

# The Duke Chronicle

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## WCCC change asked

By Les Hoffman  
West Deans reporter

A proposal from the Administration which would significantly change the present structure of the West Campus Community Council has been received by the WCCC. The proposal, introduced by Dean Hall in Dean Price's absence, would change Dean Price's role in the Council from his present voting role to one of an overseer with veto power.

The proposed change comes from Provost Hobbs, who would prefer to "delegate authority where the responsibility is placed," according to Dean Price.

Price says that he will serve where his colleagues feel it would be best, but he adds that he would like to continue his participation in the Council even if it were only in an ex-officio position.

Price said that in his new position he would review the actions of the Council and although he would have a veto of any recommendations the Council made, he emphasized that the use of the veto would probably be rare.

When asked how he would determine whether or not to exercise his veto, Price said that he would confer with his colleagues and all concerned parties of the University before reaching any decisions.

Dr. John Clum, Chairman of the WCCC, when asked to comment on the Administration's

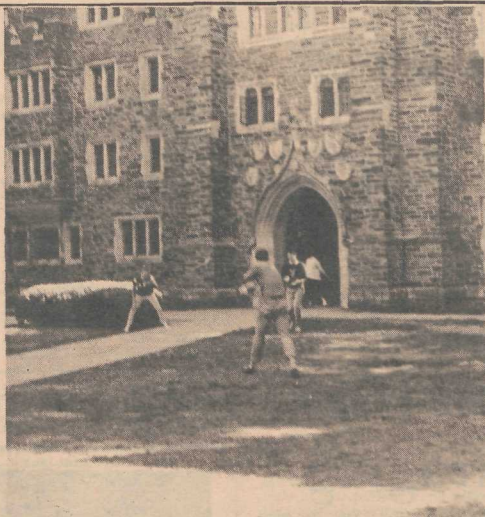


PHOTO BY BOB REMLEY

Residential life at Duke seems to be in for significant changes in the near future. Will scenes of quadball at Freshmen houses vanish like the dinosaur?

## GSA decries the financial policies of the University

By Glenn Dorsey  
Staff writer

Cutbacks in financial aid and general criticism of the Duke's fiscal priorities and graduate students' voice in the setting of policies in these areas were the main topics at last night's meeting of the Graduate Student

Association.

The graduate students present at the meeting expressed a concern for the fact that the University has made rather "drastic cutbacks" in financial aid to graduate students. The chairman reported the several Divinity School students have had their financial assistance "cut out

## Living system revamp asked

By Les Hoffman  
West Campus reporter

The Residential Life Committee, in cooperation with the West Campus Community Council, is undertaking a discussion of residential life which may lead to sweeping changes in housing for both men and women.

The committees will meet in joint session for the first time this Tuesday, April 8. Dr. Strobel, chairman of the Residential Life Committee, feels that this meeting will be the first of many.

The apparent priority of the Residential Life Committee, who will bring suggestions for change to Tuesday's meeting, is the elimination of Freshmen houses as they now exist.

Strobel, speaking for the Residential Life Committee, elaborated on the particular problems of freshmen housing. He said the "students come into the University with a variety of

backgrounds and needs. The freshmen house is an especially kind of dated institution, which has its origin in the universities' need to have a place to put students the first year. Where the residential college was the dominant mode, the freshmen house was seen as a kind of civilizing center. There was a time when students arrived on campus with little social experience and it would be a while before they could live with upperclassmen.

"In response to questionnaires and interviews, the freshmen say they have never felt integrated into the campus, that they have never met many upperclassmen.

"It is our (the Residential Life Committee's) conviction that the University might well support a program to integrate freshmen better into the campus. The freshman has not been free to associate with a wide range of people.

"We will ask for some systematic evolution from a situation where two thirds of freshmen live in freshmen houses to one where there is only a small minority or none in freshmen houses."

Strobel hopes not only to get support from the WCCC in their attempt to eliminate the current freshmen housing situation but also from groups on campus. He hopes "upperclassman living groups would be active in integrating freshmen into the campus by having freshmen in their houses. We feel having 25-30 per cent freshmen in a house is advisable; any larger percentage is awkward. So we hope all houses will begin to include freshmen."

Concerning fraternities Strobel said, "The committee has reached a preliminary decision and we emphasize that it is preliminary. We would like to see the fraternities moving toward something less than living groups. It could be fraternities as basically social groups. It could be an evolution of fraternities into houses, fraternities

### Weather

Considerable cloudiness, chance of rain today and tomorrow. Cooler today, high in the 60's. Tomorrow, warmer, high in 70's. Low tonight, mid-50's. 30% chance of rain today, 40% tonight.

## Greek weekend to start on this Friday

Duke Greeks will sponsor sports and parties for the University as part of the annual Greek Weekend beginning Friday.

An afternoon of games will begin the weekend. In addition to a chariot race Duke fraternities and

sororities will supervise a softball throw and a tug-of-rope.

Saturday, at 2 p.m. the Panhellenic Society and the IFC will sponsor a dance for the entire University at the American Legion

from under them, some by as much as two-thirds."

The size of teaching fellowships, in the case of English Instructors, for example, has also been cut. The chairman further reported that Dean Predmore, Graduate School Dean, expressed a great deal of reluctance to release a departmental break-down on the amount of university aid to graduate students.

It was decided by those present that the Administration and Trustees had to be confronted by the graduate students, as well as the rest of the university community, on the matter of priorities.

The fact that DUAA subsidies have not faced a similar decrease was cited as an example.

## Employee relations director runs for Chapel Hill mayor

By Candy Carraway  
Staff reporter

Howard Lee, Director of Employee Relations at Duke, announced his candidacy for mayor of Chapel Hill with the pledge to "focus on all elements of the community and not to get caught up in the kind of government that responds to the needs of one specific group."

Formerly a boardmember of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro poverty program for 4 years and president of the Eastern N.C. chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, Lee is the first Negro to run for mayor of Chapel Hill.

Commenting on his experiences as a member of Chapel Hill's Mayor's Citizen Advisory Committee, Lee said, "Chapel Hill's government was responding mainly

to a small segment of the community, the business men. While others were interested in zoning and meeting housing needs, the government had a passive attitude.

Improved and expanded low-income housing, university-town relations, youth involvement, and public transportation are Lee's primary concerns.

"Before attacking the slums in Chapel Hill, we need to move ahead in low income housing. In order not to set up new ghettos, low income housing should be dispersed throughout the community, and people regardless of commercial status or race could move anywhere they could afford. Moderate and low income families have been forced into slums.

"Students now are forced to live in trailer courts because they would like to live in an apartment but can't afford the high prices."

Lee wants to see the community think on a long range basis with an overall planning strategy to prevent zoning decision from being influenced by considerations of wealth, race, or political influence.

"We're past the village stage. We're fast running out of space and we need to know where we're going. We need definite planning on cities of roads and apartments without letting things just tend to happen."

Lee's platform, the first to be printed for the public in Chapel Hill's recent history, contains a pledge "to see to it that there is a Mayor's office and that there is a

## Knight joins RCA

Dr. Douglas M. Knight, who last week announced his resignation as President of Duke University effective June 30, has been named Division Vice President for Educational Development for RCA (Radio Corporation of America).

Announcement of his election to the newly-created post was made today in New York City by A.L. Conrad, Vice President for Education Systems, who said Dr. Knight will assume his new duties sometime this summer.

Dr. Knight will supervise the RCA Education Systems staff in the corporate headquarters in New York City, and will be responsible for developing and maintaining RCA's relationship with professional educators and educational institutions. Reporting directly to Conrad, Dr. Knight also will advise on educational developments and trends, and their application to RCA's products, materials and services.

A leading producer of radio and television equipment, RCA also owns the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) which operates a network of affiliated television and radio stations in addition to owning five major TV stations and seven radio stations.

RCA also owns Hertz, the nation's leading car rental agency; and Random House, a major publishing firm. Data processing is another major effort of RCA. Last year RCA's total sales and services amounted to \$3.1 billion.

Now 47 years old, Dr. Knight was the youngest president in Duke's history when he took over the presidency in September 1963. Prior to joining Duke, he served nearly a decade as president of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis.



## In baseball

# Hart wins in pitcher's duel

By Bob Heller

In a 2 hour 40 minute pitcher's duel, Duke's baseball team edged out Marietta (Ohio) 2-1 yesterday afternoon in the first half of a doubleheader played in the Duke field. A crowd of around 150 was on hand for the contests, played on a beautiful summery day.

Leo Hart started the game for the Devils and pitched seven innings, giving up just five hits and Marietta's lone run, which was produced on a Jim Potter double in the sixth inning. The sophomore hurler allowed no player more than one hit.

Kent Tekulue pitched the entire nine frames for the visitors, turning in a strong performance. Only one Duke run was earned (the winning one in the ninth inning) and the Marietta mound specialist scattered six hits. He did, however, issue several walks but more than made up for this by striking out 10 Duke batters.

Duke had several chances to blow the game wide open, as the Devils stranded 11 men on the base paths. Lack of clutch performances left the bases loaded in the third and seventh innings.

Following the regulation time

Carl Felton replaced Hart on the mound and hurled two perfect innings, striking out four in the process. He received credit for the win, which brings his slate to 1-1.

Rich Searl began the ninth inning by grounding out to short but Felton was hit by a pitch. Gordy Jackson pinch-ran for Felton and raced to third on a Tim Teer single to right. With two men down, freshman Mike Davies drove in the winning run with a clear shot to left.

Teer finished the game 2-for-3, the only man on either team to bag more than a single hit. No Devil player registered an extra-base hit.



Jim Rink, former assistant sports information director dead at the age of 25.

# Jim Rink is killed in freak crash

The Chronicle sports staff mourns the sudden and freak death of former assistant sports information director at Duke, James Rink.

Rink, who was a graduate student at the University of North Carolina, was working on the carburetor of his car when the car slipped out of gear and pinned him against a wall. He was dead on arrival at Watts Hospital. He was going home to Michigan the day after he was killed.

For the past three years, Rink had served as assistant sports information director for Duke, working his way through journalism grad school. Previously, he had earned a degree in Theology from the Duke Divinity School and was planning a career in Christian

journalism for the Presbyterian Church.

His death is a tragic loss both to the entire Duke Athletic Association, the players, the coaches and the administrators and to the Chronicle sports staff.

## Radical South

White Southerners justifiably call themselves rebels. The long struggle of Southern rebels against the system of big business and Northern capitalism will be the theme of a CONFERENCE ON RADICAL SOUTHERN HISTORY to be held at Emory University in Atlanta, Ga. on April 18-20.

# Track team trip to Fla. encouraging

The Duke track team, fresh from an encouraging Florida trip, travels to Columbia, S.C., for meets Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

Jeff Howser won the high hurdles at the Florida Relays in what for him is a relatively average

time of 13.9. Yet, the most encouraging part of the trip was what less well-known members of what promises to be a well-balanced and fairly deep squad achieved.

In the sprints, Tom Dunnigan, an Oak Ridge, Tenn., junior, ran a 9.9 hundred in competition and was clocked at 9.8 in practice. Dunnigan, was lettered last year as a 440 specialist, was also a prime factor in the more than creditable job done by the relay teams. Allan Bellman, a senior, ran a 48.7 quarter, a good time this early in the season.

The middle distance men were paced by Jim "Stonewall" Dorsey, whose 880 time of 1:53.3 places him among the ace's finest at this point. Freshman Scott Eiseman's 1:58 is a significant achievement and an encouraging sign for coach Al Buehler.

The field events men were not to be outdone by the runners. State champion long jumper Pete Culver scratched on all 3 attempts, but was measured at 23' 2, and Mac Summers, hampered by an injury last year, went 22' 11½, a personal best for him. Finally, Kreeger, in the discus, unloaded a heave of 147'. Since the weights are Duke's biggest problem at the moment, this promising sign should not be overlooked, as it capped a fine overall performance by a team that should be in fine shape for the State Championships and the ACC meet.

## Rugby

Duke Rugby Club hosts M.I.T. at Wallace Wade Stadium, at 2 p.m. this Friday. Admission is free and the game will immediately precede the Greek games. This will be the first game for the rugby squad since their 11-0 win over U.N.C. two weeks ago. Jeremy Taylor is out of action with torn ligaments, but apart from that the team will be at full strength. High scorer Bill Harvey, who in the Carolina game accounted for 8 of Duke's 11 points, will be out to add to his total. The game promises to be interesting and a large crowd is hoped for.



76er's Bill Cunningham and Celtic's Emmette Bryant rambie for ball during rough first quarter action.

# Top batters, pitchers

## Top Ten Batters

	AB	H	R	AVG
Chris Cammack, NCS	24	12	8	.500
Calvin Weeks, Clem	45	20	17	.444
Bruce Bergman, WF	23	10	5	.435
Jim Eschen, WF	14	6	3	.429
Randy Blanchard, Duke	21	9	3	.428
Jim Norris, Md.	12	5	4	.417
Bill Heitman, WF	24	10	2	.417
Danell Moody, NCS	15	6	3	.400
Steve Bryant, UVA	26	10	4	.385
Mike Roberts, UNC	11	4	4	.364

## Pitching

	I.P.	W	L	E.R.A.
Mike Caldwell, NCS	15	2	0	0.59
Rusty Gerhardt, Duke	25	2	0	3.60
Bobby Harris, Wake	21	2	0	4.28
Phil Corddry, Md.	9	1	0	0.00
Alan Schwartz, Duke	8½	1	0	2.16
Joe Land, USC	13	1	0	2.70
Tom Buskev, UNC	14	2	0	1.28



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# LBJ's reflections reveal his own tragedy

By Clay Steinman

The Choices We Face, by Lyndon Baines Johnson, Bantam Books, 1969, \$1.00.

If, as his critics have claimed, Lyndon Johnson's overriding concern as President was his place in history, then LBJ was a failure as Chief Executive.

For history will not be kind to our President from Texas. It was during his term in office that the war in Vietnam was escalated into an awesome tragedy with much loss of life.

It was during his term in office that violent urban strife flared. It was during his term in office that the inflationary spiral accelerated. It was during his term of office that militant student unrest began.

But even history does not praise Lyndon Johnson as a great Chief Executive, neither should it condemn him as a man who was aloof from the needs of the American people or from his own failings.

## Justification

The Choices We Face is an apology for all the shortcomings of Johnson's administration and a justification for all its policies.

From it, I gleaned that Lyndon Johnson was not so much an unfeeling, misguided political hack, as many of his most ardent critics would contend, but a product of his times.

In his book there are two LBJs. Each is a remnant of a past era fighting for relevancy in a rapidly changing world.

First, and probably the more remembered of the two, Lyndon Johnson: staunch anti-Communist. His roots are with Harry Truman. Second, is the social progressive understanding of the needs of his country's people. His roots are with FDR and the New Deal.

Johnson praises the Truman Doctrine: "Thus far and no further." He sees the Russian Communists as "dedicated to an ominous creed." He claims that China was "seized by a Communist Party." And he believes that America "developed" and Russia "subsequently acquired" the atomic bomb.

## Communist threat

The idea of the Truman Doctrine was the peaceful development of the war-torn nations of Europe and Asia, without threat of Communist takeover, following World War II.

This may have been a valid and relevant idea during Truman's term, but it is questionable whether the circumstances are analogous today.

Nevertheless, LBJ relates the Truman Doctrine to current affairs when he writes: "But the tension between the orderly system that the Truman Doctrine made possible and the threat of Communist intervention in the affairs of other states has continued to this day." Johnson then discusses the

world situation with special focus on Vietnam.

## Tragic flaw

Here is Johnson's tragic flaw. He is convinced that the Viet Cong are tools of the "Communist conspiracy" which he never names but to which he constantly alludes.

He calls the National Liberation Front a "wholly owned subsidiary" of Hanoi. Like the Truman Doctrine, the "Johnson Doctrine" says that all external aggression must be halted so that progress can be made in underdeveloped countries. Currently, America is enforcing the "Johnson Doctrine" in Vietnam.

The future? Johnson believes that American efforts in Vietnam have been successful. "By the end of 1967," LBJ writes, "the enemy's main forces had been defeated in battle after battle. And South Vietnam had a government freely elected under a new Constitution."

## Omissions

Johnson neglects to mention the imprisonment of Truong Dinh Dzu or the prohibition of "Neutralists" from running or voting in the elections that he calls "free," but that is his right as an author.

What is significant is that Johnson says that the words "No more Vietnams" express my profoundest hope. Yet if aggression is undertaken and endangers the peace in a vital region of the world, it must be resisted."

## Seeing red

Imperialism, whether American or Soviet or Chinese, is morally unconscionable. However, Johnson's fault was that, schooled in the Dulles tradition of fighting the "Communist cancer," he saw red in Vietnam and assumed that it was part of supposed Soviet or Chinese or even North Vietnamese imperialist territorial aims.

Thus on Vietnam, The Choices We Face, confirms the worst ideas Johnson's foes had about our last President's outmoded perspective on foreign policy.

As Vietnam comes first in his book, the temptation is to put the volume down, say aloud, "Humph. Just what I thought he would say," and stop reading.

However, to read only half the book is to commit an injustice against Johnson and his term in office.

For on matters of domestic affairs, LBJ's words ring most progressive, if not radical.

Johnson looks back on the urban strife during his administration and wisely calls the violence the result of rising expectations, not, as might be expected, the product of "hooliganism."

## Choice

He puts a choice to an American people, crying out for a return to the quiet, peaceful life they thought prevailed before the inception of the Civil Rights movement:

"Some believe that 'enough has already been done.' But our problems persist—and are not going to disappear by themselves.... 'The certain fact is that there is

no turning back—no closing of that door. We can weather our troubles now—because the kind of America we seek is right, and because the alternative, denying just hopes and risking a divided and hostile nation is intolerable."

He realizes the necessity of a planned economy. "The 'new economics' has been described as prosperity with a social conscience. Whatever it was called, it worked."

He sought to eliminate the "boom and bust cycle" which has plagued the American economy. Although, as Johnson himself would admit, we have a long way to go to make this nation one with prosperity for all, significant strides were made during the Johnson years.

## Congress slow

More could have been done, he says, if Congress would have been more responsive in granting tax increases when necessary.

More could have been done, he says, if Congress would have granted his War on Poverty more funds.

Johnson realizes that there were some mistakes in his social programs but he notes, "We made plenty of mistakes, because we were in new territory." He advises that "Money can accomplish very little of we don't know how to spend it."

Johnson spends much time listing his success and analyzing his failures in the area of social legislation. The record is formidable.

It is the tragedy of Lyndon Johnson that he was so sure about a foreign policy that eclipsed his efforts at home.

The war has sapped much of America's strength.

It has produced widespread dissent.

## Dissent

LBJ writes that dissent is and has always been a necessary part of American life. "If we should ever deny ourselves essential liberties for security's sake, we will have neither. History is marred by the ruins of nations that have fought change with suppressive force. To do so is perhaps as instinctive as self-preservation. But it is in the long run, self-defeating. If a nation cannot change peacefully when its people call for a change, it risks violent change later on—and the loss of the civil liberties and property of all its citizens."

He answers those who want to move faster: "I, too want to proceed faster." He blames the red tape and reactionary views of some in government for the slow pace of social progress. He cautions that often demonstrations cause reaction rather than progress.

## Participatory Democracy

Johnson concludes by saying that:

High on any agenda for the future must be action to bring out institutions back to the people. The restiveness that demands that is a potentially healthy and creative force. Individuals are laying a claim to a greater role in deciding their destinies, and the claim must be met....

"An innovative, creative, open spirit is vital to the fashioning of our response to the vastly larger dimensions of the future."

## Place in history

The Choices We Face made me wonder that if it were not for Vietnam, if circumstances had not forced Johnson to reveal his reactionary, though of late traditionally American, attitudes in

foreign policy, whether Lyndon Baines Johnson would have become a leading figure in American History for putting this nation on the road to its professed goals of liberty, equality, and prosperity for all.

I'm afraid I'll never know. And the pity of it all is that Lyndon Johnson, a man obsessed with his place in history, won't know either.

## -Greek weekend-

(Continued from page 1)

Hut in Chapel Hill. Stacy, Henry and the Majestics and the Impacts will perform. Admission per person will be \$1.50 and all the beer you can bring.

After the dance, the Greeks will

sponsor a fraternity boat race featuring prizes for the first boat to make a round trip across the lake on the American Legion property.

To end the weekend individual frats will hold parties in commemoration of the Greek system at Duke Saturday night.

# Violence on TV

By Jack Gould

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—The recurring issue of violence on television has taken a new twist with the injection of the argument that excessive mayhem or brutality may have consequences for the health of young viewers much as tobacco may pose physical hazards to cigarette addicts.

Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, has promised to launch an inquiry into the possible mental and clinical consequences of a diet of violence on the young, and his office has indicated that the Office of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service will play a major role.

Finch's move coincided with the demand of Sen. John O. Pastore, chairman of the Communications Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, that the Surgeon General become directly involved with a view to submitting some kind of definitive finding within a year.

Quite conceivably the new official concern over violence could cause a measure of embarrassment within President Nixon's cabinet. One current show with a strong content of violence, including the theme of kidnapping which most programs voluntarily try to avoid is "The F. B. I.," the Sunday night ABC series personally endorsed by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The F. B. I. is, of course, a seeming law unto itself, yet it nominally falls under the purview of Atty. Gen. John M. Mitchell.

The dilemma of the networks, whose representatives were summoned to the commerce committee again last week, is that they still have a backlog of profitable shows which do contain acts of violence. They have been slowly paring the volume of such material, but a bona fide question of where to draw the line does not exist.

Violence is such a staple of drama that its complete elimination is bound to tie the hands of able writers. That some shows have capitalized in the past on bestiality as an end in itself is not open to serious question, but to determine when recourse to violence is dramatically justified and when violence is being abused is an assignment for a genius yet to be born.

One psychiatrist has suggested that TV violence might even be a contributory factor to bed soiling by children. Yet Lord Hill, chairman of the British Broadcasting Corp., has reported on a study showing that a group kept totally isolated from television violence was more violent in real life than a matched group exposed to TV violence.

It is not chance, of course, that concern over violence on television comes at a time of both national and international violence that is not concocted by Hollywood producers but is part of a troubled society. With wars and threats of wars prevailing around the world, with student unrest and racial strife, the home screen cannot close its eyes to the harsh facts of life. To undertake surveys of violence in entertainment may be skirting the deeper issues: How much more violence arises from the ferment of the underprivileged no longer willing to be ignored, from student reaction to a war which even respected adults deplore, or from the spreading use of expensive narcotics?

Television may exert a strong contributory influence on the environment of today and efforts to analyze it can be useful. But any expectation of shielding the young from all hints of violence seems illusory when, through TV, radio and the press, the modern youngster can obtain a variety of information at an extremely early age and is daily reminded that his seniors have not acquitted themselves with great distinction in the cause of peace.

## Deadline changed

The deadline for entering the Quad Federation Film Festival has been moved back to Saturday, April 19th. Thus there is still time to enter the festival, but entries must register with Steve Meipel in

room 134 of BOG (ext. 6177) as soon as possible.

The films will be shown during Joe College Weekend. They should be from 8 to 12 minutes long, and should make on 8 or 16 mm. film.

**MOVIES**

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# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Thursday, April 3, 1969.

The first day of Passover. Thirty-five hundred years ago the Children of Israel left Egypt after 400 years of slavery and headed back home across the Sinai peninsula. They left behind them a nation whose army and economy were both wrecked as part of the price for their obdurate oppression.

Recalling the 3000 "loyal" Egyptian Jews who have been languishing in prisons in Cairo and Alexandria since the summer of 1967, charged with no crimes but their religion, and wondering what the cost will be to Pharaoh this time around, this is the sorely afflicted Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 112, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

## A change?

A number of people have expressed some wonderment (and other emotions) about our editorial praising Dr. Knight for his service to the University.

They feel that we have criticized him quite harshly throughout the year and that we should, in fact, be pleased that he is leaving.

This, of course, points up questions about the direction and consistency of our editorial criticism this year, as well as the tone of our editorial policy more recently.

It is quite obvious that we have been consistently critical of the University's collective indifference in the fact of the widespread crucial issues of our time. However, we have praised Dr. Knight in the past as often as we have criticized him.

We have noted, for example, that "when he stresses communication, Dr. Knight is nurturing the kind of community spirit that a university needs to operate smoothly. At the same time he is stressing the one thing that will help him be most effective in his duties...We commend Dr. Knight's efforts and urge community response" (Nov. 1). Or as on Feb. 6, we noted, "Knight and a few other members of his administration are becoming increasingly concerned about the difficulties black students have had in adjusting to Duke as well as the often silent bigotry with which many elements of the Duke community have greeted them."

Some people have mistaken our criticism of the broad indifference of those in power—influential faculty members, administrators, and trustees—for personal attacks on the man who is president. This stems from a mistaken belief that it is the fault of the president that problems exist.

We said in a Feb. 5 editorial, "Here is the President of a great university, an extraordinarily sensitive man in the best sense, but only dimly aware of the sweeping changes going on around him, changes which may engulf this university. Dr. Knight is insulated in his office but a focal point for criticism from everyone. He has committed himself to 16-hour days raising money for the University to keep its physical plant operating. And he has little time left over to keep tabs on the outcries of students and the worsening crisis of the American university. Even worse, most of the rest of his administration do not share his sensitivity and are extraordinarily ignorant of anything beyond their second floor offices and the faculty lounge. And so the problems fester while we languish. Douglas Knight has begun to realize this (Charles Wade, his good friend, also has an interest in the problems), but many of their 'colleagues' will only perceive it too late."

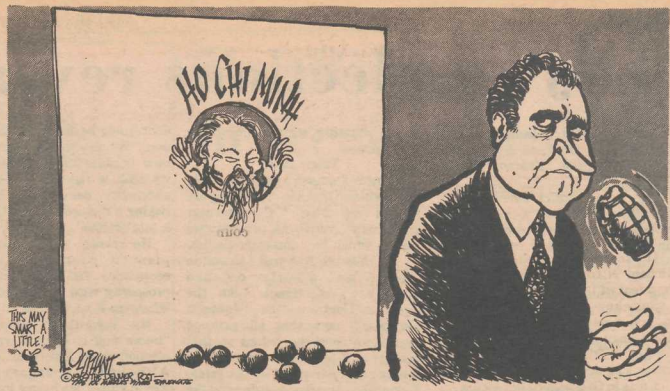
We have felt throughout the year that Dr. Knight was not doing enough to direct the University's energies toward the problems of our society, but his overall accomplishments are of historical significance. The blame for inaction must properly lie with all those who have positions of influence and were indifferent to the times.

Dr. Knight deserves our respect for his devotion and selfless service and the creative changes he has brought to Duke. It is when one judges in a historical perspective what he has done that his administration appears in many ways successful.

Some people have questioned also the recent tone which editorials have taken.

We feel that the attitudes of a number of those who were unconcerned have changed slowly throughout this year but more evidently and more readily since early January. A Black Studies program is now being formulated. Some departments are beginning to include students in decision-making (e.g., sociology). Trustees have placed students on the search committee for a new chancellor and now a new president. The Academic Council has opened its meetings and begun studying some crucial problems facing the University. More subtly, student opinion is actively sought. These are small changes, but underlying them, we hope, is the beginning of a basic change in attitude. And, we have reason to believe, broader changes will be initiated within a few months. This was not true as the year began.

We are, therefore, more optimistic about the University's eventual development as a free and open community, despite the forces of repression both within and outside the University. Duke's future will depend on an active awareness of the sources of conflict in our society and a readiness to deal with them as an institution.



Foreign Affairs

## The Vietnam Test

By C.L. Sulzberger

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PHUBAI, SOUTH VIETNAM—The Current Communist offensive differs from its predecessors neither in weapons nor tactics. It simply seeks to retain the capability after five weeks of stiff casualties, to endure another 60 to 90 days in which to produce unexpected reflections on the Paris Peace Talks.

The enemy has suffered heavily but, with careful advance positioning of secret supply dumps and scheduled troop reserves, he could — if prepared to pit his calculable blood against incalculable American willpower — keep going and even make sensational propaganda assaults.

Hanoi's plan is to demonstrate ability to mount a countryside campaign for many weeks in the hopes of testing President Nixon's resolve and ending any temporary honeymoon with Congressional doves.

Ho Chi Minh seems to be feeling Nixon out just as Khrushchev felt out a newly inaugurated President Kennedy on Laos, trying to see how far he might be provoked. Hanoi warns that Washington doesn't have an indefinite period in which to keep policy static in Southeast Asia and, while paying a heavy price in blood, Ho seeks to reopen United States political wounds.

The action begun February 22 compares in scale to the famous 1968 Tet onslaught. During the first 31 days of that effort the Communists initiated 1,314 attacks by fire as against 2,037 during the

first 31 days of this operation.

Then they launched 36 attacks of battalion size or larger; now 32. Last year they lost 31,318 killed in action; this year 23,433. Last year they killed 5,559 allied troops including 1,841 Americans; this year 3,264 (1,110 Americans).

This is the first conflict in which the U.S. has encountered Communist techniques of Revolutionary Warfare and our massive use of television assists the enemy's propaganda impact. This is stressed in the current offensive whose objectives are political: to discourage U.S. resolution, weaken the Thieu-Ky-Huong government and seek diplomatic gains in Paris.

None of these goals has yet been achieved. The Saigon Government is stronger now than before and President Thieu evidently feels such confidence that he can offer negotiating concessions previously not dreamed of. American losses have been appreciable but (despite the comparable scale of action and heavier enemy fire power) decidedly less than last year's Tet casualties.

There has been talk about the enemy's wish to husband his human strength and some high officers conclude this is his present strategy. General Abrams thinks that, if so, it is a "hell of a way" to conserve manpower.

The Communists are directing their major drive in the Saigon region — locally called III Corps — and have moved 48 per cent of

their combat strength into this or adjacent Cambodian border areas. Eight regiments were brought down from II Corps north of here and five of them were deployed for direct participation in this assault.

Unlike last year's Tet offensive, the Communists unveiled no new weapons (although unfired 240-MM. rockets have been found). About 125 small hamlets were seized by the Vietcong but this is minor compared with last year's initial Tet results.

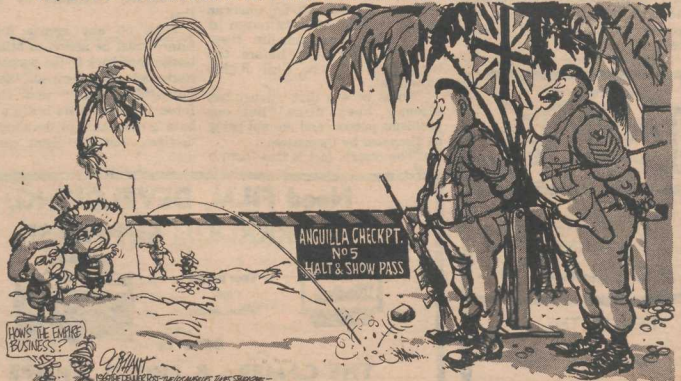
The enemy had hoped to divert allied forces by applying pressures in the highlands and southern I Corps.

But the prime objective remains to pound Saigon militarily and rot it politically, thus frightening Washington. This has made no progress despite skillful propaganda and occasional exaggerated impressions abroad. Disregarding threats of terror, the Saigon Government has thus far kept its cool.

One must not minimize the tragic accretion in dead, maimed, homeless or the excruciating victims of the fright campaign against pro-Saigon officials. Nor should one assume that just because another offensive seems to be faltering, short of its goals, the ingenious method of Revolutionary Warfare will now peter out.

Certainly there will be more of the Communist technique — fighting while negotiating — but certainly also there will now be more negotiating while fighting.

'OH, GOOD—SOME RESISTANCE. I WAS BEGINNING TO FEEL LIKE A BLOODY FOOL.'







## The Good Life

# Just how tricky is Dicky?

By Clay Steinman

"You can win but you can't govern" the sign said on that rainy, muddy January day in Washington.

It seems so long ago that Richard Nixon was inaugurated as President of the United States.

Somewhat we have gotten used to, too used to, the idea that the little man we scornfully called "Tricky Dick" now holds the nation's highest office.

I was in Greensboro last October when Richard Nixon came to tell a gathering of affluent, lily-white Tar Heels that he would do so much to make this country a safe, peaceful, prosperous one in which to live.

Panacea? The guy was in business suits and the thin, pale women wildly cheer for the man who would make healthy a nation they saw as overtaxed, overly violent, and overly divided.

When he said: "I will make an honorable peace in Vietnam my first priority and I say to you that I will end that war where so many of our boys are dying for their country!" they cheered with all their hearts.

### Safe Streets

And when he said that he would make the streets once again safe, that he would "take millions off the welfare rolls and put them on the payrolls," that he would solve the racial tensions by giving black people "a piece of the action," they felt deeply that here was a man who would make America the America they love again.

And Nixon won. For they

believed him.

All across the country they believed him.

The "New Nixon" was elected President.

Now the months have begun to pass. The magical first hundred days are almost past. Nixon is now just another leader, just another politician, just another one of those who promise the good life to the voters and give them the same life they had.

### War Goes On

It's been nearly forgotten, but people are dying every day in Vietnam. No longer does Nixon claim that he will achieve a quick honorable peace. Indeed, in a recent press conference he announced that he saw no end to the war in the near future.

In Paris, the political bargaining to save a corrupt regime in Saigon goes on. In Saigon Americans and Vietnamese die.

And in America?

In America there is still poverty. In America, many campuses have seen unprecedented turmoil. In America black people still cannot move into Nixon's Florida hideaway of Key Biscayne.

### ABM

And in America Nixon and his administration have chosen a compromise course on the deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system that avowedly will not save our cities, and conceivably may not even perform its stated function of protecting some missile sights.

What the modified ABM will do, however, is cost six to eight billion dollars. Money badly needed at home to feed the hungry, rehabilitate our dying cities, or even cut down inflation.

It is distressing to remember that Presidents serve virtually unhaltingly four year terms.

### Understandable Vote

In a time of trouble it is not hard to understand why the moderately successful insurance salesman in Winston-Salem voted for Richard Nixon. After all, he promised to make America healthy again. And he seemed so sincere.

What will be hard to understand is that when our insurance salesman or used car dealer awakens to the fact that if his taxes are still high, if the war still goes on, if violence and disruption continues, if "Tricky Dick" turns out to have tricked America after all, our friend in Winston will be content to pass it off once again as a bad vote, gripe at the breakfast table to his uncomprehending wife, and be content to make the same mistake next time.

And he will probably do just that because that is what he has always done. To question the basic values and institutions which permit Nixons to control America would be to question the values that have enabled him to live in modest comfort.

His life is inextricably bound to the general status quo. He will criticize the men on top once they have been elected, but he will never

call into question the nature of the society that elected them.

When we were in Washington for the Inauguration and the Counter-Inauguration, much comment was heard that a demonstration on January 20 was unfair, for the man had not been given a chance.

But to thousands of young Americans, that argument would not hold. Like our disgruntled friend in North Carolina, much of the youth of America realizes that in the last two elections the people voted for peace and got more war.

### No Stake

But unlike the elder Tar Heel, many of the dissidents do not have the stake in the status quo that would make them not question the foundations of the way things are in this nation.

As long as the war continues, as long as poverty and racism remain in an American of abundance and a vowed freedom do the demonstrations and the disruptions will continue.

As the status quo remains intransigent, the alienation of many of America's young will grow, and sadly, as alienation grows deeper, the cry for radical change grows louder and less tempered by reason.

It is sad but true that the veneer of toleration of disruption in any free society is at best a thin one. For, taken beyond a certain point, disruption interferes with the orderly processes of any civilization and must be restricted.

I sense that the temper of

America will soon be more repressive if there is much more violence, whether it be violence against property, people, or simply the orderly functions of society's institutions.

### Repression

However, repression will only make matters worse, let alone not solve anything, and is not desirable in any respect.

Unfortunately, the thin veneer of democracy is approaching the breaking point while at the same time alienation seems on the rise.

The consequences may be great if this cycle is not broken.

As the situation deteriorates, it will be increasingly up to those who voted for Nixon, or Humphrey, out of desire for the good life to see that Nixon's bag of tricks and new faces is empty when it comes to solving the major problems confronting America.

It will be up to the American people to persuade their elected leaders that the way to a better life is not that of repression but that of honestly trying to remedy the injustices that exist.

So far the "New Nixon" hasn't come up with any successful solutions that approach his campaign rhetoric.

Like the man said: "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

America is nearing a dramatic crossroads in her history. Only action, not false promises or images produced by public relations men, can save her.

## Letters to the editor

# Who controls the defense establishment

Editor, the Chronicle:

This time of reflection over the life of General Eisenhower provides an apt opportunity to consider the role of the military in this country's public acts. The Fulbrights and Gores have long been concerned with the power of the military establishment, and the Cold War has provided more than a few instances to justify such concern. Now, there rages a fresh rendition of the same basic concerns over the proposed ABM system.

Along with other pressing questions, many Americans are asking about the ultimate power of the Pentagon to formulate and execute policy. General Eisenhower, himself a leading member of the "complex" which he named, warned of the potential power of the public-private defense establishment. No doubt his eight years as President allowed him to see another side of the military monopoly of national security and pervasive influence on the national economy.

I for one found the views of another former World War II military hero to be interesting in the context of the current debate. Former head of the Marine Corps and member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David M. Shoup writes in this month's *Atlantic* that "America has become a militaristic and aggressive nation." Pointing to the most recent example of this militarism, General Shoup describes a disgusting contest between the four branches of the armed services to initiate and continue the war in Viet Nam. Moreover, he says, the defense establishment does not

appear to be ready to change:

More so than many large bureaucratic organizations, the defense establishment now devotes a large share of its efforts to self-perpetuation, to justifying its organizations, to preaching its doctrines, and to self-maintenance and management. Warfare becomes an extension of war games and field tests. War justifies the existence of the establishment, provides experience for the military novice and challenges for the senior officer. Wars and emergencies put the military and their leaders on the front pages and give status and prestige to the professionals. Wars add to the military traditions, the self-nourishment of heroic deeds, and provide a new crop of military leaders who become the rededicated disciples of the code of service and military action.

The main reason Shoup gives for the establishment's strength is its two-sided support:

Standing closely behind these leaders, encouraging and prompting them, are the rich and powerful defense industries. Standing in front, adorned with service caps, ribbons, and lapel emblems, is a nation of veterans—patriotic, belligerent, romantic, and well intentioned, finding a certain sublimation and excitement in their country's latest military

ventures.

All this from a former member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As far as I can see, one can either dismiss Shoup as an embittered has-been or acclaim him as a champion of truth in a sea of brain-washing, but it is clear that such a testimony cannot be ignored.

Charles Clotfelter

## Repression

Editor, the Chronicle:

Repress: to prevent the natural or normal expression, activity, or development of. Repression: state of being repressed. (Webster)

A lot of talk has gone down recently about our "repressive society" and about the political repression which might follow a defeat in Vietnam and the resurgence of the student-black left. But little is said about how our society functions repressively.

There are relatively few instances of overt political repression, legislated and enforced by the government, in this country; for that we can be thankful. Yet visitors from more overtly repressed societies often express wonder at the political control which limits our citizens despite the apparent absence of open governmental tyranny. How do you do it, they ask, without a vast secret police to control thought?

Ah, but there is a secret police. It is in the minds of our citizens. Its orders come from the illusions inherited by each generation and perpetuated, with all good intentions, by the guardians of

what is "right and proper" in every institution. How does this secret police work?

Take one absurdly simple example: freedom of speech. A man or woman should be free to express his or her ideas to the community, and it should be a "natural expression," normal to that person and his or her purpose, as long as it does not bring disaster or complete degeneracy down upon the community. But between the theory and the reality falls the shadow of repression. Laws infrequently—more often, well-intentioned men fear the consequences of permitting this freedom. These people say they don't mind a word, a phrase, a thought out of step with the deades standard of the status quo—no, it is those others, the ignorant ones who might hassle them, say a discouraging word, call them onto the carpet, maybe even threaten them. And all for what? One little word, phrase, thought? How can such be worth it? They pledge to save themselves for bigger battles. And so it happens. The word is cut, the idea lost, the freedom repressed.

I wrote a report for the Duke YMCA's 1968-69 Annual Report concerning my view of the place of the Christian perspective in the Y. It sought to make a specific point, as clearly and as forcefully as I could manage. It accordingly included the phrase "didn't do a damn thing."

Later on the word "bullshit" was carefully chosen to express a certain mood and attitude towards something. Both of these words

were removed by the advisor to the YMCA, in consultation with the advisor of the YW. I was not consulted or given an opportunity to respond. But so what? What's a little "damn" or an even nastier word in something like the YMCA Annual Report? Is it, after all, that important?

"Didn't do a thing" conveys a very different tone and meaning from "didn't do a damn thing." "Horsefeathers" or the like does not say what I needed to say. The word is cut, the idea lost. Just one or two. By themselves, not much. But this, my friends, is how it happens.

Much ado? Perhaps; but here's my point, sans obscenity: those of you readers who do object to such words as were cut, rest assured that we are learning self-censorship. Please let us know you approve. Those of you who don't waste a care on such trivialities, please think about the nature of repression sometime. And those who feel a little sad, a little mad: be warned.

Jeff Van Pelt  
YMCA Cabett '68-69

## Grant

A Duke University physicist has received an \$80,000 grant from the National Science Foundation for studies of the strange properties of matter at temperatures approaching absolute zero.

Dr. Henry A. Fairbank, professor and chairman of the Duke department of physics, received the two-year grant for investigations in low temperature physics.



## Duke President 1949-63

# A. Hollis Edens: 'Here is America'

By Art Rubin

Feature Staff Writer

Addressing his last freshman class, the class of 1963, Dr. A. Hollis Edens commented, "I welcome you to Duke University. I think of you not as 753 freshmen assigned to seat numbers, but as people with dreams and hopes—here is America." This welcome speech reflects the spirit with which Dr. Edens presided in his eleven years as the president of Duke.

A native of Tennessee, Dr. Edens attended Emory University for his undergraduate study and later received his master's degree in American history from there. He also received a master's degree in public administration, and later a doctorate, from Harvard University. He was awarded honorary doctorates by Davidson College, the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest University, Roanoke College, and American University.

Teacher, administrator  
Prior to accepting the Duke presidency, Dr. Edens from 1919 until 1942, was a teacher. He served as an administrator at Emory until, in 1947, he became vice chancellor of the University System of Georgia. Before coming to Duke in 1949, he served as associate director of the Rockefeller Foundation's General Educational Board.

At his inauguration, Dr. Edens inherited many educational problems which resulted in part from the Second World War: increased enrollments that aggravated the building needs of the University; hysteria over communism; and the need for greater financial resources.

In his inaugural address, he said:



Photo courtesy Bureau of Public Information

Dr. A. Hollis Edens

"I fear unjust suspicion, irresponsibility, and a vacuum of faith more than I fear foreign ideologies." This outlook can be seen throughout his administration.

Successful fund-raising

In the first three years of his

term, Dr. Edens was able to conduct a successful campaign which raised \$12 million. Between 1949 and 1960, alumni giving rose from \$100,000 to \$300,000 annually; the University's total assets increased from \$59 million to \$116 million; research funds increased from \$700,000 to almost \$5 million a year; and scholarship funds grew from \$800,000 to \$2. million.

Dr. Edens also helped to create three important new programs at Duke—The Commonwealth Studies Center, the Center for the Study of Aging, and the World Rule of Law Center.

All of these added financial resources and study programs are reflected in what Dr. Edens considered to be the purpose of the University: "to train the mind and enrich society through research and discovery and through passing along knowledge and cultural heritage to the next generation."

Resignation

On February 22, 1960, Dr. A. Hollis Edens announced his resignation. It came as a most unexpected shock. In his statement of resignation, Dr. Edens stated as his reason: "that the next ten years in the life of this University are going to demand vigorous promotion and management on the part of an administrative leader who can be expected to remain at the helm over the entire period of development."

Speculation has been that there was internal friction in the Edens administration between Dr. Edens and Dr. Paul M. Gross. This friction is said to have been over: 1. Position of the hospital in relation

Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from the Monday, Feb. 22, 1960 issue of the Duke Chronicle.

By Bob Windeler

Chronicle News Editor

The University will continue to move forward despite a change in Administration, asserted Dr. A. Hollis Edens last night in commenting on his resignation as University president.

"I don't believe in the indispensable man theory, and a University doesn't change overnight because of one decision. A University is too powerful and its principles too firmly set to be deviated from its course by a change of Administration," Edens said.

Edens's resignation, announced Friday afternoon at the regular meeting of the Undergraduate Faculty, will be formally submitted to the Board of Trustees March 23, and will become final when a successor is chosen and taken office. The Trustees were informed of the decision last Tuesday by a letter from Edens which asked that the decision be considered final.

Board of Trustees chairman Norman A. Cocke has appointed Trustee P. Huber Hanes, Jr. of Winston-Salem to head a committee to appoint the President's successor. Hanes said yesterday that the committee would meet sometime this week but that it wouldn't have a decision "for a long time."

Edens gave as his principal reason for retiring "that the next ten years in the life of this University are going to demand vigorous promotion and management on the part of an administrative leader who can be expected to remain at the helm over the entire period of development. Therefore, I believe you (should) select as soon as possible a new president whose normal tenure will extend over a longer period of time than I would wish for mine."

Edens said he was sorry that the students had been the last to know of his decision: "I hope the students will accept this at its face value and know that the University is not going to change direction nor is my enthusiasm for the University lagging."

He cited the Long Range Plan instituted in 1958 as one of the highlights of his eleven-year term as President. Edens came here from the University of Georgia system in 1949.

to the medical school and the amount of research grants;

2. Difference in the basic philosophy of education and the role and position of the University as an educational institution;

3. The University policy on segregation and how or if it should be altered and when.

Dr. Gross Dismissed

As surprising as the sudden resignation of Dr. Edens, was the unexpected dismissal of Dr. Gross as Vice President on March 23, 1960. This dismissal caused a faculty and student split on the issues, and rumors increased about the growing tension in Allen Building. These rumors have never been fully investigated, and no one can say for certain what the real problems were.

One of the members of the Board of Trustees at the time of the resignation and dismissal was Mrs. Marshall Spears, Sr. When she was asked this week to comment on the Board's activities in 1960, she declined, claiming that she might not be able to restate the facts clearly.

One person who remembers Dr. Edens is Dr. Frank T. DeVuyver, Vice Provost to the University. He remembers Dr. Edens as "an extraordinarily capable man who had a great interest in student activities. The alumni was also very fond of Dr. Edens."

Dr. DeVuyver was appointed to the Long Range Planning Committee by Dr. Edens. It was Dr. Edens' "challenging dream" to raise \$76 million in 10 years for University expansion in buildings and educational programs. Dr. DeVuyver says that the role of the Committee was "excellency in each University department."

Gift to University

On August 7, 1968 Dr. A. Hollis Edens, president of Duke University from 1949 until 1960, died of cancer in Atlanta. On August 3, Dr. Edens had signed a letter containing a gift for Duke University and addressed it to an official there. This fact seems to typify the devotion he demonstrated toward this institution both during his presidency, and afterward.



Photo courtesy Bureau of Public Information

President Edens addresses seniors at graduation.

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This picture of a wounded Vietnamese child being carried to an ambulance after his house was hit by a rocket gives tragic testimony to the fact that the war in Vietnam continues.

# Protests on Vietnam War growing after quiet period

Protests concerning the Vietnam War, after a lull since Richard Nixon took office, are again on the rise. Marches, teach-ins, and fasts are again in evidence, in the South and throughout the country.

Groups of GIs from military installations and students from high school and universities in the South will be marching in Atlanta against the war on Easter Sunday, April 6th.

The action, called by the Southwide Mobilization Against the Vietnam War and for Self-Determination, will include commemoration to Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. on April 4th, workshops on April 5th, and an antiwar march and rally on April 6th.

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; David

Dellinger, Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee; Luis Melendrez, Representative of the United Farm Workers; and a member of the GIs United Against the War in Vietnam from Ft. Jackson will speak at the rally.

The GI-Student Antiwar Action Committee, which is part of the broad coalition of groups organizing this action, has launched a campaign which will involve maximum participation of students and servicemen.

As part of this campaign the Committee has organized regular leafleting of GIs at transportation terminals. Attempts have been made to bar leafleting at the Atlanta International Airport and students have been threatened with arrest. These attempts are being fought with the assistance of legal counsel.

The Committee is also organizing a GI Teach-In at Emory University beginning at 10:30 a.m. on Sunday, March 30. Some of the featured speakers will be: Howard Petrick from the Student Mobilization Committee in New York; Professors Chaiken and William Joyce from Georgia Institute of Technology; Steve Abbott, President of the Student Government of Emory University; Pvt. Edward Glover of Ft. Benning, Ga.; a representative from GIs United Against the War in Vietnam from Ft. Jackson, South Carolina, and others. There will be an open mike for all GIs present.

The Easter antiwar march in Atlanta will begin at 12:30 p.m. at Ebenezer Baptist Church (413 Auburn Avenue) and will march to Hurt Park for the rally.

For further details on rides or housing, contact the G.I.-Civilian Coordinating Committee, P.O. Box 74, Carrboro, N.C. The telephone number is 929-5480.

On the local scene, a fast is being held starting today "to offer moral and financial support to the children being brought to Duke Hospital from both sectors of Vietnam for medical treatment."

The fast will start at the "dinner hour on Thursday and continue for three days." The money the participants normally would have spent on food will go to support the children's treatment.

Each night of the fast, a gathering will be held "for meditation, discussion, and prayer" concerning the war, the Vietnamese people, and "the soul of America." The gatherings will be held in 208 Flowers at 5 p.m. each night Thursday through Sunday.

For more information on the fast, sponsored by the Committee of Responsibility of Duke, call 2921 or 2909.

In addition to the physical manifestations of the reheating controversy, according to a recent Gallup Poll, opinions on the war are becoming more polarized.

Until recently, the great mass of people in the U.S. preferred a middle course between all-out escalation on the one hand and immediate withdrawal on the other.

But poll readings show that lately views expressing these extremes are more and more widely held. In the latest poll on the subject, 32% said the U.S. should greatly escalate the war while 26% said America should pull out and let the South Vietnamese take over.

IFC is conducting a survey of its own among freshmen and fratmen and will use the information they gather as a basis for their solution.

Sacha said that the fraternity system as a living group can and should be maintained.

Frazier Owen, President of the AIH, said that he could not comment until the Residential Life Committee officially stated its recommendations. He did say, however, that the AIH would support the most effective system, even if it called for the elimination of the AIH.

The Residential Life Committee will also be addressing itself to the problems of women, on East Campus, in Hanes house and the Grad Center. Next Tuesday will be the first inter-council meeting and the "preliminary decisions" of the Residential Life Committee will be released.

## Church's role to be explored

By Wayne Parrish

Staff writer  
"The Church-Why?", a symposium sponsored by Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, will take place at Duke the weekend of April 11-13.

The schedule includes three major meetings, a forum, seminars, panels and discussions. Three resource persons have been invited to take part in these activities. Dr. Stuart Barton Babbage, President of Conwell School of Theology in Philadelphia, Mr. Tom Skinner, black evangelist from New York, and Grady Spires, Associates Professor of Philosophy at Gordon College in Massachusetts.

The weekend opens with a forum on the main guard where opening statements will be presented, followed by a time for questions. Friday night at 7:30 in Baldwin Auditorium the first session will be held.

Dr. Babbage will discuss "The Biblical View of the Church and Its Mission." Tom Skinner will follow this with some thoughts on "Jesus Christ and the Black Revolution." A panel will conclude the session, and a reception will allow time for questions and a chance to meet these men personally.

Saturday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. there will be an opportunity to meet with these men on a smaller, seminar type basis. Each of the participants will lead the same seminar twice, allowing everyone to get in on at least two of these small group discussions. Dinner with the participants in the East Union will provide a chance further

opportunity for discussion.

The concluding sessions will be on Sunday April 13 in Baldwin Auditorium. At 3:00 p.m. Mr. Spires will talk about the "Evangelical Churches and the Inner City," drawing on his experiences in the Boston area. At 7:30 p.m. the final session co-sponsored by Inter-Varsity and Campus Crusade for Christ, will explore a variety of expressions of the essence of the church's message of good news.

"Is Christianity Credible?" will be discussed by Mr. Elward Ellis, a student at Shaw University in Raleigh, and by Mr. Spires. Some students from Shaw will also try to communicate the "soul" of this message through music and song.

Fritz Mahla, symposium chairman, offered the following comments in response to the question why bother with a subject such as this. "I am convinced that many people reject the church and its message because the church does not know either its identity or its calling."

"It is often exceedingly difficult to distinguish the church from the Rotary Club, the Republican Party,

or the Peace Corps. Typically the church is just another institution with little distinctive or creative to commend it to men."

In a small study group last year some Inter-Varsity members began to probe this sticky problem, and realized the complexity of formulating any solid, practical answers. Out of these sessions the idea for this symposium grew.

"We invite you," concluded Fritz, "to be a part of this happening. This should be an exciting time for everyone to examine in depth the question, 'The Church, Why?'"

## -Chapel Hill-

(Continued from page 1)

published schedule of office hours. I intend further to hold a minimum of 6 public forums a year to discuss issues, grievances, concerns, town plans, and governmental decisions.

"Local government has been an heir apparent sort of thing. I intend to make the person who holds office earn it. Never in Chapel Hill's history has over \$500 been spent on a campaign. Usually it's a case of announcing the candidates and letting people vote. The businessmen are now trying to raise \$10,000 to have me defeated."

## -Living system-

(Continued from page 1)

co-existent with houses. There is a need for experimentation."

"The committee is also strongly convinced of the strength of a house which has a four-year representation," from freshman to senior.

John Sacha, President of the IFC, said that it was his understanding that the "preliminary decision" the Residential Life Committee has made entails the elimination of all fraternity sections within the next three years. Sacha said the IFC is compiling information for an alternative proposal which they will release as soon as it is completed.

The fraternity solution, according to Sacha, will not eliminate fraternity or independent housing, but will make 25-30 per cent of every house freshmen. The

## Speaker ban proposed

By Peter L. Hilbig

Staff reporter  
State Representative J.D. Mohn, D-Onslow, today formally proposed his much-heralded bill to "regulate visiting speakers at state-aided colleges and universities."

The legislation states that organizations wishing to sponsor a visiting speaker must file applications with the administrative officers of the school. The administration would then decide whether to deny or approve the applications, basing its decision on a wide range of reasons. Any potentially disruptive influences could thus be banned from the campus.

Reasons given in the bill for refusing to admit a speaker range from finding that he has a "sensational" motivation to finding that he desires "to use the college forum to incite revolutionary activity leading to the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence."

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## 'Weightloss?'

Reprinted in the April issue of Atlas Magazine from Szpilki of Warsaw is an item regarding this sign in the waiting room of a reducing establishment: "What have you got to lose?"

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# Harris finds a backlash against campus disorders

By Louis Harris

If one of the purposes of widespread campus protests has been to impress the American people with the justice of black student demands, then the result can be adjudged almost a total failure.

For the American public is deeply disturbed and aroused by recent outbreaks, especially those triggered by the question of courses and living accommodations controlled by black students.

There is little doubt now that most people would view a crack-down by authorities as both welcome and even late in coming. Most Americans welcome the generally hard-line Nixon approach toward protesters.

The latest Harris Survey shows that 68 percent of the public feel campus demonstrations are unjustified, 89 percent support college administrators who call in the local police or the National Guard to quell the outbreaks, and 72 percent want to take away the scholarships of students involved in protests that violate the law. An earlier study indicated that 84 percent of the public wanted to see President Nixon "crack down on the student protesters."

Perhaps the most important issue at stake is whether indeed students have the right to protest at all. A majority of 52 percent of the public, drawn mainly from the less well educated, residents of smaller towns and rural areas, the Midwest, and the South, would deny students this right—whether the demonstrations are conducted peacefully or not.

But an important minority of 38 percent disagree and back the right of protest. These people are largely found among black people sensitive to the needs of black students and those who are closest to students: the under-30 age group and people who have had a college education themselves.

It is evident that the right of students to protest is one of many issues these days which divides the population into "change" and "no change" coalitions. But the recent demonstrations illustrate how the advocates of change can produce a "no change" reaction in the country.

First, it is difficult for the vast majority of whites and a substantial number of blacks to understand just what black student protesters really want. Those Negro students who have made it to college are among the relatively few young blacks who have access to a higher education, a crucial key to later rewards in life.

On many of the campuses where the protests have taken place, white students have far more sympathetic views about the thrust of blacks for equality than exists in the population as a whole. Many of the white students and faculty have strongly supported efforts by college admission officers to recruit more black students, especially those from under-privileged backgrounds.

Thus, to find that the black students themselves do not want to be integrated with the white students and want their own separate living facilities, separate eating places, separate social rooms, and separate schools of black studies comes as a rude shock to whites who viewed themselves as "enlightened" and pro-black.

The ultimate irony is that many white students who are deep in quest of finding their own "identity" suddenly find themselves the objects of rejection by black students on the grounds that only by pursuing separatism can blacks in turn find their own "identity."

The black student protest leaders say that they do not feel "comfortable" being the objects of white students' proffered sympathies and understanding.

They tend to feel that they can deal with white society, including their fellow white students, only when they have "found strength in their own unity."

The public tends to believe now that most black students support their black separatism leaders in the protests. They do not think most white students back the black militant demands. However, young people under 30 believe white students do in fact support the black protests.

The rank and file of the American people are both shocked and dismayed at the student outbreaks and will demand a crack-down before they will tolerate more demonstrations that end in violence or a violation of the law. A college education is probably the most cherished part of the American dream in the last third of the twentieth century. In many ways, we are a people very much on the make, where a college degree can unlock success and all the good things in life.

For students to protest about the conditions of their education is something those who haven't been to college cannot fathom. For black students to protest is even more incomprehensible to them. Unsympathetic attitudes on both race and the behavior of the young merge among members of this group. The net result is that the generational and educational gap in the United States has been widened more than ever by the wave of campus protests.

## -WCCC-

(Continued from page 1) recommendation, said that one of the primary functions of the WCCC has been to create a dialogue between the students, faculty and administration. If the Dean of Trinity College is removed from the Council, Clum continued, the dialogue would lose much of its significance.

The Council's reaction was generally similar to that of Dr. Clum's. The recommendation was tabled by the Council and a sub-committee was formed to continue discussing the issue both within the Council and the administration.

As the WCCC exists today, its recommendations go directly to the Provost.

# International, national news

## International News

Geneva—A U.S. official has predicted that three-fourths of the people of famine-stricken Biafra will come down with tuberculosis in the next two months.

Hong Kong—The list of dignitaries at the opening of the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party indicates that in the next few years China will be ruled by a mixed coalition of "leftists" and "moderates," with the army exercising considerable influence.

Hong Kong—The present session of the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party marks the climax of a long period of struggle within the hierarchy arising out of policy differences and personality clashes.

## Memorial

There will be a memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King, Friday at 10 a.m. in St. Mark's Church. The Rev. Herbert Eaton of North Carolina College is the main speaker. All Duke students are invited to attend.

## AAUP panel discussion

An open panel discussion on "The Academic Crisis: Aspects of Power and Decision Making Within the University" will be held at 8:00 p.m. on April 30 in the Moot Courtroom of the Law School. It is sponsored by the Duke chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Professors Peter Klopfer, Daniel Tosteson, and Irving Alexander will comprise the panel.

## Anthro films

"Dead Birds," a film about New Guinea warfare, and "Flatland," an animated science-fiction novelty, are the titles of the next features of the Anthropology Department's Ethnographic film series. They will be shown in Baldwin Auditorium tonight at 8:00.

## Nursing speech

The School of Nursing will present a speech by Muriel R. Carberry, Dean of the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing, on the subject of "Newer Dimensions in Nursing."

The speech will be held on Thursday, April 10, at 8:15 p.m. in the Bio Sci Auditorium. It is part of the Harriet Cook Carter Lecture Series.

Items for Spectrum must be brought to the Chronicle office today by 3 p.m. for publication tomorrow morning.

# Criticism of Peru junta is asserted

By Jim Pou  
Staff reporter

Bealunde Terry, the ousted president of Peru, declared last night that the military junta that overthrew his government "was against elections. They needed an issue so they took over the (IPC) petroleum refinery."

Speaking at Duke, he said, "I tried to solve the oil problem as soon as I got into office. Unfortunately they (IPC) felt backed by the State Department and would not compromise. I was for a bilateral agreement and the eventual acquisition of this property for Peru."

Finally an agreement was reached and Peru regained her rights to her subsoil resources. As elections approached, the military moved to overthrow Terry and "create an issue" to base their action on.

"The junta are not interested in elections. They are talking about a Constitutional Assembly now. But whatever they do, we (Terry's Popular Action Party) will be there," Terry regards his overthrow as a "tragic mistake" yet he feels

that "ideas will stay. Liberty knows nothing but victory."

"Most Peruvian parties advocate foreign doctrines." Yet the Popular Action Party supports "Andean solutions for Andean problems," meaning Terryism—a blending of



Photo by Bob Hewigley

Bealunde Terry

the local Indian and mestizo culture with the conquering Spanish culture.

"I believe that this country is a peace-loving country, and I hope we will celebrate the year 2000 in a more just, a more peaceful and a more friendly Western Hemisphere."

# Prof charges DHA is biased

By Diane Barth  
Durham reporter

Dr. Jacquelyne J. Jackson, executive secretary of the Durham branch of the NAACP, charged Monday that the Durham Housing Authority of racial discrimination in finding residents for the city's new senior-citizens high-rise apartment building.

Dr. Jackson has been an active member of the NAACP for many years. Her parents have both been active in it for as long as she can remember, and as a child she helped them. At the University of Wisconsin she worked with the local chapter on such things as housing, employment, and eliminating discriminatory clauses in sororities and fraternities on campus.

Dr. Jackson, who is a recent addition to the Duke faculty in the psychiatry department, said in an interview Tuesday, "The local

NAACP chapter is very much concerned about the people's awareness of resources; our assumption is that the Housing Authority, or whatever agency is responsible for the senior citizens building, is also responsible for making all the people eligible for such a building aware of their eligibility."

The complaint is that the Housing Authority has not informed all those who meet the requirements that they can apply for residence. "One cannot apply to such a building if one is not aware of his eligibility," Dr. Jackson said.

The NAACP originally understood that people could not apply directly to the high rise, but they found that a list of over 300 names had been compiled in some way. "We don't know where or how they got these names, but of them only 130 are black," she said.

"According to our estimates," Dr. Jackson continued, "approximately 75-80% of the residents of the high rise should be Negroes, using government criteria for income and displacement."

## National News

Washington—President Nixon's target is a federal budget for the new fiscal year between \$193 billion and \$194 billion—a reduction of \$3 billion to \$4 billion from the Johnson Administration estimate.

New York—Major U.S. banks have apparently transferred nearly \$1 billion in loans to their London branches recently to head off threatened restrictions on borrowings in the Eurodollar market.

Washington—Cuts made so far in the defense budget show that the Nixon Administration is taking a calculated risk that the Vietnam war will taper off substantially during the next year or so.

Washington—The acting President of Michigan State University, Walter Adams, describes the U.S. oil industry as a "government-created cartel" and a "honeycomb of artificial restraints, privilege and monopoly."

Schenectady, N.Y.—The General Electric Co. demonstrated a device close to the classic science-fiction robot: a 3,000-pound, 11-foot-high walking machine that lifts 500-pound loads with ease and kicks aside 175-pound wooden beams as if they were matchsticks.