

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Wednesday, April 2, 1969



Ah, those fearless lefties. As soon as their clever little witticisms are painted over, they come back with a new batch of jewels.

Photo by Seth Krieger

Court to test GI rights; CO clause ruled illegal

Religious objection ruled unnecessary

By William Borders

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BOSTON—A United States District Judge declared unconstitutional the section of the draft law under which a man can be exempted as a conscientious objector only if his objection to war is religious.

"In the draft act, Congress unconstitutionally discriminated against atheists, agnostics and men who are motivated by profound moral beliefs which constitute the central convictions of their beings," wrote Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

The decision, long anticipated by some students of the selective service system, is expected to put before the U.S. Supreme Court a question basic to the principle of church-state separation.

Although Wyzanski's personal prestige and renown are likely to attract legal attention to his ruling today, it is technically binding only in the Massachusetts district, of which he is chief judge.

To avoid further confusion of the issue, the justice department is expected to appeal the case quickly to the Supreme Court.

In what is formally called an arrest of judgement, Wyzanski overturned the conviction last March 21 of John Heffron Sisson, Jr., 22, a Harvard University graduate who refused induction in April of last year.

Sisson, a tall, soft-spoken youth who came to court today wearing boots and a conservative ivy league

suit, has sought the status of conscientious objector until he learned, from a form his draft board mailed him of the religious restriction.

The selective service act of 1967, which retained the provisions of the earlier laws it supplanted, limits "exemption from combat training and service" to one who "by reason of religious training and belief is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form."

Sisson's scruples were based not on a formal religion but on what the judge called a "table of ultimate values (that) is moral and ethical," unrecognized in the law.

After quoting from that law and ascribing the legal distinction to "religious prejudice," Wyzanski ruled:

"This court, therefore, concludes that in granting to the religious conscientious objector but not to Sisson a special status the act violates the provision of the first amendment that 'congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion.'"

In a philosophical tone, the judge's 21-page opinion covered a wide range of arguments in the current debates over the draft and the war in Vietnam.

He acknowledged the contention that "recognition of individual conscience will make it easy" to escape the draft by pretending to feelings that are not real, but argued,

GI's sue for right to protest

By Ben A. Franklin

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
COLUMBIA, S.C., April 1—Militantly antiwar troops on the sprawling infantry training base at Fort Jackson sued the United States Army today in an attempt to obtain civilian-style rights of protest and to end the "pattern of harassment and intimidation" they said authorities were using to suppress a peaceful movement of dissent among enlisted men here against the war in Vietnam.

Army spokesmen in Washington described the suit as probably without parallel in American

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A group of Duke students and Durham townspeople have organized a fast and program to offer moral and financial support to the Vietnamese children coming to Duke for additional medical treatment.

The fast is being sponsored by the Committee of Responsibility of Duke, recently formed in response to the needs of the International National Committee of Responsibility.

The Duke Hospital is one of many hospitals in the country which will treat this child victims of the war. Most treatment will be in

Employee wage raise announced

By Gordon Stevenson
Labor reporter

Duke's non-academic employees will get a pay boost beginning July 1, the university announced yesterday.

The increases will be "designed to keep wage rates for Duke...appropriate and competitive for the area," Charles B. Huestis, vice president for business and

finance, said in making the announcement. July 1 is the beginning of the university's fiscal year.

"Increases designed to keep wage rates for Duke University's non-academic employees 'appropriate and competitive for the area' will be made at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, Charles B. Huestis, Vice President for Business and Finance, announced today.

His announcement followed approval of the move by the University's Board of Trustees at a meeting here last weekend.

Commenting on that action, Huestis said: "The Board is fully aware that it must address itself to the fact of wage increases recently announced by other institutions and is committed to a policy of maintaining area competitive wage rates at this University."

Huestis said that the University "is not yet in a position to say how much the pay raise will be." He added that the administration "needs time to study the area situation to determine a competitive increase."

When asked about the recent increases at the University of North Carolina, Huestis said that both UNC's increase to \$1.80 minimum wage and the local prevailing wages would be considered before a decision would be reached.

It has been reported that the increase will be to \$1.80 minimum wage.

Henry Rauch, a member of the University's Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Board at Burlington Industries, was one of the primary sources of encouragement to the University to institute a pay raise, according to reliable sources.

Such a raise would cost the University \$600,000 per year. A 10% across the board raise such as Governor Scott instituted would cost the University \$2.5 per year.

In releasing the information, Huestis added, "In responding to the particular wage rate problems of Duke employees, we also realize that additional actions are indicated in providing for such things as (1)

(Continued on page 3)

Weather

Partly cloudy, windy and warmer today. Cloudy and warmer tonight. 10 per cent chance of showers tonight and 40 per cent tomorrow. High today, mid 70's.

Fast for Vietnamese set

The area of plastic surgery. The money collected by this fast at Duke will help pay for the medical expenses, estimated at \$5,000 per child.

Each evening of the fast at 5:00 p.m. there will also be a program of prayer, discussion, or entertainment, for those participating in the fast and all others interested or concerned with this effort.

Thursday evening there will be a service representing four different religions in 208 Flowers. At that time there will also be further information on the children and

how students can show their support. Friday night there will be a program of meditation probably in the Celestial Omnibus. Saturday night three films pertaining to this effort will be shown and finally on Sunday, there will be a breakfast and a celebration in the gardens.

The program will reflect aspects of many religions in concurrence with the religious holidays this weekend in the Christian, Jewish, and Hindu faiths.

For any further information concerning the fast or the program call 2921 or 2909.

Constitution changes

Editor's note: The following is the list of changes proposed for the ASDU Constitution. These amendments will be voted on by the student body at a referendum to be held this Friday.

Amendments to the Constitution for The Associated Students of Duke University

Amendment Fourteen

Article III, Section 1 is changed to read:
Section 1. The Executive Officers
The Executive Officers of the Association shall be: the President, two or more Divisional Vice-Presidents, the Executive Secretary, the Administrative Secretary, and the Treasurer.
All officers shall be members of the undergraduate student body.
The President, Secretaries, and Treasurer shall be elected by a majority of those voting from the Association.
The Divisional Vice-Presidents shall be elected by a majority of those voting from the respective Divisions of the Association.

Article III, Section 2, part i is changed to read:
i. Have the power to issue executive orders as legislation with the advice of the Executive Cabinet and the consent of two-thirds of the Executive Officers and such others as may be provided in the By-Laws to the Constitution;

Article III, Section 3 is changed to read:
The offices of two or more Divisional Vice-Presidents shall be established and their duties defined by the By-Laws to the Constitution and such other duties as they may be assigned by the Constitutional Divisions or delegated by the President of the Association.

Article III, Section 4, the title and first line are changed to read:
Section 4. Duties and Powers of the Administrative Secretary
The Administrative Secretary of the Association shall:

Article III, a new Section 5 is inserted and the following sections are accordingly renumbered:
Section 5. Duties and Powers of the Executive Secretary
The Executive Secretary of the Association shall:
a. Assist the President in coordinating the activities of the executive committees;
b. Be responsible for maintaining the public awareness of the activities of the Association;
c. Supervise the efforts of the auxiliary organizations of the Association.

Article III, renumbered Section 7 is changed to read:
Section 7. Vacancies
a. If an Executive Officer elect shall be unable to succeed to office, a special election shall be held to fill the position.
b. If the Executive Officers are censured and ordered to resign as a body by the Legislature in accordance with Article IV, Section 3, part f, a special election shall be called by the Chairman of the Judicial Council to fill the Executive Offices.
c. Otherwise if an Executive Officer other than Divisional Vice-President falls vacant after an officer has been duly installed, the Legislature of the Association shall by a majority vote in ballot of the entire body elect a successor to the position, except that only the Vice-Presidents shall be eligible to succeed to the office of the President.
Such a vacancy in the office of one of the Divisional Vice-Presidents shall be filled in accordance with the appropriate By-Law or Constitutional Division.

Article III, renumbered Section 8 is changed to read:
Section 8. Executive Cabinet
a. There shall be an Executive Cabinet composed of:
1. The Executive Officers of the Association;
2. The Chairmen of the executive committees;
3. The Chairman of the Judicial Council;
4. Those additional members appointed by the President of the Association with the advice and consent of the Legislature;
5. Any additional members specifically provided for in the By-Laws to the Constitution.
b. The duties and powers of the Executive Cabinet shall be:
1. To advise the President of the Association in the functioning of the Association;
2. To provide a liaison among the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Association and among the Divisions of the Association;
3. To be responsible for the proper and orderly administration of the executive offices and committees;
4. To give advice to executive orders issued by the President.
c. The Executive Cabinet shall meet regularly at least once a month during the academic year.

(Continued on page 8)

PUZZLE

By Norton Rhoades

ACROSS

1 North European rain.

2 Mother-in-law of Ruth.

3 Quaker.

4 East.

5 Knives.

6 Placed.

7 Long time.

8 Corrects.

9 Fatigued.

10 Burned.

11 Seize.

12 Important.

13 Traveled.

14 Employer.

15 Mother-in-law of Ruth.

16 Ann.

17 Precise.

18 Unit: Ger.

19 Related.

20 Imagined.

21 Overlook.

22 Tax agency.

23 Jail.

24 Increased.

25 Not these.

26 Pronoun.

27 Nits.

28 Band.

29 High card.

30 Up-to-date.

31 Hall.

32 In the sky.

33 Beverage.

34 Contend.

35 Of the skin.

36 Sport.

37 Festival.

38 Go in.

39 Old cloth.

40 Ship.

41 Prevent.

42 Dombey & Sons.

43 Denigrated.

44 Rules.

45 Red.

46 Expectorated.

47 Thru.

48 Pref.

DOWN

1 Sail close to the wind.

2 Continent.

3 Swap.

4 Port.

5 Open.

6 Freeze.

7 Lucky.

8 Number.

9 Banal.

10 Deprecate.

11 He sick.

12 Crew.

13 Peeled.

14 Pull.

15 Kind of insurance.

16 Distant.

17 Bridge play.

18 Make up for.

19 Cut off.

20 Irma.

21 Javelin.

22 Dare.

23 Great lake.

24 Stream.

25 Adenauer.

26 Top.

27 Branches.

28 Let it stand.

29 Prate.

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1/17/69

Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle

CRYPTOGRAM — By Norton Rhoades

ASMETUP, DIP PSYCHO

YEHDP, UOIH YACTUIS ID

ASIK-IMP PSTKU.

Yesterday's cryptogram: Aboard ship, ship-board romance becomes nicer.

Off campus residence approved

By Celeste Wesson
East campus reporter

"As many as 30 Woman's College seniors who will be 21 years of age by September 22, may live off campus for the school year, 1969-1970," East Campus deans announced in a policy statement yesterday.

"In the interest of relieving overcrowded conditions in the Woman's College dormitories in the fall and of providing a few more single rooms in some of them, appropriate University officials have approved a plan" for off campus living, the statement said.

The plan is subject to several conditions. Students who wish to live off campus must make final commitments by April 15. Any student who lives off campus next year will have to inform the Woman's College of her local address and must sign a statement saying that her parents know of her residential plans.

"The College will have no responsibility for seniors residing off campus other than for their academic guidance and for such services as are provided for other full-time commuting students. The College will not undertake either to approve or disapprove of student off-campus housing," continued the statement.

A student-administration committee will meet Thursday to prepare an application form for rising seniors who wish to live off campus. Later the committee will "review applications, and if necessary, hold interviews to determine which applications will be accepted," according to the deans statement.

"In the meantime, qualified students who wish to do so may express their interest in participating in the plan by signing up in 111 East Duke Building. This registration will not commit the student to her place among the 30 students who may be permitted to live off campus," concluded the statement.

"The decision of the trustees didn't involve a change of the residential philosophy but was couched entirely in terms of overcrowding. I'm glad we got a decision, and it's a step in the right direction, but I wish we could have started further down the path which West Campus has taken," said Becky Bogard, president of the Woman's Student Government Association.

"As to the way the plan is being administered, I realize a line had to be drawn, but I hate drawing arbitrary lines of maturity. I think this opportunity should be extended to College seniors, and if they are not twenty-one, they should get parent's permission," said Miss Bogard.

-Protest suit-

(Continued from page 1)

military history. They acknowledged that the army was "seriously concerned" about antiwar agitation among enlisted men, not only here but at half a dozen major bases where "underground" G.I. peace movements have been organized.

Not counting half a dozen civilian-run radical publications aimed at dissident soldiers on military reservations, the list of army posts with "underground" G.I. newspapers—published clandestinely by the troops themselves—has grown in recent months. They include Fort Jackson, here; Fort Knox and Fort Campbell, Ky.; Fort Gordon, Ga.; Fort Hood, Tex.; Fort Belvoir, Va. and just last week—Fort Dix, N.J.

Army officials said investigations of the phenomenon of organized, antiwar activity by active duty soldiers had disclosed "no evidence of direction or conspiracy" by civilian radicals or peace groups outside the military. They called the spontaneous situation here typical, but "at a more sophisticated stage."

The Civil suit filed in the United States district court here this morning named as defendants Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor and Brig. Gen. James F. Hollingsworth, the 51-year-old Vietnam veteran who commands the 82-square-mile infantry training center on the edge of this conservative South Carolina capital city. The base here is one of the army's largest.

The Plaintiffs, suing on behalf of all the 23,000 troops here, were 10 enlisted men associated with G.I.'s united against the war in Vietnam, a recently-organized militant group within Fort Jackson. Members of the group publish from a secret off-base location an aggressively irreverent mimeographed monthly, "The Short Times."

The group is of uncertain numbers and influence on the base but its members seem to be firmly committed to demanding the civilian-style exercise of their full constitutional rights of peaceful assembly and protest under the first, or free speech, amendment, even while they are in uniform. And they have an apparently unlimited call on the legal and public relations resources of the civilian new left.

Spectrum

Engineers

Every Thursday at 12:35 the Engineering Student Government presents films dealing with various phases of modern engineering. The Duke Community is invited to attend. The films to be shown the remainder of the semester are:

April 3: "Nuclear Propulsion in Space" (NASA)
10: "The Computer Revolution, Part I"

"The Big Challenge — Launch Complex 39" (NASA)

17: "The Computer Revolution, Part II"

24: "The Hard Ones" — Satellite Construction

May 1: "Apollo 8 Mission" (NASA)

8: "The Carmakers"

The Films will be shown in Room 141 Engineering Building.

Calendar

10 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel.

Speaker: Dr. McMurry Richey. Reader: Miss Nettie Peery.

6:25-8 p.m. Chapel Choir rehearsal.

University Chapel.

7 p.m. E.I.T. Lecture Series in Electricity. Auditorium, Engineering Building.

7:30 p.m. Graduate Student Association Meeting. Room 136 Social Sciences Building.

8 p.m. Slavic Colloquium. Green Room, East Duke Building.

Speaker: Professor Thomas J. Hegarty.

8 p.m. Woman's College Visiting Scholar in Residence Lecture: President Fernando Belaunde-Terry. Music Room, East Duke Building.

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Spring at Duke: a time of...

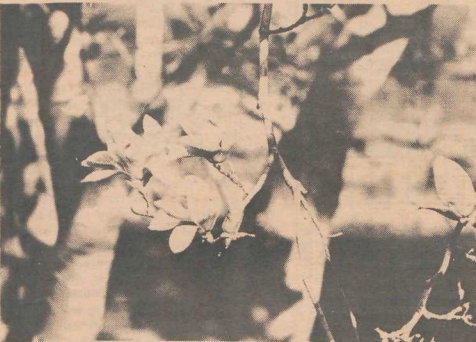


Photo by Scott Sorensen

Beauty

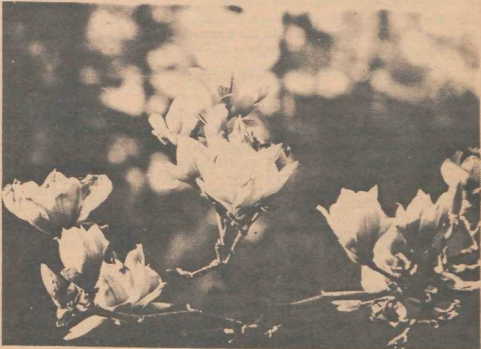


Photo by Scott Sorensen



Photo by Bruce Vance

Peace

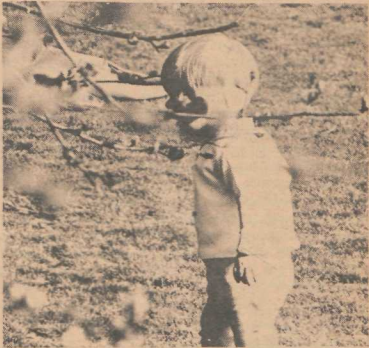


Photo by Scott Sorensen

Those readers who telephoned the Chronicle requesting further information on Physics Professor Leonard Tarcaski and his discovery of "human levitation" are urged to reexamine the page (3-Feature Page), to survey the page layout (story was adjacent to column about the history of April Fool's Day), and to reconsider the date (April 1). Sloof Lirpa!

Love



Photo by Bruce Vance

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UNDERWRITERS AND INVESTMENT BANKERS

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, April 2, 1969.

On April 2, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson told Congress that we had to go to war because "The world must be made safe for democracy." Does anyone recall, off hand, what all the Americans who subsequently died in World War I actually died for?

Wondering what people will be writing about the Vietnam War fifty years from now and what it will have proved, this is the decidedly depressed Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 111, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

A new phase

The University is now entering the final phase of a year which has shaken many of the traditional notions of higher education.

Students have begun to seek greater participation in all areas of university governance, and are demanding a greater spirit of openness from those who have legal control over Duke's destiny.

The more progressive members of the faculty are responding by re-examining the structure of their departments with an eye to including students more effectively in decision-making, and also by opening their meetings to the University community.

The Board of Trustees has responded by establishing faculty-trustee and student-trustee liaison committees, by holding informal meetings with 'student leaders' and by putting students and faculty on the search committees for the new chancellor and president.

Some administrators have responded by giving more attention to student requests and proposals for change.

Thus far, we must admit that, on the one hand, student demands, requests, proposals, or whatever the latest rhetoric is, have not been articulated clearly by any group. There has been little consideration of exactly what is normal procedure now and subsequently, what is desirable procedure for the future. This is true of University governance, the University's relations with military and industry, the University's role in the community, and so forth, ad infinitum.

There also has been little study by administration or faculty about the present 'system': is it best for the entire University community?

We feel, as we have said constantly throughout this year that broad changes must be made. No one has given enough thought to what their nature should be, how they should be made or in what manner they should be considered.

However, we believe that a few conditions are obvious.

First, the major areas of contention in American universities must be pinpointed and grouped broadly. Second, these concerns must be studied comprehensively so that the best possible action can subsequently be taken. Third, the entire University community must be involved in consideration of these problems, not any one group. The words of a student-faculty report on University governance at the University of California, Berkeley (quoted often in this column because of their soundness), should be good advice:

"Because its processes of decision-making are basically administrative and confidential rather than deliberative and public, (the university) has attracted relatively little positive support, and in times of crisis, little spontaneous loyalty."

Dr. Harold Parker, the *ad hoc* dean of reform at Duke, suggested in a Last Lecture in 1967 that "Overall planning, implemented, supplemented, and modified by item-by-item reform and then after a period of years reviewed by another overall appraisal and plan would seem an intelligent approach."

We hope the University will adopt such an approach, openly, with active concern that all parts of the Duke community participate.

New leaders; old problems

We are pleased that what Dr. Woodhall refers to as the 'troika' will now begin to govern the University.

And we trust that they will not ignore what is an apparent impetus for reform inside the University, as we wait for a new president to assume office. This is not a time through which we can coast; it is a time for urgent self-criticism.

Editor, Alan Ray

Business Manager, Bruce Vance

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'OH, BROTHER! COULD YOU SPEND!'



By Pete Boswell

Lamentations

I spent most of Friday in the Newspaper room of our new library reading old *Chronicles* (1962-1965). I thought that I was reading a Victorian novel and suggest this to anyone who would like to read a funny book about things that really happened at this very university.

Nick and I are writing a short series of articles outlining the history and changes at Duke during the Knight era. We are relying heavily on the *Chronicle* giving you a few choice quotes and headlines (such as Virginia Faulkner's "It Couldn't Happen Here" describing some Berkeley riots, and Craig Worthington's "The Courage To Be In A Fraternity").

What struck me in the light of Dr. Knight's resignation was his first speech at Duke, Founder's Day, December 1962, a full 9 months before he was installed. It was quite unlike anything else in the *Chronicle* at the time. While I hope the entirety can be printed again, here are a few select parts: In all these matters the true scholar maintains a precarious balance. He fails if he tries to make his insight constantly useful to the society around him, because he inevitably falsifies it; and he fails equally if he adopts the position that the more esoteric and unworldly his learning is the more glorious. It may simply be dead instead. What the scholar has to offer, his world, is some calm sense of the relative importance of its preoccupations. He affects its action by the sharpness of his interpretation and the courage with which he supports his insight. In this way he is a profoundly active person himself, of a less spectacular and yet more abiding sort than those whom we usually deify as our heroes of action.

If this active and creative scholar symbolizes the university at its graduate level, the undergraduate colleges show their nature best in the image of the student himself. This is so because the undergraduate, for a brief, precious time—perhaps the only time in his life—has at his command at least a few of the commands of mature thought, and the leisure to exercise them without the compulsions of some immediate purpose. You undergraduates, smarting under the lash of three term papers or five examinations, may not recognize yourself in this romantic description; and neither may your elders if they dwell on live goldfish, telephone booths or the ragged edges of a football weekend. The fact remains that you have more leisure of the true kind than you will ever have again; and you have better ideas about how to use it than you ever had before. As a result the things you learn are, in a mysterious way, less important for the moment, than the attitude which you develop toward them; your leisure and your opportunity for speculation are justified by the respect you develop for the act of responsible thought itself.

Are we to go on, for example, believing that more leisure, more possessions automatically make for a better life? Are we to go on confusing science and technology, borrowing the intellectual rigor and the high glories of the first as a kind of respectable cloak for our foolish worship of the second? Are we to let inert, factual information grow until it buries us, or are we going to discriminate between dead fact and living knowledge? Are we going to enter half-heartedly into the international commitments we cannot escape, or are we going to take them as the opportunity for a

new discovery of ourselves—of those things that are so important to our way of life that we need have no fears about their encounters in an alien world? These are the great questions of values to which the idea of a modern university must address itself...

In a sense I am suggesting to you that the university at its best is an organic thing; and that its duty in the years ahead is very much like our duty as organic beings. It must have a commitment to its final purposes which is neither hidebound nor arrogant; and it must have equally a power to reach into daily life, without becoming the mere servant of daily life. It is possible, I think, that wisdom itself is best defined as the constant grasp of both immediate realities and final purposes. If so, then the idea of the university is wisdom beyond anything else—wisdom which mediates between knowledge and action, wisdom which respects persons and yet changes lives, wisdom that is power without violence; hope without foolish optimism, excellence without vanity, and in pursuit of such wisdom this university has a uniquely distinguished opportunity.

Even the burnt-out phrase, the famous match cover epitaph—"much has been given us and much will be expected. We dare not be satisfied until..."—regains its former force, but this speech leads inexorably to the conclusion his resignation was inevitable.

The changes that have occurred cannot be attributed to Dr. Knight alone, but his influence is more marked than might be first assumed. It is hard to believe that he was so far ahead of the university at that time and so far behind today.

Letters to the editor

Violence begets...

Who started it?

Editor, the Chronicle:

I would like to make a few observations about your editorial, "Police Liberation," Tuesday, March 18. The implication of your article is that somehow President Knight was responsible for the violence that erupted on the Duke campus when the police were called in response to the seizure of Central Records by some of the Black students.

One of your sentences, however, can certainly be interpreted as blaming either the administration or the Negroes. I know you meant to cast no blame on the latter, but there the blame surely should rest.

Regardless of the reasons that compelled these students to such irrational action, once the action was taken the president was left with no other alternative, given the pressures on him at the time, to calling the police.

So let me say that I agree with you when you say, "Students should not express their anger to the police, who deserve our understanding, as we deserve theirs. Students should instead direct their concern toward those who decided to take this action which everyone should have known would only lead to violence." Not the president's action in calling the police, but that of the Blacks who occupied Central Records.

Paul David Nelson

Proctor report

Editor, the Chronicle:

The Proctor report on Afro-American studies properly states that "black students have special needs and concerns" and that special attention for the problem is warranted. What it fails to recognize is that present administrators and faculty are not properly equipped to deal with the problem because they are white. The positive values of "whiteness" and the negative values of "blackness" have so thoroughly saturated American culture that we white people are for the most part blind to other perspectives. (Should

(Continued on page 5)

By Dewey Clinton

Left-wing Facism: limits of tolerance

"Rationality...is of supreme importance [even when it is] despised and rejected as the vain dream of men who lack the virility to kill where they cannot agree."

—Lord Russell

Let no one say that nothing useful has come out of recent disruptions at Berkeley, the University of Chicago, and, yes, fair Duke. The students for left-wing facism (hereinafter referred to as the SLF) have emerged from these confrontations as a movement that all decent men may rightfully despise. In an age searching for values, this is edifying.

There are two other good reasons for deigning to notice the SLF. First, it is instructive to note why the movement is dying and very soon will be dead. Second, it is fun scaring oneself with the idea of what life would be like if the movement had succeeded—rather like asking what would have happened if Hitler had conquered

England.

"Work, study,—kill!" Not so long ago, this slogan was thought to be a hilarious commentary on our rotten, corrupt society. Now it has become apparent that the left-wing fascists oppose in principle only the first two thirds of the slogan. The last third presumably falls under the category "By Any Means Necessary" that Wave-of-the-Future enthusiasts invoke as their totem. Certainly the public statements of the Tom Haydens or Mark Rudds have indicated only that provisional overt acceptance of nonviolence consistent with the tinniness of their following and fear of retaliation. Now even such tactical prudence has given way to the seizure of university buildings, barring of students from classes, arson, and deliberate provocation of police.

The left-wing fascists have a dirty little secret: force. They also know that they must use it before they lose it to break down the

delicate mechanism of the free society wherein the civilities of peaceful and legal redress are observed as part of the rules of the game. If they do not move quickly enough, society can learn to act with the minimal force necessary to effectively remove them.

Initially radicals have the upper hand. Those in authority are likely to underreact or overreact. They may be paralyzed by inaction a) because a quantum jump is necessary in the exercise of force on their part, b) because they accept the currently expedient grammar of the revolutionist that force is the prerogative solely of left-wing fascists, or c) because their moral flabbiness is such as to blind them to holligan tactics and barbarian style of their adversaries.

Alternately those in authority may exercise force clumsily, like a butcher knife, instead of the surgeon's scalpel. The SLF is almost as happy when this happens as when nothing is done because they hope thereby to radicalize the previously uninvolved by embroiling them in the spectacle. "Tear gas falls on the just and unjust alike."

Eventually, soon or late, those in power meet force with counterforce, since there is no future in surrendering one's own power, particularly to fools and incompetents. When this happens, the sandbox revolutionaries must shift into a new gear.

If they do not succeed in radicalizing a much larger part of the student population quickly, they are doomed to failure as the authorities demonstrate that they can contain the revolutionaries and overcome the butcher-knife imprecision of initial confrontations. Then the SLF must either admit defeat or escalate the level of provocation. If they escalate, they increasingly lose student support as the nihilism of their movement and essential immorality of their tactics become apparent. So much for the present and future (or lack of one) of the SLF.

Spokesmen for the SLF make the point that the issues on campus are only part of the broader problems facing our society. For this reason, it is interesting to ask what life would be like if left-wing fascists in general, not just the student variety, were to succeed. In posing the question, I do not mean to imply the possibility of any such success. Anyhow, what sustains the revolutionary is not hope of success but the revelry of revolting. He thrives on a smoldering hatred of present institutions, good and bad alike. Seemingly unreasonable demands are entirely reasonably if one understands them as pretexts for smashing the system he so detests.

But motives aside, what if they left-wing fascists should come to power? What if (and this thought might appall even them) they should become a majority? We could be reasonably certain of one thing: they would prevent any minority ("reactionaries," "counterrevolutionaries") from paralyzing the society they controlled.

We need not rely on deduction alone, albeit inescapable. For we have the testimony of none other than the Grand Dragon of the fever-swamp left, Herbert Marcuse. He's the old goat, you will remember, who coined the term "repressive tolerance," which means tolerating other people's opinions as long as they agree with your own.

In an open society, it takes a certain modicum of intellectual courage to repress even the repressors, such is our (superstitious?) respect for the rule of reason. That an intellectual, such as Marcuse, should so blatantly reject the rule of reason requires, not courage, for the left-wing fascist takes full advantage of his freedoms in the open society, but great audacity. Which is what the SLF admires him for. Come the revolution, the ugh, such audacity will be as superfluous as the rule of reason.

-Letters-

(Continued from page 4)

you doubt this, take a look at Webster's definitions for "black" and "white."

We unconsciously wear contact lenses of white supremacy. Our skewed perspective has given us inadequate and erroneous information about black people and this ignorance we must recognize.

By the very nature of our problem a source outside ourselves is required to teach us about it. God's revelation in Jesus Christ as recorded in the New Testament is the best source. (For a start you might read what Paul says in Colossians 3:1-17 and Christ's teaching in John 12:1-17.)

Black people can also instruct us here. Some have had the colored lenses of white supremacy placed on their eyes, too. But many do see our racism and can tell us about it. (Nathan Wright, Jr.'s Let's Work Together, William Pannell's My Friend, the Enemy, and Tom Skinner's Black and Free—as well as the expressions of several black students—have helped me.)

Once our inadequacy is realized, it is easy to understand why the black students distrust an Afro-American studies program organized by white people. If Duke University truly wishes to provide black students with an education

that will meet their needs, then it must put top priority on finding black administrators and faculty who will be able to understand, respect, and serve the black students.

In other words, the University must recruit people who will be willing and able to give the black students real power in their educational experience. (The reason black students have to demand institutional power is that they are denied power at a personal level; the holds true for all students, and people in general.)

Because of our ignorance, the search for such people will be difficult. The views of the black students themselves must be sought and seriously—considered. These black administrators, faculty, and students must also be given extraordinary freedom in the establishment of the Afro-American studies program. This is the price that the trustees, administration, faculty, and white students must be willing to pay if Duke University is to stop being part of the problem and start developing some of the lives that our present system is losing. The lives saved may be our own.

Howard Killion

Judicial report

Editor, the Chronicle:

We appreciate your printing in The Chronicle of March 4, 1969 the second report of the Committee on Judicial Procedures. We sent you that report on January 28, 1969 and since that time there has been one change of some significance made in the procedures.

We would therefore appreciate your printing for the record, perhaps in a small box, the following:

The Committee on Judicial procedures wishes to call attention to a change in the Appeals Procedures printed in the Chronicle of March 4, 1969. The first two

(Continued on page 8)

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Henri's poetry is creative but lacks depth

By Andy Williams
TONIGHT AT NOON
by Adrian Henri
David McKay Co., Inc.
New York, 1969
\$2.95

"To me poetry must relate to everyday life and language, to common experience and shared assumptions, and yet provide 'the sound of surprise,' the impact of something heard as if for the first time."

Thus writes Adrian Henri in his most recent poetry collection *Tonight At Noon*. These words of a modern poet express a few ideas not unlike those of poets of any age; yet his assertion and his poetry also propose the question, if poetry is simply the relating of common experience with a fresh and surprising ring, then is all poetry great poetry. Shelley, it is said, wrote poetry because he thought he had something important to say. Now one wonders if only those who have something important to say should write poetry or if one, thinking he has something of value to say, can attempt to write (all the while his expression, his thought, and his technique improving) until finally his verse does relate something truly valuable and his work blossoms into great poetry. If the latter is true, then even the early attempts of a writer say something quite important, even if they are only a commentary on the progression of the artist's thought.

Throughout Henri's book, which contains some thirty-five poems and a few notes on painting and poetry, there are numerous attempts to convey ideas about life, about love, and about the contemporary world through a mixture of forms and designs. The title-poem, "Tonight At Noon," exemplifies Henri's theme of describing mutual experience with 'the sound of surprise.' The element of paradox is evident at first glance at the title. Unlike some of his more experimental poems, the form of this poem is in the fairly 'conventional' style of modern free verse. The four stanzas of the poem contain a series of paradoxical images, which are both imaginative and humorous, though these terms are not mutually exclusive. Henri writes,

Tonight at noon
Children from happy homes will
be sent to live in a home
Elephants will tell each other
human jokes
America will declare peace on
Russia...

White Americans will
demonstrate for equal rights
in front of the Black House...

There's jobs for everyone and
nobody wants them
In back alleys everywhere
teenage lovers are kissing
in broad daylight

In forgotten graveyards
everywhere the dead will quietly
bury the living
and

You will tell me you love me
Tonight at noon.

The images are a combination of implied criticisms, which have a satirical effect, and the aspirations of the poet himself. With the advent of tonight at noon the poet hopes to see his dreams fulfilled, particularly his desire for his beloved to love him. The poem with its dream vision attests to the fact that this is still the Romantic Age. His other poems convey some of the same romantic touches as appear here.

In "Without You" Henri uses a similar combination of images in a repetitive lyrical style to write about another conceivable occurrence—the loss of his love:

Without you every morning
would be like going back to
work after a holiday...

Without you I'd probably feel
happy and have more money
and time and nothing to do with
it.

Without you I'd have to leave
my stillborn poems on other
people's doorsteps, wrapped in
brown paper...

Without you there'd be no one
not to kiss goodnight when we
quarrel

The poem ends with a rapid
succession of images,

Without you there would be
no landscapes/no stations/no
houses,
no chipshops/no quiet
villages/no seagulls
on beaches/no hopscotch on
pavements/no morning/there'd be no
city no country
Without you.

Although it may be questionable
whether the last few lines reach the
desired peak of passion, the
presentation of the images in this
fashion does fulfill Henri's aim of
transmitting "a message (or feeling)
as quickly as perception
allows"—an aim which he derived
from the mass media. In his four "I
Love You" poems this automatic

transmission of images occurs also.
He writes,

I LOVE YOU

on trains
in cars
on buses
in taxis,
and a number of pictures hit the
mind and elicit responses which
vary with the reader's mood or
attitude toward life. In "Love Is,"
which follows a form similar to the
repetitive lyrical structure of
"Without You," Henri paints some
similar pictures:

Love is white panties lying all
forlorn

Love is a pink nightdress still
slightly warm

Love is when you have to leave
at dawn

Love is

Love is you and love is me

Love is a prison and love is free

Love's what's there when you're
away from me

Love is...

The first three lines above
display scenes which each tell a
story. The last three lines, though
they perhaps relate the truth, are
less imaginative and less distinctive.
These lines, which end the poem,
are Henri's attempt to tie together
the preceding images. Through this
attempt the poem borders on
triteness. It might have been better
to let the poem stand on its
previous images, or he might have
searched for a more original
description for the universal
feelings of the last three lines.

Many of Henri's images and
ideas discussed in this review bring
out the poet's somewhat humorous
attitude on life. In his notes he
describes himself as a basically
humorous person and asserts, "If

you have a regular audience they
get turned on to what you're doing,
they'll laugh at the funny bits and
keep quiet for the bits that aren't."
Although he enjoys reading and
writing for a regular group, the
following too closely of the likes
and dislikes of a particular group
can often corrupt the style of an
aspiring poet. This constant
listening to reactions of the same
people can also limit the poet's
appeal to other groups and,
subsequently, destroy his
universality. In "I Want To Paint"

there are a number of good images
amid quite a few undecipherable
pictures. The entire significance of

I want to paint...

Butchers throwing bits of Jeff

Nuttall and Robin Page at the

audience...

Heather Holden as Our Lady of

Haslingden...

Ted Joans as the first President

of the Afro-American Empire...

Hamish Henderson as the first

Jacobite Kind of Scotland.

A portrait of all the girls I've

been out with who have to get

the last bus home to Heswall...

I LOVE YOU across the steps of

St. George's Hall

is unclear. Though partial meaning
of the images shines through the
haziness, the unfamiliarity of the
people and locations to this
reviewer presents a problem of
communication with the poet's
imagination. This statement by no
means denies the creativity or the
cleverness of the poet. It simply
affirms the difficulty of

transmitting ideas and, ultimately,
questions the validity of
communicating those ideas to
anyone outside a select group.

Inevitably, this problem brings
us back to the original question of
what is poetry or what is great
poetry. Henri responds to this
question when he writes that D. H.
Lawrence was an important poet
because his work displays how
"someone can develop a completely
new and personal set of formal
procedures apt for what he is saying
at the time..." This is much more
important than all that fuss about
sex and Dark Gods." Lawrence
surely would have reacted strongly
against those words; yet the
comment says a good deal about
Henri's work.

On many occasions his poetry is
creative and imaginative, but it
often lacks depth of thought. He is
not concerned with metaphor and,
he mentions, "a circular Swedish
pastry has more significance for me
than a Mandala."

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Duke Player tryouts

The Duke Players will hold tryouts for their next production, Shakespeare's *TWELFTH NIGHT*, today, Wednesday, April 2, in Branson Auditorium. *TWELFTH NIGHT* is one of Shakespeare's most delightful comedies, offering a wide variety of roles for both men and women.

The tryouts will be held at

3:30 in the afternoon and again at 7:00 p.m. All interested persons are invited to attend the meeting and any of the auditions. Persons who would like to work on the production but who do not wish to be in it should also stop by the tryouts and express their interest to Mr. Richard Parks, Director of Duke Players.



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The NBA playoffs are in full swing, with the "under-dogs" currently leading both series. ABOVE: Bill Bradley, New York Knicks forward, has his eyes only for the basket as he gets past Ray Scott (31) of the Baltimore Bullets in Eastern division action. WALT FRAZIER (10) watches his teammate, Bradley. BELOW: Boston's John Havlicek pulls away from a clutching Hal Greer and goes past Philadelphia's Billy Cunningham (32) to score two of his 23-first half points in the March 26 game at Philadelphia, where the 76ers and Celtics met in the 1st game of a best of 7 Eastern division semi-final series.



Tennis team off to 6-3 start

By J. Hoyle
Returning to Durham after winning 2 of 5 on their annual

Florida trip, the Duke tennis team ended in stalemate yesterday against East Stroudsburg. The Pennsylvania school took four of the six singles matches but Duke came back to win the No. 1 and No. 3 doubles match to tie the score. The deciding match between Duke's team of Chuck Benedict and Bill Finger against McHugh and Gobeo was postponed till today because of darkness. The match was tied at one set apiece with the Duke team ahead 4-3 in the match-deciding finale.

The Duke efforts was led by a strong performance from Chuck

"LIKE 'POVERTY' and 'civil rights' and 'integration' before it, 'hunger' is a slippery, vague, open-ended word, loaded with emotional impact. Typically, newspaper coverage begins, in the headlines, with 'hunger'; only well into the story does it become clear that what is usually at issue is malnutrition, disease or ignorance. It is, face it, easier and more exciting to talk about 'hunger' than about malnutrition."

For a free copy of Wm. F. Buckley's NATIONAL REVIEW, write: Dept. F, 150 E. 35 Street, N. Y. 10016.

Rozelle faces TV woes with proposed football merger

By Arthur Daley
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK, April 1—Although the circus has returned to town, it is of little interest to Pete Rozelle, the overlord of professional football. However, he has been watching with fearful fascination the juggling act being performed by the 26 owners of the two leagues as they struggle to smooth out their repertoire into an acceptable pattern. No one has dropped the ball yet but Pete is getting nervous.

He soon will have to negotiate television contracts for the 1970 season, the first year of the formal merger of the American and National Football Leagues. He can't even begin, though, until he knows who will flip what ball to whom. So he waits with a certain amount of apprehension while everything is still up in the air.

Nothing was resolved a fortnight ago at a joint meeting of the owners at Palm Springs in California. Contrary to general expectations that the upset victory of the Jets over the Colts in the Super Bowl had given A.F.L. moguls a new pride in retaining identity, such was not the case. Even though the N.F.L., bulwarked by a half-century of tradition, was satisfied with the status quo, there was a rising groundswell of rebellion against it on the part of the younger league. The Mavericks

insisted that they had been promised realignment and that's what they intended to get.

"The time wasn't wasted," said one N.F.L. owner resignedly. "We really got to know each other for the first time. I met fellows who had only been names to me and not only did I get to appreciate their point of view, but they came away with a better understanding of mine."

There will be another meeting at the end of this month and it is hoped that the juggling routine will then fall into the proper slots. What will those slots be? That is the intriguing question and it has no clear-cut answer. The N.F.L. owners know that they will have to compromise and make concessions, but they don't know how heavy they will have to be.

Judging from inquiries on both sides of a dispute that is gentle rather than acrimonious, I would guess that there are several major alternatives. Both, would involve East-West conferences to be known in all probability as American and National. It is agreed that subdivisions along the lines of the present N.F.L. splits would be followed.

One of these would have two four-team groupings of N.F.L. teams plus a five-team grouping from the A.F.L., one for the East and the other for the West.

The other would move three teams from the 16-team N.F.L. into the 10-team A.F.L. which three? The names that have been bandied about most are Baltimore Colts, New Orleans Saints and Atlanta Falcons.

It brings instant objection from the N.F.L. on several counts and New Orleans is the key city. Not only does the Louisiana metropolis have a stadium seating 80,000 but it is totally free from involvement with baseball. Because it doesn't have to share dates, it is always available for football. Few other stadiums can make that statement. What's more, it's a warm-weather

site and therefore ideal for late season play. Atlanta also falls into that warm weather category and it would be a blow to the N.F.L. to yield both simultaneously.

George Halas of the Chicago Bears has long been growling about the conference he is in. The Bears are bracketed with Green Bay, Minnesota, and Detroit, none ideal in late November or December. Stadium size is on the smallish side, a mere 50,000 on an average.

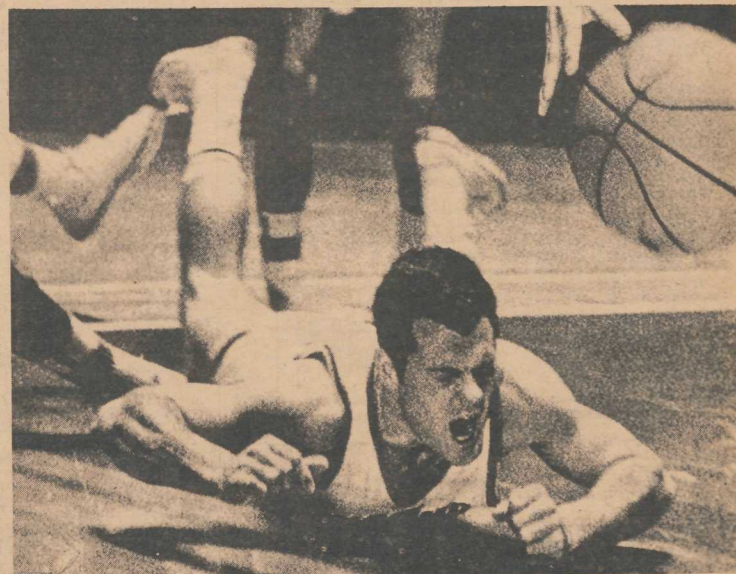
The Papa Bear doesn't like it. For that matter the Capitol and Century divisions in the N.F.L. have squabbled bitterly over the New York Giants. Each wants to play annually in the Yankee Stadium and the Giants have been switching from one to the other in an unsatisfactory compromise.

If three N.F.L. teams were to be placed in the A.F.L. to make a pair of 13-team leagues, one would be dropped into each of two four-team divisions and one five-team division. Any juggling could disrupt the so-called "traditional rivalries" but actually there is only one worth a hoot, the Bears and Packers. They've been at it without interruption since 1921. Other rivalries ebb and flow.

No matter what readjustment is made, the A.F.L. will not be the stepchild it's been as far as television loot is concerned. Whatever package deals Rozelle can swing with two networks, the money will be divided into 26 equal parts and that should soften any argument the A.F.L. would offer for adding marketability to its package.

There is no easy solution to what has to be a most vexing problem. Inasmuch as the moguls got to know each other better on their shakedown cruise a fortnight ago and have a fuller appreciation of the complexities of the situation, they should be able to make progress at their next get-together.

They had better. Otherwise Rozelle will be staring at a blank screen on his television set.



Purdue's Bill Keller is in temporary pain, as he got tripped up by North Carolina's Gerry Tuttle. However, it was Tuttle and his Tar Heels who felt the pain at the end of the game, as the ACC champs were humiliated by the Rick Mount-led Boilermakers, 92-65 in the national semi-finals at Louisville March 20.

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Photo by Seth Krieger

Lou Reed, singer, composer and visionary of the Velvet Underground is seen here walking on campus.

-Constitutional amendments-

(Continued from page 2)

Article IV is changed to read:

Article IV. Legislature

Section 1. Representatives to the Legislature

a. The ultimate legislative powers of the Association shall be vested in the Student Legislature of the Association composed of Representatives from the undergraduate students of Duke University.

b. The number of Representatives from each Division of the Association shall be as proportional as is feasible to the number of students resident on the campuses comprising such Divisions, or living off the campus of the University if such Representatives are designated in an appointment.

The apportionment and procedures for electing these Representatives shall be established each year for the succeeding year in the By-Laws to the Constitution.

c. The Divisions of the Association with the approval of the Legislature may establish any necessary and proper qualifications which elected Representatives must maintain during their term of office.

Representatives who during their terms of office fail to maintain the qualifications established when they took office, or who fail to maintain the requirements of this Constitution shall be ineligible to hold office.

Section 2. There shall be a Speaker of the Legislature who shall serve as chairman of the Legislature and who shall convene and preside over all meetings of the Legislature.

He shall be elected by a majority vote of the Legislature from its membership.

Section 3. Duties and Powers of the Legislature

The Legislature shall:

a. Have the power to enact any legislation concerning matters of policy affecting students and their welfare under this Constitution;

b. Provide for the chartering of all organizations established by and for students which expect to operate on a University-wide basis;

c. Have the power to review and repeal executive orders;

d. Give advice and consent, by two-thirds of the members present, to appointments of Association committee and subcommittee chairmen and members appointed to the Executive Cabinet;

e. Impeach any elected officer of the Association or an officer otherwise provided by this Constitution on the grounds of malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance in office with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the entire membership of the Legislature;

f. Censure the Executive Officers of the Association as a body with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the membership of the Legislature present with a quorum, and upon the third censure order these same Executive Officers to resign.

Section 4. Enactment and Approval

a. All acts of the Legislature and all executive orders shall go into effect at the end of three days following the passage of such legislation.

Any executive order requiring immediate action may go into effect upon approval of the Speaker of the Legislature.

Any act of the Legislature, other than impeachment and By-Law or Constitutional Amendments, requiring immediate action may go into effect upon approval of the President of the Association.

b. Any act of the Association or any act of an officer representing the Association in his official capacity may be subject to referendum approval upon petition signed by 15 per cent of the members of the entire Association.

Such petitions must mention the specific policy or act questioned.

The requested approval shall be given unless at least a majority of those voting in referendum, this number representing at least 35 per cent of the members of the entire Association, vote against the approval.

Section 5. The Student Legislature of the Association shall meet regularly at least twice during the academic year.

A session of the Legislature shall begin with the first meeting called by the President of the Association after the regular election of the executive officers, and shall end with the last meeting before the next such regular election.

Business shall be conducted when a quorum is present composed of a majority of the entire membership of the Legislature.

Section 6. Any student or representative of a student group shall have the right to appear at any regular meeting of the Legislature to present for the Legislature's consideration matters of University-wide interest, and all regular meetings of the Legislature shall be open to any member of the Association.

Section 7. If a Representative shall be unable to succeed to office or if the position of Representative be vacated after a Representative has been

(Continued from page 1)

"was planning to pursue it with great anticipation and enthusiasm." Bubas went on to say that his "last 10 years as basketball coach have been very happy and fruitful" and he thanked "the administration, faculty, students, athletic department, alumni and fans for their complete support."

Eddie Cameron, Duke athletic director, commented that Bubas' departure would be a "loss" to the athletic department, but would be of "overall benefit to the university."

Bubas, in his relatively short 10 year head coaching career, compiled a record that is unequalled. His teams at Duke

-Bubas-

recorded 213 victories, and only 67 defeats. Under Bubas the Blue Devils were ranked in the Top Ten in seven of his 10 seasons and seven times won 20 or more games.

His teams also won four ACC championships, three Eastern Regional titles and finished in second place once and third twice in the NCAA finals.

It has been reported that Dr. Knight had been in favor of appointing Bubas to the post of Vice President. However, when Knight announced his resignation, it was decided that Bubas would take an interim post and that the new President would appoint his own personnel.

-Salaries-

(Continued from page 1)

an increase in minimum hiring rates, (2) a better defined wage relationship among job classifications, (3) appropriate recognition of the worth of highly skilled and/or technical positions, (4) increased opportunity for promotion of qualified employees, and (5) an improvement in fringe benefits."

The "additional actions" mentioned by Huestis in the above paragraph are similar to some of the demands made by Local 77 some months ago and acted on by the Non-Academic Employees' Council in its meetings with the University's Personnel Policy Committee.

-Letters-

(Continued from page 5)

sentences of Section 6, Part (2) should be omitted and that section should then read "The documents transmitted by the lower tribunals to the University Hearing Committee shall include tapes of the testimony taken at the hearings."

Richard L. Watson, Jr.

CHRONICLE CLASSIFIED

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enticing the outdoorsman.

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LOST--green overnight bag at RDU airport on Sunday, March 30. Please contact John Hope at 3608. Reward.

duly installed, such vacancies shall be filled by special elections from the appropriate constituencies unless otherwise provided by the By-Laws or by the appropriate Constitutional Division.

In the event certain of the Representatives are apportioned to incoming freshmen the total membership of the Legislature shall be thereby lowered until these Representatives are elected.

Article VI is changed to read:

Article VI. Elections and Terms of Office

Section 1. The elective offices of the Association shall be the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries, and the Treasurer of the Association and any other such elective offices established in the By-Laws to the Constitution.

All elective offices shall be held for a term of one year, or until the successors to these offices are elected and installed within an additional period of not more than two months.

Elections and installations shall be conducted according to the provisions of the By-Laws and Statutes of the Association.

Section 2. The Representatives to the Legislature shall serve for a term comprising one session of the Legislature.

The installation of these Representatives shall be conducted according to the provisions of the By-Laws to the Constitution.

Section 3. Each appointive office shall be held for a term beginning with the confirmation of the appointment and ending with the installation of new executive officers.

The President of the Association shall have the power to make temporary appointments to those appointive offices which fall vacant, have remained unappointed or are newly created until the next regular meeting of the Legislature.

Amendment Fifteen

The Constitution for the Associated Students of Duke University is incorporated as the Main Division of the Constitution. The words "the Main Division of this Constitution" are inserted for "this Constitution" only as follows:

Article I, sentence one;

Article V, Section 3, part d;

Article IX, Section 1, sentence one and sentence three;

Article IX, Section 2, sentence one and sentence two.

Article II, Section 3 is deleted.

Article V, Section 1, part c, sentence three is changed to read:

Charter requesting the impeachment of any other member of the Judicial Council may be brought before the appropriate Divisional Council or group empowered to conduct such impeachments.

Article V, Section 3, part a, sentence two is changed to read:

The separate judicial bodies under the jurisdiction of the respective Constitutional Divisions reserve all judicial powers not delegated to the Judicial Council by the Main Division of the Constitution and the By-Laws of the Association.

Article V, Section 3, parts b, c and d are changed to read:

b. The Judicial Council, at the request of fifteen or more Representatives to the Legislature, shall interpret the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

c. The Judicial Council may review any act of the Association, and any other Division of this Constitution for consistency with the Main Division of this Constitution.

d. The Judicial Council may decide cases in which the Association or an officer of the Association in his official capacity is a party, and cases arising between the separate Divisions of the Association.

Article VII entitled "College and Class Governments" is deleted and the following articles are accordingly renumbered.

Article X entitled "Ratification and Enactment" is set in brackets and the proper dates of enactment and recognition are appended by the Attorney General.

The Constitution of the main student government of undergraduate men, when it is appropriately amended and approved in referendum as a Division of this Constitution, shall be incorporated as Division One of this Constitution.

The Constitution of the main student government of undergraduate women, when it is appropriately amended and approved in referendum as a Division of this Constitution shall be incorporated as Division Two of this Constitution.