

# The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Saturday, April 12, 1969



Photo by Terry Wofft

Elward Ellis addresses the IVCF forum held yesterday. Seated in the background are Stuart Babbage and Grady Spires.

## Forum starts IVCF two-day symposium

By Buck Jones

Staff writer

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship yesterday began its weekend symposium on "The Church...Why?" with a forum featuring three of the participating speakers. The three, Elward Ellis, Stuart Babbage, and Grady Spires,

## Few respond to new plan

By Bruce Coville

Academics reporter

The response of history majors to the academic freedom provided by Program II has been relatively small to this date. Of the three hundred majors in the department only three have applied for admission into the new curriculum plan.

Additionally, one student from the entering Freshman class has made application for admission into the program. All four of the applicants have been accepted by the department for the fall semester.

Dr. Harold Parker, chairman of the Undergraduate Faculty Council, and a member of the committee working on Program II for the History Department explained that the members of the committee had set up a "mental picture" of what the students applying for this curriculum would be like.

"Interestingly enough," he noted, "only one of these four has matched this model." He went on to say that they had been pleasantly surprised by the creative approach of all the applicants, and at the diversity they displayed.

Commenting on the lack of enthusiastic response to the program, Dr. Parker theorized "Students apparently don't realize the largeness of the opportunity—they have been subjected for so long to thinking in terms of courses and requirements that they may not realize what is available here."

In addition to Dr. Parker the professors working on admissions to the program for history include

(Continued on page 5)

## SFAC reviews new judicial plan

By Ralph Karpinos

Policy reporter

Preliminary plans for the complete revampment of the University's judicial system were presented at yesterday's meeting of the Student-Faculty Administration Council.

The system is the product of several months work by the Watson Committee, which was "charged with studying the entire judicial system and not just the Pickets and Protest Policy," Lee Eckhardt, a member of the Committee said during the SFAC meeting.

Eckhardt said that the University Committee on Judicial Procedures, chaired by Professor Richard Watson of the History Department, will report directly to

the president of the University.

The Committee will be holding "public hearings" during the first week in May before finalizing its plans, Eckhardt emphasized, while cautioning against members of the University community making early judgments on the plans.

The still unfinished system envisioned by the Watson Committee includes: (1) A University Judicial Board, (2) A number of Community Judicial Boards, and (3) A number of Residential Judicial Boards.

The University Judicial Board, Eckhardt explained in detail, would consist of a "Chairman, five faculty members (two of whom would be from the law school), and student members from each of the various communities."

The student membership would be divided as follows: three members from "the Undergraduate Community, which would include West Campus, East Campus and Hanes House," and two members each from the "Law School, Medical School, Divinity School, etc.," he continued.

"Not all 19 would hear every case," Eckhardt explained. "A hearing committee of this board would consist of at least five members, and perhaps more at the discretion of the chairman. The number of student members on any hearing committee would always equal the number of faculty members."

This board would have "exclusive jurisdiction over the Pickets and Protests, among other cases," he said.

In regard to the Community Judicial Boards, Eckhardt said that the committee had "not decided finally on their composition, but the most likely choice is equal

student-faculty representation. These boards would hear the cases now heard by the Men's and Women's Judicial Boards, such as academic dishonesty, theft, assault, etc. They would hear only cases in which a penalty of suspended suspension or greater might be offered."

"Any less offenses, involving penalties less than suspension would be handled within the residential tribunals," the third structure under the proposed system, Eckhardt said.

"I would like to emphasize this point," he continued, "for it is all important. One must start with the assumption that serious cases will at some state necessarily have to be heard by faculty. One can have an all student board reviewed by an all faculty board; or one can have a joint board, composed of both faculty and students. In the first instance communications break down, and people begin to talk of the generation gap."

"In the second instance, faculty (Continued on page 4)

## Financial aid not expected to change

By Kathy Webb

Staff writer

Financial aid awards to Duke students for the coming year will be held at "approximately the same level as those of last year," according to Everett B. Weatherspoon, director of undergraduate financial aid.

"However, the rise in cost of an education and subsequent increase in student need makes for a relative decrease in the effectiveness of the present resources of the Financial Aid Program," Mr. Weatherspoon continued.

The sources of aid money are the endowment funds, the Angier B. Duke Memorial Program, the Rockefeller Fund, and federal support through the College Work-Study Program, the National-Defense Student-Loan Program, and the Educational

Opportunity Grant Program.

Federal money awards could be affected by two laws passed by Congress last year. One takes away funds from a student convicted of a campus crime "of a serious nature." The other stops aid to students convicted "of any crime which involves the use of, or the assistance to, others in the use of force, trespass or the seizure of property" on campus.

Financial aid from the University itself will not be affected by a student's political activities. The deans of the four colleges recommend renewals of aid solely on the basis of academic progress.

"To my knowledge there has never been any effort on our part to apply additional criteria," said James L. Price, Dean of Trinity College.

## Harvard students boycott classes to protest police

By Robert Reinhold

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

CAMBRIDGE—Thousands of Harvard students boycotted classes today to protest the summoning of police on campus to remove demonstrators who had seized the University's Administration Building.

The strike, scheduled to last three days, appeared to have gained wide support. A rough sampling of undergraduate classes indicated that attendance, which is not compulsory, was 20 to 30 per cent of normal. The divinity school was closed by vote of the faculty.

Thousands of young persons, many wearing red armbands symbolizing sympathy with the strike, milled around historic Harvard Yard. Picket lines were formed in front of most classroom buildings and rallies were held nearby on the steps of Memorial Church. With rumors circulating that another building would be seized, all eyes turned this afternoon toward the faculty, which has remained silent up to now.

The faculty gathered at the Loeb Drama Center at 2 p.m. and was

still deliberating four hours later. To many observers, the faculty ultimately holds the balance of power in the dispute.

In the meantime, the lines between the majority of moderate students and the administration seemed to be hardening, despite attempts at communication.

President Nathan M. Pusey, in his first public statement since the disturbance began on Wednesday in a dispute over the continued presence of R.O.T.C. at Harvard and over Harvard's expansion policies, defended the decision to summon the police.

"The alternatives were to restore the building to its rightful officers at once or to allow an entrenched effort to close down the University to drag along for an indefinite period," Pusey said. "Neither alternative was palatable, but the one chosen seemed preferable if the freedom of the University was not to be surrendered."

"I intend to do all that I can personally to insure that the University will remain open and operating, and I call on all students and faculty to work toward this end."

In another statement, Franklin L. Ford, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences conceded that "perhaps a majority" of the Harvard community believed the police should not have been called, but said that there was no alternative.

He said that the Administration Building, University Hall, had to be cleared because it contained such irreplaceable records as the confidential personal files of faculty members, financial records, the personal folders of all freshmen and confidential correspondence.

In fact, the files were removed and copies made of certain documents during the 17-hour occupation of University Hall, which was ended when 400 police stormed the building at dawn yesterday.

This morning, a number of documents, said to have been removed from the files, were printed in the Old Mole, an underground newspaper. The letters tended to show connections between Harvard faculty and the Central Intelligence Agency and

(Continued on page 5)

## Weather

Sunny and mild today, tonight and tomorrow. Probability of precipitation near zero today and tonight. High today in the low 70's, low tonight in the mid 40's.



# Legislature considering proposal for subsidies

By Sandy Speidel  
Med School Reporter

A proposal for \$3250 yearly subsidies to North Carolina residents entering either Duke or Bowman Gray (Wake Forest) Medical Schools is presently before the North Carolina State Legislature. Presented by the North Carolina Board of Higher Education, the proposal was one of three major recommendations the board made as a means of alleviating the shortage of doctors in North Carolina.

The board placed first priority on expansion of the medical school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for which the General Assembly has been asked to appropriate \$11 million this biennium.

Its second recommendation was that the state contract with the two private medical schools for the education of North Carolina residents. Of the recommended \$3250 grant, \$1000 would be credited toward a reduction in the student's tuition. The board estimated this would cost \$445,000 for the next biennium.

Its third recommendation was that a professional study of the health needs of the state be made with the view toward establishing a second state-supported school.

In elaborating on its recommendation for a state subsidy to the two private medical schools, the board noted that all private medical schools are suffering financially.

The proposal is based on an enrollment of 10 Tar Heel students at Duke and 30 at Bowman Gray in the fall of 1969. The projections for the fall of 1970 are 25 at Duke

at Bowman Gray. The subsidy would be paid only for North Carolina residents.

The board's report also noted that such a subsidy will tend to encourage the two schools to accept more North Carolina applicants and it will ease the burden of tuition for students because the two private schools have higher tuition rates than UNC.

In a recent interview on WRDU (Channel 28), Durham, Dr. William G. Anyan, associate provost for medical affairs and the dean of the Duke University School of Medicine, had the following comment:

"Next year our tuition for medical students will be going to \$2,050. When you think of the fact (Continued on page 6)

## IFC response to residential report

The IFC is in the process of compiling a report in response to the recent recommendations of the Residential Life Committee. John Kimball, Executive Vice-president of the IFC, said that the report will attempt to present a "clear picture of what fraternities are and what they have to offer."

A questionnaire concerning attitudes toward a selective system has recently been distributed to all freshmen and fraternity members. The results of this survey will be released with the report.

One possible alternative being considered is the establishment of cross-sectional fraternities whereby incoming freshmen would be arbitrarily assigned to fraternity sections. After the first year these students would secure places in living groups in the usual manner. Such a change would eliminate the so-called "freshmen ghettos."

The IFC is also considering revamping the current rush

restrictions. Kimball pointed out that more open relations during first semester would eliminate the stifling atmosphere which freshmen experience as a result of lack of contact with upper classmen.

Another plausible answer which the IFC is currently investigating is the establishment of off-campus fraternity houses.

Kimball added that the IFC in general is analyzing every possible manner of keeping what it believes to be a basically sound system in step with the changing University. He said that the IFC is open to any constructive suggestions.

## Dr. Baker reappointed

Dr. Lenox D. Baker of the Duke University Medical Center has been reappointed to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for another three-year term.

Baker, a professor of orthopaedic surgery, is medical director of the North Carolina Cerebral Palsy Hospital here. From 1937-67 he was chairman of Duke's division of orthopaedics.

The reappointment was announced by Harold Russell, committee chairman. The mission of the committee, founded in 1947, is to provide for a continuing program of public information and education for employment of the handicapped, who number one in every 10 persons in the United States.

In 1957 Baker received an award from President Eisenhower as the physician who had made the greatest contribution toward re-employment of the handicapped. He received a similar award from the State of North Carolina the year before.

## Dr. Ralston named dean of Forestry

Dr. Charles W. Ralston, a member of the Duke University School of Forestry faculty for the past 15 years has been named dean of the school.

The announcement was made today by Provost Marcus E. Hobbs. The appointment was effective April 1.

An expert on forest soils, and a product of Duke's own graduate programs in forestry, Ralston was appointed acting dean last September.

In the permanent post he succeeds Dr. Ellwood "Scotty" Harrar, James B. Duke Professor of Wood Science, who held the deanship from March, 1957 until September, 1967.

Two of Ralston's departmental colleagues, Profs. Robert L. Barnes and Fred M. White, each had served as acting dean during a portion of the interim period prior to the new dean's appointment.

Ralston, a native of Illinois, earned a bachelor of science degree in forestry at Colorado State University in 1942. After wartime service as an artillery battery commander in the Army, he came to Duke and earned both a master of forestry and Ph.D. degree in the Forestry School he now heads.

A member of the Society of American Foresters, the Soil

Science Society of America, and the Ecological Society of America, Ralston was national chairman in 1966 of the Soil Science Society's division of forest and range soils.

He is presently a member of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Forestry Association. He also is active in the North Carolina Forestry Council.

He serves as consultant to forest industries and land owners in several southeastern states, and has recently been involved in a watershed research project in Colorado.

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## Project: Latin America

# 'How we can better understand...'

By Susan West

DURHAM, N.C.—Ancoraimes is a Bolivian village that lies 14,000 feet above sea level on the edge of Lake Titicaca. For 10 weeks this summer, it will be the home of a group of 18 Duke students and staff members who will build a school dormitory for boys as participants in "Project: Latin America."

Another 20 persons will spend the summer in villages around Pearl Lagoon on the east coast of Nicaragua.

The project began in 1962 when the first Duke group arrived to spend a summer in those same villages in Nicaragua on a trial basis. They hoped that the summer experience of helping Nicaraguans on work projects, in schools, and in medical clinics would prove worthwhile to both the natives and visitors. Now, after six years, the project has gained a title, a sponsoring organization (the International Concerns Committee of Duke's Religious Council), and a sister project in Bolivia. And six years of experience.

Duke's Methodist chaplain Cranford Johnson, veteran of the 1965 project and director of this summer's group in Nicaragua, recalls the project's beginnings. "The idea came out of discussions between the former Baptist chaplain at Duke and some

missionaries who were working in the Pearl Lagoon area. A number of Duke people were interested in their experiences there and wanted to share them. A work project was arranged after several months of correspondence, and the first group went down that summer."

Although those project pioneers did more traveling than the Duke groups have planned since then, they laid important foundations for a working relationship between the Nicaraguans and the later visitors.

### Rewarding but frustrating

According to Johnson, "We go at the invitation of the Nicaraguans. We have turned down a few invitations on the basis of not being able to see where we could be helpful." But the kinds of project invitations the groups have accepted in the past include digging for wells, building sanitary latrines, and organizing a pre-school.

Shelia Fabricant, a Duke senior from Hollywood, Fla., recalls some of the problems she encountered with the pre-school run by herself and another participant in last summer's project. "We had children aged 4 to 5 in two groups for three days a week each," she says. "It was rewarding but very frustrating, particularly because so many of the children have worms. Kids just can't respond when they're sick. It took us a while to recognize the problem and even then there wasn't much we could do about it."

### Cultures so different

Another problem of adjustment was realizing the difficulty of getting close to the villagers. Although she explains that there were a few close relationships, Shelia thinks that, by and large, "It's not fair to expect that you'll get very close to the people there; our cultures are so different." But in spite of such frustration, Shelia feels the experience, which was "entirely different from anything I'd ever done" was invaluable. "There are many personal rewards," she emphasizes.

Thirty-eight others, who will head south the second week in June, share Shelia's enthusiasm. They are looking forward to every aspect of the experience—"except maybe," says Nancy Coble, member of the Nicaraguan group and chairman of the sponsoring Duke committee, "those shots. We take every kind imaginable."

Eighteen of these students and staff will take part in a pioneer project in Bolivia. Peace corpsmen are largely responsible, with the Protestant Church, for the extension of "Project: Latin America" into Bolivia. Their contacts there have helped the Duke people locate a village where the services of the visitors are being eagerly awaited. That village, Ancoraimes, is a technologically underdeveloped community of 200 families that lies two hours out of

La Paz, the capital. "We're not sure exactly what we'll find there," Hall says, "but whatever, I'm sure the varied talents of the project group will be able to cope with any problems."

### Diverse participants

Among those diverse participants are two medical students, a nursing student, a Spanish major, and humanities majors. They represent three universities, including the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Oberlin with one student each, as well as Duke. Many of them have had international travel, but the summer in Bolivia according to the project director, should be different from anything they've ever experienced.

The group will live together in a school building or community center and will prepare its own meals, using local food. The regional climate is pleasant—60 degrees in the daytime to about 30 at night—but, Hall observes, "With no electricity and no inside heat, it will be much like camping in a cool area for two months."

The groups plans to spend a four-to-five-hour working day helping construct a school dormitory-hostel for boys. The project, selected by the community, will be supervised by Bolivians. Evenings will be devoted to community development, "We will work with the people on such things as handicraft and recreation...just getting involved in community life."

### Festival days

For fun, while observing the Bolivian culture, the participants are looking forward to festivals on big saints' days, "which, from what we've heard, come just about every week-end," Hall says. All the participants plan to share their personal talents, too. Those with musical abilities will take their instruments and join the Ancoraimes citizens in the international language of song.

Orientation to the problems and the cultures of their adopted communities for the participants of both the Bolivian and Nicaraguan projects has been intensive. According to Cranford Johnson, "We're trying to make a basic shift in our orientation to the program from past years. We want to pull the plug on seeing ourselves to be going there to 'do something.' Rather we are going there to learn and to experience in all possible ways what it is to live in another culture."

In an attempt to get a head start on their experience, the Nicaraguan participants meet once a week for programs and discussions planned by the students on such relevant topics as child development and rearing practices in the area, patterns of health and taboos, kinship patterns and value structures in the community, and U.S.—Nicaraguan relations.

This same emphasis on involvement in the community for the purpose of learning is evidenced in the Bolivian group's orientation,

which included both weekly meetings for programs and weekly Spanish lessons. In addition, the students in the group are doing independent research on Bolivia in some of their regular University courses. Many are receiving credit for their work. Good response

### Good response

Typically, selection of participants was geared to personal confrontation with the kinds of problems such an experience might bring. "We tried to place the onus of selection on the participants themselves," says Johnson about the Nicaraguan project. "We had good response to early publicity, asked the applicants some provocative questions and, as a result, lost a few of them by their own choice. But the group we have now includes 20 dedicated people who understand the unique problems of entering a new culture and environment for 10 weeks."

The Bolivian program, unlike its longer-lived Nicaraguan counterpart, had to limit the number of its participants. Accordingly, the selection committee held an intensive application-interview process from November to January. "Our major criterion was a serious commitment to a fairly serious experience," says the project director.

The 38 Latin America-bound adventurers are headed for quite a summer, including—in addition to their in-country travel and living experience—a week or two of travel at the end of the summer. All the participants admit they will be traveling "on a shoestring," but they think that will be half the fun.

"Actually," Nancy Coble observes, "we're all going on the same shoestring philosophy. Most of us are raising our own money for the project, which will cost between \$450 and \$650 per person." Some of the money is contributed by independent organizations and interested individuals. "And we're looking for people like that all the time," laughs Johnson.

### Breaking stereotypes

Steve Kisacky, a junior heading for Nicaragua because "You have to get into another culture to be able to take a good, critical view of your own," expresses personal feelings about the program that seem to reflect the purpose of both projects: "One of the biggest problems is breaking down the stereotypes. They think of us as 'Norte Americanos' with the usual affluent framework. We just as often stereotype them as 'those poor people.' You can't see what they can accomplish until you begin to think as they do."

In today's world, "What can we do to help?" doesn't seem to answer the problems presented by backward communities like the target villages of Duke's "Project: Latin America." The solution may lie in asking "How can we better understand those problems?" If that's true, 38 participants in the Latin America program may be on their way to some answers.

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# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Saturday, April 12.

In 1861, on this day, South Carolina troops fired on the federal forces in Fort Sumter, thus commencing a 100-plus year struggle to bring the South back into the union and abolish slavery.

One year ago today, the Duke Chronicle heralded the dawn of "the new university."

Still firing back, and still hoping for a new south and a new university, this is the indefatigable Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 119, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

## Women's rights

The word trickled out from last month's Trustee meeting that 20 women students over the age of 21 would be allowed to live off campus next year.

Wow!

Now, admittedly this is something of a step forward. True, it does not go very far in alleviating the glaring inequalities in the way Duke treats its women. But even we will admit that 20 is better than nothing at all.

Duke men were given the right to live off campus long ago, and there are not such restrictive age or number limits imposed on them.

The administration here has never been noted for its consistency in dealing with men and women, and so the present policy is not really shocking in that respect.

What is shocking is the way in which the development of off-campus living policies for both men and women reflects and is dependent upon the financial needs of the University rather than upon the educational and social needs of the students. Men were first allowed to live off-campus, not because the administration had any enlightened view of student rights, but because a dormitory overflow made it necessary.

The development of women's rights in this matter was a little less dependent on dormitory pressure, which the administration could probably have handled, and a little more dependent upon student pressure, which could have been tricky. But no matter. The decision to allow only 21-year olds, and only 20 of them, to live off campus is not fair by any yardstick, and serves the ostensible needs of the University rather than those of the students.

## No turning point

Much to the surprise of everybody, probably including Judge S. O. Riley, sweet justice has triumphed for once in Durham.

The tendency of justice in Durham, particularly in cases where protestors, blacks, and other uppity types were involved, has not been one which would appeal to civil liberties groups. In fact, some might say it tended in the direction of kangaroo-courtism.

If ever there was a case to break this pattern, it was the case of Bob Moore, the divinity student who was arrested during the pre-curfew violence in downtown Durham on a charge of breaking windows. Moore is, and appeared in court to be, a quiet, unassuming kind of a guy, the very picture of a good preacher-to-be.

There was, of course, practically no evidence against him—only the somewhat benighted testimony, later modified in court, of policemen who said they saw Moore break a window which in fact had already been broken.

Still, our delight at Moore's acquittal, and our surprise at it, mingles with the feeling that it must be considered the exception rather than the rule. The threads of injustice run strong and firm through Durham life, and the acquittal of one innocent man does not moderate the injustice done to hundreds of others.

In the trial, Judge Riley referred to the civil disturbance in which Moore was accused of participating as "one of the most disgraceful things that could happen to a city," and his view is shared by the preponderance of the local citizenry. Durham's disgraces are many and varied, but the one which most concerns her people appears to be the lack of effective repression of political dissidence.

The power structure, despite the acquittal of Bob Moore, is getting better at its authoritarian role. City council has already passed one ordinance regulating, or rather prohibiting, downtown demonstrating, and is getting ready to pass another. The forces for change in the black community are being cut off from their funds, and so far the only challenger to Mayor Grabarek in the upcoming elections is the Ku Klux Klan official, Lloyd Jacobs.

We suspect, in the long view, that Durham is a good place for a university, because here the ways in which the power elite rules the country are laid bare in their crudest and most unsophisticated form. What is depressing and tragic about it is that even when repression is so blatant, few are willing to fight it, and most endorse it.

"WELL, DON'T KNOW—PERHAPS A FEW KIND WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT . . ."



## From the Fusion

## What they feed us

*Editor's note: The following is from the first issue of the Fusion, an independent newspaper published by Durham high school students and edited by Miss Hankin.*

By Marty Hankin

"Democracy is a way of life that prizes alternatives. Alternatives mean that people must make choices. Wisdom with which to make choices can come only if there are freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, and of teaching. They protect the people in their right to hear, to read, to discuss, and to reach judgements according to individual conscience. Without the possession and the exercise of these rights, self-government is impossible. In defending freedom to learn and freedom to teach, we are defending the democratic process itself." (1952 Committee on Academic Freedom, National Council for the Social Studies)

Public education in the U.S. has the obligation to aid the individual in developing his potential to the fullest extent. It must provide an environment in which students of varied social, economical, political, and religious backgrounds can develop their interests. But the system has failed: it merely indoctrinates the ideas of the community, state, and national culture under the pretense of "academic freedom." If improvement is to come, and come it must, the academic community must take a better look at what schools are, what they should be, and what they claim to be.

Although many of the problems in the local secondary schools stem from the questionable controls of the state and national governments, current curriculums, the classroom structure, the faculty, and the administration in the Durham City and County schools enforce the suppressive environment in the educational system.

The curriculum in the schools is composed of outmoded, irrelevant courses that are geared to the upper middle class white. The exclusion of individual thought and controversy in many courses (esp. the social sciences) serves as an indoctrination of U.S. policies and institutions, which are justified as "democratic ideals," while carefully avoiding conflicting realities. The student is molded into prescribed roles by keeping him ignorant. Unfortunately, the State Textbook Commission determines the available texts; but if a teacher recognizes that a text neglects aspects vital to the understanding of the course, he is capable of bringing various materials into the classroom, and should exercise this

right.

The classroom perpetuates the superficial nature of the texts with a dictatorial structure. The teacher's function is no longer to educate, but to manipulate. Spoon feeding students irrelevant half-truths fails to interest students or to develop individualism and self-determination. The structure provides little incentive or stimulus and no means of developing outside of the limited molds of college prep, general ed., or vocational training.

Regretfully, the central figure in the classroom is the teacher, who few students realize is similarly oppressed. The teacher and student serve merely as the gears and hardware of the administration. Teachers are underpaid and limited in what they can teach. However, one can not disregard the bigoted, disinterested nature of many teachers, and the lack of initiative shown by many teachers in providing the most open and meaningful classroom structure possible.

Behind the curriculum, the classroom, and the teacher stands the administration. It is the administration who regulates your time, your actions, your appearance, your teachers, your class, your books, and your development. A system whose primary function is maintenance, has become the controlling force in

determining what is taught, who teaches it, how it is taught, and who is taught.

Granted, the primary social function of the school is to maintain the established ideology in the students, but how long will students be blind to their own ignorance? How long will students limit their minds to what they're fed? How long will students accept the system as the only system? How long will students continue to believe the line: "You're too young to know—or decide."

Students and teachers have the right to determine the curriculum in the school. They have the right to take the initiative in establishing discipline and regulating their dress. They have the right to determine the classroom environment. They have the right to learn what interests them, and in an open, uncensored manner. They have the right to "freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, and of teaching."

Students are suppressed. All students. We're taught what we're supposed to hear and we accept it as the total reality. "Find out just what people will submit to, and you have found out the exact amount of injustice and wrong which will be imposed upon them; and these will continue unless they are resisted with words or blows or both." (Frederick Douglass) Schools have to move, and they won't move until we move!

## -SFAC-

(Continued from page 1)

and students interact and this apparent gap in perception tends to disappear. SFAC and WCCC are examples of just how well such mixed committees work, principally due to good communications."

Under the preliminary plans the appeals from these boards would be to the president.

Eckhardt also emphasized that "the University Judicial Board is not in any sense a superior court. It merely hears a slightly different class of offense. The composition and authority as to penalty would be the same, as would the review."

The positions of faculty members and non-academic employees under this system were questioned by the SFAC members, however no firm consensus was reached.

"With regard to their own work this year on the Pickets and Protest Policy the Council agreed that, in view of the Watson Committee report, it should consider only the question of policy and not of the hearing committee."

While no final decision was reached, some of the Council members indicated support of the ASDU proposal not so much because it changed the policy, but rather because as Dr. Alexander, Chairman of the Psychology Department, explained, in reference to the fact that the present policy was adopted by the university over the summer, that "People may say that they do not wish to participate in a law made by someone else." Dean Brown, Dean of the School of Nursing, said that SFAC would be "legitimizing the right of students to participate in making rules."

Editor, Alan Ray  
Business Manager, Bruce Vance  
Managing Editor, Bob Ashley; Editorial Chairman, David Shaffer;  
Executive Editor, Tom Campbell.



# SCLC march heads toward Durham

By David Shaffer  
Special to the Chronicle

CHARLOTTE—Golden Frinks, state coordinator of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, unexpectedly brought his 'Mountaintop to the Valley' march here yesterday.

The march, in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., left Asheville last Monday and is winding its way across the state towards Raleigh, which the marchers expect to reach Friday.

There, according to Frinks, the marchers will engage in 'non-violent' action in order to press certain demands on the General Assembly and Governor Bob Scott. The demands include an end to capital punishment, black judges, desegregation of black as well white schools, and equal employment opportunities for blacks.

The marchers, now numbering around 200, will stop overnight in Durham on Thursday.

In Durham Frinks plans a rally in Five Points, to "talk about love and non-violence," despite the city ordinance prohibiting such rallies, and the group may march through the Duke campus.

Several of the marchers are from Hyde County where blacks have been boycotting schools all year to protest a desegregation plan.

The number of marchers has fluctuated daily but considerable support was picked up today in Concord, where 6 Ku Klux Klansmen, in full attire turned out to watch the march.

The march departed from its original route in "order to pick up support," Frinks said.

By the time the march entered Charlotte, it numbered over 300, and thousands lined the streets as it passed through the city's black ghettos. The march proceeded to the campus of Johnston C. Smith University, where Frinks led a rally last night.

At this rally a choir of 75 black youths sang a series of freedom songs which included "Free At Last," "500 Miles," and one that went, "You Better Do Right, White Man, Before I Get Mad."

Those at the rally heard an address by Ben Chavis, a young Black man who is heading a slate of 6 candidates for City Council, endorsed by the Black Political Organization.

Another speaker was Reverend Ralph Simpson, an executive for SCLC. In an interview before the rally, Frinks said that Governor Scott should press harder for General Assembly passage of his bill to end capital punishment in the state.

Frinks said the marchers were also concerned about the pattern of school desegregation in the state which has led to many black schools being shut down, while white ones were desegregated and new ones constructed.

"That's a waste of taxpayers' money as well as being unfair to black people," Frinks said.

He added that more demands are being formulated as new groups join the march from the cities it passes through.

The marchers will make overnight stops in High Point, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Burlington, and Chapel Hill, before coming to Durham on Thursday.

## Kennedy stresses economic strength

By Robert Trumbull

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—The strength of the United States economy insures that anti-inflationary measures of the Nixon Administration can be carried out "without causing too much recession or turndown," Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy declared yesterday.

A strong dollar at home, will assure the continued strength of the dollar as an international trading currency, Kennedy stated in a news conference at the second annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank, of which he is the U.S. member.

Washington has contributed \$200 million to the billion-dollar initial capitalization.

Completed petitions must be returned to the ASDU office not later than 6 p.m.

"The economy of the United States is so basically strong at this time that there is no serious turndown in prospect," Kennedy said, adding that it is "difficult to disinflation when you have that kind of outlook, and that is what we are trying to achieve."

Earlier, in a prepared statement to the bank's Board of Governors, Kennedy said that Nixon had "decided very early in his administration to re-examine all

United States foreign assistance: to review what has been done, and to determine our future course."

At his news conference, Kennedy added that the Nixon Administration was making a circumspect approach to aid programs, "not trying to set forth expectancies" and then having "expectations outdistance the facts of life."

He endorsed the principle, opposed by some governments receiving aid from advanced countries like the United States, that "the nation that is putting up the money ought Campaigning will begin at 6 p.m., Monday, April 14, and will run until 2 a.m., Friday."

Morarij Desai, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of India, asked for an improvement in the Asian Bank's terms of lending. It has been the Bank's policy till now to make loans on terms comparable to commercial transactions.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that international assistance in the form of loans on what are called normal terms is likely, in most cases, to be a self defeating exercise," he said, referring to the "growing debt burden of the poorer countries."



SPRINGFIELD, MINN.: Neighbors of the Gladys Stafford family help remove belongings from the Stafford home after the dwelling was inundated by flood waters last Tuesday. A number of homes in this area were flooded as southwestern Minnesota continued its struggle against flooding that came in the wake of a Spring thaw.

## McGovern asks review of US military alliances

By Frank Ballinson

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
PHILADELPHIA—Sen. George S. McGovern called yesterday for a major reappraisal of United States military alliances, which he characterized as obsolete commitments tailored to meet threats from the Soviet Bloc.

"International conditions have changed so radically," the South Dakota Democrat said, "I doubt that the policy-makers 25 years ago could find today the political landmarks most prominent in the world affairs of their day."

With Sen. McGovern ill in Washington, his address to the opening session of the 73d annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science here was read by his Executive Assistant, George V. Cunningham.

In a companion address at the session, Maj. Gen. Richard A. Yudin, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for plans and operations, discussed the relevance of American military power and what forms of power were needed to enable the country to achieve its objectives.

McGovern concentrated on two American military alliances—the North Atlantic and Southeast Asia Treaties. NATO, he said, was a response in the late 1940's to a threat "then viewed as emanating from a totalitarian and monolithic force directed from Moscow."

He contrasted that fear with the convulsions now shaking the Communist world, to show that "a monolithic Communist Bloc does not exist."

Similarly, the Senator said, there have been "profound changes among the nations allied with us," citing the postwar recovery of Allied countries and the growing "resentment of American predominance in security arrangements."

In citing NATO, McGovern mentioned the continued stationing of 300,000 American soldiers in Western Europe as a "throwback to the days when a conventional military thrust by the Soviet Union into Western Europe was considered possible, if not imminent."

The Senator expressed the belief that a self-reliant Europe, closely allied to but not militarily

dominated by the U.S. would be best for American security.

He announced his support of a call by Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D-La., for a re-examination of the United States' NATO commitment.

McGovern saw a possible advance toward a detente with the Soviet Bloc through a response to the call this week by the Warsaw Pact nations for an East-West European Conference.

Turning to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the Senator called it the "hasty work of John Foster Dulles" as a gesture of defiance in the face of the 1954 partitioning of Vietnam. "There has never been a consensus or agreement on any military policy in Southeast Asia among SEATO members," McGovern said.

"The war in Vietnam has made it perfectly clear," he asserted, "that SEATO is the United States."

In another allusion to his opposition to the war in Vietnam the Senator said that a war fought by a Democracy "must be wholeheartedly supported by much more than a bare majority of the population," and that those called

to fight it had to "believe in the war's ultimate purpose."

Yudin, in his address, seemed to anticipate questions asked later by members of the audience about diversion to the military of funds needed to solve pressing domestic problems.

### -Program II-

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. Ann Scott, Stephen Uhalley, and Charles Young. Students seeking admission to the program have been asked to prepare a proposal for the curriculum that they wished to engage in and submit it to the committee to have it approved.

According to Parker, it seems to be at this point that interest flags. He explained that of those inquiring about the program, only the four already accepted have gone to the trouble of preparing one of these schedules.

### -Harvard-

(Continued from page 1)  
other Government Departments.

A large portion of students sentiment has shifted away from the R.O.T.C. issue toward the question of reforming Harvard's governing structure—much to the annoyance of the Students for a Democratic Society, a radical group that had led the seizure of the building.

A moderate student organization, which calls itself the Memorial Church Group, has gained wide support among students. In a statement of principle issued today, the group said:

"We are those students committed to a structural reform of Harvard University. As a group we represent a broad sector of political beliefs. We are united. However, in our common horror at, and condemnation of, that state of affairs within the University which encouraged the transformation of a discomfiting event into a

disgraceful one."

Meanwhile, a major topic of conversation among faculty and student groups was the Corporation, the seven member panel that governs the University. It consists of the President and Treasurer of the University and five businessmen and lawyers.

In an editorial entitled: "The corporation must go," the Harvard Crimson called for changes in the governing board structure. "The corporation as it is now constituted can not legitimately act as the principal governing body of the university."

Of the persons who were arrested Thursday morning, 85 were Harvard undergraduates, 29 were Radcliffe College girls and 28 were graduate students. Eight were students elsewhere and 30 did not present student identification although it was believed that many of them were college students.



# Marin leads Blue Devils to 'Old-Timers' victory

By Bob Rolnick

Paced as expected by Jack Marin of Baltimore Bullet fame, the Duke University alumni easily rolled over their counterpart rivals from Carolina by the score of 115-95 Friday night at the Duke Indoor Stadium.

Marin, the 1966 graduate, lead the Devils with 34 markers and Steve Vandenburg followed in the point parade with 30. Billy Cunningham was the leading producer for UNC with 31.

The Duke victory certainly had to be the easiest one ever over any Carolina team, alumni or otherwise. After a slow start, Marin along with

Dave Golden, who played a great game while scoring 15, lead Duke to a 27-21 lead after just over 11 minutes of play.

After exchanging baskets for another three minutes or so, the Devils opened up a little ground, being in front by the count of 55-44 at half. The expected battle between the two NBA stars was taking place, as at that point, Marin had 15 points and Cunningham 14.

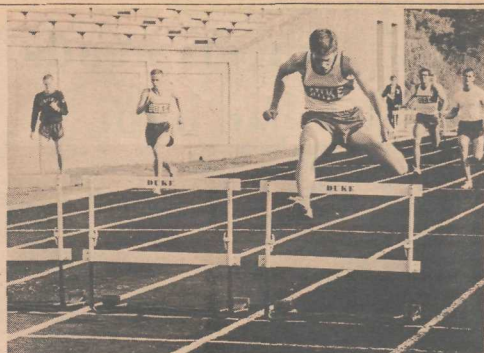
The second half was entirely Duke. The lackluster Cunningham crossed the midcourt line only when it was absolutely necessary and played even less inspired defense. The Duke lead mounted to

22 points after 10 minutes and 22 seconds, and the game was well out of reach.

Doug Kistler, the Jordan high B-ball coach who was handling the Devil alumni in this game, took some mercy on the invaders as he sat Marin down with 6:04 left on the clock. The predominately UNC crowd of about 2,000 gave Marin a loud ovation for his performance. He had scored 19 points in 14 minutes during the second half and, of course, 34 overall.

Actually, the Duke victory was more or less won when the sides were drawn up. Although two graduating seniors did participate in the game for Carolina, Joe Brown and Gerald Tuttle, three of UNC's more well-known past stars, Rusty Clark, Bill Bunting and the injured Dick Grubar, decided to pass up the game. Duke, however, suited up co-captains Dave Golden and Steve Vandenburg and C.B. Claiborne, all of whom saw considerable action during this year and contributed greatly (55 points between them) in the alumni victory. Fred Lind was the only Duke regular senior who did not participate in the affair.

The battle for high point honors among the less basketball-active and not so recent alumni was also won by Duke. Bob Reidy, with 14 points in the second half, edged out Carolina's Dick Kepley for those scoring honors, 21-20.



Jeff Howser—rated one of the fastest hurdlers in the world at present time—will be in action in Wallace Wade Stadium this afternoon.

## Track team takes on Clemson squad today

By Howard Cowsell

It could be a big day for Duke spring sports. The baseball team travels to Raleigh for an important contest with defending champion N.C. State, the lacrosse team meets perennially strong Fairleigh-Dickinson, and the track team will be looking for a return to the win column when they host the Clemson Tigers.

After its fine win over the Clemson baseball team, Duke will be looking for its second straight ACC win today. A victory over the Wolfpack would put the Duke baseball team in real contention for

the ACC title.

At home this afternoon, Coach A Buehler's track team will face the invading Clemson squad. Led by Jeff Howser, Mark Welner, and Ed Stenberg, the Iron Dukes will seek to rebound from Monday's loss to an excellent South Carolina squad.

The lacrosse team—off to a 3-1 start—will face a really tough test this afternoon against the Fairleigh-Dickinson crew. So far the lacrosse team has a top record against some topnotch competition. All games will begin at 2 p.m.

## Seven aside tourney to be held at Duke

By Hugh Stephens

Duke hosts the Third Annual Southern Seven-Aside Rugby Tournament this Sunday at Wallace Wade Stadium. Over 16 clubs are expected to participate, coming from as far away as Birmingham, Alabama and Atlanta. Other entries include N.C. State, UNC, Davidson, South Carolina, Old Dominion, VPI, and several others.

Seven-Aside rugby is a special form of the game. It is played only in tournaments, such as the one to be held on Sunday. As the name indicates, each team is made up of only 7 men, rather than the usual fifteen. The game is played on a regulation-size pitch, however, so the action is fast and frantic. Each game lasts only 15 minutes. The tournament is conducted on a single knock-out basis, so a team may play only one or two games, or might go all the way to the finals, playing up to five games in one afternoon.

Duke, who won their own

tournament last year, are hoping for a repeat performance. They will be challenged particularly by UNC, Georgia, and Richmond—all of whom are expected to field strong teams. Still, in Seven-Aside rugby, one can never predict what the outcome will be.

The first game will kick off at 11 a.m. and the finale is expected to be run about 3:30. There is no admission charge to the games so for an afternoon of colorful and exciting action, wander over to the Stadium on Sunday.

## -State funds-

(Continued from page 2)

that 93 per cent of families in North Carolina earn less than \$10,000, I would like to ask the question how many of that 93 per cent can afford a Duke medical education at \$2,050 a year?

"The proposed state subsidy, suggested by the Board of Higher Education, will enable us to do two things: One, it will provide for the student applying from North Carolina with \$1,000 per year toward that tuition. So instead of costing \$2,050, it will cost him \$1,050, a year each of four years.

"The remaining \$2,250 a year for the North Carolina student would then be used to consolidate and strengthen the medical school, because it is anticipated that the university's support of the medical school would not go up a single dollar next year. So we have, in the face of inflation, only one direction to go without state support, and that is down."

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Metropolitan Opera Company mezzo-soprano Shirley Verrett sang in Page Auditorium last night.

## Concert Band is exciting

By Helen Fruitstone  
Staff Reporter

A sparse audience heard the Duke University Concert Band give its spring concert last night. The quality of performance was good. The quality of the selections, the first half of the program left

something to be desired, however.

The first selection was a Cherubini overture transcribed for band. Since the symphonic band is essentially a modern creation, earlier works must be transcribed for band performance. The Cherubini loses in the translation. The band's rich tone is nice to listen to but it doesn't portray the authentic character of the work.

The next selection, "Tocatta for Symphonic Band" by Maves, had some good moments but was not especially unusual or outstanding. It relies on percussion effects in a manner that has become a cliché of modern music.

The next two selections featured John Marcellus, trombone soloist. It was a shame to waste a first-rate soloist on the second-rate works; but then, the repertoire for trombone solos is extremely limited. Mr. Marcellus gave a crowd-pleasing performance and managed his cadenzas with a dexterity amazing for a slide trombone.

After the intermission came Hindemith's Symphony in B Flat for Concert Band. This brief symphony is remarkable for its compression, intricate texture, and skillful development of themes. It makes use of the full sound of the

concert band. Since this was the last work Dr. Bryan planned to conduct in the concert, he delivered a panegyric on the members of the band which was much appreciated by those on stage.

Kern Holoman conducted the last, and best, thing on the program—Berlioz' "March Rakoczy" from The Damnation of Faust. It has a lively theme and begins with elegance and polish. There is a hint of menace underneath which grows until the piece becomes a brilliant and diabolical dance. Berlioz makes skillful use of the timbres of the instruments.

For an encore, the band performed a just-for-fun piece called a "gallop." This was in the popular-band-music vein that had been conscientiously avoided during the body of the concert. The symphonic band is still struggling to prove itself as a valid musical medium capable of performing "serious" music. It attains the most success with modern works and the least success with transcriptions. Last night's concert demonstrated these facts and also showed that the concert band can be a very exciting medium if properly used.

**DOROTHY  
IS  
HERE!!**

**CHARLY**

"THE FILM MANAGES TO TOUCH AND MOVE US."—NEWSDAY

"BEAUTIFUL... UNUSUAL. YOU SIMPLY HAVE TO SEE IT."—LADIES HOME JOURNAL

OSCAR NOMINEE, Short:

"Clear the Air" 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9:02 at the RIALTO



OSCAR NOMINEE, Short:

"Clear the Air" 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9:02 at the RIALTO

## The martyr reveals truth

By Jeff van Pelt

apparent overdose of heroin, nude in his bathroom.

Who was Lenny Bruce? Why the persecution? And why is he now a martyr to thousands of Americans and Europeans who are realizing that the system can do to anyone who threatens it what it did to Bruce?

Bruce: (drawing several rectangles on wall of night club, with small circles in middle of rectangles) Right, if you have a big piece of art with a little shit in the middle, another big piece of art with a little shit in the middle, and a big piece of shit with a little art in the middle, there's a big difference between the art and the shit, isn't there?

With this bit of inadmissible evidence Lenny Bruce summed up his defense for the obscenity trials (in "Lenny", a film shown by the S.U. Cinematic Arts committee Monday night). His "shit" had a point. It was a small part of an art so powerful that an entire nation refused to tolerate the artist. Like the greatest of art, it questioned the very roots of the society. In this sense, it was political.

Comedians all over the country are using profanity a good deal of the time. But Bruce was singled out. He became a symbol of filth and degeneracy to the citizenry. Yet in the film, Bruce defended the right of a society to protect itself against real obscenity. "Some guy sticks up his middle finger and says, 'HA! That's Art. You don't know! Well, it's not.' The anti-censorship battle was not his schtick, he said, begging to differ with his ACLU/Jewish lawyers. Lenny's schtick was comedy. "All the comedian is, is somebody up there saying 'Hey, Ma! Look at me!'", he once said. Lenny wanted to be funny. So what do you do when you want to be funny? You stand up there and talk about what doesn't make sense to you, what doesn't look right, what your intuition tells you is incongruous.

But Bruce was different from Sahl, the Smothers, Rowan & Martin, these supposedly irreverent comics looking nervously over their shoulders. Because he saw the essential incongruities: not between himself and others (Cosby, etc.), or between the stupid system and the good liberals (the "Irreverents").

He saw the incongruity between reality and illusion, between what is right and true and what is normal and "accepted." People who were Jewish and used to do that were called prophets. The Bible's full of

them, and one imagines some outraged Chief Priest demanding, "What does he think he is, funny?" in the accounts of Isaiah or Ezekiel.

Like the prophets, Bruce was shocking, he refused to be "nice", and he challenged the accepted "moral" attitudes which underpin an immoral society. Without hypocrisy our society would crumble like the walls of Jericho, and Lenny Bruce was in the business of making us laugh at hypocrisy until we could not hold on to it. That, he thought, would be funny.

Ah, but no self-righteousness, please. His was no mission. He had no choice. He talked, that's what came out. He was no more a reformer than the little boy who innocently pointed out that the Emperor had no clothes on. In that fable, everyone laughed at the Emperor; but we know that if the Emperor has no clothes on, then neither do we. And that is threatening to us. Kill that obscene child, we say, to cover up our own obscenity.

"Las Vegas sells tits and ass," says Bruce. How dare he? "Okay, b o s o m and d e r r i e r e . " Well... "Pectorals and gluteus maximus." Better. That is hypocritical. He has designated particular monosyllables as dangerous and intolerable; that is irrational. And Bruce's comedy makes it easy to see that, and more.

He jokes about Jews, niggers, the Church, Jesus! What degeneracy—you're only allowed to joke about those things in private. "Dirty Lenny", we call him, because our own prejudices and "moralities" are the unintended butt of his devastating humor.

And yet he wasn't a very good comedian. He was a lousy performer, jerky and ragged, forgetting his jokes onstage, leaving the audience in embarrassed silence more than once. He spins out material so rapidly that the listener is baffled by the incoherence even as he is dazzled by the brilliance.

His genius was in his perception. The jokes are on us, and they are inescapable because they are so obvious—we must laugh that we did not see them ourselves. His material simply pointed to the illusions we try not to see, and somehow his sloppy and off-handed style only underlines how easy it must be to see our own folly. "If a creep like him can see it, why didn't I?" we think; and that too is threatening.

Lenny Bruce looked too deeply and showed us too much. He was a symbol, and symbols do not live long in America. Does art have "redeeming social value" when its true value is precisely that it threatens the society? Lenny Bruce alone could not have made a revolution. But by showing us (in Dr. Paley's words) "the prurient malevolence" at the root of the culture and the authorities we want to respect, he changes us, cuts us off from complacency, sometimes even forces us towards the shocking, rude behavior of free men in a deluded society. He denies us our illusions and leads us to search for truer, more humane alternatives. That does make revolutions, and prophets, and a certain kind of accursed comedian. And in that sense, his death was his greatest joke of all.

### Two fish

"U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are as two fish out of the water, each trying to prolong the life of the other with spite, but neither one can save the other," says an item in Peking's People's Daily reprinted in the April issue of Atlas Magazine.

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**Players  
present  
Pinter**

"The Lover" will be presented by the Duke Players tonight at 8:15 in Branson Auditorium. This one act play, written by Harold Pinter, is an absurdist treatment of a couple unable to cope realistically with the intimacy that belongs in a healthy marriage. In order to escape their situation, Richard and Sarah invent involved and almost ritualistic games which center around the creation of a lover for her, and a whore-mistress for him. The focus of the action then involves Richard's attempt to end the games and face reality and his own reality within his marriage.

The play is a student production, directed by Bill Gordh. Admission will be 50 cents.



# Spectrum

(Editor's Note: Items for Spectrum must be brought to the Chronicle office by 3 p.m. the day before they are to be published.)

## Musa to speak

Mark Musa, Professor of Italian at Indiana University, will deliver a lecture on 'Inferno V: A Lesson in Lust' Monday at 4 p.m. in the Green Room on East Campus.

## Defense fund

The Bob Moore Defense Fund to pay for trial expenses has reached its goal. No more contributions are needed.

## Zoology Seminar

Dr. Edward C. Horn, Chairman of the Department of Zoology at Duke University, will conduct a seminar on "The Thymus and Immunogenesis" Monday in room 111 of the Biological Sciences Building at 4:15 p.m.

## Udall to speak

Congressman Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) will address a State Young Democrat Club College Federation rally in Raleigh today. Udall will speak at a banquet to be held at Leazer Hall on the campus of North Carolina State University at 6 p.m. Anyone interested in attending should call Bill Garrison (5274 or 2911) or Jack Burwell (5869).

## Cheerleader election

The election of head cheerleader for next year will be held next Thursday, April 17. Men will vote on the main quad on West Campus, and women will vote in the East Dope Shop, from 9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

## ASDU elections

Petitions are available in the ASDU office for those interested in running for any of the six executive offices provided under the new structure.

These include the President, the Executive Secretary, and the Treasurer.

The duties of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer remain primarily unchanged except for their increased powers and responsibilities derived from the Constitutional change recognizing "the power to issue executive orders as legislation."

The duties of the Administrative Secretary will be the same as those previously designated for the Secretary. According to the amended Constitution, the Executive Secretary shall: "assist the President in coordinating the activities of the Association;" and "supervise the efforts of the auxiliary organizations of the Association."

Completed petitions must be returned to the ASDU office not later than 6 p.m. Sunday, April 13. At that time, a meeting will be announced for all candidates. Campaigning will begin at 6 p.m., Monday, April 14, and will run until 2 a.m., Friday April 18, election day.

## Art lecture

The Department of Art will present a lecture by Professor Carl Nordentalk, Director General of the National Museum in Stockholm. The lecture will be given Monday at 8:15 p.m. in Zener Auditorium in the Psychology Building.

## Psych colloquium

Dr. Irvin Rock of Rutgers University will conduct a colloquium on "The Intelligence of Perception" Wednesday in room 130 of the Psychology Building. The colloquium will begin at 4 p.m.

## Campus calendar

### Saturday, April 12

- 2:00 p.m. Lacrosse: Duke vs. Fairleigh Dickinson. Lacrosse Field near Indoor Stadium.
- 2:00 p.m. Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship Seminars. East Duke Building.
- 3:00-5:00 p.m. East Campus Gymnasium: Open to students, faculty, and staff for recreation (swimming, badminton, volleyball, basketball, table tennis).
- 5:00 p.m. Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship Dinner. East Union.
- 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. Quadrangle Pictures. Page Auditorium. "GUESS WHO'S COMING TO DINNER" with Spencer Tracy, Sidney Poitier, Cecil Kellaway, Beah Richards.
- 8:30 p.m. The Celestial Omnibus Presents The Jazz Quartet. Coffeehouse, Flowers Building.

### Sunday, April 13

- 10:30-10:45 p.m. Carillon Recital. Mr. J. Samuel Hammond, University Carillonneur.
- 11:00 a.m. University Service of Worship. University Chapel. Preacher: The Reverend Dr. Waldo Beach.
- 3:00 p.m. Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship Symposium. Baldwin Auditorium.
- 3:00-5:00 p.m. East Campus Gymnasium: Open to students, faculty, and staff for recreation (swimming, badminton, volleyball, basketball, table tennis).
- 4:00 p.m. Senior Organ Recital: Mary Etta Eyer. University Chapel.
- 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. Quadrangle Pictures. Page Auditorium. "GUESS WHO'S COMING TO DINNER."

## Final exam schedule

Any student wishing to petition for relief from three examinations within twenty-four hours or two examinations at the same time, must report to his Dean's Office not later than April 26, 1969, to request a change in schedule.

Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17, 1969 - Reading Period			
Monday	9:00-12:00 N	MWF-5, Engineering 2.5-2.6	
19th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	MWF-2	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	Biology 2	
Tuesday	9:00-12:00 N	MWF-1	
20th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Physics 2, 42, 52	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	MWF-7	
Wednesday	9:00-12:00 N	English 2	
21st	2:00-5:00 p.m.	TTS-1	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	TTS-3	
Thursday	9:00-12:00 N	Engineering 2.1-2.3	
22nd	2:00-5:00 p.m.	French, Spanish, German 64	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	MWF-6	
Friday	9:00-12:00 N	Math 22	
23rd	2:00-5:00 p.m.	TTS-4	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	History 2	
Saturday	9:00-12:00 N	MWF-3	
24th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Religion 2	
Monday	9:00-12:00 N	MWF-4	
26th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Chemistry 2	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	TT-7	
Tuesday	9:00-12:00 N	Language 2	
27th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	TTS-2	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	Economics 2, 52	
Wednesday	9:00-12:00 N	TT-6	
28th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Air and Naval Science	

Chemistry and Biology (except Chemistry 2 and Biology 2) classes meet for examination at the time scheduled for their general lecture period.

Any examination not covered in the foregoing schedule is to be arranged by the instructor in charge of the course in the period beginning May 19, 9:00 a.m. and ending May 28, 5:00 p.m. No examination is to be given before 9:00 a.m. May 19, with the exception of physical education. No change is to be made in any scheduled examination without the approval of the committee.

7:30 p.m. Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship Symposium. Baldwin Auditorium.

### Monday, April 14

- 4:00 p.m. Duke-UNC Cooperative Program in the Humanities Lecture: Sir Herbert Butterfield. Room 208 Flowers Building.
- 4:00 p.m. Commonwealth Studies Lecture. Room 226 Allen Building. Speaker: Professor Kenneth McNaught.
- 4:15 p.m. Zoology Seminars. Room 111 Biological Sciences Building. Speaker: Dr. Edward C. Horn.
- 4:15-5:00 p.m. East Campus Pool open for women: faculty, staff members, and students.

5:15 p.m. Faculty Volleyball. Card Gymnasium.

7:00 p.m. E.I.T. Lecture Series in Kinematics and Dynamics. Auditorium, Engineering Building.

7:15 p.m. University Seminar 199. "A" Dining Room, Men's Graduate Center. Speaker: Professor Kenneth McNaught.

8:00 p.m. Sigma Xi National Lecture: Professor Peter van de Kamp. Auditorium, Biological Sciences Building.

8:15-9:30 p.m. West Campus Swimming Pool open to faculty members and their families. Faculty children will be admitted only when accompanied by their parents.

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