendants to testify at a Pickets and Protests trial is to violate their self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment. To convict them without allowing them to testify would also violate their basic rights. The University is thus forcing its students to make an impossible choice.

Since state criminal statutes are designed to mete out fair penalties for each crime, any University penalty would be added to the state's fair penalty. Hence, in addition to the inequities involved in a Pickets and Protests prosecution, our students now face the very real and morally indefensible possibility of double jeopardy.

We therefore urge that the University community immediately address itself to the impending crisis involving the Pickets and Protests prosecution of our Afro-American students, and that it study both the very real possibility of double jeopardy and the moral and legal issues raised by the contradictory and legally defective Pickets and Protests policy itself.

We further urge that the University community consider the conditions which led to the Afro-Americans' desperate act, and take an immediate part in alleviating the social and educational problems which remain their main concern.

Finally we urge President Knight, the Board of Trustees, and the Administration to understand that "due process" as applied to the present crisis must be based upon both a humane understanding of the black students' motivation and action, and a scrupulous concern for justice.

SLF statement

Editor's Note: The Student Liberation Front has issued the following statement concerning the Afro-American trial today.

The Student Liberation Front feels charges against the black students should be dropped for two reasons: 1) they did nothing wrong, and 2) the Pickets and Protest Policy under which they are being tried is invalid.

The black student actions were justified in light of Duke University's insensitivity and lack of response to their needs. When normal channels fail, powerless groups then may legitimately use whatever force appropriate to gain reasonable demands.

The Pickets and Protest Policy is invalid because the people whom it affects had no say in its formulation. It violates the fundamental constitutional right of due process (eg. the appeal goes to the party who made the complaint), and it ignores the right as stated in the Declaration of Independence of oppressed peoples to use force when necessary.

Editor's Note: The following resolution on judicial procedures was passed at the plenary session of the Free Academic Senate on 28 February 1969.

"The Free Academic Senate, noting the imminence of the trials of the Afro-American students, being profoundly concerned to prevent further violent confrontation on our campus, and to ensure the humane settlement of the present crisis, respectfully ask the Academic Council immediately to review the judicial procedures of the university."

-True community-

(Continued from Page 7)
becomes untenable. But let's be honest. Reforming along egalitarian lines is merely to acknowledge that a university has ceased to exist, for an university is made up not of equal pieces, but complimentary ones.

Further, if power were radically redistributed in the community, so that there were various voting blocks, it hardly follows that the true community will exist. The voting blocks would be formal manifestations of mistrust between the groups. Complete trust

(impossible in politics, thus some power redistribution is necessary) would require no formal power; a true community would not have to resort to representations of voting power blocks.

If a true community is to be created, here or anywhere, individuals must take it upon themselves to be the first to trust. And to trust again—not in Pollyanna fashion, but realistically, and when a decision must be made to give credence to the other's good faith and good will.

-Letters to the editor-

(Continued from Page 7)
Why look at what progressive changes they're making right this very moment. They're changing the social rules and open-open hours for each dorm. And we all know how necessary this is, and how easy it will be to enforce 20 different social hour regulations for various dorms.

And we're aware of how everyone in each dorm helped to contribute to their respective proposals for social legislation for their dorm. Obviously, such a proposal was agreed upon and set up by everyone in the house, not just one or two people who are pre-law students and know the "ins and outs" of judicial regulations. And obviously, a dorm is going to be honest and live up to all of its regulations and restrictions (i.e. turning each other in for playing the phonograph too loud at 3AM and setting up trials for each other for such misdemeanors).

And obviously, one can distinguish the maturity of one group of guys from another in relation to open-open hours by a piece of paper which was probably drawn up by one or maybe two individuals who then personally represented their dorm at the WCCC meeting. And it seems perfectly logical to me that the Delta Siguis who live in a colony on our fourth floor will be able to have "no hours", while our section will simultaneously abide by the

former open-open hours. We can just tell the girl walking down the steps to close her eyes; and if she peeks, she mustn't tell anyone of what she saw as I rambled to the shower.

And whereas the old hours were never enforced anyway, these new hours will be easy to enforce, as our reliable campus cops will roam about west campus with a table of each dorm and its colonies and their respective hours. This all seems relevant to the problems on the Duke campus today anyway, as it must be considered to be a most pertinent problem. Here several students drop out of school for varying reasons, but don't worry, our student leaders and administrators are right on top of it—only they have more important issues to discuss—absurd, inconsistent social regulations and a statement to draw up concerning activities on campus four weeks earlier.

Oh, perhaps I shouldn't have said anything negative about WCCC, as Dr. John Clam condemned Jim McCullough for criticizing them in his letter in the March 12 issue of the Chronicle stating "all members of the Council are acting in good conscience to further the best interest of the men's campus." Maybe he's right, maybe it's just that the consciences of these members are perverted.

Jeff Pettierew

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RIALTO



Tenor Michael Best, a graduate of Duke, was the star of last night's performance by the Durham Civic Choral Society. Members of the Duke Small Orchestra played in accompaniment of the presentation.

Harkness Ballet in Page tonight

With one outstanding success draped atop another during its recently concluded New York season, the youthful new Harkness Ballet now moves afield so that "balletomanes" across the nation may enjoy its remarkable choreography and amazing dancers.

Duke University and Durham will host the troupe tonight. The ballet will appear at 8:15 p.m. in Page Auditorium as a top event in the Duke Artists Series this year.

Featuring principal dancers Lone Isaksen, Elisabeth Carroll, Lawrence Rhodes, Helgi Tomasson and Finis Jung, a symphony orchestra and corps de ballet, the Harkness will perform four of its fresh, new works of a current repertoire of more than 20 at Duke. Entitled "Madrigalesco," "Monument for a Dea Boy," "Sylvia Pas de Deux," and "Time Out of Mind," these ballets are considered among the most brilliant examples of modern choreography and ballet techniques.

In all recent New York reviews, the Harkness has come off with flying colors.

Dancer Rhodes, appointed last July as director of the company—and Finis Jung, an American of Eurasian ancestry who formerly danced with the San Francisco Ballet—are among the best known male leads in

By Stevens
Staff reviewer

"Dark of the Moon" was an extremely interesting drama. Staged last Friday and Saturday nights in a dislocation from the intimacy of Branson's theater in the round to the pagentry of Page Auditorium, the play was a string of pearls, poorly strung.

Many elements of the production were exquisite jewels—the mountain accents, the erie music, multi-level set, lighting, certain key characters. Besides that, the epic quest of "witch boy" for a more meaningful reality and the sacred-profane religious concepts of the mountaineers held much intrigue. And yet, the play lacked a continuous emotional dynamic.

Even with all the heightened sensitivity of the final scene where Barbara Allen having betrayed

witch boy's dream, vanishes with the reality he hoped to build, witch boy still cannot gather all the pearls together in time, much less string them together into some sort of coherent channeling of emotions.

One's mind dispassionately reflected upon the tragedy; yes, even pondering the cosmic implications; yes, even lingering over an occasional gem such as the incorrigible good humor of Ken Allison as the preacher; but no, no soul leaping out to that wretched witch boy deprived of even his dreams, quizzically prodding the dead body of Barbara Allen in efforts towards some sort of comprehension of his plight, before skipping off with the three fairy young maidens.

Somewhere in the transition from Branson's intimate theater to the vast impersonality of Page, that tiny thread was lost which ever so slight, could bind so much. Perhaps the intimacy of Branson was all that was lacking. However, Hitoshi Sato's set designs, Tom Northrop's lighting, and Dick Park's directing certainly did not suffer from the move—if anything, the larger stage and better facilities advantaged them. The original music composed and directed by Edgar Warren Williams, though at time entirely too abrupt in appearance was nevertheless a creative addition to Branson's gramophone tradition. Rather, I think the player's problem lay in the hillbilly accents and the Lord knows they done a good job, but accents tend to get in the way of emotions because that appeal has to be wrought through an affected mode of expression.

Along this line I often wondered



Photo by Christine Smit

From the hoedown scene in last weekend's play, "Dark of the Moon," performed by the Duke Players in Page.

why these Christian spirits and witches mimic the accents of the mortals they torment. Why don't they speak King James English or at least some revised American gobble-goo? Is there no worldly difference even in speech between souls that fly by night for 300 years only to become mists on the mountain and those who chop wood on the shifting earth below? Witch boy, Dick Maxwell, and his three jealous consorts had developed a very appropriate body rhythm which gave them the effect of floating about on stage, undulating through the world in some spooky fashion. Very much like the ballet-ish brace of Ariel in "The Tempest" this rhythm helped separate John Human (the humanized witch boy) from the

mortals about him.

John, in fact, needed to be separated from the humans for he wanted to possess the ultimate reality of life which the humans would not allow him. They themselves, had sold out for the lower priced spread and laid it on heavy indeed—the Christianity they practiced with blind determination was an abortive version of that higher truth, which declared that God is love. John realized this pleading to the Conjure Woman to make him human and affirming that love is the key. Like the original Ulysses, John renounced immortality (of sorts) and embarked on a quest for love.

John's quest failed because his vision was too high flying—the

ballet-theatre.

Miss Carol and Miss Isaksen are two of the loveliest girls in American dance—"sure, individual, and certain," Critic Brook says.

Now in its fifth year, the Harkness Ballet was founded by



Lawrence Rhodes, a dancer for the Harkness Ballet.

Mrs. Rebekah Harkness, a dynamic patron of the arts, in 1964. It grew out of the Watch Hill (Rhode Island) Ballet Workshop which had been created some years earlier by the Harkness Foundation.



"Time Out of Mind," as interpreted by the Harkness Ballet. The company will perform in Page tonight at 8:15.

If you let nature take its course you may fail yours.

You were supposed to cram for calculus tonight, but somehow 35-24-35 looked more appealing than the derivative of x^2 .

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'Axis Mundi': new campus craze?

Jocks vs Radicals

In the game of "Axis Mundi" the radical faction attempts to take over Allen Building by the placement of thirty radicals there; the jock faction tries to remove all radicals from the board. Cards are drawn alternately by the two factions from a fifty-two card deck until one of these two objectives is accomplished; the effect of each card drawn is as follows:

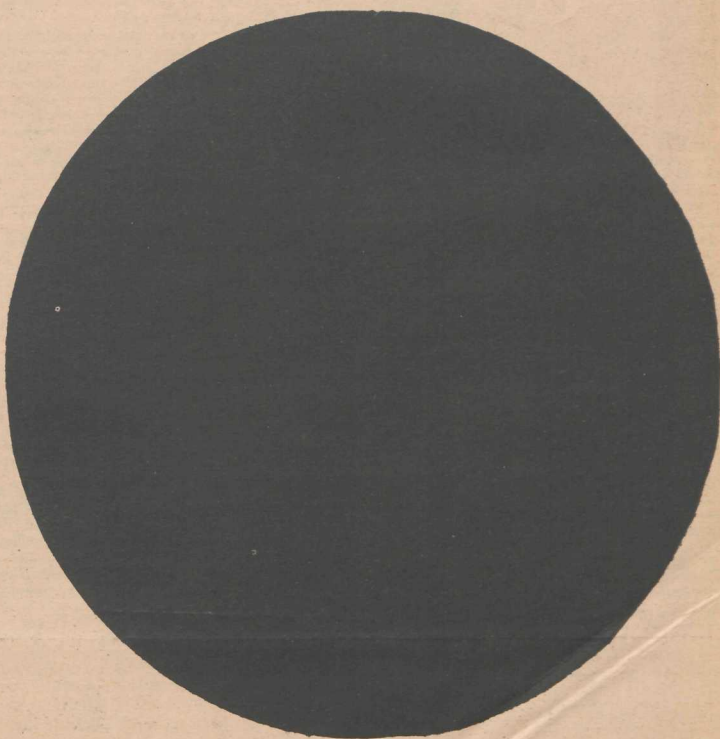
DRAWN BY RADICALS

- A: five new students in administration building.
- 2-8: from two to eight new radicals are placed in the radical dorms.
- 9: at most nine radicals are moved to campus drive.
- 10: at most ten radicals are moved to campus drive.
- J: at most five jocks are removed to the library.
- Q: quad choice.
- K: at most five jocks are removed to the gardens.

DRAWN BY JOCKS

- A: cops placed on Axis Mundi.
- 2-5: from two five new jocks in KA.
- 6-10: from six to ten radicals tear-gassed, if there are cops on the Axis Mundi.
- J: at most five jocks freed from gardens.
- Q: quad choice.
- K: ten new jocks in KA.

The game begins with 25 radicals in the radical dorms, and no jocks. Twenty-five radicals on Campus Drive can hold off the cops. But the cops can be removed from the Axis Mundi by increasing the number of radicals in Flowers to the next multiple of 15. Radicals and jocks in the same location cancel each other one-to-one, although the jocks cannot enter Allen Building. If the cops surprise students at the Axis Mundi, they (the students) flee to the Chapel. Drawing a heart entitles at most five jocks, or eight radicals, but no more students than a number on the card (Ace 1), to be moved on the board after the turn. Jocks cannot move to the Axis Mundi. Before students move out of the Chapel, a turn must be sacrificed to hear a sermon.



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Spectrum

WC elections

Election for Woman's College Chairman and Secretary of Judi Board will be held Tuesday, April 1. Any interested rising Junior or Senior please turn in a petition with 35 names to Pat Kenworthy, Faculty Apartments, by Friday, March 21. Qualifications are a 2.0 cumulative average or 2.0 for the preceding semester.

English Club speaker

The Graduate English Club will have guest speaker W.K. Wimsatt, Jr. from Yale University. He will speak on "Imitation As Freedom: 1717 to 1798" Thursday, at 8 p.m. in Room 130 Psychology-Sociology Building.

Dean's Hour

Tom Wicker, associate editor of the New York Times, will address the weekly Dean's Hour at the Duke University School of Medicine Thursday.

The talk will begin at 5 p.m. in the Duke Hospital Amphitheater. Wicker, a journalism graduate of the University of North Carolina, was promoted to associate editor late last year. Prior to that he headed the Times' Washington bureau for a number of years. His topic will be "A New Generation."

-Honeymoon-

(Continued from Page 8)

objectives and noting that foreign policies are much more quickly shaped by the Presidential will. Nonetheless, it is a conscious choice of priorities that events and critics may yet contradict.

Plainly, the President believes his approach fits the mood of the nation, the part that elected him and some part beyond, as well. Plainly, he also understands that this approach leaves him out of touch with Negroes and other important groups of voters who seek a more dynamic promise of remedy.

Sixty days into his term, Nixon has reduced the fears of him on a wide front but, by choice and manner, he has not yet raised great hopes or expectations.

Housemaster applications

The Office of the Dean of Men wishes to announce that all applications for assistant housemaster, housemaster, and resident must be returned to 116 Allen Building by this Friday, March 21. Applications for these positions may be picked up in House O, room 101R, or at 116 Allen Building.

Calendar

Wednesday, March 19

10:00 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel Speaker: Dr. Donald Shriver. Reader: Mr. Russ Martin.

4:00 p.m. Psychology Colloquium. Karl Zener Auditorium, Room 130 Psychology-Sociology Building. Speaker: Dr. Saul Steinberg.

8:15 p.m. Duke Artists Series Presents "The Harkness Ballet." Page Auditorium.

Sandals examine selections

By Peggy Payne

Women's Editor

"If you were picking somebody to represent Duke University, who would you pick? That's how we try to pick every Sandal," said Terry Ceravolo, president of Sandals. Sandals is now in the process of choosing next year's members and at the same time redefining the organization.

"We are questioning our purpose on campus...how valid we actually are," said Miss Ceravolo. Sandals is described by the Handbook as a sophomore women's honorary service organization. Honorary is the adjective that is in question. "People cannot reconcile the idea of an honorary and service organization," she continued. "If it is a service organization then it should be non-selective; if it is honorary, then it should solely on the basis of offices held. Every time you 'select,' people get up in arms."

The resolution of the group was to put more emphasis on service. Selection will be based "not on who holds office, but on which

people do a lot of little things around the dorm...things like putting flowers in the parlor, whatever makes it more livable."

"It's still selective in that Sandals have to pick the new Sandals," said Julie Horvath, a member of Sandals. "Even though the name has changed, it's still based on selectivity—on what a girl has contributed."

"We are leaving it up to personal resignation," Terry said. "If an individual doesn't like what we're doing they can resign, but we're not going to disband."

"I don't think there is any real incompatibility," she added. The criteria for selection include such indefinable things as basic leadership. This makes a description or limiting of the selection procedure difficult. "Each individual Sandal has her own concept of what it is," Miss Ceravolo said. "Selection is going pretty well. I don't foresee any major conflicts."

The final vote was taken on Sunday. The list then goes to the dorms. Traditionally, the Sandals

are tapped at the Honors Assembly in high school Honor Society fashion. However, this too has come into question. The ceremony has yet to be decided upon. The present Sandals plan to hold a meeting with the new group "to let them know what happened and let them know what they're getting into before they join."

The services performed by Sandals include giving tours of the campus, working at Registration, giving a scholarship, and coming back to help during Freshman Week. "During Freshman Week we have tables set up with guides and maps. We also proctor at placement tests. If anyone needs anything done they call Dean Broughton, who then calls me and I arrange for five kids to proctor the chem placement test and two to help correct it."

"We do end up doing a lot of dirty work," Terry admitted, "but I think most of the girls have had a really good time. We get to meet prospective freshmen through the tours...We go to go to the freshman nominating convention on West and that was really fun."

Senate extends school aid

By Marjorie Hunter

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Overriding Republican protests, the Democratic majority of the House Education and Labor Committee approved today a five-year extension of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools.

The Nixon administration, which hopes to propose changes at a later time, had sought to limit the extension to just two years.

But the Democratic majority scrapped the two-year proposal and pushed through their own five-year extension. This would set the pattern for school aid throughout President Nixon's present term.

Accusing the Democrats of slamming the door on the Nixon administration, Republicans vowed to carry their fight for a two-year extension to the House floor.

Only two Republicans—Ogden R. Reid of Westchester, N.Y., and Alphonse Bell of California—voted with the Democratic majority to clear the bill for floor action. The vote was 26 to 13.

The bill would continue without major change the school aid program launched four years ago by

President Johnson after years of bitter Congressional wrangling over the church-state issue.

Under the program, the bulk of the money goes to schools that have substantial numbers of children from low-income families. Funds also are earmarked for purchase of materials, for operation of supplementary educational centers, dropout prevention projects and for special instruction for the handicapped.

The committee, largely dominated by liberals, plunged into hearings on the school aid bill even before Nixon's inauguration.

By moving so swiftly at a time when many other Congressional committees were marking time, the panel caught the new Nixon administration unprepared to propose major changes in the school aid program.

Testifying before the committee last week, Robert H. Finch, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, strongly supported extension of the program.

In asking for only a two-year extension, Finch explained that his

department is "now conducting a careful review of existing programs." He said he expected the review to produce "some more substantive" proposals for change.

-Players' success-

(Continued from Page 10)
gutter level

"Those who were for disbanding were those who had not shown up for meetings," view the world of their sacred village and that of those profane foreign spooks up on Old Baldy was something else, and man those spooks certainly couldn't be up to any good or they would all be God-fearing Christians by now. It was the perfect case for the tribal protection mentality—everyone had to think and act in the same time tested fashion according to taboos, or their whole society would be imperiled by the profane chaos outside. No stranger such as John and no individual such as his wife Barbara Allen (Karyn Browne) could be tolerated.

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Cunnane criticizes draft

By John Copaciano

Staffwriter

"Certain property has no right to exist," said Father Cunnane explaining his part in the napalm burning of 10,000 Milwaukee draft files. "We were just fourteen guys who got together and said 'the ware ends here.'"

Father Cunnane said that rhetoric has been matched by inactivity for too long. The only way to hope, he said, is by some definite creative action.

"While this was merely a stumbling attempt of our own, we hoped to raise the ante a bit," he said. The action was not "aimed at Johnson or Nixon, or in order to be saved, but to bring the issues out and be effective in saying something."

Cunnane emphasized the importance of the Christian tradition in forming contemporary American attitudes. He said, "the very early Christians were not part of the establishment; they were killed for not paying tribute to the



Father Cunnane

emperor." The Crusades gave these people a cause, and eliminated guilt by providing a rationalization for killing. "By associating the enemy with the devil, guilt was easily

disposed of."

This spirit has pervaded our own times, he said. "The carrying of draft cards today is similar to the tribute which these people were coerced into giving. And the destruction in Vietnam is analogous to the crusades who proclaimed, 'I destroy this village in order to save it.' These traditions, he said, must be fought."

Cunnane cited three primary evils in the country today: the war, racism, and poverty. "The three are so inter-related that if you strike out at one, you strike out at them all," he said. Economic interests are our main reason for being in Vietnam, he said, for this country is too concerned with industrial concerns. This also inevitably results in a scrutiny and fear of the poor at home.

The fourteen are scheduled to be tried on May 5 on charges of burglary, arson and theft. Cunnane said he looks upon the trial as a "public forum" which will serve to voice dissent against the war.



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