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Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum

Photo by Seth Krieger

In Nazi and Arab crises

Rabbi discusses Jewry

By Howard Baskin
Staff writer

"We are a haunted generation, haunted by the statement 'They went like sheep unto the slaughter.'"

This was a portion of Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum's diagnosis of the present situation of the Jewish people. Rabbi Tanenbaum, a leading figure in the world's ecumenical movement, spoke

yesterday afternoon in 208 Flowers on "The Middle East Crisis and Christian-Jewish Dialogue."

Tanenbaum said "to understand what has happened in the Jewish soul and psyche you must understand that there have been two major forces at work. The first and most important is the fact of the Nazi holocaust, a traumatic experience that has affected Judaism so deeply that even yet it is not clearly understood."

"The second," he said, "is the profound transformation that has occurred since June, 1967, in the way Jews see themselves. Both these factors have affected the way they perceive their relationship with Christians."

"Many Jews believe in the placement of guilt on such figures as Pope Pius XII and Franklin Roosevelt because of their need to seize upon some answer for the Nazi attempts at genocide," he said. "They frantically look for any answer no matter how slim its rationality."

He said "these Jews have refused to face the terrible fact that they are evading the finger being pointed at Jewish silence."

He cited many examples in which the Jewish people have seized upon the chance to prevent any such recurrence anywhere in the world to any race of people. "Never again will we sit by silently while there is torture or pain to be

Nixon lambasts 'student disruptions' to C of C

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Asserting that there can be "no compromise with lawlessness," President Nixon urged university officials today to display some "backbone" against campus revolutionaries.

In a 20-minute impromptu speech to a meeting here of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Nixon used strong language to uphold what he called the principle of responsible, creative dissent and to denounce those who go beyond dissent to disruption.

"When we find situations in numbers of colleges and universities which reach the point where

students, in the name of dissent and in the name of change, terrorize other students and faculty members, when they rifle files, when they engage in violence, when they carry guns and knives in the classrooms, then I say it is time for faculties, boards of trustees and school administrators to have the backbone to stand up against this kind of situation," the President declared.

It was Nixon's first public comment on campus disorders since a formal statement on March 22, in which he condemned the use of "physical intimidation" on college campuses, but said the task of dealing with student protesters should be left to the universities.

His remarks today were consistent with the earlier statement in substance but sharper in tone, perhaps reflecting the rapid rise in the number of college demonstrations in the last few weeks.

While the President was denouncing student revolutionaries, a group of student dissenters met quietly with two of the President's top aides, Henry A. Kissinger, the National Security Adviser, and John Ehrlichman, the White House counsel, to register their protests to the Vietnam war and to exchange views.

The group, which was comprised of about a half-dozen student newspaper editors and campus leaders, represented a larger number of students who had requested an audience with the President several weeks ago. Nixon agreed to give them about 90 minutes with his two key aides.

The group met with newsmen later and described the session as frank and cordial. They said they had made clear their belief that the war was "dishonorable" at its inception and remained so now. They said they sensed an urgency on the part of the Nixon Administration to end the war on an "honorable" basis but that Kissinger and Ehrlichman had asked for patience.

To a plea by Kissinger for "time" in which to seek an honorable solution, the students retorted that there could be no such thing as an "honorable" settlement because the war had been "dishonorably" conceived. Accordingly, they said they favored an immediate, unilateral withdrawal of American troops.

Despite these basic differences in attitude toward the "legitimacy" of the war, the students professed to have been encouraged by signs that the Nixon Administration was approaching the war in a different spirit from that of its predecessors.

"They have said they do not want to go around telling people what they are going to do, and this is good," reported Roger Black, editor of the paper at the University of Chicago and spokesman for the group. "People are sick and tired of promises."

He noted later that Nixon appeared interested in a diplomatic and political rather than a military settlement of the conflict.

The quiet dialogue at the White House between the students and the policymakers contrasted sharply with the stark portrait of

(Continued on page 2)

Fuller arrested

Howard Fuller, Durham black leader, was arrested on the campus of Belmont Abbey College near Charlotte yesterday.

Fuller was arrested on a charge of trespass as eight black students of the college entered the science building and locked the doors against other students and faculty.

The students said they were protesting the school's rejection of their demands that more black students be recruited by the college and that more financial aid be offered to the black students. There were fifteen demands in all.

Fuller addressed a campus group a few hours before the seizure. He was released into the custody of a priest on the faculty.

Gardner quits, says 'no more politics'

Speaking at a Law School forum yesterday, former Representative James Gardner announced that he will never again be a candidate for political office.

At a news conference prior to the forum, Gardner said that he has his fill of Congress after one term. "I never want to go back to Washington under any circumstances. I just didn't like the legislative end of government. As a

freshman in Congress I felt like I was always running up against a stone wall."

Gardner plans in the future to organize a public relations and advertising firm with two political colleagues, Jesse Austin and Yates Nagle. Gardner said that he will spend most of his time with business interests. But, "I will always maintain an interest in politics, you can be sure of that..."

found in the world."

The second force he spoke of was the Arab-Israeli War in June 1967. He recalled an emergency meeting of the leaders of twenty-three Jewish organizations he had attended in New York on May 23, 1967.

Tanenbaum said, "As I sat there listening I saw all distinctions of the twenty-three types of Jewish theology collapse. There emerged a recognition of a common bond of fate and destiny. It was no longer a group of tribes but a united people."

Tanenbaum feels that one point
(Continued on page 8)

French politicians vie for DeGaulle's position

By Henry Tzener

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—Former Premier Georges Pompidou today announced his candidacy to succeed President Charles De Gaulle and immediately received the endorsement of the Union for the Defense of the Republic, the Gaullist Party.

In the evening the leadership of the Socialist Party gave its tentative endorsement to the candidacy of Gaston Deferre, the Socialist mayor of Marseille. It said that final endorsement would await the nominations made by allied parties of the non-Communist left and Center.

The National Assembly heard a glowing but said tribute to the departed President by Jacques Chaban-Delmas, its speaker. Most of the deputies rose to give the memory of the General a long, strangely subdued ovation. Only the Communists and some other deputies of the left remained seated, their arms folded across their chests.

The Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, (C.G.T.) France's largest trade union, in a

virtually unprecedented move tonight announced that it had cancelled the traditional May day parade in the capital "in order to parry a serious provocation."

Pompidou is regarded as a formidable candidate, who has a very real chance of winning the election.

His opponents have until May 15 to declare themselves.

Georges Bidault, former Premier, Foreign Minister and follower of General De Gaulle who became his bitter foe, also hinted that he might run. He would be a candidate of the far right. He broke with the Gaullists over Algerian independence.

Senate President Alain Poher, who has been interim president of the Republic since noon Sunday, gave no hint today whether he would be a candidate.

Weather

Fair and cooler today and tonight, fair and a little warmer tomorrow. High today and tomorrow in the 60's, low tonight 37-40. Near zero chance of rain today and tonight.

During the referendum campaign, in which he played a key role, he indicated several times he might run. Although he belongs to the political Center, his decision is believed to depend to a large extent on what happens on the non-Communist left.

If the Socialists endorsed Deferre, for instance, it would sharply reduce Poher's chances. Deferre is an acknowledged anti-Communist. Therefore, he would seek votes not on his left, but on his right—in Poher's Centrist territory.

Poher, a small rotund man who has cast himself in the reassuring role of the modest "little" Frenchman, today continued to work in his Senate office. He still occupies his apartment in the Senate Building, the historic Palais Luxembourg, on the edge of the Latin Quarter, where Richelieu and Napoleon lived.

He has made it known that he will not move into the Elysee Palace before Friday.

In cancelling the May Day parade, the general confederation of labor acted after extreme leftist
(Continued on page 8)

Nixon splits public opinion over his Vietnam policies

By George Gallup
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PRINCETON, N.J.—The American people are evenly divided at this early point in the Nixon Administration between those who think the President is following his own Vietnam policy and those who believe Nixon is following former President Johnson's policy.

Four Americans in every 10 interviewed in a national Gallup survey conducted April 11-14, say Nixon is pursuing the same Vietnam policy as his predecessor, while another 40 per cent say he is following a different course of action. Another 20 per cent have no opinion on the question.

"Before the election, Nixon told us he had a plan to end the war," stated a 22-year old Richmond, Virginia, secretary. "But up to now he's doing the same thing Johnson did—nothing. It may be too early to judge him, but that's the way it looks now."

A New Jersey high school principal takes the other side:

"They're talking about secret negotiations and withdrawing some troops. This doesn't sound like Johnson's policy to me. I think Nixon's policy is beginning to take shape."

The weight of opinion among young adults, those in their twenties, is that Nixon is following Johnson's Vietnam policy. Among persons over the age of 50, however, the reverse is true. More of this group think he is following his own Vietnam strategy than feel he is following Johnson's.

Persons with college backgrounds are more inclined to think Nixon is following Johnson's policy than are people whose education has not exceeded the grade school level.

Democrats are more inclined to feel that Nixon is following Johnson's policy, while rank-and-file Republicans hold the view that Nixon is acting on his own.

Overall Handling

Another question asked in this survey sought the public's opinion of Nixon's handling of the Vietnam situation.

The latest results show little change over the previous measurement in late March. Three persons in every five among those expressing views continue to give Nixon a vote of confidence on his handling of the war. Twenty-four per cent today say they "disapprove" of the way he is handling the conflict, while many,

32 per cent, are unable to express an opinion at this time.

The question asked:

Do you approve of disapprove or the way President Nixon is handling the situation in Vietnam?

The latest national results and the results of the late March survey:

	Latest	Late March
Approve	44	44
Disapprove	24	26
No opinion	32	30

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But the System is far from perfect.

It's vicious at times. Hypocritical.

Still, it's the only system we have.

And the only way you can beat it

Is to make it better.

That's what the System is all about.

We hope you realize this. Because

You are our life insurance.



Nixon-

(Continued from page 1)

unreasonable campus anarchy drawn by the President in his remarks to the Chamber of Commerce.

Nixon conceded that students should be awarded a strong voice in university affairs, and that these voices should be heard. He further agreed that "peaceful dissent" was essential to the vitality of any institution, warning that "an educational system which becomes in-grown, stultified, loses the ability to develop the new ideas to keep pace with change in our very fast-changing society."

But he argued that the legitimate demands of students for a role in university affairs did not justify giving them authority over the university.

"Under no circumstances should they be given control of the colleges and universities," Nixon declared.



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The apostle of non-violence

Gandhi: a light amidst darkness

Editor's note: The year 1969 is the centenary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi. The following article is a brief sketch of his life and character.

by John Duchelle

Assistant Feature Editor

In the small town of Porbandar on the west coast of India, on October 2, 1869, Mohandas Karmachand Gandhi was born in a middle class family of Vaishya caste. At this time British rule had been well established in India, and the uprising of 1857 (known as the mutiny) had only served to consolidate the British adventure into an empire. India had so effectively passed under British domination that educated Indians eagerly submitted to the "civilizing mission" of their masters, instead of opposing the alien rule.

It was almost eighty years later when Gandhi died, and the people of India mourned the loss, but as a free people. The death of Gandhi was not only a loss to the people of India, but to all the peoples of the world, for this simple man and his disarmed masses had evolved such a moral force as to win the attraction and admiration of all nations. The story of Gandhi's life is nothing less than the story of this miracle.

Educated in India

Young Gandhi, who was betrothed to Kasturba Makanji at the age of seven and married at fourteen, was educated in India and later went to England to study law. Upon returning to India, he set up a practice but found it difficult to make a living. He went to South Africa in 1893 as a lawyer for an Indian firm there, and was persuaded by the Indian community to stay to help them overcome discrimination.

Gandhi soon found success there not only as a lawyer but as a politician as well. He established several cooperative communities (ashrams), organized the Natal Indian Congress in 1894, and in

1904 founded the weekly newspaper Indian Opinion. It was in 1906 that Gandhi led his first non-violent resistance or civil disobedience campaign. He devised his technique from readings of Thoreau, Tolstoy, the New Testament, and the Hindu scriptures, and called it satyagraha (meaning truth or soul force).

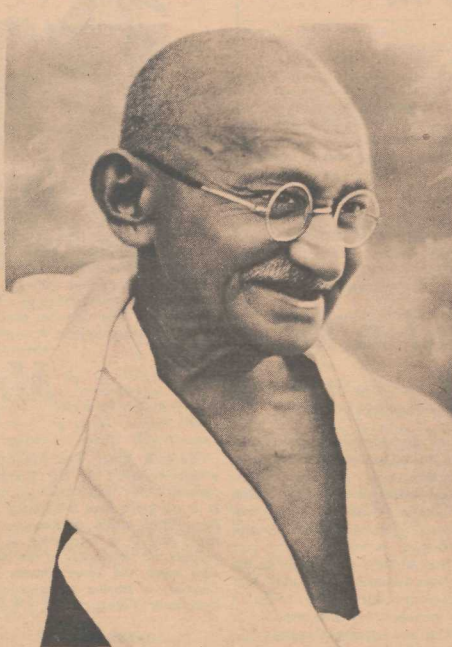
Fasts

Gandhi returned to India in 1914, at forty-five years of age and having been imprisoned many times in South Africa in connection with his satyagraha campaigns. He undertook the first of his famous fasts in 1918 and organized his first all India resistance campaign in 1919 after Britain had passed the Rowland Act, perpetuating the wartime curtailment of Indian civil liberties. Although thousands protested non-violently some resorted to mob violence. Britain took hard reprisals, leading to a massacre at Amritsar in which almost 400 Indians were killed by machine gun fire. This incident changed Gandhi from a supporter of the Empire to a determined opponent.

Arrested for sedition

He worked with Montal Nenru, father of Jawaharlal, to begin the second nationwide satyagraha in 1920. After urging a boycott of British cloth by encouraging Indians to weave their own cloth on hand looms, he was arrested for sedition in 1922 and, after a dramatic trial, was sentenced to prison for six years where he began writing his autobiography. He was released in 1924 and became president of the Indian National Congress.

After his release from prison he alternated between his satyagraha campaigns and his "constructive program" against untouchability and for Muslim-Hindu unity, women's rights and basic education. He led his third all-India satyagraha on January 26 of 1929, which the



Congress Party had fixed as National Independence Day.

During the next year he was repeatedly in and out of prison and undertook many fasts. Gandhi journeyed to London in 1931 for the Round Table Conference on India's future, but little was resolved from these discussions. Imprisoned again in 1932, he began his "epic fast" against political mistreatment of untouchables. He again fasted in 1933 from May 8 to May 29 on behalf of the untouchables and was released from prison to free the British from guilt if he should die.

Final Campaign

Although Gandhi was anti-Nazi in World War II and would have helped Britain if India were free, he instead helped launch an individual

civil disobedience campaign against Britain. The Congress Party passed a "Quit India" resolution in 1942 and Gandhi led his final all-India satyagraha campaign. Both he and his wife were imprisoned at Poona; he undertook a twenty-one day fast in 1943, and, the following year, his wife died in prison. Gandhi was released from prison for the last time in 1944, after having spent 2,338 days of his life in prison.

In September of 1944 Gandhi, who was then an elder Statesman (the fate of India lay heavily in the hands of Jawaharlal Nehru and his associates) met with Mohammed Ali Jinnah of the Muslim league to discuss Hindu-Muslim unity. When Nehru was asked to form a government by Britain in August 1946, Jinnah proclaimed "Direct Action Day" which led to Hindu-Muslim riots. Gandhi made a walking tour of East Bengal and Bihar to calm religious riots and began conferences in New Delhi with Lord Mountbatten, the new viceroy. He opposed the decision of Congress Party leaders to partition the continent.

Blessed his assassin

When India and Pakistan were partitioned in August of 1947, Gandhi fasted in sorrow. He began his last fast shortly after his seventy-eighth birthday to stop religious riots. This fast lasted fifteen days and Gandhi led daily prayer meetings in the garden outside Birla House in New Delhi. He was assassinated as he walked to prayers on January 30; he blessed his assassin before he died. The world had lost its greatest prophet of non-violence to an act of violence.

Countless volumes have been written on this most charismatic of men. Albert Einstein once said, "Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth." Perhaps no one is better qualified, though, to describe his character than Nehru's daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. She speaks of his tolerance:

"Gandhi himself did not demand unquestioning obedience. He did not want acceptance of his ends and means without a full examination. He encouraged discussion. He regarded no honest opinion as trivial and always found time for those who dissented from him—a quality rare in teachers in our country or in prophets anywhere."

Mass Action

She speaks of his politics: "Gandhi differs from his forerunners on the national scene in that he rejected the politics of the elite and found the key to mass action. He was a leader, closely in tune with the mass mind, interpreting it and at the same time molding it. He was the crest of the wave but they, the people, were the wave itself."

"Gandhi freed us from fear. The political liberation of the country was not the culmination but a mere by-product of this liberation of the spirit. Even more far reaching was the alteration he brought about in the social climate of India. Gandhi set us free also from the walls and fetters of our social tradition. It was his axiomatic assumption of the equality of women and men, of the supposedly low-born and high-born, the urban and the rural, that inducted the masses into the Gandhian movement."

A living man

And, perhaps most important, she speaks of his person: "To me Gandhi is not a collect of dry thoughts and dicta but a living man who reminds me of one of the highest levels to which a human being can evolve. Certainly the best from the past, he lived in the present, yet for the future. Hence the timelessness of his highest thoughts. Much that he said and wrote was for the solution of immediate problems; some was for the inner guidance of individuals. His intellect did not feed on derived information. He fashioned his ideas as tools in the course of his experiments in the laboratory of his own life."

But for all that he was, Gandhi was not born a genius, nor did he exhibit any extraordinary quality in his early life not shared by the common man. The only thing extraordinary about his early life was his shyness, something of which he long suffered. There was something, though, very extraordinary and latent in his spirit, that combined an iron will with a sense of moral responsibility and made him what he was. For Gandhi's genius was his "infinite capacity for taking pains in fulfillment of a restless moral urge."

It is almost too difficult to consider such an individual as Gandhi in the midst of the self-perpetuating violence of twentieth century existence. But Mrs. Gandhi writes, "mankind has accumulated such a fearful store of weapons that I sometimes wonder whether we have any right to hope. Wars still erupt here and there but even more distressing and alarming is the growth in all parts of the world of hatred in thought and violence in action, and the reckless recourse to agitational approach."

"Gandhi said 'In the midst of darkness, light persists.' We must have faith. The ultimate justification on Gandhi is that he showed how armed strength could be matched without arms. If this could happen once, can it not happen again."

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The Duke Chronicle

The University Daily

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, April 30, 1969.

One year ago today, four "student leaders" turned down offers from the Red Friars to join their secret organization. Undaunted by these unprecedented rejections, the Friars chose four "lesser lights" and had their tapping anyway, thus assuring the continued existence of student elitism at Duke.

Ordering our red carnations and anxiously awaiting this year's public display of egotism, this is the unassuming Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 129, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

Who should rule?

Forty-five years ago James B. Duke put some money and some friendly business and religious leaders into a colloquial college and called it Duke University.

Today Duke is still run by a Board of Trustees which consists of a representative group of the power elite in North Carolina, via our national stature, a smattering of the national power elite.

There are however many other ways in which those who form the upper class business aristocracy control Duke, as well as other universities. These include family endowments, personal gifts, and foundation and corporate gifts.

Indeed, the control is so complete that students and faculty in the University have little control over their own destinies and so subtle that most of them don't even realize it. Indeed, the elite itself is divided on every issue but one: the perpetuation of a monopoly capitalist system.

Given the present nature of this flexible and self-serving system, it is impossible, (short of world revolution not easily foreseeable) to create an egalitarian University, much less an egalitarian society. However, it is perhaps possible to take a step toward expanding, however slightly, the limits of that system by changing the direct pattern of University governance.

Duke is presently ruled by a group of men and women, business-oriented, near 60, who make between \$50,000 and \$75,000 per year. And it is run in a more immediate sense by a group of faculty turned administrators. Students and faculty have a narrowly defined voice in an isolated number of affairs. Thus, there is no real community in the University "community," just as there is only a circumscribed freedom in the society.

It is important that students and faculty begin to work to change the present order of governance, and in so doing, educate themselves to the reality of their existence. They will probably be joined in time by the more enlightened of the elite, and thus they may succeed in this admittedly herculean but limited task.

Proper governance of the University, we believe, requires a community control which attempts to reconcile the interests of students, faculty, non-academic employees, alumni and those who support Duke financially. It is thus necessary that all segments of the community be represented in sufficient numbers so that none can prevail without the force of reason and compromise. The present system is highly unreasonable and arbitrary.

All of this necessitates a struggle, of what proportions no one can predict. But it is certain that a University cannot fulfill its highest purpose, cannot aspire to a kind of civic culture of the mind, until it can govern itself.

Drive

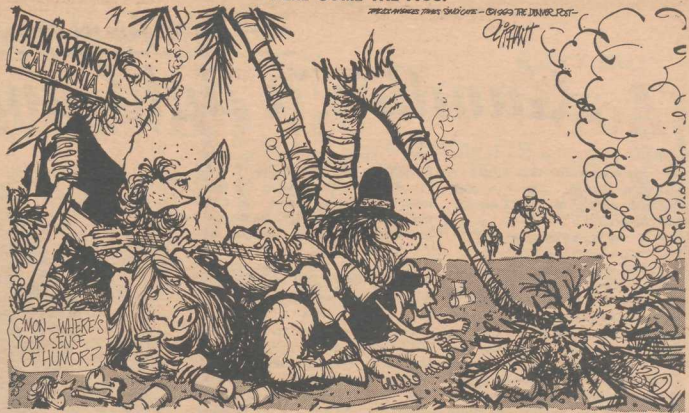
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'HERE COME THE PIGS!'



Kannapolis

Mr. Charlie's town

Editor's Note: The following article appeared in the Monday edition of the Wall Street Journal. It is no more than it purports to be—a brief sketch of Kannapolis, N.C.; and it is interesting as it reflects the personality of the man who made the town—Charles A. Cannon, a trustee emeritus and benefactor of Duke.

By Neil Maxwell
Staff Reporter of
The Wall Street Journal

KANNAPOLIS, N.C.—This is Mr. Charlie's town.

Most of the wage-earners among its 36,000 residents work for him, many live in his company houses and when they get thirsty the water they drink is his. To go into business here, you rent quarters from his company. And if you are arrested, it's by an officer who gets part of his pay from Mr. Charlie.

Mr. Charlie is what most people call Charles A. Cannon, 76-year-old chairman of Cannon Mills Co., the textile maker. He is in firm command of Cannon Mills, which last year rang up sales of \$308 million. Besides being chief executive, he controls over 20% of the stock directly and, through trusts and foundations, has a strong say in how at least 20% more is voted. And Cannon Mills owns, among other things, the land and buildings that make up downtown Kannapolis. So Mr. Cannon exercises about the same authority here that Prince Rainier III does in Monaco—with one big difference. The Prince's subjects can vote on local matters. Kannapolis residents can't, because their community is not incorporated (it would be North Carolina's tenth biggest city if it were).

Since no issues are battled out at the polls, change traditionally has come slowly here under Mr. Cannon's generally benevolent but conservative leadership. Now, however, the Federal Government is trying to force changes in town and company that won't be to Mr. Cannon's liking.

Segregated Housing

The Government filed suit the other day to force Cannon Mills to end segregated company housing—a tradition as old in Kannapolis as the annual Easter sunrise services at Mr. Cannon's farm, named For Pity's Sake. The Justice Department also is attacking employment practices at the sprawling mills, claiming they hark back to the days when open discrimination against Negroes was taken for granted.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the Government can best Mr. Cannon on his home ground. A short, smiling, cherubic-looking man who refuses to be interviewed except on a no-quote basis, he has defeated other formidable opponents.

Despite decades of struggle, labor unions have failed to organize his workers. The New York Stock Exchange in 1962 could not persuade Cannon Mills to solicit proxies for share-holder meetings or report more financial data. Mr. Charlie chose to have Cannon Mills kicked off the Big Board rather than comply with these rules for listed companies; its stock today trades over the counter, and it issues financial reports notable for their brevity.

In his new contest with the Federal Government, Mr. Cannon will have the support of most residents of Kannapolis (who prefer to call their community Towel City, after one of Cannon Mills' chief product lines). By and large, they enjoy living under Mr. Charlie's paternalistic eye, and they like the things that make their town different from others.

Tasteful Architecture

It's easy for an outsider driving about Kannapolis to like the place, too. The downtown section is architecturally lovely, with almost every building a showpiece of tasteful colonial Williamsburg design. Since Cannon Mills owns all the stores and buildings, Mr. Cannon can see to it that things are just right. Long ago signs hung over the sidewalks, but they offended Mr. Charlie's esthetic sensibilities, so he banned them.

Ku Klux Klansmen find advantages to living here; they are treated either with tolerance or with an outright friendliness that is disappearing in many other Southern communities. "The Klan speaks the feeling of a lot of people here," asserts a staffer on the local paper whose landlord is Cannon Mills.

Since Kannapolis isn't a city, the Klan doesn't even need a permit to parade. Last December a contingent of robed Klansmen, marching with a police escort, led the annual parade sponsored by Kannapolis merchants to herald the Christmas season. When a group of Negroes passed through town the other day on a march in memory of Martin Luther King, they were met by a band of Klansmen; police were on hand but didn't bother either side.

Though that encounter passed with nothing worse than an exchange of uncomplimentary

remarks, such incidents do give some Kannapolis Negroes the impression that whites are not entirely friendly toward them. There is other evidence in that direction, too.

Negroes and the YMCA

The social center of Kannapolis is the company-subsidized YMCA, housed in a handsome building next door to the Cannon Mills executive offices. Three years ago it was one of the largest and least expensive to join in the country. It had 12,000 members, all white, who paid annual dues of \$1 for youngsters and \$2 for adults.

But then local YMCA officials decided the Civil Rights Act of 1964 had left them vulnerable to a horde of black applicants. So they quit conducting membership drives and raised dues to \$5 for boys and \$10 for girls and adults, a YMCA spokesman says. Membership has since plummeted to 2,600, including about 60 Negroes.

Nevertheless, race relations have long been placid in Kannapolis. There has never been a civil rights movement here (the King marchers were all outsiders). Kannapolis does not even have a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, let alone any extremist black organizations. And members of both races generally speak well of each other, though in somewhat different terms.

Kannapolis whites don't call Negroes "black"—or, for that matter "Negroes." From Mr. Cannon on down, the term is "nigger." But in speaking of a Kannapolis resident, it usually is "good nigger"; that's what whites feel most of the local blacks are.

Many Negroes reciprocate by speaking respectfully of whites generally and Mr. Charlie specifically—at least publicly. "There's not a thing I could say against Mr. Cannon," says Clayton Lytle, a Negro who recently retired as a janitor at Cannon Mills and who once worked in the local bank, which Mr. Cannon serves as chairman and major stockholder. "It's a fact he has a one-man town," says Mr. Lytle, "but he's a good man."

Like most local folks, Mr. Lytle feels the Government will have trouble proving job discrimination against the company. Cannon Mills officials point out that the Justice Department did not have any formal complaints from workers when it filed its charges earlier this year. (Continued on page 5)

'The Venereal Game' is a herd of laughter

By Henry Wilson
Staff Reviewer
An Exaltation of Larks
or The Venereal Game
by James Lipton
Grossman Publishers

The Venereal Game is the most fun you can have with words short of a poem by e.e.cummings. From the title, one (maybe even you) would think it fun of quite another sort but its just good clean fun with words. As the author points out, "This venereal game is played with language (ours) and words (non-four-letter, that once were ours) and caveat lector! poetry (that ought to be ours, perhaps)." An *Exaltation of Larks* is a light-hearted collection of fifteenth century "terms of ventry." It was in those days that even the most proper gentleman or knight was nothing better than a churl if he didn't know these terms. Even today we use some of the same terms but, as you will see if you read the book, only a very few have survived the test of time.

The terms, for the most part, come from two books, *The Egerton Manuscript* of 1450 and the *Book of St. Albans* printed in 1486. It was in these books that the proper knight could not only learn that a group of fish was called a school of fish but also that a group of moles (should he chance see one) was properly called a "labor of moles".

The same book that listed such common collective nouns as a "litter of pups" or a "pride of lions" in 1486 contains such

surprises as a "murder of crows" and a "leap of leopards". How about a "crash of rhinoceroses", a "parliament of owls", or a "murmuration of starlings"—all these are just as acceptable as the mundane "swarm of bees" but you wouldn't know it. Lipton's thesis is simple: "When a group of ravens flaps by, you should, if you want to refer to their presence, say, 'There goes an unkindness of ravens.' Anything else would be wrong."

The beasts of the field, though, (as we all know) are not the only fit objects for ventry. As often as you have seen a group of nuns you have missed an occasion to note the passing of a "superfluity of nuns". The human animal offered the fifteenth century writers as much variation as the animals of the chase—e.g. "a skulk of thieves", "an eloquence of lawyers", "an incredulity of cuckolds". Though one would have to go far to see a congregation of hermits, when you got there the *Book of St. Albans* has a term ready for what you would see—"an observance of hermits".

An *Exaltation of Larks* is a gold mine of a host of these terms and those of you who take joy in the game of words and who lament, as does Mr. Lipton, the coming of an age when "we may be able to press a button on our belt and produce an instantaneous, abstract, psychedelic, atonal, aleatory light-show that will penetrate to the beholders chromosomes, influencing not only him or her,

but logophobic generations yet unborn" will delight in this volume. It is illustrated with engravings making it something of an amusing bestiary as well.

The Venereal game itself (if you haven't started already) is to loosen up your english and your mind and turn out a fresh twentieth century crop of "terms of ventry". Mr. Lipton lays down a few rules—the game is not a game of puns but one of metaphor. More properly, he explains, they should be "synecdochic in form, letting a quintessential part...stand for the whole".

There are plenty of examples given, for example, "a trip of hippies", "an odium of politicians", "a failing of students", and "a descent of relatives". Perhaps you can think of some members of a "dim wit of jocks" and certainly Dr. Knight is part of "a resignation of college presidents". Who can resist such awesome potential for social comment, subtle wit, and just plain fun? The book is just for fun and if five dollars and some change is too much to spend for a good time tell Mr. North you're just looking and take a free look at the copy in the Gothic.

CO

The Celestial Omnibus Handcraft Shop will be open Wednesday afternoon from three to seven. New merchandise, including spring clothes will be out!

Players to present 'Twelfth Night'

Richard Parks, director of Duke Players, the well-known Duke University dramatic group, wants to prove that Shakespeare can be "tremendous fun and need not be the least bit forbidding."

In hopes of proving this point to students, Parks plans to take the group "on tour," playing several area high schools with Shakespeare's rollicking comedy, "Twelfth Night," the week after the Players' four performances of the week at Duke.

Campus performances are set for 8:15 p.m. on May 8, 9, 10, and 11, with tickets for the Branson Auditorium production on sale now.

The tour will take the show to Jordan, Southern, and Hillside High Schools during the week of May 11, Parks stated.

Winner of contest tonite

Thursday evening starting at 8:00 p.m., the Quad-Federation will exhibit the films of the finalist in its first annual creative film contest.

One of several rooms on the first floor of the Psychology Building will be allotted to each of the contestants who will show films varying in length, style, and content. Prizes will be awarded at 10:30 after the public has had ample time to view all the entries.

"Twelfth Night" is full of surprises, mistaken identities, and hilarious dialogue.

The plot involves Viola, who loves Orsino, who is in love with Olivia, who falls in love with Caesario, who turns out to be Viola disguised as a boy.

Bring on Sebastian, Viola's twin brother, and things get really confused.

If you add a chronically inebriated gentleman, a madman, an idiot, and a fool, you have all the ingredients, Parks believes, for first-rate fun.

The leading role of Viola is taken by Jamme Hilder, president of Duke Players and recently seen as Sarah in the Players' Workshop production of "The Lover".

Kenty Baty is the noble Orsino, and Susan Swarthout plays Countess Olivia.

Baty was last seen as Captain Bluntschli in "Arms and the Man", produced by Duke Players last December. Miss Swarthout was Kinemon, the wife, in "Rashomon", the season's first production in October.

Others featured in the cast are James Maher as Sir Toby Belch; Kenneth Allison as the foolish suitor of Olivia, Andrew Aguecheek; and David Collier as Malvolio. All are experienced Duke Players members.

The comic female role of Maria will be filled by Betty Setzer, well known to local audiences for her work with the Durham Theatre Guild and the Carolina Playmakers.

Sidewalk contest

The Graphic Arts Committee of the Student Union invites all graduate and undergraduate students, faculty, staff, and employees of Duke University to participate in the 1969 Sidewalk Art Show and Competition. All entries must be accepted by the Selections Committee.

Categories for judging will be:

1. Painting (oil, acrylics, etc.)
2. Painting (watercolor)
3. Sculpture
4. Graphics and drawings

Entries may be submitted in unlimited number. Entries must be brought to Room 101 Union between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. today.

The exhibit may be viewed and will be judged on the Main Quad, Thursday, May 1, 1969 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Cash awards of up to \$25.00 will be offered.



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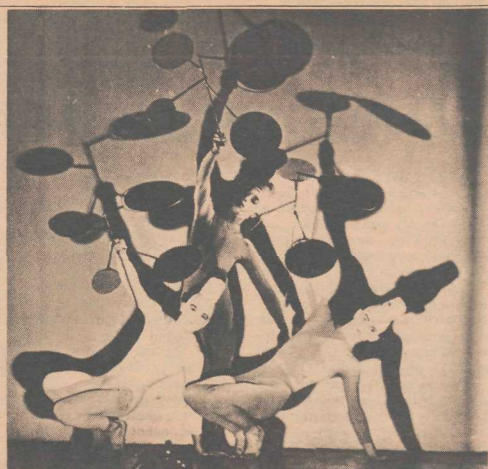


Photo by Robert Sosenko

"Imago," a dance-theatre piece by Alwin Nikolais, will be presented tonight in Page Auditorium at 8:15.

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Ball team falls apart in second game, ends up with split doubleheader

By Bob Heller

Duke's schizophrenic baseball team was acting as expected yesterday. Outstanding pitching by Phil Wilhelm powered the Devils to a 2-1 victory in the first game of the ACC doubleheader with North Carolina State. On the other hand poor pitching, shoddy fielding and pathetic hitting enabled State to rout the Devils in the nightcap, 9-1. The day's results left Duke with a 12-9 record and the visitors with a 13-7 overall slate. Duke is now 5-4 in conference play, State 6-5.

Wilhelm, whose ERA is now a sparkling 1.14, went the distance, pitching three hit ball. State's lone run came on .481 hitter Chris Cammack's homer. Wilhelm has given up just one run in his last 14 innings of work, and his record is

SEX and POT

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now 3-2.

State started its pitching ace, Mike Caldwell, who also hurled a fine ball game. The southpaw mound ace gave up but four hits; however, two of them were in the same frame. Caldwell now holds a 5-2 record.

Mike Davies started Duke's half of the second inning by reaching first base on an error. Bo Bochow sent Davies to second on a bunt hit, and both runners advanced a base on an infield out. Then freshman catcher Rich Searl drove both men in with a line shot into left field.

The crowd of approximately 150 saw a completely different Duke team take the field for the second game—or so it seemed. Freshman fireballer Al Schwartz ran into trouble right off the bat, as

the Wolfpack struck for two runs on two hits in the first inning, which turned out to be all State needed to win the game. This onslaught ended an outstanding string turned in by Duke hurlers. The Devil pitching staff had allowed just one earned run in the last 35 innings going into the game.

After a rather routine second inning Duke completely fell apart. The infielders' performances would have hardly earned them a spot on a West Virginia little league team. There were either one or two errors in the third inning, depending whom was scoring. There were two double steals and actually one clean hit—a line double. After all the dust had settled, though, State had registered just one run. After Duke went three up, three down in the bottom of the third, an even more bizarre fourth inning came to being.

With Steve Denison now on the mound the inning went like this: A routine fly ball; a single; a stolen base; a walk on a wild pitch with each runner advancing another base; an intentional walk; an infield hit which very well could have been a double play; an error, allowing two runs to score; another error, letting in another run; a fielder's choice; a stolen base; and finally an old-fashioned strike out to end the inning. The finally tally was four runs on two hits and two errors—and a myriad of other

things.

After Tom Smith again set the Dukes down in order State scored another run in the fifth, this one coming on a stolen base sandwiched between a pair of singles.

Duke started a genuine rally in their half of the fifth, as a walk and a pinch hit single had runners on first and second with one man out. Mike Davies sent a shot up the middle for an RBI. However, with runners still on first and second Tim Teer ended things by grounding into a double play.

With Bob Moore now on the mound State scored yet another run in the sixth. Shortstop Bochow's fourth error of the afternoon started things for the visitors, with the runner going to third on a wild pitch. A single drove him in and the latter runner was stranded on third after Moore bore down following a stolen base and wild pitch. Duke had a man on base in the bottom of the sixth, but any further threat was ended by another double play.

Believe it or not, State did not get a hit in the seventh, but either did Duke. To go with State's nine runs and ten hits were eight stolen bases, two Duke wild pitches and many, many mental errors on behalf of the host team. Duke ended the game with as many hits as errors—five. The Devil's next "game" is this Friday afternoon at Charlottesville against Virginia.



Photo by Phillip Kridel

The tennis team next sees action on Thursday at Chapel Hill, against North Carolina, the final dual match of the season.

April 29, 1969

To Duke Sports Fans:

This is a letter of appreciation to all the Duke students and their friends who attended the lacrosse game on Saturday. It was one of the biggest crowds in the history of Duke lacrosse, and I am sure the enthusiasm of the fans was instrumental in the inspired play of the team. You were witness to one of the greatest clutch comebacks of any Duke team, and the coaches and players appreciate your support.

We look forward to your continued interest, support, and enthusiasm in our remaining home games.

Sincerely,
Bruce Corrie
Lacrosse coach

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This picture shows DeGaulle as he votes for the referendum whose defeat caused him to resign last Sunday.

Pentagon defends ROTC, offers several changes

By William Beecher

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Defense Department is willing to modify its Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) program to keep it from being ousted from a number of college campuses.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that "we are prepared to consider changes which would improve this program at individual schools."

But, he added, "we are not prepared to see the ROTC program degraded in any way."

Laird's statement was read at a Pentagon news conference called to discuss the rise of anti-ROTC protests in various colleges.

Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Defense Secretary for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, read the statement and then noted that he had discussed the recent ROTC ferment with top officials of Yale, Princeton, Brown, Cornell, Tulane, Stanford and Brigham Young universities and at Dartmouth College.

Most of these discussions, Kelley said, convinced him that ROTC "has the potential for surviving" in the schools involved.

But institutions where Pentagon willingness to upgrade the officer training program still does not make the effort "compatible" with the schools' education philosophy "should not seek renewal when their contracts expire."

Campus protests thus far have erupted in only about three percent of the more than 350 schools having ROTC programs. Another 35 schools are on the waiting list hoping to get such programs, he said.

But it was clear both from Laird's written statement and Kelley's comments that the Defense

Department is concerned about the possibility of a snowballing effect, particularly among the prestigious schools, to oust or otherwise seriously curtail ROTC programs.

"In recent weeks there have been demonstrations on college campuses, caused in part by opposition to ROTC," Laird said. "Such issues as curriculum content, teaching methods, and faculty status we can address and resolve jointly with the schools involved."

"The issues on those few campuses where opposition to ROTC has been manifested go further, however," he continued. "Those schools are threatened by denial of the opportunity to provide a portion of our future national leadership. The nation, and the military services, would suffer a loss if any part of the civilian academic community declined that opportunity."

There are now about 200,000 young men enrolled in ROTC programs of the Army, Navy and Air Force, Kelley noted. Last year, of about 70,000 new officers, 21,000 came from ROTC. The others came from service academies, the Marine Corps' Platoon Leaders Program and Officer's Candidate Schools.

Kelley said several possible changes in the current program were being studied:

-Substitution of college professors for military instructors on such broad subjects as world history.

-Elimination of some technical military courses, such as those on weapons systems and military management, delaying work in these areas until young men entered military service.

-Further reductions in drill time when a case can be made that it interferes with the ROTC students'

academic work.

-Shifting some military training into special summertime encampments prior to college graduation.

ROTC courses should be judged by the same standards as all other courses, he said, in granting college credits for the work.

France

(Continued from page 1)

student organizations had served notice that they planned to march alongside the workers, a move that almost certainly would have led to scuffles and perhaps to bloody clashes, as it did on a few occasions a year ago.

The anarchist student groups regard the Communist Party as their worst enemy, a feeling that is reciprocated by the Communist leadership.

But the Paris chapter of the C.G.T., also accused the Gaullists of intending to foster clashes. It said that it had received "specific information" showing that the Gaullist "civic committees," which were formed last year on President De Gaulle's orders, planned to infiltrate the parade, the union said in a statement announcing the cancellation.

The committees, which exist in all cities and major towns, were the Gaullist infantry during the referendum campaign. Their members served as security squads at Gaullist rallies and faced left-wing groups in nightly clashes as both sides sought to put up their posters and tear down those of the other side.

The unions and other opposition groups that campaigned against De Gaulle in Sunday's referendum are determined that Gaullist predictions of impending unrest shall not come true.

ASDU

There will be no ASDU legislature meeting tonight.

'Labor Day'

The Hanes "Labor Day Auction" has been re-scheduled for Wednesday, April 30, at 4:45 p.m. on the Main Quad. Buy a pair of Hanes' frosh to do some menial tasks! Bidding starts at \$1.25.

YAF

Young Americans for Freedom will meet tonight at 7:00 in Room 224 Social Sciences. Elections will be held for all positions. Students interested in working with YAF next year are urged to attend. The meeting will end in time for Professor Molnar's talk.

Senior banquet

The Women's College Senior Class Banquet will be held Thursday, May 1, in Gilbert-Addoms. Cocktails will be at 5, dinner at 6.

Drivers wanted

The Primary Election in Durham is this Saturday, May 3. Drivers are needed to assist persons who wish to vote. If you have access to a car and would be willing to drive for 2-3 hours, give your name and phone number to one of the

Spectrum

following persons: Marian Goethals, Ext. 2915; Linda Bourque, Ext. 2915 or 286-7344; Elizabeth Tornquist, 688-3501; or Reed Kramer, 489-8663. There is also a sign-up sheet on the Y Office door (101 Flowers).

Bookend

The Bookend will again be open to return books Wednesday, April 30, and Thursday, May 1, from 11 to 2 in 104 Flowers.

This is the last chance to reclaim books. After this time all remaining books will be disposed of by the Bookend.

Students!

John Green is looking for color slides suitable for inclusion on the cover of the 1969-70 Duke telephone directory. All interested students should submit slides to Green in 03 Allen Building before May 10. Recognition will be given for those used.

Five-day forecast

Forecast for Thursday—Monday: North Carolina (including the coast), near-normal temperatures, daytime highs in low 70's, low's 48-52. Warmer Thursday and Friday, turning cooler over the weekend. Showers over the weekend.

South Carolina (including the coast), milder during beginning of the period, cooler during the weekend with temperatures generally below normal. Highs in upper 70's, lows in mid-50's.

Showers and thundershowers Saturday.

Calendar

Wednesday, April 30

9:00 a.m.—8:00 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Exhibit. West Union Gallery.

7:30 p.m. Joint Duke—UNC National Security Policy Seminar. Room 233 Allen Building. Speaker: Dr. Irving B. Holley, Jr.

8:00 p.m. Sir Isaiah Berlin, James B. Duke Lecturer for 1969. Second Lecture: "Tolstoy and the Moral Purpose of the Novel." Faculty Lounge, Morehead Building, UNC.

-Rabbi-

(Continued from page 1)

of friction in the Christianity-Judaism relationship is the misunderstanding of the Christian position on the Seven Days War.

"Although Christian institutions were strangely silent on the moral question of the war," he continued, "many leading Christians did speak out. Opinion polls also showed that a majority of the country backed Israel."

"Before us, therefore, is a great task of intellectual clarification, and of communication," he concluded. "The Israel-Arab crisis resulted in a crisis in Jewish-Christian relations. But it is a crisis that is also a great opportunity."

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Carolina Friends School Craft Fair will sell Carolina art and handicrafts plus imports, to benefit scholarship and library funds. Saturday, May 3 from 1 to 10 p.m. and Sunday, May 4, from 2 to 8 p.m. Wesley Foundation, 214 Pittsboro Street (behind Carolina Inn), Chapel Hill.

One slightly used office. Centrally located on campus in high rent district. Clear glass door. One desk, two smaller tables, one couch, several chairs, bulletin board, wall-to-wall carpeting, air-conditioning, cultural surroundings. One year lease required for individuals or newly formed students government groups. Special rates off season for disillusioned student leaders. Contact Rich Cox, manager, ext. 3743.

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UTOPIA: THE PERENNIAL HERESY
Lecture by Professor Thomas Molnar, 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, April 30th, 139 Social Science. Sponsored by The Tocqueville Society.

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