

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Wednesday, April 23, 1969



Chancellor Woodhall

Governance committee approved

By Steve Emerson
Policy reporter

The Blue Ribbon Commission on University governance has met with approval from Barnes Woodhall, Chancellor pro tempore. "I'm all for it," he said. "I think that that and trying to keep the University solvent are the two major issues at this time," Woodhall continued.

The proposal, presented by ASDU President Wade Norris, said, "SFAC recommends to the chancellor that a Blue Ribbon Commission be appointed to inquire into University governance." The Commission would have the same scope as the Residential Life Committee.

Woodhall said that the idea is not a new one. "It has a long history before this. The idea was originated about two months ago, when I wrote to Kerckhoff, who made a similar suggestion," he said. Woodhall went on to say that the trustees had also expressed a desire for such a committee. "They'll probably do something about it at their meeting on May 2," he said.

Work has already been undertaken on the idea of a committee to look into governance of the University. "I've appointed a fourth year undergraduate student to my staff, and his first job is to look into the situation. We have a number of articles from other schools to work with," Woodhall said. "I'm keen on the idea," he reiterated.

Float building to kickoff Duke Spring Weekend Thursday

By Teddie Clark
Staff writer

"The Times They Are A Changin'" but Duke's Spring Weekend is being held as is traditional each spring. The name of the former Joe College Weekend is changed, but the program promises to be as exciting as ever.

Floating activities kick-off the week this Wednesday and Thursday night at Planter's warehouse. Two top dance bands, the "Shirelles" and "The Villagers" (Village Review), will play while students imbibe the unlimited free beer and build floats. Thursday

Living system changes debated

By Les Hoffman
West deans reporter

The Residential Life Committee (RLC), in a joint meeting with the West Campus Community Council last night, took two straw votes of all those present that (1) almost unanimously endorsed the Committee's proposed Federation plan and (2) overwhelmingly agreed that "freshmen houses as presently constituted should be eliminated."

The major opposition to the second straw vote came from the fraternity men present at the meeting. They were evidently the only people present among a group of some 60 Administrators, faculty and students who saw an overall value in freshmen houses.

There were approximately 20 fraternity men present in a gallery that also included the presidents of the various Women's dormitories.

The major portion of the two and one half hour discussion dealt with the RLC proposal calling for the restructuring of the West Campus residential system as cross-sectional. The fraternity men, seemingly united against the Committee's proposal, kept the discussion going by questioning procedures, methods of analysis and previously accepted conclusions.

Dr. Clum, Chairman of the WCCC, ended the discussion by calling for a five minute break. After the break, Dr. Clum moved on to the Federation co-ed pilot project, thus ending the residence discussion.

Dr. Edward Tiryakian, RLC member, asked what the results of the Committee's freshmen interviews were, said that "the majority of freshmen interviewed had a very positive view of their freshmen house experience."

Dean Hugh Hall, a member of both the WCCC and RLC, countered this by stating, "the fact that a group of freshmen express satisfaction with their house does not resolve the problems associated with freshmen houses."

Dr. Tiryakian then added that there have been no interviews this semester, and that the structure of the freshmen house collapses after rush. Then Deal Hall re-emphasized the problems of the freshmen house are all year long, not just the second semester. Dr. Howard Strobel, chairman of the RLC, enumerated three of these problems.

He cited (1) "separation from upperclass contact," (2) "abnormality of the residential community...it is not representative of the rest of the University," and (3) "the burden on the residential program" in its "lack of continuity" and its inability to use faculty aid effectively.

What time was not spent reviewing the West Campus residential proposal was taken up by less heated discussions of the other committee proposals. There were no substantial objections to the living learning pilot project of the Committee's.

Concerning the proposed co-ed pilot Federation the Committee felt that the University should experiment with the idea of co-ed living before making any campus wide changes.

Harvard sets black participation, gives students votes in hiring

By Robert Reinhold
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University voted yesterday to give black students a voting voice in the appointment of professors for a proposed new program in black studies.

It was the first time that students have ever been given a direct role in the selection of faculty members at Harvard.

A meaningful black studies program with a major student role in its formulation was one of the chief issues in the student dispute that has been raging at Harvard for

almost two weeks. The faculty vote was considered a major victory for the black students, who have been boycotting their classes.

The resolution also states that the faculty intends the black studies program to be a full-fledged department. The original proposal, made in February, did not envision a full department at the outset.

The resolution provided that Harvard's standing Committee on Afro-American Studies include three students chosen by the Negro students' organization and three students who may concentrate their studies in the field. The committee now consists of six faculty members and is headed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

The committee is to have authority to nominate the first four to six professors in the new department, two of whom are to have tenured, or permanent, positions.

The resolution also provided that:

"Courses in the department should be "innovative and relevant both in subject matter and approach."

The standing committee, and later the executive committee, shall work to develop an Afro-American research institute and a great r

(Continued on page 12)



Workers in the midst of the renovating job being undertaken in the new Undergraduate library. The ordered chaos of re-decorating promises to give way to the functional beauty of an expanded, useful facility.

Renovation of library continuing apace

By Ed Harrison
Development reporter

Renovation of the old library began February 1, and is presently in full swing. At the moment the work is less construction than destruction—rewiring, changing partitions, etc.—but completion of all rebuilding is anticipated for March, 1970.

The facade of the library will remain basically unchanged with all radical changes being internal. Almost all of the floor space will be devoted to undergraduate reading rooms. Open stacks, totaling 50-70,000 volumes, will be dispersed throughout these areas.

On the first floor, reading rooms are planned for the south (facing Chapel quad) and east (facing main quad) sides. The south side will also be divided into four conference rooms and one typing room. The west side of the floor is reserved for the Divinity School reading room.

The rare book room will be greatly expanded, with the addition of an exhibit preparation area. A corridor is being constructed from the new library through the old, requiring the breaking through of walls over three feet thick.

The second floor is also being converted to undergraduate reading rooms, including open stacks and a new reference room. The third floor is reserved entirely for offices, primarily those of the Political Science Department.

An innovation which could become popular is a canteen, or vending machine area in the basement, accompanied by two reading rooms where food and drinks can be combined with study.

Muirhead Construction Company of Durham is the contractor of the entire renovation project, and is being paid a base contract of \$1,148,000.

Weather

Partly cloudy, windy, and cooler today with a 20% chance of rain. High today, upper 60's, low around 49.

And on the inside--

Tom Campbell on the men who rule America: pages three to five; Buckley on the Restows: page six; Wicker on Nixon's message to Congress: page seven; Perceptive analysis of the problems at Cornell: page eight; How Rice University students and faculty members got together to defeat its trustees: page ten.

-Harvard, Cornell tense-

(Continued from page 1)

Boston Consortium of University Afro-American resources.

Through an amendment, the faculty attempted to make the resolution more palatable by providing that the executive committee will function only until June of 1972. During that academic year, the faculty, in consultation with the committee, is to review the program and make recommendations for the future operation and membership of the executive committee.

Many professors have been bitterly opposed to allowing students a voice in the faculty appointments, on the grounds that they did not have the training to make such judgments and that it would establish a precedent for other departments.

Meanwhile, in Ithaca, N.Y., militant Cornell University Negro students spurned yesterday an invitation to confer with the faculty council on their grievances and tension was building again as

members of the Students for a Democratic Society and a group of sympathetic professors began rallying support for the seizure of another campus building last night.

Some 26 faculty members committed themselves at a meeting to the seizure of the building in open defiance of the emergency measures announced Monday by President James A. Perkins. A larger number, 49, said they were ready to join a faculty strike until the demands of the Negro students for a restructuring of the university were met.

The 26 acted after leaders of the Afro-American Society told them that a faculty strike was not enough and that only the seizure of the building would "give impetus" to the Negro protest.

Later, the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences called upon President Perkins to use his emergency powers and "nullify" all disciplinary actions taken since the start of the semester, including reprimands to three Negro students.

Tocqueville elects officers

The Tocqueville Society elected a new slate of officers last night. The candidates for all four positions were unopposed and elected by acclamation. Next years officers are Russ Niel, President; Steve Markham, Vice President; Claudia Versfeldt, Secretary; and John Sedlemeyer, Treasurer.

After the elections, Ken Kuehnle, the outgoing president, presented his farewell address. He talked about the goals of a conservative organization of today. "A society like ours is formed when it is faced with an atmosphere a little more liberal than it likes."

"We want to confront this atmosphere on the academic level. Our problem is not that anyone is trying to keep conservatives off campus. We attempt to fill the gap of the lack of articulate conservatives on campus."

Legislature: more laws vs protests?

The North Carolina General Assembly is considering two more bills aimed at taking a "hard line" against student protest.

One bill already introduced would ban "sensationalists, radicals and revolutionaries" from speaking at state-supported colleges and universities. Its sponsor said all "true Americans" will support it and that Stokely Carmichael was one speaker who "inspired" it.

The other bill, which the Durham Morning Herald reported recently would be introduced later this week, calls for the mandatory expulsion of school disrupters in state-supported colleges and universities, as well as in the public elementary and secondary schools.

Four years Any person dismissed or expelled under the bill's provisions would be ineligible for entry as a student or employee in any public-supported educational institution for a period of four years after the expulsion order.

It would make ineligible for enrollment or employment at a public educational institution any person who has committed acts at an out-of-state or private school which would be considered unlawful under the bill had they been committed at state-supported

institutions.

In addition, the bill would empower administrative officials in the schools to check the backgrounds of their students and employees, and expel or dismiss any who had committed acts in violation of it during the past four years.

Upon expulsion, the Herald reported, a student would be prohibited from entering the premises of the institution. All monetary payments would be cut off to a teacher or employee who had been dismissed.

The sponsor of the bill, who wishes to remain anonymous until he introduces the bill, said it would remove pressure on administrators from "student and faculty sympathizers" by giving them no alternative but to dispel protesters.

The new "speaker ban bill," which its sponsor claims is not a ban and that it only "furnishes standards" for administrative personnel to use in determining who may speak, would be the second such in this decade.

The General Assembly passed a speaker ban law in 1963 which barred communists and persons who had used the Fifth Amendment from state-supported campuses.

PUZZLE

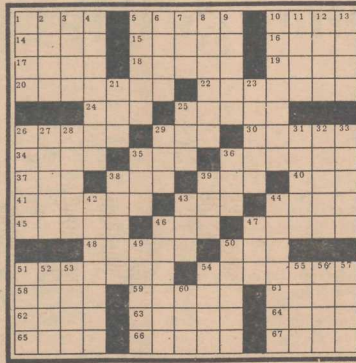
By James Leavell

ACROSS

- 1 Shade trees.
- 3 Instruments for the hair.
- 10 Secret plan.
- 14 Harvest.
- 15 Profit.
- 16 Room.
- 17 Person opposing.
- 18 Large.
- 29 And not.
- 19 Baking chamber.
- 20 Out design for printing.
- 22 Jetting hot springs.
- 24 Sister.
- 25 Lessening of effort.
- 26 France.
- 29 And not.
- 30 Coniferous tree.
- 34 At a great distance.
- 35 Except.
- 36 Journalist.
- 37 Distress signal.
- 38 Kind of rodent.
- 39 Ocean.
- 40 Digit of the foot.
- 41 Stagger.
- 43 In what manner.
- 44 Ornamental nail.
- 45 Hot vapor.
- 46 Help.
- 47 High shoes.
- 48 Unmated extent.
- 50 Tin.
- 51 Protect.
- 54 Director.
- 58 Dwell.
- 59 Cloth of flax.
- 61 Weary.

DOWN

- 1 Stages of history.



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4/19/69

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

CALL RUMPS ANHA
AGOR ABOUT FOAM
PRIO TOJOY GRAY
PAKISTAN LAHORE
APAT NITIA
SLIGHT RESINOUS
ARIEE PLAT LUSTO
AIRE LOANS SKIP
ASIS ALLOT STALLO
SHARFTH SCAPED
FLOITTE OVENPIPE
LEVO TITLER AMOS
HIVER AGORN SAUS
NYNY SYSTIS SNE

6/19/69

- 2 Made a loan.
- 3 Deck officer.
- 4 Football play.
- 5 Small simple dwelling.
- 6 Shaped like an egg.
- 7 Spoil.
- 8 Larger.
- 9 Frozen rain.
- 10 Succeed economically.
- 11 Ardent affection.
- 12 Above.
- 13 Certain bills.
- 21 Mongrel dog.
- 23 Joshua tree.
- 25 Portion of land.
- 26 Throws.
- 27 Astir.
- 28 Adhesive preparation.
- 29 Fruit.
- 31 Foresaid thing.
- 32 Around.
- 33 Clarinet tongues.
- 34 Around.
- 35 Block of soap.
- 36 Unite by stitches.
- 38 Postpone.
- 39 Turf.
- 42 Highest.
- 43 Deliver a blow.
- 44 Musical compositions.
- 46 Brezier.
- 47 Prohibit legally.
- 49 Thin crisp toast.
- 50 Dugout.
- 51 Slender.
- 52 Employ.
- 53 Wicked.
- 54 Bill of fare.
- 55 Female child.
- 56 Great Lake.
- 57 Peruse.
- 60 Horse.

Coincidence

Sherman Adams went to Hope High School in Providence, R.I. George Lincoln Rockwell went to Classical High School in the same city. Duke has students who attended both schools.

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**** *****
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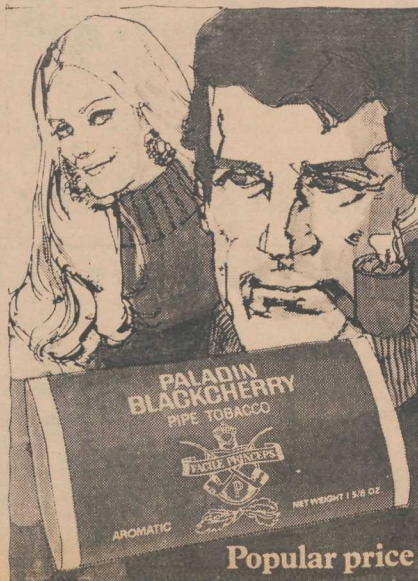
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A Chronicle Special Report (Pages 3-5)

WHO
RULES
DUKE?

an analysis

Industry and the Board

By Tom Campbell
Executive editor

A comparison of a chart of North Carolina's largest industries and the membership of the Duke University Board of Trustees shows the men who sit on the Board are largely representatives of the major industrial concerns of the surrounding area.

The groups with significant representation include the textile, furniture and tobacco industries, Wachovia Bank and Trust, and the Research Triangle.

As the diagram on page 5 illustrates, the members of the Duke Board show a number of interlocks among these corporations. Most of these interlocks involve North Carolina-based companies. As a number of studies have shown, North Carolina industries seem to abound with these interlocks, giving

rise to theories of a state power-structure.

From a study of the university's trustees, two important combinations or interlocks seem to stand out. The first links Wachovia Bank and Trust, Hanes Textiles, and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Wachovia is the connecting organization in this group, as 4 members of the Hanes organization and 2 top officers from R. J. Reynolds are directors of Wachovia. This combination provides 5 Duke trustees—Wade from Reynolds, Hanes, Southgate and Perry from Hanes, and Finch, a Wachovia director.

The other combination involves the Duke Power Company and the Duke Endowment, the Jefferson Standard and Pilot Life Insurance Companies, and Burlington Mills. All the directors of Duke Power are also directors of the Duke

Endowment, except one: Howard Holderness—the man who runs Jefferson Standard (and its wholly owned subsidy, Pilot Life). Holderness is also a director, a member of the executive committee, and chairman of the finance committee of Burlington.

This combine provides 6 Duke trustees—Perkins, Pickens, Kearns, and Semans from Duke Power/Duke Endowment, and Rauch and Brim (law partner to Holderness) from Jefferson Standard/Burlington.

In the midst of last year's strike by Duke's non-academic employees, there were charges that the trustees were traditionally anti-labor and unflinchingly anti-union. As sweeping generalizations, these charges were untrue.

Three of the six members of the Trustee's Special Committee on

North Carolina's Largest Industries

Name of firms:	Number of employees in N.C.
1. Burlington	25,000
2. Cone Mills	10,000+
3. Hanes	10,000
4. Cannon	10,000
5. Western Electric	8,500
6. J.P. Stevens	8,000
7. Erwin Mills	6,500
8. R.J. Reynolds	6,000

Non-Academic Employees were Henry Rauch, Charles Wade, and P. Huber Hanes. All of these men hold important posts in non-unionized companies. However, informed sources indicate that Rauch and Wade were among the most insistent supporters of immediate pay increases.

Nacher. Sources close to the Board credit to Knight's influence the appointment of many of these individuals.

Thus, to some degree, the membership of the Board is moving away from its traditional North Carolina power base. Present trustees come from cities as far away as Dallas and San Francisco.

This trend seems likely to continue, and as it progresses, the average Board member will come from a national corporate power base rather than from the North Carolina textile, tobacco, and furniture interests. In other words, the character of the Board will progress from a regionally-based elite to a national elite whose power lies in large, far-flung industrial empires. As far as the composition of the Board goes, this is what national stature will mean.

The Board already has a sizeable sprinkling of liberals. And many are from the locally-based tobacco and textile industries, which in recent decades have expanded into national and international companies. Then, too, some of the

Editor's Note: The following is a list of the business interests represented on the Duke Board of Trustees.

Textiles
Hanes
Kearns
Perry
Rauch
Harris
Southgate
Jordan

Research Triangle
Hanes (also textiles)
Kearns (also textiles)
Harris (also textiles)

Duke Endowment
Perkins
Kearns
Pickens
Semans

Foundations
Above endowment trustees plus:
Cunninggim
Upchurch
Hanks

Wachovia Bank and Trust
Wade
Hanes
Perry
Finch

Tobacco
Wade

Furniture
Von Canon

International Corporations
Hoadley—Armstrong Cork
Hunt—Alcoa
Tisdale—Ford Motor
Perkins—General Motors and others

Methodist Ministers
Goodson
Nease
Ruark
Weldon

Physicians
Miller
Pitts

Private and corporate charity foundations are represented by 7 trustees. Besides the 4 from the Duke Endowment, the Board has connections with the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Shell Companies Foundation, and the Danforth Foundation (a liberal, education-directed organization). Representation from these national foundations is indicative of the recent national trend of both the university and the Board.

Since the beginning of Douglas Knight's term as President of the university, there has been an increasing number of moderate to liberal trustees, many of whom have ties to nationally-oriented industries. These relatively new trustees include such names as Wade, Rauch, Upchurch, Cunninggim, Hanes, Hoadley, and

(Continued on Page 4)

A perspective on power

By Tom Campbell
Executive Editor

"The fundamental axiom in the theory and practice of American pluralism is, I believe, this: Instead of a single center of sovereign power, there must be multiple centers of power, none of which is or can be wholly sovereign."—Robert A. Dahl.

A governing class?

For purposes of clarification, a "governing class" can be defined as "a social upper class which owns a disproportionate amount of a country's wealth, receives a disproportionate amount of a country's yearly income, and contributes a disproportionate number of its members to the controlling institutions and key decision-making groups of the country."

conservatives tend to be nationally oriented businessmen.

Control of the corporate economy

Although ownership and control of major businesses is probably one of the most secret aspects of American society, it seems to be a generally accepted hypothesis that the economy is controlled by a very large number of corporations, banks, and insurance companies.

institution which they control. This control is achieved mostly through financial support. One means is through family endowments (e.g. Duke, Stanford, Vanderbilt). Other means include personal gifts, foundation and corporate gifts, and service on boards of trustees. These mechanisms give the upper class control of the broad framework, the long-range goals, and the general atmosphere of the university. Nevertheless, this power does not give members of the upper class day-to-day control over the opinions that emanate from the universities.

The relationship of the upper class to the universities is not charity without a purpose. The future existence of a corporate-controlled technological society depends upon a well-trained group of managers and technicians.

The tie between the corporate rich and academia is graphically exemplified by a school such as the University of Rochester. Most of the university's board is made up of officers of such Rochester-based corporations as Eastman Kodak, Xerox, and Taylor Instrument. The Chairman of the Board, who is also the president of Xerox explained the relationship as follows: "To put it as crassly as possible, its a matter of sheer self-interest—dollars and cents. Xerox will live or die by technology."

Control of Federal Government

In the present era of the large and powerful national government, no class could pretend to direct the society without controlling the federal government. The American upper class does this in a number of direct and indirect ways.

The funding of electoral campaigns is a major area in which the upper class exerts indirect control over the government. In view of the huge amounts of money now needed to carry on a campaign for a major office, a candidate's chances are greatly impaired if he cannot enlist the support of a number of wealthy patrons. A study of large contributors to recent Democratic and Republican presidential candidates reads like a who's who of the Social Registers. On the Republican side, such names

as Rockefeller, duPont, Mellon, Olin, Pew, and Whitney are frequently noted. Their counterparts supporting Democratic candidates include Kennedy, Astor, Biddle, August Busch of Anheuser-Busch, and Angier Biddle Duke.

A more direct form of control is evidenced in the upper class control of the various departments of the executive branch of the government. Of 8 Secretaries of State since 1932, 5 have been listed in the Social Register. A sixth, Dean Rusk, is a member of the power elite because he came to the post from the presidency of the upper-class controlled Rockefeller Foundation.

Of the 13 men that have been Secretary of Defense or Secretary of War since 1932, 8 have been listed in the Social Register. The others were bankers and corporation executives, and clearly members of the power elite. Surprisingly, 3 Secretaries of Labor, whose tenures encompass 23 of the 32 years between 1933 and 1965, have been men identifiable as members of the power elite—in an office designed to protect the interests of the working man from the power of management.

Thus, even from this brief outline, it can be seen that members of a small, corporate-based "governing class" are in positions that control most of the powerful and influential institutions of our society. This is not to say that these individuals are fully conscious of their class status, nor that they always work together in a "conspiracy" of the upper class.

But for good or for evil, a disproportionately large percent of those individuals that control our society come from the same sort of atypical backgrounds. Their values have been shaped by an "elite" group of social institutions, and their primary concern is with large-scale corporate business and what has been referred to as the "iron law of profit."

Editor's Note: The source for most of the statistics and quotations in this article was G. William Domhoff's book, Who Rules America.

Who rules America?

"We conclude that the income, wealth, and institutional leadership of what Baltzell calls the 'American business aristocracy' are more than sufficient to earn it the designation 'governing class'...this ruling class is based upon the national corporate economy and the institutions that economy nourishes. It manifests itself through what the late C. Wright Mills called the power elite."—G. William Domhoff.

As the levels of dissent and alienation have risen in the United States over the last decade, there has been increasing interest in the questions of by whom and how American policy decisions are reached. The above quotes obviously suggest two very different answers to these questions: the first a "traditional" view that America is a pluralistic society, the second a "radical" view that America is ruled by a small, wealthy, and interconnected "governing class."

Curiously enough, while the first view has long been expounded in high school and college classrooms throughout the country, the second view is seldom mentioned or investigated. With the recent rise of dissatisfaction and questioning, however, the radical perspective has gained both evidence and support.

The suggestion that a narrow group of interest was in control of America's destiny was first brought to public attention by President Dwight David Eisenhower in his 1961 farewell address. Eisenhower, who had spent most of his adult life in the military, warned that the nation "must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex."

After coining the phrase "military-industrial complex," Ike went on to say that "the potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist."

Since these now famous words were spoken, a number of studies have documented the existence and influence of an elite group of capitalists and military men. Each study has concluded that members of what could be called a "governing class" are in control of practically all of the important institutions in what is supposedly a pluralistic democratic society. Indeed, probably no other term but "governing class" would do for a society in which 85% of all corporate stock is owned by 1% of the adult population.

According to one estimate, America's governing class comprises less than 1% of the population.

The "power elite," on the other hand, can be defined as encompassing all those who are in command positions in institutions controlled by members of the upper (governing) class.

As this article will show, the American governing class consists largely of the same group of individuals who comprise the American upper class. The membership of this wealthy and largely self-perpetuating upper class is most easily determined by the listings in the Social Registers of our 12 major cities. Entrance into these distinguished listings is gained through accumulation of wealth and membership in a web of upper class social institutions.

These social institutions begin with private prep schools for boys, the most prestigious of which are probably Groton, St. Paul's, St. Mark's, Choate, Hotchkiss, and St. Andrews. The best known of the schools, however, are Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover, which have a greater number of scholarship students and a sizable minority of rich Jewish students.

For most members of the upper class, attendance at one of these prep schools is usually followed by an Ivy League education. This statement is backed up by a 1964 study of 476 top executives who attended college, which showed that 86 percent had received their undergraduate training at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton alone.

The next link in the chain of upper class social institutions are the exclusive gentlemen's clubs that are present in every major city. The better known include the California in Los Angeles, the Pacific Union in San Francisco, and the Knickerbocker in New York.

Another interesting part of the web are the debutante balls, which serve the function of coralling the democratic inclinations of libidinal impulses. Or, as Baltzell put it, "...the democratic whims of romantic love often play havoc with class solidarity." These coming-out parties announce that the girl is now available for marriage, preferably to the type of lad tendered an invitation.

Without question, the American upper class is a business aristocracy, and business is its primary concern. Most of its members are actively involved in either business, law, or finance. There is a definite split, however, between what Mills called the "business liberals" and the "old guard." The liberals usually come from the biggest, most internationally minded companies, while the old guard of practical

Large interest groups, such as Rockefeller, Ford, and duPont, control wide-ranging segments of our economy. The Mellon interest group, headed by Richard King Mellon, controls, among others, Mellon National Bank, Gulf Oil, Westinghouse Electric, and Aluminum Corporation of America (Alcoa). The Rockefeller group controls Standard Oil of New Jersey, Indiana, and California, the Chase Manhattan Bank, Metropolitan and Equitable Life Insurance companies, Eastern Airlines, Union Tank Car, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Rockefeller Center, to name some of the larger holdings.

As previously noted, 85% of all corporate stock is owned by 1% of the adult population. Additionally, 1% owns 32% of all government bonds, 25% of the 'gross estate,' and 26% of all cash, mortgages, and notes. C. Wright Mills has estimated that "...at the very most, 0.2 or 0.3 per cent of the adult population own the bulk, the pay-off shares, of the corporate world."

Needless to say, the small percent of the population that control our corporate economy are also members of the upper class, for corporate power and wealth are the most important entrance qualifications to upper class institutions.

Control of Information

The same small elite that controls the corporations has "very nearly unchallenged power in deciding what is and what is not respectable opinion in this country." Among the main channels through which this is done are the privately-supported, tax-exempt charity foundations which provide funds for a great variety of cultural, intellectual, and educational activities. To a great extent, what is funded and what is excluded determines the climate of educated opinion. For example, the Ford Foundation funds the National Educational Television Network (NET), and its Board of Directors reserves the right to inspect every NET program produced with Ford Foundation money.

The Universities

Another important opinion-molding institution is the private university. It could well be said that control of America's leading universities by members of the business aristocracy is more direct than with any other

The trustees

(Continued from Page 3)

trustees that represent national corporate interests and would be expected to be liberal, are actually among the most conservative members of the Board.

So the "power elite" is not always united in its thinking, but it is, nevertheless, a power elite.

While the shift to national stature is taking place, however, the tension that has arisen between the "old guard" southern trustees and the new "national liberals" will persist. No accurate analysis of the future decisions of the Board could be made without taking this factor into account.

"I have been driven to the conclusion that the University is really under the control of a small and active group of Trustees who have no standing in the world of education, who are reactionary and visionless in politics, narrow and medieval in religion. Their conduct betrays a profound misconception of the true function of a university in the advancement of learning."

—Charles A. Beard, upon his resignation from Columbia University, October 9, 1917.

Editor's note: The following are brief lists of the backgrounds and activities of the members of the Board of Trustees. The trustees are listed alphabetically, except that members of the Executive Committee are listed first.

Charles Wade
A.B.—Duke 1938
Director and Vice-President, R. J. Reynolds
Member of Board of Managers, Wachovia Bank
Director, N.C. Citizens Association.
Chairman of Duke Board of Trustees and member of Executive Committee

George V. Allen
A.B.—Duke, 1924
Government official and ambassador
U.S. Ambassador to Iran 1946-48
Assistant Secretary of State 1948-50
U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia 1950-53
U.S. Ambassador to India and Nepal 1953
Ambassador to Greece 1956-57
Director of U.S. Information Agency 1957-60
President of the Tobacco Institute 1960-66
Director of Foreign Service Institute 1966
Participated in the following conferences:
Moscow, 1943
Cairo, 1943
San Francisco United Nations founding
Postdam, 1945
Duke trustee and member of Executive Committee

Amos Kearns
A.B.—Duke, 1917
President, Director, and Treasurer, Crown Hosiery Mills
Director—High Point Bank and Trust Company
Delegate to 1956 Democratic Convention
Advisory Board, National Assoc. of Hosiery Manufacturers
Board of Stewards, Methodist Church
Director, Research Triangle Foundation
Past President of Duke Alumni Association
Duke Endowment Trustee
Duke trustee and member of Executive Committee

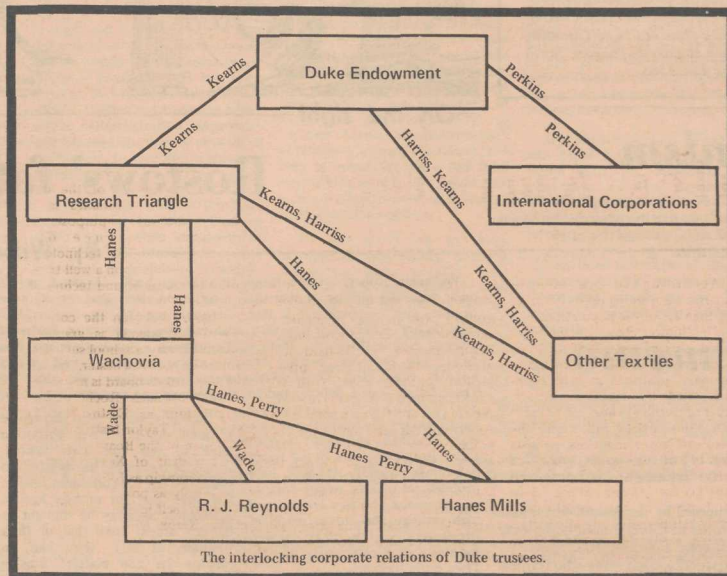
Thomas Perkins
Philips Andover Academy 1924
LLB—U. of Virginia, 1940
Partner—Perkins, Daniels and McCormick (New York law firm)
Chairman of the Board, American Cyanamid 1958-61
Director:
General Motors Corporation
Morgan Guaranty Trust (New York)
Hico Corporation of America
Penn-Central R.R. Co.
Trustee:
New York Public Libraries
Philips Andover Academy
Chairman of the Duke Endowment
Chairman of Duke Power Co.
Duke trustee and member of Executive Committee

Clifford Perry
A.B.—Duke 1936
Treasurer, Hanes Corporation
Director—Winston-Salem Board of Wachovia Bank and Trust
Duke trustee and member of Executive Committee

Henry Rauch
Chairman of the Board, Burlington Industries
Duke trustee and member of Executive Committee

Richard Thigpen
A.B. Duke—1922
Tax Lawyer
Sr. Attorney, U.S. Board of Tax Appeals 1929-33

The trustees... ...who are they?



The interlocking corporate relations of Duke trustees.

Past president, national YMCA
Past president, Duke Alumni Association
Duke trustee and member of Executive Committee

Walter Upchurch
A.B.—Duke 1931
Duke Personnel Director in charge of non-academic employees prior to W.W.II
Sr. V.P. and Director, Shell Companies Foundation, Inc.
Duke trustee and member of Executive Committee

Fred Von Canon
Attended Duke and Columbia
Founder and Chairman of the Board—Sandhills Furniture Co.
Founder and President of Edinburg Industries, Inc.
Founder and Chairman of Sanford Furniture Co.
Director—Southern Manufacturing Association
Past president, Duke Alumni Association
Duke trustee and member of Executive Committee

Mrs. Earl Brian
A.B. M.A. from Duke
Three children attended Duke
Member, N.C. State Commission on Higher Education Facilities
Trustee of Methodist College, Fayetteville
Regional Chairman, A.B. Duke Scholarship Fund

Kenneth Brim
A.B. Duke—1920
Corporation lawyer
Director and general counsel of Piedmont Natural Gas Co.
Past president of Duke Alumni Association

A. Merrimon Cuninggim
Academic degrees from Vanderbilt, Duke, Oxford (Rhodes Scholar), and Yale
Chaplain and professor of religion throughout 30's, 40's and 50's
President, L.B.A. Danforth Foundation—St. Louis

Norman Edgerton
Founder and president of Raleigh Bonded Warehouse, Inc.
Former chairman trustee of N.C. Hospital Board of Control
Member of American Legion and Sons of the American Revolution

Thomas A. Finch, Jr.
Director of Wachovia Bank and Trust

Bishop W. Kenneth Goodson
Methodist Minister and graduate of Duke Divinity School
Bishop of Birmingham, Ala. area since 1966
Serves on Methodist World Council

P. Huber Hanes, Jr.
A.B. Duke—1937
Past president and director, P.H. Hanes Knitting Co.
Chairman and Director of Hanes Corporation, Hanes-Mills Sales Corporation, West End Properties, Inc.
Director and member of Executive Committee, Wachovia Bank and Trust
Director, Hanes Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Member, Management-Labor Textile Advisory Committee, Dept. of Commerce
V.P. and Director, North Carolina Textile Foundation
Director, Research Triangle Institute

Miss Nancy Hanks
Graduated magna cum laude from Oxford in 1948
Assistant to Undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1953-54
Assistant to Nelson Rockefeller, 1956-59
Executive Secretary of the Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund 1956—

J. Welch Harris
A.B. Duke—1927
President, Harris and Covington Hosiery Mills 1928—

Member of Research Triangle Institute Corporation

Walter Hoadley
A.B., M.A., and PhD from University of California
Senior Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago 1942-49
Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 1962-66
Director, Armstrong Cork Corporation 1962—
Senior V.P. and Chief Economist of Bank of America

Alfred Hunt
A.B. Yale—1942
Director of Alcoa 1949—. V.P. since 1963
Director, Treasurer, ACTION Housing, Inc.
Director, Secretary, Pittsburg Regional Planning Association

Senator B.E. Jordan
U.S. Senator from North Carolina since 1958
Organized and controls Sellers Manufacturing Co.
Director and General Manager of Jordan Spinning Co.
Director, General Manager, President of Royal Cotton Mill Co.
Trustee, American University, Elon College

George McGhee
SMU and University of Oklahoma, Rhodes Scholar at Oxford (1937) Became geologist and oil producer—owns McGhee Production Co.
1951—Ambassador to Turkey
Consultant to National Security Council 1958—
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs 1961-63
Ambassador to West Germany 1963—
Trustee of Duke and Johns Hopkins

Dr. Ben Miller
Practices internal medicine, Columbus, S.C.
Past President, Duke Alumni Association

Raymond Nasher
A.B. Duke, M.A. Boston University
President of Nasher Corporation (builders of shopping centers, industrial parks, housing projects).
Consultant to State Department, Bureau of the Budget, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Executive Director of White House Conference on International Cooperation, 1965-66
Director, American Bank, Atlanta

Rev. Edgar Nease
Past District Superintendent of N.C. Methodist Church
Has published articles in the Upper Room

Marshall Pickens
A.B. M.A. Duke
Trustee and Executive Director, Duke Endowment
Director Duke Power Co.

Robert Pinnix
President, Robert H. Pinnix Building Contractors, Inc., Southern building firm
President, N.C. Industrial Council
Trustee—Gaston Colored Hospital Memorial Association

Dr. William R. Pitts
Duke 1929, Harvard Medical School
Charlotte neurosurgeon
Past president of alumni association

Charles Rhyne
Duke 1928-29, 1932-35
LLB from George Washington, 1937
Lawyer

Director, National Savings and Trust Co.

Member of International Committee of Rules and Judicial Procedures
Trustee, George Washington University

Rev. Henry Ruark
A.B. Duke—B.D. Yale—1932
Chairman of North Carolina Council on Human Relations
District Superintendent of N.C. Methodist Church

Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans
A.B. Duke—1951
Mayor pro tem of Durham, 1951-54
Durham Human Relations Committee 1953-54
Democratic National Convention delegate, 1956
Chairman Duke University Friends of the Library
Trustee of the Duke Endowment

Thomas Southgate Jr.
Director, Quality Mills Inc. (Mount Airy, N.C.)

Wright Tisdale
A.B. Amherst 1936
LLB Harvard 1939
Vice President and General Counsel, Ford Motor Co. 1962—
Chairman of Duke Board of Trustees 1963-68

Dr. K. Brantly Watson
M.A. and Ph.D.—Duke
Taught psychology at Duke in the 40's

V.P. of Human Relations and member of board of directors, McCormick and Co. 1954—

Dr. Wilson Weldon
B.A. University of South Carolina
B.D. Duke Divinity School
Past professor of the Bible, Columbia University
Member, American Executive Committee of World Methodist Council
Editor of the Upper Room—world's most widely circulated religious publication

The Duke Chronicle

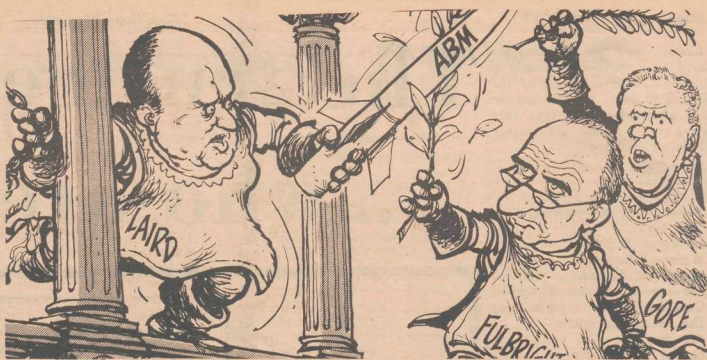
The University Daily

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, April 23, 1969.

Two years ago thirty-eight black Duke students signed an open letter expressing "dismay" at the membership of faculty and administrators in the segregated Hope Valley Country Club.

Wondering when certain still-and newly-prominent members of Duke's faculty and administration will follow the belated lead of their President, this is the more than dismayed Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 124, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.



—On the right—

Tokenism

While it is obviously desirable to include students among those who are charged with searching for a new president, it is particularly distressing that there are only two students who will sit on a committee of 18.

That is not really effective participation in the University; it is unfortunate tokenism.

Urgent memo

There is an all too common tendency in our society to substitute form for content, to try to delineate hierarchy and authority at the expense of an open humanity.

We believe this inclination is the spirit of a dying era. And such is the spirit of the "urgent memorandum to the Trustees of Duke University" signed by 18 senior faculty members.

The letter is a cry for order to be imposed by restrictions which have always marked the way in which universities have been run. It is also a cry for simplicity before a world which has become a dilemma to so many.

The letter urges a set of oppressive restrictions that many who fear real freedom find comfortable and distressingly soothing. There is, in fact, nowhere in the letter the recognition of any need for reform but instead a call to arms: "There is a nation-wide attack on the universities and we must defend ourselves."

The letter goes to unbelievable lengths to spell out the restrictions to be imposed, even insisting that only 15 minutes, instead of the present one-hour limit, should be allowed for "disrupters." It also insists that there should be no discussions with student "unions" about the conduct of a department or faculty and only "informal" discussions with students about curriculum. The letter is careful to bring in a sophisticated plot theory that "outside" agitators are involved in these disruptions and declares that demands placed on the university should not be met, or "there will be more tomorrow." And, of course, the attack on Howard Fuller as one who is interfering in "the internal affairs" of the University betrays an appalling misunderstanding of the needs of black people and an accompanying bewilderment that the University can no longer be an ivory tower.

These men do not begin to understand the need to open the boundaries which have preserved the bigotry and the inhumanity of our society.

They urge "responsibility" when, in fact, their letter is the height of irresponsibility in its attempt to subvert the cry for justice and hope in the rhetoric of restraint and reaction.

What should be our priorities? The seizure of a building by 40 black students does not severely affect the physical operation of the institution. The fact that the administration and trustees considered it important enough to use police indicates that their values are disturbingly confused.

Can the occupation of one building in a community of scholars really disrupt that community? These faculty apparently consider the University a personal fiefdom, and on our own property unenlightened self-interest is apt to be the rule.

The "authorities" in the University are not apt to allow this overt repression recommended by the senior faculty, but they may be willing to institute a more effective, more subtle, more "liberal" repression. And it is this more insidious form which we must guard against, as well as the more glaring forms advocated by this group of faculty.

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Rostows' fate

—By William F. Buckley, jr.—

Professor Robert Strausz-Hupe once remarked mordantly that the trouble with conservatives is that they do not retrieve their wounded. Though conservatives owe them a debt, the Brothers Rostow are hardly themselves conservative. Their father was a radical, and in his enthusiasm for social consciousness he named one son Walt Whitman, the other Eugene Debs. Both prospered in the tough academic world, attaining high professional offices, respectively as an economist and as a lawyer, and high prestige also in the world of ideology, which they served faithfully as Stakhanovite liberals. Then came Vietnam.

Walt Rostow went to Lyndon Johnson and stayed right through his term. He was an unabashed supporter of the strategy that called for stopping the Communists in South Vietnam. When Johnson's entourage got around to planning the future, it was generally expected that Walt Rostow would return as professor of economics at MIT where he had taught for so many years, attracting more scholarly attention than anyone in his department possibly excepting Paul Samuelson. But MIT could find no place for him.

Officials gave out the excuse that alas there was no opening, and in any case, Professor Rostow's economics must have become a little rusty over all those years when he was concerned with other matters. The academic community knew what was behind the Aesopian overlay: ideological vindictiveness, pure and simple. If

Rostow had flirted with pro-Communism, that would have been something else; MIT warmly reinstated Professor Dirk Struik a dozen years ago, but Rostow had flirted with anti-Communism, and that we liberals will not tolerate.

Eugene Rostow, who also served Lyndon Johnson, was permitted back to the Yale Law School, which he had served as dean for ten years. To do his colleagues justice, lest their zeal for revenge against ideological apostasy be thought to be less ardent than that of their brothers at MIT, they had no choice in the matter: Eugene Rostow was away from Yale for only two years, and he had a leave of absence; so that he had the right to return. How was he greeted?

At Yale, the boys bring out a slick-left expensively produced fortnightly, a baby edition of the New York Review of Books.

A law student in the current issue discusses the return of Professor Rostow. "I went to lunch one day in November and heard that Eugene Rostow was returning to teach two courses for the spring term. We talked for a while about how we should welcome him back. I must admit none of the suggestions were very complimentary."

Ah, but the students showed a certain generosity of spirit towards the public sinner. "Even though some students have continued to talk by boycotting his classes or

disrupting them, none of this talk has been turned into action." Not that the students were altogether forgiving: "In fact, the only organized student response to his return has been a Rostow Brothers Film Festival, in which three movies showing Vietnam atrocities, were shown. Before the event, all was quiet. It was only afterwards, in a rare moment when Rostow lost his composure and tore down one of the posters, that the students reacted"—by posting a caricature of an announcement by the dean criticizing that kind of thing.

The author has mixed feelings about the genteel ostracism of the former lion of the campus—perhaps things should have been made worse for him. "I think that two years ago, and even last year at the beginning of the McCarthy campaign, a more extreme and negative response to Rostow's return would have occurred. This is not to say that such a response would have been proper or the best of tactics, but only that there would have been a much stronger need to react."

One supposes that it is a sign of the diminished conscience of the students at Yale that they have not seized the Law School Administration Building, physically ousted Mr. Rostow, and demanded his immediate expulsion. That is the way they are doing things at Harvard, where men are men. At Yale, the forms of torture are more oriental: condign punishment for men who crossed the Viet Cong.

Letter to the editor

Thinking about "thinking about thinking white"

Editor, The Chronicle:

Re. Martin Schlesinger's letter, published April 16.

Mr. Schlesinger missed the point of the article "Thinking White." I am sure that the author, Mr. Alexander, agrees that American white people have become guilty of racism not because they are white but because they are human. It is a human (or should I say, inhuman) tendency to pick out differences in another person and look down on him because of them. But a lot of us white people complacently believe ourselves to be untainted (lily white?) by racism and Mr. Alexander is trying to show us that

it ain't necessarily so.

Racism is a subtle thing. We white Americans have mistaken our preponderance in power for moral superiority. Sure, black Americans have their moral shortcomings, too, but they do not have the overwhelming political, economic, educational, and cultural power in the U.S. We whites do. The Kerner Report did not say the basic cause of the urban riots was black racism but white! Yet we insist on talking about the "black problem." How naive and hypocritical can we get? As Tom Skinner pointed out at the IVCF Symposium, we whites avoid contacts with blacks as equals but tell them "Don't be prejudiced."

We systematically stomp on them and tell them "Don't be violent."

Jesus Christ said, "How can you say to your brother, 'Let me take the speck out of your eye' when there is the log in your own eye? You hypocrite, first take the log out of your own eye, and then you will see clearly to take the speck out of your brother's eye." (Mt. 7:4-5) Whitney Young applies this to our situation: "There are far too many white people telling Negroes what they need, and far too few white people telling other white citizens to get off the Negro's back." Mr. Alexander is telling us to get off.

Howard Killion



In the nation

Mr. Nixon comes through

By Tom Wicker

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON, April 14—President Nixon Took his time in giving Congress and the public an idea of his domestic program, and the message he finally sent to Capitol Hill was not dramatized by the personal appearance most presidents in this century have chosen as a forum for such a revelation.

It has to be said, moreover, that as usual with this administration, no great sense of urgency breaks through the orderly ranks of proposals and prose; and there remains the over-riding question whether in the long run Nixon—or any president—will be able to wring out of the military and the private sector enough money for any program to meet the general public needs so long neglected in the United States.

These reservations aside, Nixon's message to Congress is notable for at least three areas in which it suggests genuine innovation in areas that have not been sufficiently recognized as major problems of 20th century America.

The first of these was in the President's restatement of a commitment already made to "the first five years of life"—a commitment resulting from what he said was new knowledge "that the process of human development is in certain fundamental ways different from what it has been thought to be." A substantial part of the energies and resources of the Nixon administration apparently will be used to "invent new social institutions to respond to this new knowledge."

Nixon also offered the best hopes yet for rectifying what he called "the growing impotence of government." Nothing is more important to the American people. State and local government have declining ability to do their jobs, for lack of resources and power; the federal government is asked to do it for them; and as the process continues, Washington not only bogs down in its own inefficiency, politics and economic stresses, it also further overwhelms local government with new grants,

conflicting programs and unrealistic standards.

In attempting to redeem state and local governments from the near-bankruptcy, inefficiency, overlap, organizational senility and political paralysis that are at the roots of this cycle of impotence, Nixon pledged a start on Federal revenue-sharing (and not merely to the states but, importantly, to "other levels of government," obviously including the cities), and help in rebuilding state and local institutions so that they might play a more effective role in delivering social and other services.

In the third area in which innovation was tacitly pledged, Nixon was more cryptic. "Our studies have demonstrated that tinkering with the present welfare system is not enough," he said, calling for "a complete reappraisal and redirection of programs which have aggravated the troubles they were meant to cure." That is true enough, but it leaves unanswered the question of what will be done.

Reports from within the

administration suggest that, in the extended debate on the welfare recommendations that will have to be made, the emerging—but not final—tendency is toward some form of income maintenance, to put money directly in the pockets of the poor. Many critics of the welfare system are convinced that any other alternative to it would, indeed, be merely "tinkering."

One voice in support of that idea was heard today on Capitol Hill when Ben. W. Heineman, the chairman of the president's Commission on Income Maintenance Programs, linked hunger, bad housing, poor health and other symptoms as "interrelated attributes of the lack of money income" and called for a "concerted attack on the basic problem," rather than piecemeal solutions.

Since Heineman is a democrat appointed by President Johnson, this was not entirely welcome to those within the administration who support income maintenance; but it might have had some useful

effect on a congress traditionally disinclined to give even the poor "something for nothing."

What is important, in any case, is that Nixon has gone beyond those relatively routine proposals which his campaign gave reason to expect, and has put the important stamp of presidential interest on a sweeping new social approach, a badly needed redemption of the federal system, and fundamental reform of welfare. These alone would have made his message worth waiting for.

Note:

The Chronicle encourages its readers, both faculty and students, to submit columns for publication. If it's literate, hopefully non-libelous, and of general interest, we'll print it.

Some people constantly confuse what does and what does not represent editorial policy. The column on the left hand side of the editorial page represents the views of a majority of the editorial board. Other articles on the editorial page are the views of the people whose by-lines appear with them. They do not represent the editorial policy of the Chronicle.

Thant: virtual state of war in Mideast

By Juan de Onis

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Secretary General Thant reported to the Security Council today that "a virtual state of active war" exists between Israel and the United Arab Republic

along the Suez Canal.

In an unusual 200-word report, Thant said that the ceasefire ordered by the Security Council "has become almost totally ineffective." Artillery duels across the canal today marked the 14th consecutive day of

major ceasefire violations.

Shortly after Thant's statement, the State Department in Washington issued a statement urging Israel and the Arab countries to "avoid all actions which aggravate the tense situation" in the Middle East.

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Cornell: anatomy of a university in conflict

By John Kifer
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
ITHACA, N.Y.—Four years ago, Cornell University began a program to recruit Negro students from the slums, and last fall announced plans for an Afro-American curriculum, actions which officials here believe put Cornell far in advance of any university in the country.

More than 100 students in that program seized the university's student union building at 6 a.m. Friday morning, routing a sleepy group of visiting parents, and emerged 36 hours later carrying 17 rifles and shotguns, bandoliers of ammunition, home-made spears and clubs.

The events of the weekend left white Cornell shocked, angry and baffled.

"Guns, guns, guns that's all they can talk about," said a young black woman. "Don't they understand we're talking about the legitimacy of black students on a white college campus, our survival as an entity in a hostile environment?"

Environment "hostile"

The university's program, which began as a white, liberal effort, had a point in historical time suspended somewhere between the high watermark of the civil-rights movement and the beginning of rioting in Negro slums.

Today it is an object of both frustration and hope to the 250 black students on this hilly, 14,000-student campus and the frustration that predominates is something difficult for white Cornell to comprehend.

Perhaps the strongest emotion among the blacks is one of fear, for they feel themselves in a hostile environment.

They are also angry and bitter because they feel the education being offered will fit them only for white society, and that some of their efforts have met with what they construe as devious rebuffs from university officials.

Resentment stirred

As the black-student population has increased, they banded more closely together, forming the Afro-American Society in 1966.

The students have toughened their attitude, responding quickly to any slight, and tending to slam doors rather than close them. They have launched a series of raucous demonstrations, that have stirred resentment among much of the campus.

In one such incident last February, one Negro student grabbed President James A. Perkins as he told a meeting that the university would not sell its holdings in the Chase Manhattan Bank, accused of investing in South Africa, while another black student brandished a length of a two by four.

About one week later, Perkins discovered the university had, indeed, already sold its stocks. Since the incident the President, who initiated the program to attract more Negroes to Cornell, has played little role in the developing racial situation.

"Black college" demanded

Tension changed to hostility last December, when black students began a series of demonstrations to press their demands for a separate "black college" within the university. Six leaders of the demonstration—one of whom has since dropped out of school—were summoned before a joint student-faculty board on student conduct.

The Negro students refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the all-white board, contending that the demonstrations were a political act against the university, and thus the university was party to the dispute and should not sit in judgment.

rambling, mock-gothic building known as "The Straight," which contains lounges, the main cafeteria, pool tables, television sets, student-club offices and is the major center of campus life.

They raced shouting through the hallways routing about 20 parents here for Parents Weekend from their guest rooms and hustling them out into the cold morning, briefly announcing that the seizure of the college radio station, which then moved to a student apartment downtown, and secured the door with chains.

The campus was stunned. Resentment that had been building up among some white students,

added Clinton Rossiter, a government professor and one of the university's better known names.

SDS supports blacks

While the black students held the building, white radicals from the Students for a Democratic Society maintained a picket line outside the building to support the black demands, and stood watch through Saturday night in an attempt to prevent further counterassaults on the building.

S.D.S. leaders, along with some members of the Inter-fraternity Council, spoke to private and public meetings in hopes of cooling

beer, sports and dates.

Faculty unsympathetic

Much of the frustration of the black students is focused on the curriculum, that they feel is geared to white America, a condition that Dr. Joseph described as "the whole questions of racism in education."

The black students feel they are being offered a ticket to success in "whitey's world" and they resent it, fighting hard against the historic tradition of the educated Negro middle class to hold itself aloof from poorer Negroes.

Perhaps the strongest feelings among the black is their fear of harassment by hostile whites on the campus and their determination to stand up against it. It was this fear, Whitfield and other black occupants of Willard Straight Hall said, that led them to bring the guns through the back door of the building Saturday night.

Many of the whites on campus, particularly the fraternity men, are resentful because they feel the university has swiftly given into every black demand, which has been frequently accompanied by such demonstrations as the playing of bongo drums at a symposium or dancing on cafeteria tables.

The blacks, however, feel that only by such efforts have they achieved such goals as the black-studies curriculum.

Kirkendale named

Duke musicologist Ursula Kirkendale has been appointed visiting associate professor of musicology at Columbia University.



Violence at Cornell

Complex issues in a multiversity.

They asked for outside arbitration.

The threat of suspension hung over the five black students for about two months when they refused to attend a judiciary meeting. Then it was discovered—after three no-appearances—that the university regulations called for trials in absentia. Three students were given reprimands—considered a light penalty—and the other two were exonerated at a six-hour meeting of the disciplinary board at 2 a.m. Friday.

Less than an hour later, a cross was burning on the doorstep of a cooperative residence for black women known as Wari House, after the Swahili word for home. That same morning, the police scurried about the campus chasing 11 false fire alarms and the rash of false alarms continued the next night.

Building occupied
At 6 a.m. Friday morning, about 100 black students seized the

particularly fraternity men and athletes, broke out into the open.

One group of about 20 fraternity men, most of them from Delta Upsilon, tried to break back into the building but were repulsed with bloody noses.

Faculty reaction

Resentment had been increasing, too, among many of the faculty who felt that the administration was weakening academic order by allowing the black students activity.

Three weeks ago, about 600 faculty members—the largest faculty meeting in recent Cornell history until the one on Monday—voted to reaffirm the jurisdiction of the disciplinary board over the five accused Negro students.

The faculty anger increased at the sight of the guns on campus.

"I don't want to teach at a university where rifles are carried openly and crosses are burned,"

passions and avoiding further confrontations.

"It was kind of a strange role for us," smiled one bearded S.D.S. leader later.

But for most of the undergraduates, the dominant ambience of undergraduate life is provided by the 53 fraternities, a life of "grade-grubbing" relieved by

MOVIES

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Duke Spring Weekend "The Times they are A'Changin'" SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Wednesday, April 23	
12 noon-12 midnight	Planter's Warehouse open for floatbuilding. (Geer Street, Take I-85 to Rt. 70 turnoff)
Thursday, April 24	
10 a.m.-5 p.m.	Planter's Warehouse open
8 p.m.-1 a.m.	Warehouse Dance and Floatbuilding
\$2.00 per person	with Free Beer
Friday, April 25	
2 p.m.	Parade-Floats leave from Foster Street in Durham
4:30 p.m.	Duke Gardens
\$1.25	Box suppers on sale
\$2.00	Ian and Sylvia in concert
8:30 p.m.	Page Auditorium-Hoof 'n' Horn presents "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying"
\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25	
Saturday, April 26	
2 p.m.	Lacrosse: Duke v. Air Force
6 p.m.	Lacrosse Field
	Duke Indoor Stadium
	Major Attractions present
\$3.50, \$4.00	Aretha Franklin in concert
8:30 p.m.	Page Auditorium-Hoof 'n' Horn presents "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying"
\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25	

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Canadian folk performers Ian and Sylvia are this year's attraction at the lawn concert for Joe College (Spring) Weekend.

Ian and Sylvia: folk mixed with Nashville

One of the longest established vocal-instrumental ensembles in North America, Canadian folk artists Ian and Sylvia will perform here this weekend for the lawn concert. The concert will take place in the Duke Gardens, and will start at 4:30 p.m. Admission will be \$2.00.

Ian and Sylvia are now using a four man back-up group, which employs a variety of instruments, such as an electric steel guitar (to provide a country sound), a lead guitar, drums, bass guitar, banjo, mouth harp, piano, and acoustic guitar (which Ian continues to play). They have continued to develop the music which they have

been familiar since childhood, and now play what Claude Hall of "Billboard" magazine called "a landmark in the development of country music."

Their ten best-selling albums have made Ian and Sylvia well-known in both folk and Nashville types of music. Ever since their fifth album ("Play One More") they have moved further and further toward a full-bodied country sound, samples of which may be heard on their two most recent albums, "Nashville" and "Full Circle." Such music should be ideal for a concert in the Duke Gardens.

A World Premier on Morreene Road

By Dave Smallen

Assistant Entertainment editor

On Monday night the world premier of "Citizen Cohn" was presented by Metro-Cohen-Berger Studios at Turnidge's newly renovated barbecue theater. Preceded by the traditional cocktail hour and followed by the presentation of the "Fred" awards, this film has been long awaited by the viewing public.

The idea for this film was developed at a party when R. Alan Cohen began to disrobe. T. Leland Berger recorded the event on film. Suddenly there was a spark of inspiration. When such a talent as T. Alan Cohen is available, why not make a full length movie?

Cohen stars as "Citizen Cohn." The spelling change indicates that Cohen did not wish to be identified as Citizen throughout his career, as George Reeves was with Superman. Using a fabulous make-up job, he is unrecognizable as a mustachioed baby at Watts Hospital. We then follow him through a life of sin and debauchery set against the Durham skyline.

As in "Faces" the rest of the cast has no previous fame in movies but they are all destined for great careers.

The girls show a special skill at seduction. They seduce many things including Citizen, other sinners and a writhing, groaning self-stripping banana. And who could ever forget the scene in which

we watch one of the voluptuous girls from the bottom of the stairs? It is one of the great scenes of cinema history. When she finally reached the top and removed her skirt, the crowd went wild.

The men, of course, are unable to resist temptation. In fact, one actor received a "Fred" for the number of times he zipped up his pants. He deserved it for quantity, but his acting was a bit weak.

The "Fred" award ceremony was emceed by R. Alan Cohen and T. Leland Berger. Berger was quite at ease for an amateur; he must have enjoyed the cocktail hour (or day.) Instead of a Fred, one of the seducers was given a banana, but this time she will have to strip it herself.

After viewing "Citizen Cohn" one can only wait with anticipation for the next film to be released by the team of Berger and Cohen. We will also eagerly await the next mandatory cocktail hour.



From gospel singer to soul recording artist, Aretha Franklin has always had an exciting vocal style. She will be at the Indoor Stadium at 6 p.m. this Saturday.

Sidewalk art

The Student Union Graphic Arts committee invites anyone—student, professor, or employee—from the Duke community to participate in the 1969 Sidewalk Art Show. Entries must be accepted by the selections committee, and must include the participants name, address, phone number, title (if any) and list price. Entries must be brought to 101 Union next Tuesday afternoon (the 29th) or on Wednesday the 30th between 10:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M.

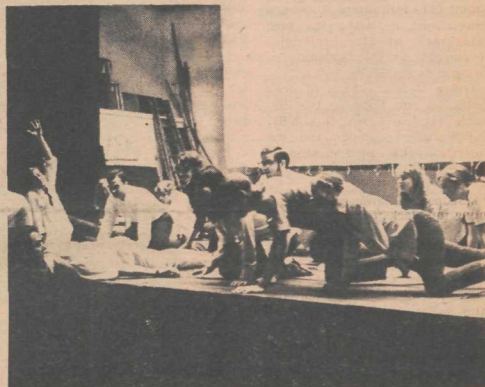
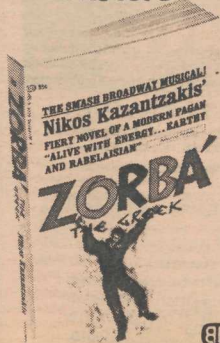


Photo by Christine Smit

Now in the final stages of rehearsal, "How To Succeed in Business Without Really Trying" will be performed this Friday and Saturday at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are still available at Page Box Office, and will cost \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.25.

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Rice coalition forces new president's resignation

By John Copacino
Staff writer

Rice University in Houston, Texas, recently experienced a "new type" of student revolt, culminating in the resignation of president-designate Dr. William Masterson. Masterson had been appointed to the post just four days earlier.

The events leading to the resignation began when president Kenneth Pitzer resigned to take on the presidency of Stanford University. The board of trustees then appointed a five man faculty committee to submit

recommendations for a new president. The faculty members asked that students be allowed on the committee, and two undergraduates and one graduate student were appointed.

The committee submitted a list of five recommendations to the Board of Governors. However, on February 20, the Board announced the appointment of Dr. William Masterson, president of Chattanooga University and former Dean of Humanities at Rice. Masterson was not one of the five recommended by the committee.

The faculty immediately called a meeting and passed a resolution saying that the faculty "vigorously protests the procedures used to select the new president," and "emphatically requests that this appointment be reconsidered after the appropriate consultation with the faculty-student committee."

A student assembly passed the faculty resolution by a vote of 951-7.

Masterson then flew in from Chattanooga to hold a press conference. 1400 students and faculty members attended, wearing jackets and ties and carrying a single banner which proclaimed, "Faculty and Students United."

A campus-wide secret referendum was agreed upon at a meeting of the administration, faculty, and student leaders. The referendum revealed that 95% of the students and faculty disagreed with the trustees' procedure in choosing Masterson. Furthermore,

90% of the students and 85% of the faculty opposed the appointment of Masterson, regardless of the manner in which he was chosen.

When he heard the results of the poll Masterson immediately resigned, saying, "I do not think it to be in the best interest of the university for me to undertake the duties of the presidency in the midst of the controversy related to the method of my selection. To do so would create unnecessary dissension in the university's community of governors, faculty, students, and staff."

The opposition to Masterson stemmed from the fact that many believed his academic credentials were not sufficient to lead Rice toward national prominence.

Reaction to the protest and its results were overwhelmingly favorable. Dr. W.E. Gordon, Chief Executive Officer, said that "It was refreshing to see the mature, dignified response of the student body. We were tested and our mettle was revealed."

Most of the people at Rice feel that the university has pointed the way to a new form of student protest, one which leads to constructive action rather than useless destruction.

Dr. Thomas Leland, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, expressed this view, saying, "It impresses me that Rice is capable of being a model of a new type of operation between student and faculty. This may be the most important contribution Rice has ever made as a University."

English forms a majors' group

By Steve Emerson
Policy reporter

Oliver Ferguson, Chairman of the English Department, has sanctioned the forming of a "Representative Committee of English Majors." The purpose of the Committee is "to be an effective channel of student wishes concerning the Department," Doria Howe, Chairman of the Committee, said in an interview.

It has not yet been determined how much power the Committee will have. Each one hundred level course has elected a representative to the committee. The Committee has met four times, by itself, rather than with the faculty members.

A questionnaire will soon be sent out to English majors to specify desired changes in the department. Suggestions may also be sent in to Helen Fruitstone at Box 6553 College Station, and Glenn Dorsey, Box 5151 Duke Station.

It is the hope of the Committee that it will be "at least a legitimate channel through which something can be done," Miss Howe said.

Bryan now is East dean

Dr. Virginia S. Bryan, acting dean of undergraduate instruction in The Woman's College at Duke University, has been named assistant dean of the Woman's College effective next Sept. 1.

Dean Bryan, a member of the botany faculty at Duke before she moved into the administrative post in 1965, spent the 1967-68 academic year at the University of Vienna, Austria, doing research on the cytotoxicity of mosses.

She will continue some of her activities in botany while in the new post in the Woman's College. A graduate of the University of Michigan, and holder of a Duke Ph.D. degree, Dean Bryan was a teaching fellow at Michigan from 1948 to 1951, and in 1953 was a research associate in botany at Stanford University.

More recently she has taught summer programs for high school biology teachers under National Science Foundation sponsorship at Duke. Dean Bryan is a former secretary-treasurer of the American Bryological Society, and holds membership in the Botanical Society of America and the North Carolina Academy of Science.

Included among her publications are several articles in scientific journals on the systematics and cytology of Bryophyta. Interested also in music, Dean Bryan is the wife of Dr. Paul R. Bryan, professor of music at Duke and conductor of the Duke bands.

Protest shuts down CCNY

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—The City College of New York was ordered closed for Wednesday by its president, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, after more than 150 black and Puerto Rican students locked themselves inside gates, blocking access to eight of the school's 22 buildings.

The demonstrators, who remained behind the gates during a day of heavy rain, were demanding that a much larger percentage of Negro and Puerto Ricans be admitted to the college.

Charles Vatterott



didn't just stand there.

Mr. Vatterott is a builder and developer in the St. Louis area.

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ACT of Durham

'Returning the power to the people'

By John Duchelle

Assistant Feature Editor

It was only a matter of time before poor white people looked at the results of community organizing in the black community and began to realize that they too had many of the same problems (and perhaps the same foes.) That time has recently come about here in Durham with the formation of ACT, a city wide federation of white community councils.

Its purpose is clearly stated on the back of each membership card. "ACT is an organization of working and poor people who have built this city and have helped build the South. A privileged few have taken away power from the people and use it for their own selfish needs. We dedicate ourselves to the return of this power to the people. The voice of the people shall be heard."

Duke students involved

The roots of the organization date back to two and one half years ago, in the fall of 1966, when a Duke student, Dick Lauderdale, started talking to people in the neighborhood around Buchanan Street about their common problems and what, if anything was being done about them. People began to get together and talk about the issues. The next spring Duke donated them a piece of land which it owned near the neighborhood for the purpose of building a park.

This presented the people with an excellent opportunity for community organizing. There was a great need for a safe place in which children could play, since the nearest area before the construction of the park was two and one half miles away. Directed by community organizer Cuba Matlock and Patty Harrington, it was "a community effort to fill a

community's need." According to Matlock, "when the ACT people came around, some of us began to get together. The city wouldn't do anything for us, but we did it ourselves. We built a playground."

The little people

Another resident of the neighborhood, William Olds, wrote, "It is up to all of us to build this neighborhood stronger and better, and the time is no better than now to start. When we do this joining together, our city, our state and our nation will realize how the little people feel."

Another Duke student, Harry Boyte, was actively involved in neighborhood organization. Both Boyte and Landerman were active in the civil-rights and student movement while at Duke. Boyte was chairman of CORE at Duke and a founder of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, and Landerman worked for some time with SNCC in Mississippi. During this time they realized that the poor whites shared the same problems as blacks in the South; both groups were the victims of the bureaucracy of City Hall and Southern power politics.

Federal grant

The organization, ACT, actually began on June 10 of last summer. The neighborhood councils were organized by staff members of the Experiment in Parallel Organization which was given a one year grant of \$90,000 from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The EPO is a parallel to Operation Breakthrough (also funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity), which works to organize the black community. Even with this grant, financial problems are a constant worry to the ACT people who feel that federal money is not the

answer: even when it is available the restrictions, guidelines, and special conditions (not to mention the resulting bureaucratic organization) would be in direct contrast with ACT's base as a group controlled exclusively by the people themselves.

The "big shots"

In its first newsletter, *The Action*, an editorial pinpointed the enemy. "The big shots, the bureaucrats, and the bumbling politicians have taken our dream of Southern democracy and turned it into a nightmare. Claiming to serve the people, they only serve themselves. We, who have survived the bullets of our nation's enemies, be able to survive the rule of our big-shot, so-called friends?"

ACT has provided thus far a broad range of services. Free tutors (college students) were provided to help young children with their school work. A job information program was set up not only to find new jobs for the unemployed but also to help those with low-paying jobs find better ones. Other beneficial programs have been a Consumer Information Program, which teaches people about merchants and the art of buying in general, and the Project on Welfare, which studies the pros and cons of the welfare system and counsels recipients on what they are legally entitled to. The Utility and Housing Committee is studying housing problems in Durham, and the Legal Information Program examines the legality of many common practices in Durham, such as housing code enforcement and treatment of welfare recipients.

The various neighborhood councils have centered their attention around issues which might seem petty to the distant

observer but are actually the important issues which effect their daily lives, and, up to now, have symbolized their feeling of hopelessness and lack of power. Little victories such as fifteen new street signs in various neighborhoods, a new one-way street in Edgemont (which resulted from a delegation being sent to City Hall), and getting a polluted sewer cleaned up have boosted the morale of the people, showing them that they can get results if they work together.

School problems

From this base ACT will move on to bigger city issues such as schools, recreation programs controlled by the people, housing, and tax structures. In fact, thirty-five people recently asked for school busses to the E.K. Poe grade school, and the city has sent letters to the state legislature to have this enacted. At the last two meetings, which were city wide, the council representatives set up an education committee to work on school problems.

Social outlets for young people have not been overlooked. ACT has organized four youth groups and sponsored several dances. For the younger children there has been a large Easter egg hunt and a Halloween carnival in Patlock Park (named after Cuba Matlock and Patty Harrington) which was enjoyed by all.

Coalition

Obviously, in an attack upon the common problems shared by blacks and whites, a coalition of the two groups could be desirable. ACT organizers, though, feel that white people first must have a sense of organization and power of their own. Often, however a spirit of

coalition has been seen in many cases. In the Edgemont community many white children have started attending the previously all black pre-school program at the community center. And this was not the result of "integration," but of the parents' decision that their children needed the program.

In any case, the City could be up-tight about such a coalition. When white tenants in public housing demanded back porch lights last year, after black tenants had been demanding the same thing for over a year, the housing officials immediately provided the lights for the white people, which infuriated the blacks. As one Edgemont woman, Basie Hicks, put it, "They just didn't want us to get together."

Med School

Six students graduated this month from the Duke Medical Center School of Inhalation Therapy.

Students who complete the 18-month program are eligible to take the written and oral board examinations of the American Registry for Inhalation Therapists.

Correction

The Chronicle erroneously quoted Dr. Samuel Cook, director of Undergraduate Studies of the Political Science Department, last week as saying that the black students on the supervisory committee of the Black Studies program would have a veto over the selection of the director of the program. Dr. Cook was actually referring to Harvard. We apologize to Dr. Cook for the error.

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The action took place in Patlock Park this Halloween with an ACT sponsored party.

Spectrum

English comments

Any student who has complaints, suggestions, or affirmations, to voice about his English classes (of the past or present) are invited by the Representative English Majors' Committee to send any comments concerning specific classes or general set-up to Helen Fruitstone, Box 6553 C.S. or Glenn Darsey, Box 5151 D.S.

Art in Epworth

An art exhibit and discussion by Vernon and Sheila Pratt will be held at 7 p.m. tonight in Epworth parlor.

Graduate study info session

The Graduate Study Committee for the Undergraduate Colleges has arranged an information session this evening (April 23) for students who plan to do graduate work beginning in the fall of 1970.

Various faculty members and deans will participate and will speak about the availability on campus of information relating to graduate work, the choosing of a graduate school, the importance of letters of recommendation and how to obtain them, the various test scores which are required the relative importance of academic average, test scores and other factors in gaining admission to graduate school, fellowships and other financial aid programs, the problems encountered by women who contemplate graduate work, and other matters relating to graduate study.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 and will be held in the Law School Court Room. Following a general information session, we will divide into small groups, in which students with specific graduate or professional interests will have an opportunity to engage in more detailed discussion with specialists in the fields of arts and sciences, medicine, law education, theology, business, forestry and engineering.

The meeting is primarily for juniors, but it is open to all undergraduates who are interested.

I. Berlin to lecture here

Noted author and historian Sir Isaiah Berlin will give a series of three lectures here next week as the James B. Duke Lecturer in Slavic Studies for 1969.

The theme of the series will be "Two Russian Legacies," with topics "Turgenev and the Social Function of the Novel," "Tolstoy and the Moral Purpose of the Novel," and "The Obsession with Historicism."

Sir Isaiah, author of a definitive short biography of Marx, is currently President of Wolfson College, Oxford. He has served as a visiting professor in Harvard, Princeton, and Chicago Universities and is now at C.U.N.Y.

Among his other publications are "The Hedgehog and the Fox," "Historical Inevitability," "The Age of Enlightenment," and "Two Concepts of Liberty."

The Turgenev lecture will be presented in the Engineering Building Tuesday April 29 at 4 p.m. UNC will be the sight of the second lecture, which will start at 8 p.m. Wednesday April 30, in the Morehead Building faculty lounge. The final lecture will be held back at Duke in Engineering 124 on May 1, Thursday, at 4 p.m.

Julius Caesar lecture

Sir Ronald Syme, one of the world's leading authorities on Roman history, will lecture tonight at 8 p.m. in the Engineering School auditorium on the topic "Julius Caesar: Drama, Legend, History." Syme is Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, and is author of a definitive work on the Roman revolution.

Urban Sociology

Any students who are enrolled in Sociology 145 (Urban Sociology) in the second summer session and who would like to discuss the course or make suggestions about what material should be covered are invited to come to the office of the instructor, Stephen Beach, during his office hours (MTh 2-4) in 09D West Duke Building.

UCM study group

The UCM Study Group will meet tonight at 8 p.m. in 201 Flowers. A representative of ACT will be there to speak on community organization of whites.

ACT meeting

ACT, a group of community organizations throughout Durham, mostly in poor white areas, is holding an open meeting in the old Chemistry Building tonight at 7:30. ACT is trying to solve those problems of poverty which effect the poor whites of Durham.

Calendar

- 10:00 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel. Speaker: Dr. Frank Young.
- 2:00 p.m. The final examination of Mr. James Bennett Lucke for the Ph.D. degree in Mathematics. Room 138 Physics Building.
- 4:00 p.m. Asian Studies—Gandhi Lecture. Room 136 Social Science Building. Speaker: Dr. K. Ramakrishna Rao.
- 4:15-5:30 p.m. East Campus Pool open for women: faculty, staff members, and students.
- 6:25-8:00 p.m. Chapel Choir Rehearsal. University Chapel.
- 7:00-9:00 p.m. Open House Badminton for all men and women: faculty and students. East Campus Gymnasium.
- 8:00 p.m. Classical Studies Lecture. Room 125 Engineering Building. Speaker: Sir Ronald Syme.

Communion services being held regularly

By Ken Palmer

Religious activities reporter

This is the first of a series of articles describing the functions and potentials of the various religious centers.

The Episcopal church makes an effort to make the Sacrament of Holy Communion available on a regular basis so that those who at son, Jesus Christ, may have an opportunity to do so in company with the corporate body of believers, the mystical Body of Christ.

To this end services of Holy Communion are held on a regular basis in the chapel of the Center at 9:15 on Sunday mornings and at 5:15 on Thursday and Sunday afternoons. The Episcopal Church welcomes to its services members of all other faiths to be full participants in the worship services. For "entire man"

In its function of ministry to the "entire man," the Episcopal Center provides other opportunities and

services.

On Tuesdays at fifth period, a 50 cent lunch is served to all who would like to come. This provides an opportunity for Christians to get to know and to be real with each other in the everyday context of food and friendship. The center hopes that the participants in this and every other activity will leave with more strength to live the New Commandment "love thy neighbor as thyself." It is hoped that a movement will be formed along the lines described by Stephen Verney in his book, *Fire in Coventry*.

Stimulating atmosphere

Other activity includes the use of the center's facilities for dining, meeting and sleeping by various groups. Recent guests include the Refugees from Resurrection City, the Marxist-Christian Dialogue, UCM Depth Education Groups, Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, the Spoon River Players, and The Conquerors of Newark, New Jersey.

-Spring Weekend-

(Continued from page 1)

the Page Box Office.

Later Friday night at 8:30, Hoof 'n' Horn brings Broadway to the Duke campus with its "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying." The musical, also performed Saturday night at 8:30, stars Scott Selzer and Shary Smith. The fast moving play relates the antics of a young executive who claws his way to the top of the business jungle. Reserved tickets for the play may be purchased at the

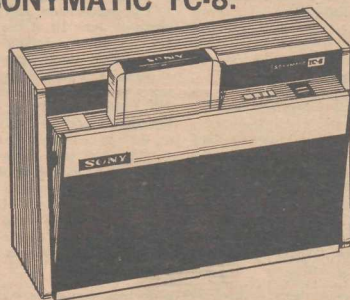
Page Box Office at \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.25.

"Lady Soul" comes to Duke Saturday at 6:00 in the Indoor Stadium. Aretha Franklin has had over four gold records, has won two Grammy Awards, and was cited by *Billboard* magazine as the top female performer of 1967. General admission tickets are \$3.50 and reserved seat tickets are \$4.00. They can be bought on the Main Quad and at the Page Box Office.

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