

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number

Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Saturday, May 3, 1969

Kreps appointed dean of women

Dr. Juanita M. Kreps, professor of economics, has been named dean of the Woman's College at Duke University.

Announcement of the appointment was made by President Douglas M. Knight who said Dr. Kreps will assume her new administrative duties Sept. 1.

Dr. Kreps will fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Margaret Ball who has returned to fulltime duties in teaching and as director of graduate studies in political science. Since Feb. 1, Dr. Jane Philpott has served as acting dean of Woman's College. Next fall she will return to her duties as Dean of Undergraduate Instruction and professor of botany.

A member of the Duke faculty since 1955, Dr. Kreps also has served as director of undergraduate studies in the economics department. Her research and professional activities have brought her national recognition.

In November of last year, Dr. Kreps was elected to a four-year term as a trustee for the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association which serves thousands of educators throughout the nation. She is vice president of the National Council on the Aging and is a member of the North Carolina Consumers Council.

Only recently she headed a task force which prepared a working paper for a special U.S. Senate Committee on the Aging. She

participated in Senate hearings dealing with problems raised in her paper.

Dr. Kreps is a member of numerous professional organizations for which she has offices and committee assignments. She was chairman of a Committee of Social Security and Taxation for the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women.

Other assignments have included membership on the Consumer Information Committee for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and on the Social Security Advisory Council. She also has been a member of the Advisory Committee on Poverty and the Older Americans for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Dr. Juanita M. Kreps

Hammond reports on results of uterine cancer study

Early detection and vigorous therapy can mean almost complete control of what is considered the most highly malignant and rapidly spreading type of uterine cancer, a Duke University doctor reported here yesterday.

Dr. Charles B. Hammond, an associate in obstetrics and gynecology at Duke Medical Center, based his report on a two-year study of patients screened at the Southeastern Regional Trophoblastic Center, a special cancer clinic established at Duke and financed by the U.S. Public Health Service.

The clinic draws its name from diseases called trophoblastic neoplasia, which have the potential of developing into a malignancy called choriocarcinoma. This is cancer of that tissue which forms the placenta (or afterbirth) through which the developing baby receives nutrition from its mother.

The other layer of these tissues is called the trophoblast. For reasons unknown, the cells in the trophoblast sometimes lose their pattern of controlled growth and form tumors called trophoblastic neoplasms.

About 5,000 women each year develop these tumors, and about 500 of the cases progress to cancer. But to uncover this small number, relatively large numbers of suspected patients should be screened. That was the purpose of

establishing the clinic at Duke, to serve as a consultative, diagnostic and treatment facility for the southeastern United States.

A uniqueness about the tumors is that they produce a hormone—human chorionic gonadotropin, or HCG—which also is produced during pregnancy. Shortly after delivery or miscarriage, HCG production normally drops off.

But if trophoblastic neoplasms have formed, HCG production continues. Therefore, a hormone which is a normal product of pregnancy also serves as the key to discovering the formation of tumors.

From September 1966 through August 1968, 264 patients were screened at the Duke clinic and 201 of them were found to have trophoblastic disease. In 123 of those cases the condition corrected itself after emptying the uterus of tumor.

Seventy-eight patients had persistent, malignant trophoblastic disease and required further therapy. In 20 of the cases the disease was confined to the uterus, but in 34 cases it had spread to other organs. (In the other 24 cases the disease was not associated with pregnancy and those cases were not discussed in Hammond's paper.)

For most of the patients their diseases responded excellently to treatment with one or two

drugs—Methotrexate or Actinomycin-D. Remission of the disease was reported in all 38 of the patients who were treated in that manner.

In 11 other cases remission of the disease was complete with drug therapy and hysterectomy. In another three cases, direct injection of drugs into the tumor blood supply was used in addition to drug therapy and remission was complete.

In the two final cases, a combination of drugs was administered because the prognosis for each patient was very poor. One died, but the other, Hammond

(Continued on page 8)

Amherst asks nation's leaders to face basic social problems

By Richard J.H. Johnston
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

AMHERST, MASS.—The combined student body, faculty and administrative staff of Amherst College, the 148-year-old, all-male institution here, have called on President Nixon and the nation's political leaders to face "effectively, massively and persistently the major social and foreign problems

of our society" or accept the prospect of continuing and spreading campus unrest.

In a letter signed by the president of the college, Calvin H. Plimpton, and sent "in behalf of an overwhelming majority of Amherst students, faculty and administration," Plimpton said:

"We believe that we must speak out to make clear that much of the

turmoil among young people and among those who are dedicated to humane and reasoned change will continue. It will continue until you and the other political leaders of our country address more effectively, massively and persistently the major social and foreign problems of our society."

The Amherst conclusions
(Continued on page 3)

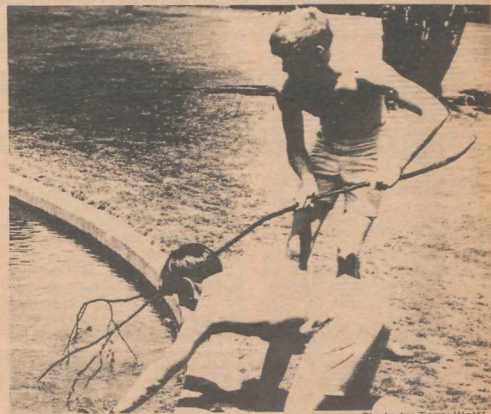


Photo by Terry Wolff

An inaccurately thrown Frisbee forces two Frisbee enthusiasts to try another sport, fishing in the fabulous Sarah P. Duke pond.

HEW approves Antioch's all-black program

By John Herbers

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has notified Antioch College that it may operate an all-Negro Black Studies Department as long as non-blacks are not excluded solely because of race, color or national origin.

The ruling announced today—the first in H.E.W.'s investigation of possible civil rights violation in the black studies courses springing up across the country—leaves the director of the department free to exclude students whose background is not considered "relevant" to the courses offered.

Department investigators found that no whites had been excluded from Antioch's Afro-American Studies Institute because none had applied. However, the department found that the director of the Institute had violated Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act by notifying incoming Negro freshmen that housing was available in all-Negro wings

of the dormitories.

Antioch was asked to stop this and to file regular reports with the department showing that there is no discrimination by the Institute in violation of Title VI, which bans racial exclusion in any federally assisted program. The small Ohio college receives about \$1 million a year in federal aid.

The ruling was set out in a letter to the Antioch president, Dr. James P. Dixon, from Leon E. Panetta, Director of H.E.W.'s office for Civil Rights.

At a news conference yesterday afternoon, Panetta said that the ruling applied only to Antioch and that black studies departments in other colleges would be judged individually "to the facts."

However, the ruling clearly favors the movement on campuses to establish courses and facilities and to instruct Negro students in black identity and history and the white institutions that have shaped their lives.

H.E.W. has been using Title VI primarily

to break up the dual school system in the South. The investigation of Antioch started when officials discovered that the director of the Afro-American Studies Institute sent out notices about housing for blacks and was saying that the courses in the Institute were only relevant for black students.

On Feb. 28, H.E.W. asked Dixon to submit a desegregation plan for the college. On March 3, Dixon and three Negro students came to Washington and conferred with H.E.W. officials. Panetta said, however, that this conference failed to clear the "confusion" and H.E.W. subsequently sent in a team to investigate.

The investigation, Panetta said in the letter, "did not reveal that anyone had been excluded from either the Afro-American Studies Institute or the dormitory because race, color or national origin." Most of the 120 Negro students on the campus, he said, are integrated into other courses.

"Further, with regard to the housing

facilities, it was found that they consist of a relatively small number of contiguous rooms in a much larger dormitory complex and were occupied by 34 black students," he said.

Asked why there were no white students in the Institute, Panetta said there was a feeling at Antioch that "the black students were doing their thing under an open policy."

"The Afro-American Studies Institute is one of several educational programs which Antioch refers to as 'inner colleges,'" the Panetta letter said. "The Institute operates under principles historically applicable to the other institutes which have operated at the college, including the authority to evaluate applicants. These principles were developed long before there was any thought of an Afro-American Institute and they have no exclusionary racial or ethnic connotations."



DENMARK, S.C.: The president of Voorhees College, John F. Potts (right, wearing dark suit) talks with a student and a member of the faculty as highway patrolmen stand by April 29th. The patrol and the South Carolina National Guard were called in to evict militant black students who had seized the college's library.

Nixon decrys pornography, requests bills from Congress

By Walter Rugaber

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon reported yesterday "American homes are being bombarded with the largest volume of sex-oriented mail in history," and he asked Congress for three new laws to stop it.

The President proposed to shield young people from "offensive sex materials, to keep some smut advertising out of everyone's mailbox and to prevent delivery of any "sex-oriented" ads to people who don't want them.

In a message to Congress, Nixon emphasized that the Administration had taken into account recent Supreme Court decisions in the obscenity area and had "carefully studied the legal terrain of this problem."

The President declared that most of the mail involved "is unsolicited, unwanted, and deeply offensive to those who receive it." Complaints to the Post Office Department have nearly doubled since 1964, he said.

"One hundred and forty thousand letters of protest came in during the last nine months alone," the President wrote, "and the volume is increasing. Mothers and fathers by the tens of thousands have written to the White House and the Congress.

Nixon acknowledged that while many publications deal with sex in a way that is offensive to many people, they are nevertheless protected by the "broad umbrella" of the first amendment. But, he added:

"The courts have not left society

defenseless against the smut peddler; they have not ruled out reasonable government action." The President then outlined these three proposals:

—A law against use of "the mails, or other facilities of commerce, to deliver to anyone under 18 years of age material dealing with a sexual subject in a manner unsuitable for young people."

—A statute to bar "the mails, or other facilities of commerce, for the commercial exploitation of a prurient interest in sex through advertising."

—An extension of a law passed last year so as "to enable a citizen to protect his home from any intrusion of sex-oriented advertising—regardless of whether or not a citizen has ever received such mailings."

The precise language of the Administration bills, designed with an eye toward Supreme Court orders both nullifying and upholding other obscenity statutes, were outlined at a White House news conference.

Under legislation enacted in 1967, a person who receives material which he himself deems "erotically arousing or sexually provocative" may obtain an order barring the sender from further mailings.

More than 170,000 Americans have sought such orders from the Postmaster General. Officials said, however, that such orders apply only to the specific sender and not to all other mailers.

Under the Nixon proposal, the Post Office would compile a list of

all the people who don't want any smut in their mail and, for a price, make the list available to the some 2,000 concerns now thought to mail out such material.

A Post Office expert estimated that it might cost the government \$3 million to prepare the list in the first year the law is imposed, but he said the Department hoped to pass on much of the cost to the sender.

Scott proposes troop withdrawal

By John W. Finney

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Assistant Senate Republican Leader, moved over toward the ranks of the doves today by suggesting that the United States withdraw "a substantial number" of troops from Vietnam.

He argued that a unilateral withdrawal by the U.S. of some of its troops would help "flush out" Hanoi's intentions on ending the war in Vietnam. If North Vietnam responded by withdrawing some of its troops from South Vietnam, then, he said, the U.S. could consider additional withdrawals of its forces.

Scott presented his Vietnam views in a speech before the University of Pittsburgh Alumni Association in Pittsburgh. A copy of his speech was made available here.

The Scott speech came a day after a similar suggestion for a unilateral troop withdrawal was offered by Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, the senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Taken together, the speeches by two leading Republicans in the Senate illustrate the growing Congressional pressure on the Administration to come up with a firm, public program for ending the war in Vietnam.

For Scott, the speech represented a considerable shift in

his Vietnam position. In the past he generally supported the Johnson Administration's Vietnam policy. But now under a Republican Administration he is moving over to the dove side in urging unilateral steps toward withdrawal from South Vietnam.

In the diplomatic maneuvering now going on between North Vietnam and the U.S., he said, the time has come "to prod the North Vietnamese out of the sea of propaganda and onto the high ground of real bargaining sessions."

"A measured withdrawal" of American forces, he suggested, "would provide that kind of test, of Hanoi's intention."

In support of his proposal, Scott observed that two past actions on the part of the U.S. brought responses from Hanoi. After a partial bombing halt was ordered in March, 1968, he noted that North Vietnam agreed to negotiations in Paris. Then after the complete bombing halt was ordered in October, 1968, he continued, the Paris talks were expanded to include the Vietcong and South Vietnamese.

"Now I suggest a bold move to flush out the intentions of the other side," he said, "I urge the withdrawal of a substantial number

of American troops from Vietnam."

"Remember, we're nonviolent, so be careful of your after shave."



Wild-eyed coeds can turn any peaceful demonstration into a full-scale riot, so be careful how you use your Hai Karate® After Shave and Cologne. But just in case your hand slips, we include instructions on self-defense in every package. (If you're a pacifist, maybe you'd better read the instructions twice.)

Hai Karate—be careful how you use it.



Danziger's
Old World Gift Shop
In Chapel Hill

• Imported Gifts
• Barton's Candy

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the University year, except during University holiday and exam periods by the students of Duke University, Durham, N.C. Second class postage paid at Durham, N.C. Delivered by mail at \$10.00 per year. Subscriptions, letters, and other inquiries should be mailed to Box 4696, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706.

Duke Endowment began in tobacco fields

The history of the Duke Endowment, and its contribution to the creation and development of Duke University, begins in a small log barn near Durham where Washington Duke and his sons—James B. Duke and Benjamin N. Duke—started the tobacco industry which eventually resulted in the powerful American Tobacco Company.

Beginning by processing the tobacco on their farm, the family moved to a two-story building in Durham. Prospering from the first, the firm manufactured 15,000 pounds of tobacco in 1866.

In 1878, the company built its first real factory in Durham, merging with a pre-existing factory managed by the oldest Duke son, Brodie L. Duke, and George L. Watts.

The business grew under James B. Duke's management, establishing a New York office in 1884. By 1890, following an intensive advertising and production campaign, the firm's annual income had reached \$4,500,000.

That same year, a merger of the largest tobacco concerns in America—the W. Duke Sons & Co., the Allen and Ginter, the Kinney Tobacco Company, the Williams S. Kimball & Co., and the Goodwin & Co.—resulted in the American Tobacco Company and a combined capital of \$25,000,000.

Tobacco Trust

With James Duke as president, the American Tobacco Company grew rapidly—with respect to both capital gains and dominance of its industry. The administration of Theodore Roosevelt, in its campaign against monopolies and trusts, opened action against the corporation on July 10, 1907.

Finally, on May 29, 1911, the Supreme Court handed down a decision ordering the American Tobacco Company to dissolve thereby restoring competition among the original companies which had been incorporated into

the trust.

After the dissolution of the trust, James Duke turned to the development of the British-American Tobacco Company and water power systems in North and South Carolina. Here he organized the Southern Power System, later called the Duke Power Company, originally the main investment for area Duke Endowment funds.

The Duke Endowment

On December 8, 1924, Duke announced the creation of the Duke Endowment, a many-faceted program with four basic fields of service in North and South Carolina: education, non-profit hospitals, child-care agencies and the Methodist Church of North Carolina.

Davidson College, Furman University, and Johnson C. Smith University, as well as Duke University, receive income from the Endowment.

Funds allocated for the Methodist Church include assistance for retired ministers, widows, and orphans of Methodist ministers and construction and maintenance costs for rural churches.

As the Endowment was originally established, it was allowed to invest only in Federal, state, and municipal bonds, and securities of the Duke Power Company. In the fall of 1962, however, the trustees of the Endowment filed suit in the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, N.C., asking permission to invest funds in private corporations and other properties.

In a December, 1962, news release, the trustees, arguing that they needed a "more flexible investment policy," contended that economic changes have occurred which James B. Duke could not have foreseen when establishing the Endowment. Similar reasons were cited in the Superior Court decision which allowed the trustees the right to invest Endowment funds in all types of securities, including common stock.

Duke and the Endowment

James B. Duke's dream was a Southern university that would someday "be equal to Harvard or Yale or any other college in the country." Concerning Duke, he

counseled the original trustees:

"I have selected Duke University as one of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical lines, is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence."

According to the terms of the Endowment, Duke requested that the University "eventually include Trinity College as its undergraduate department for men, a school of religious training, a school for training teachers, a school of chemistry, a law school, a coordinate college for women, a school of business administration, a graduate school of arts and sciences, a medical school, and an engineering school, as and when funds are available."

At present, the University structure includes all but one of Duke's requests, a "school of business administration." Recently-announced plans, however, include the scheduled opening date of September, 1970, for a new Graduate School of Business Administration.

The Ford Motor Company Fund has awarded the University a \$100,000 grant to aid in the costs of establishing such a school. This grant can also be applied as a "gift" against the \$8,000,000 Ford Foundation matching grant, by which Duke receives one dollar from the Foundation for every four it receives from other sources, except those, such as the Endowment, with special interests at Duke, or the Federal government.

Current Relationship

Although the Duke Endowment has become increasingly identified with Duke University, they are two separate entities. The two institutions allegedly share common goals, however, and their respective Boards of Trustees have a number of members in common.

The Endowment continues to provide a substantial financial base for the University. According to University Budget Director J. Peyton Fuller, approximately 27% of the University's income for the fiscal year 1968-69 came directly from the Endowment.

The Duke Endowment cannot possibly finance the costs of all expansion and improvement at Duke because of limited funds and the demands of its other major projects. Occasionally, however, the Endowment Board of Trustees has funds available to be awarded at its own discretion.

Duke University has been the recipient of these special funds in the past, primarily to help meet specific building or expansion costs. Such awards, however, are unpredictable and inadequate for the University's total expansion needs. The Fifth Decade Program, defined by Frank Ashmore, University Vice President in Charge of Institutional Advancement, as "one very carefully defined area [of university development] that lists specific problems," was created to

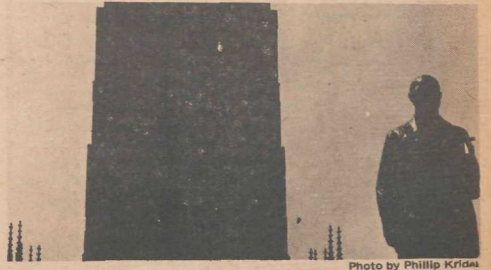


Photo by Phillip Krida

James B. Duke stands in front of the Chapel which his Duke Endowment helped build.

meet this expansion need.

Achievements

Immediately after his 1960 election to the position of Chairman of Trustees, The Duke Endowment, Thomas L. Perkins assessed the achievements of the Endowment:

"Since its creation on December 11, 1924, The Duke Endowment has written a magnificent chapter in the history of education, health and religion in North and South Carolina..."

"Its support has helped make the hospitals of North and South Carolina among the finest in the country. Its Rural Church Program has helped give the rural areas more than 1,000 fine churches and able pastors. And its main educational beneficiaries—Duke University, Davidson College, Johnson C. Smith University, and Furman University—have grown in stature and prestige."

Perkins recalled "Mr. Duke's original goal of 'attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world for Duke University.' The Trustees of the Endowment, said Perkins, "are concerned with furthering the growth and stature of Duke University so that, in time, the South will have an institution of real national stature and pre-eminence, as New England has in Harvard and Yale and the West has in Stanford."

When, late in his life, he was asked what he considered his greatest achievement James B. Duke replied, "The creation of the Endowment, because through it I make men." Perkins stressed the fact that through its contributions to education, the Endowment "will continue to help 'make men' of

whom the Southland and the Nation will be proud."

Finances

When Mr. Duke established the Endowment in 1924 the market value of the various investments was approximately 40 million dollars. Since then, the principal fund value of the Endowment has increased to a high of about 155 million, as recorded in the Endowment's 1967 Annual Report.

During the 1967 fiscal year alone, the book value of Endowment funds increased by 1.7 million dollars.

The Endowment has given a total of approximately 267 million dollars to various projects since 1924. Duke receiving approximately 135 million. Sixty-two percent of the funds were income from the Duke Power Company holdings, the main investment area of original Endowment funds.

During the 1967 fiscal year, the net income of Endowment funds totaled approximately 17 million dollars. Duke received a grant of 7.5 million dollars, the largest single appropriation. Over half of the allocated funds, about 9.6 million, was spent in the field of education.

Funds allocated to North and South Carolina hospitals amounted to around six million dollars. Child care centers received seven hundred thousand dollars. The various projects related to the Methodist Church of North Carolina, including the rural churches programs, were allocated almost nine hundred thousand dollars.

In all, during the 1967 fiscal year, the Endowment's appropriations exceeded income by approximately one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

-Amherst letter-

(Continued from page 1)

concerning campus malaise were arrived at after an unprecedented two-day search at the college for recommendations. On April 24, all academic activities were suspended on the campus. In their stead students, faculty and administrators gathered in the indoor athletic field here for "debate, discussion and meditation" for an examination of "our beliefs about the nature of higher education and the governance of education institutions," Plimpton explained.

The discussions were resumed on the following day and in addition to sending the symposia conclusions to Washington, the meetings adopted proposals that would permit students and non-academic employees to "organize and implement an equitable minimum wage" and to provide funds to make possible acceptance at Amherst of qualified students "who represent as nearly as possible all the racial and

socio-economic strata" of the United States. Also approved was the introduction of co-education and the adoption of a "student and faculty bill of rights."

The decision was then made to draft the letter to Nixon "expressing Amherst's concern for the relationship between the crisis on college campuses and the larger crisis in America."

"Part of this turmoil in the universities," the letter said, "derives from the distance separating the American dream from the American reality."

To assume, as has been suggested, that the ferment in the academic world was instigated either by "a small minority of students" or from "conspiracy by a few," is dangerous, the Amherst message declared.

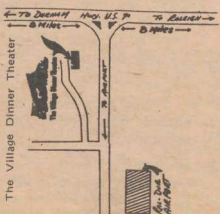
The unrest, it added, stemmed rather from "a shared sense that the nation has no plans for meeting the crises of our society."

tonight
Dandy Vandy
and the
Memphis Beats
10:30 pm at the
Celestial Omnibus

The
Village Dinner Theatre
presents

Come Blow Your Horn

OPEN SUNDAY
with special student price: \$5.50 per person



special group rates
for parties

dinner starts
at 6:45

for reservations
call 596-8343

286-7761

STATLER
HILTON
Motor Inn

3434 ERWIN RD.
By Duke University

The Duke Chronicle

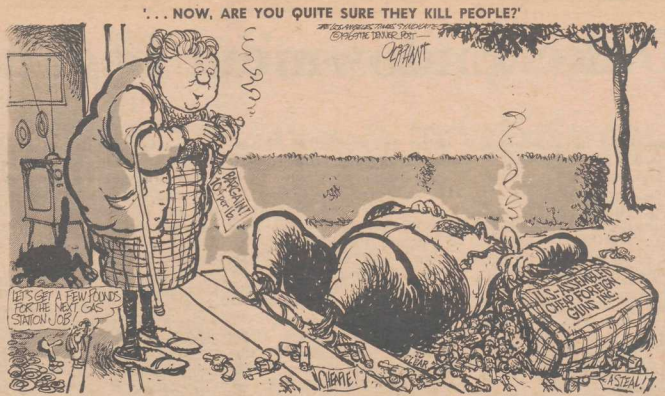
The University Daily

Founded in 1905

Today is Saturday, May 3, 1969.

And tomorrow is Sunday, May 4, 1969. Time marches on.

Always on the look-out for anyone who is dragging their feet, this is the pace-setting Duke Chronicle, published at Duke, in Durham, North Carolina. To report anything that is out of step with the times, call us at extension 2663. If you wish to contribute money to our future progress, the number is 6588.



Letters to the editor

Faculty letter

Editor, the Chronicle:

The lack of faculty reaction to the secret letter to the Trustees forwarded by eighteen of our senior colleagues [see Chronicle, 17 April] hopefully reflects the usual passivity of this group, rather than general approval of that document. The views contained therein, a curious amalgam of authoritarianism and unsubstantiated opinion, must not be allowed to go unexamined.

The most startling aspect of the secret letter is the spectacle afforded by eighteen leading faculty members (including James B. Duke Professors and heads of departments) humbly petitioning the Trustees, none of whom are professional educators, to define for them "the purposes of the University" and the "laws and policies" which should govern it. Are these distinguished personages unable adequately to define the nature and goals of their own institution for themselves? Must they rely on the educational judgement of a group composed largely of businessmen? And can they really believe that the proper role for the faculty of a major university in a period of crisis is to humbly beseech the Trustees to lead them? Is institutional "loyalty" to be defined as blind acquiescence in the enforcement of edicts and policies decided unilaterally from above?

Assertions about the "seditious" and "obscene" Chronicle, about a national conspiracy of students and the insidious role of "outside" parties at Duke, and the need for a national Concert of Administrators to combat the forces of evil, might well be written off as the ruminations of a mindless conservatism, did they not issue from so august a group within the University. In general, the eighteen fail to understand that the "pattern" of campus activism issues from shared problems [e.g., long-overdue realization of the special needs of black students] and structural, institutional similarities, rather than from the work of disguised desperadoes stealthily making the rounds of the nation's campuses. Instead, they assert opinion as fact, in a manner quite contrary (one hopes) to what they would allow in an undergraduate theme.

Finally, the eighteen would have done both themselves and the University community for which they profess concern a greater service had they made the attempt to define for themselves a vision of what this University should be, and had they then openly submitted the

document to the University community for public and democratic discussion. That they chose instead the way of secrecy is disappointing; that they espouse authoritarianism and repression as "solutions" to University problems is extremely disturbing. And that they undoubtedly speak for a broad segment of the University faculty and administration is most regrettable, for such views espoused by such a group constitute one of the most serious factors making for continued confrontation on this campus.

Frederick Krantz
Department of History

AIH

Editor, the Chronicle:

The recent preliminary report of the Committee on Residential Life has raised some important questions concerning the nature of the Duke living groups. Much of this discussion has centered around the freshman houses and the fraternity system, but at last Tuesday night's joint meeting of the West Campus Community Council and Dean Stroebel's committee, some attention was focused on the independent house system. As reported in the April 11 Chronicle, the Association of Independent Houses "unanimously passed a proposal calling for the replacing of all existing living units with non-selective cross-sectionals." Yet, when in the course of the Tuesday night meeting, I asked Dave Erdman, newly elected president of the AIH, if this resolution meant that, starting next September, all AIH houses would go non-selective, he vehemently denied that this would be the case. There appears to be some contradiction here—I believe it's often called "practice what you preach," or, in less polite circles, hypocrisy. The fraternity system, and always has been, based on selectivity, and intends to actively defend this mode of campus life. The AIH, however, claims to speak for the "independents" and now calls for the end of all selectivity—but it's own selectivity does not seem to be included. One of the major objections to freshman houses is that they force the men in them to seek a place to live for the rest of their college years, and they must go through two separate selection processes to do so. Most of this dilemma can be immediately eliminated if the member houses of the AIH act in accordance with their own stated philosophy and thereby provide the freshmen with a clear-cut choice between selective and non-selective living systems. Perhaps this will make it easier for

the Interfraternity Council and the Committee on Residential Life to work with the deans to improve the living situation not only of the freshmen, but of upperclassmen as well. It will, at the very least, offer the campus an opportunity to see which system next year's freshman class prefers—or is this precisely what the AIH fears? Surely they have more faith in the glories of non-selective living.

Mark K. Branse

Freshman hours

Editor, the Chronicle:

As defined by my House Counselor, Freshman girls aren't given the freedom to sign out overnight primarily as an academic crutch, not as an attempt to control their morality.

If this is true, I question the validity of the argument. There is no reason that occasionally signing out overnight for a men's dorm having 24 hour open-open or for an "unapproved" lodging in the Triangle area would any more hamper one's academic pursuits than occasionally signing out for a weekend in an approved lodging or outside the Triangle area.

In addition, many Freshman girls may be unaware that Freshmen in Hanes House have been given 2:00 curfews throughout the week. The Nursing School deans passed this while deans of the Women's College, with the unanimous recommendation of the House Counselors, refused to grant East Freshmen this privilege.

The East Campus deans should specifically define their reasons for these rulings. If Duke Women's College wishes to consider itself on a plane with Radcliffe, etc., then they should reform their social regulations—freshmen hours, compulsory on-campus living, compulsory board-to conform with those of the more progressive schools.

Julie Logan '72

WRAL policy

Editor, the Chronicle:

The Ad Hoc Committee for Democratic Broadcasting is being formed to combat the militant and irresponsible conservative bias of local television news reportage, in particular that of WRAL-TV, Raleigh.

WRAL persists daily in a news and editorial policy which can only be termed ultra-conservative. Mr. Jessie Helms and others should not, of course, be denied the expression of their political biases; nonetheless, considering the relatively progressive community which WRAL serves, it is

unfortunate that this television station often if not always presents only one side of the news coin.

The "fairness doctrine" which requires television broadcasters to treat controversial issues of public importance fairly and to present all sides of the question during the course of programming has, over the years, evolved from the Communications Act, FCC Regulations, and FCC and court decisions, and recognizes that broadcasting companies are not private corporations but licensees of the public through the FCC. If any readers of the Chronicle feel that WRAL is in fact in violation of the spirit or the letter of the fairness doctrine, I invite them to join us in speaking out against this unfortunate and anti-democratic situation. For further information, write the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554, or contact me at my Chapel Hill address, or call 929-6297.

Larry L. Sluder
Duke University
Chairman,

Ad Hoc Committee for
Democratic Broadcasting

Clean-up

Editor, the Chronicle:

April 19, I was helping my son who is a boy scout with the Durham Clean-Up campaign. We removed a lot of trash from alongside Cornwallis Road, including a great number of beer cans and bottles. It occurred to me as good preventative medicine that it would be much simpler for people not to toss out trash like this from moving cars than it would to pick it up afterwards. Although, admittedly, much of this is not by Duke students, I know some of it is as I have observed this first hand. I would like to appeal to the students of Duke, therefore, to join us in refraining from throwing trash from cars and help keep Durham a cleaner place to live.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Kenneth D. Hall, M.D.
Professor of Anesthesiology

Kornberg report

Editor, the Chronicle:

I am writing with respect to your editorial "Priorities" of April 26, 1969. In the editorial you refer to the survey of campus attitudes that was carried out by my colleagues Dr. Kurt Back, Dr. Mary L. Brehm and me, following the Allen Building crisis of February 13. You write:

"We are encouraged to discover that, according to Dr. Allan Kornberg's survey, only

one-third of the students and one-half of the faculty supported removing the blacks inside the Allen Building by force.

It is not surprising, of course, that the students should be so markedly sympathetic to the needs of their fellow students for justice and so understanding of the means. It is, however, surprising that the faculty who gave an overwhelming endorsement to the police in Baldwin February 13 no longer represent a majority of the faculty. The brutality of the police, we hope, has made a significant number regain their sense of humanity."

Your editorial appears to be based on a statement contained in a Chronicle news story of April 25. The story quotes me as stating: "there is obviously ambivalence since almost a third of both undergraduate and graduate/professional and fully one half of the faculty felt that the blacks should have been removed even if force was necessary."

I should like to point out that the ambivalence to which I refer was with respect to student attitudes toward the presence of police on campus, i.e., that the presence of police apparently caused somewhat larger proportions of undergraduate and graduate/professional students that was previously the case to feel that the action of the black students was justified, but that at the same time, approximately a third of the students and half of the faculty felt that the blacks should have been removed even if force was necessary. These last figures, in turn, came from responses to a question which focused on the use of police rather than the use of force.

The actual question and the responses were:

8. Do you think the police should have been used to get Allen Building sit-ins out? (Please check)

	Undg.	Grad.	Fac.
1. Without offering any concessions to their demands.	7.9	9.4	21.4

2. Only after offering them some concessions.

	Undg.	Grad.	Fac.
11.1	7.9	4.2	

3. Yes, they should have been gotten out even if force was necessary.

	Undg.	Grad.	Fac.
28.3	29.8	49.7	

4. Don't think the police should be used at all.

	Undg.	Grad.	Fac.
52.7	53.0	24.8	

Allan Kornberg

Observer

Structures without power

By Russell Baker

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—When the leaders of our various campus uprisings have time to reflect, they will surely be amused at the ease with which their acts have made a mockery of their rhetoric.

They mount the barricades and seize the gymnasium to challenge "the power structure," only to find that the power structure is powerless. Some universities turn to jelly at the first battle cry, perceiving correctly that their power is negligible. Others, which must learn the truth the hard way, call the police, whereupon the few at the barricades become many and the power structure becomes a structure without power.

This is one of the more curious results of the campus disorders. Conceived as part of a heroic design to attack power, they have ended instead by demonstrating that the universities are powerless. The emperor not only lacks clothing, but is a doddering bungler to boot.

The universities are not alone in their impotence. In fact, at its

mid-afternoon the twentieth century seems afflicted by a gigantic and progressive power failure. Powerlessness and the sense of powerlessness may be the environmental disease of the age.

Political rhetoric, which is usually a generation out of date, has failed to recognize the rise of powerlessness. Student radicals, black militants and traditional politicians of both left and right still speak of "power" as we remember it in the first half of the century when a few strong nations and a few strong men with strong wills dominated the lives of billions.

Our political rhetoric perpetuates this myth of power and makes it hard to perceive that one of the striking phenomena of the present age is not power, but powerlessness.

Political thought based on a lexicon that includes "great powers," "small powers," "black power," "power elite," "power structure," "power of the media," "establishment," "military-

industrial complex," "thermonuclear powers" and similar out-of-date terms is, not surprisingly, hard pressed to keep up with present political reality.

And the political reality shouts at us from every newscast. The great powers are powerless to have their way with Korea, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria or Anguilla. Like Mayor Daley, they can call in the police, but when they do the few on the barricades become many and their powerlessness intensifies.

As Murray Kempton has noted, there have been only two great powers for the past decade—Israel and South Vietnam. They have been more influential in dictating the course of international affairs than the United States or the Soviet Union, whose immense power has weakened them immensely over the last 20 years.

At home the clichés suggesting great reservoirs of power have a comic ring when pronounced against the reality.

The "establishment" is a palpable joke. It has been known for years that the surest way to make the cover of Time, gain the ear of men of position and win an honorary degree is to assault "the system."

As for the "power of the media," it is hard to see where it lies when vast numbers of the public insist that they do not believe a thing they see on television about police action in Chicago nor a word they read in the papers about protests at Columbia.

The "military-industrial complex" is so weakened that it may not be able even to get Congress to give it what a few years ago would have been chicken feed to go ahead with the ABM.

Progressive powerlessness afflicts leaders as well as institutions. Martin Luther King had suffered it before his murder. Lyndon Johnson felt it so acutely that he retired. Charles de Gaulle had to be told that it had finally struck him.

Strong men give way to

technicians sensitive to powerlessness—Khrushchev to Brezhnev and Kosygin, Johnson to Nixon. The same process has occurred in the corporations where, if Professor Galbraith is correct, the dynamic entrepreneur has yielded to a multiplicity of technicians operating the machinery while the board room ratifies their actions.

The decline of parental power, teachers' power and police power is the meat of the Letters-to-the-Editor column. What we are left with is a frustrating sense of powerlessness that is common to presidents, dictators, generals, university officials, corporate directors, parents, teachers and law authorities.

It is accompanied, among the white middle class as well as their frustrated offspring and angry teachers, by a sense of powerlessness to control their own destinies.

Powerlessness frustrates; absolute powerlessness frustrates absolutely. Absolute frustration is a dangerous emotion to run a world with.

...and more letters

Cornell

Editor, the Chronicle:

Here is an excerpt of a letter sent to me by my sister, who is a graduate student in the German Dept. at Cornell University.

I guess it is time for me to let you in on how Cornell is functioning from the inside out. There is a great deal of excitement...which keeps building, last night I hardly slept at all, the days are so full. The excitement has to do with, or I should better say is the result of a peaceful and communicating community of educated people. More people are talking together and to each other now than has ever happened here before and the really exciting things is that it is working and peaceful. There are "violent discussions" you might say but in general people are really listening to each other and really trying to talk intelligently. You, I am sure, do not get his impression from the news media. We have been watching it and it is grossly distorted; we are even disappointed in the (N.Y.) Times.

The thing people are most upset about outside, I understand, is the fact that arms were present on campus for a brief period of time. I admit that we were all pretty upset about it too, but through discussion it has become clear that the arms held by the blacks in the student union were for protective purposes only and were never loaded and were psychologically very warranted because of the number and ferocity of the threats made against the black students even before they took the Straight, including burning crosses. The reason they took the Straight is that their views were simply not being listened to by the faculty and administration and the rest of the Cornell community and they were raising an issue which affects the whole community. Actually, a number of issues: 1) A judicial system should differentiate a political act from a criminal act. 2) Can a university exist which looks on such groups as black students or SDS as separate autonomous

interest groups warring with a monolithic beauracratic structure? Or must it not look upon itself as a community in which all interest groups are included, not excluded on the basis of their differentiating interests so that the whole may be a vital and democratic body living in the real world, not in a vacuum?

3) Can a body such as the university be impartial enough to judge those who have threatened it? (the example was given to run into Judge Kline's property and then be judged by Judge Kline)

4) Does not judgement by peers for a black person include having black people on the adjudicatory body?

There are obviously many arguments pro and con, but as a body the Cornell community holds these questions to be valid. The whole question of what a university is, and what it is for, is now thoroughly raised in every dept. ...even German dept. ...how may students participate in departmental decisions, etc.

I feel that the source of this type of movement is based in our whole society's and culture's tendency to view the society not as, I repeat not as a hierarchy where rules and regulations, morals and principles are handed down from older to younger but as a constantly recreating, regenerating body, constantly in flux. Our times are moving so fast, the world changing so much that to be older is no longer the same as to be wiser as it was for generations, perhaps all time. This is no longer taken for granted and I do not think it will be or can ever be again. This is not to say that age does not have many advantages on its side, but it no longer has the clear and indisputable superiority it always did before. We have been made equals by outtime, by our changing world and neither patronization nor repression of younger by older can have a place in our world. This extends to the blacks to a large extent. It is true that intelligence is not racially determined, but the home environment and school

environment of blacks creates an almost overwhelming handicap to them in competing in a white world. Also they have seen through to the emptiness of most of our cultures and the lives of our people, how they are not peaceful, happy, loving people. And they are no longer willing to compete in the same way for something they can see may not be worth anything against odds they can rarely beat. So they have to find their own way and nobody can find it for them. Here the faculty tried to set up for them a program that the faculty felt would be suitable; that is fine but it won't work without their being included in the decision making process. The faculty said that (inclusion) would interfere with the decision making process, but to us, for a black to interfere with a program being designed largely for him by participating in the decision making process cannot be anything but a contradiction in terms. So there has got to be a lot of adjusting done in our university and society so that people by participating in planning their own future are not considered to be interfering with their future. It cannot be so dictated. It cannot be so.

She later adds another note, VIZ: I love you all; don't feel attacked by this letter and I promise not to feel attacked by your replies.

Aside from being an inside report, I feel this letter is worth printing because Cornell has been noted (in the North at least) precisely for its farsightedness; they've had few uprisings because 5 years ago they began quietly incorporating students into decision making bodies. There were semi-open channels to bring about change. That is partly the reason for the exceptionally "working-with" tone of her letter. Perhaps we never clearly see what we are doing (we equals university, country, single man) until there is hard, open, pressed to honesty; discussion and action.

Peace and freedom,
Connie Thetford, 1969

Attack on edit

Editor, the Chronicle:

Your editorials sank to an all-time low with the one entitled "Priorities" in the April 26 issue. It exhibits quite flagrantly the many irrationalities which underly your rhetoric.

In the second sentence you endorse the policy of "the ends justify the means," at least for means as drastic as building takeovers. But what if you did not approve of the ends? I suggest that if rightist students took over the Chronicle office, you would be quite indignant and might even recommend that force be used to regain your quarters. But if the rightists claimed they were "sincere," "moral," etc., how could you conscientiously support their removal. "Property rights notwithstanding?" I vigorously assert that academic freedom in this or any other university can only be preserved if the university community affirms that rational discussion, not force, is the way to present views. Once the community approves the use of force by one group, as you would have us do in the case of the blacks' takeover, it is only a matter of time until other groups do the same. Then the university would degenerate into nothing more than political blocs vying for power. Rational discussion, and with it academic freedom, would disappear. Already Cornell is approaching an armed camp, and Harvard professors take home confidential papers because of fears of student break-ins. Is this the academic freedom you would have us work for?

You hope that "the brutality of the police" has helped people "regain their sense of humanity." But you completely ignore the reason why the police were called in the first place. The university had the responsibility to defend its academic freedom against a forcible assault. Employees left Allen Building under the threat of violence, and even if no one was actually hurt, violence was still

initiated by the blacks. At Harvard the SDS actually carried out deans bodily, and yet I do not hear you mention "SDS brutality." From your point of view, of course, the black takeover was "moral," and it did not matter that the rights of the majority were trampled upon. As you said in your April 23 editorial, "the seizure of a building by 40 black students does not severely affect the physical operation of the institution." You use the word "severely" to rationalize to yourself the actual disruption which you admit was caused. If everyone adopts the nihilistic attitude that he can decide for himself how much disruption is permissible, then society degenerates either into a police state or into anarchy. The former would be far more likely in America, but if you ever manage to break down the structure of "law and order" in our society, when you want to invoke these same "repressive" laws for your own protection, they will not be there.

In your third paragraph, you are jubilant that 18% more undergraduates feel the occupation was justified than before the police action. The word "feel" is quite indicative of whatever thought processes these 18% went through. From a logical point of view, the physical actions of the police are completely unrelated to whether or not the takeover was justified. From a practical point of view, the police received much more provocation than you would like to believe. It is clear, however, that you are quite happy to see an additional 18% let themselves be used as a power base by a small minority. Since they were not drawn to your side by a rational evaluation of the issues, you enjoy seeing confrontation tactics against "Southern white" police delude students who are not shrewd politically. (They are more concerned with getting an education than with improperly extending the university into politics.) If their blood is spilled in the process, so what? Vive la revolution!

Lewis Dozier
Class of '69

Artsy winners

These are the winners of the Student Union Sidewalk Art Exhibit:

- I. Overall Exhibit
 - First Place "Sun" by Frank Egloff
 - Second Place "Birdwatcher" by Helen Kendall
 - Third Place "Dream House I" by K.C. Woodward
- II. Painting (oil)
 - First Place "Lotus" by Marjorie Snethen
 - Second Place Untitled by Jody Gillerman
 - Third Place "Exploding Palms" by Bob Rearson
- III. Painting (Watercolor)
 - First Place "Lovers" by Gail MacMurray
 - Second Place "Man in Early Morning" by Gail MacMurray
 - Third Place Untitled by Elizabeth Whitehead
- IV. Sculpture
 - First Place "Man with Sax" by Doug Haggard
 - Second Place "Vase" by Patsy Cushing
 - Third Place "Center Courts" by Les Fleischer
- V. Graphics and Drawings
 - First Place "Self Portrait" by Doug Haggard
 - Second Place "Field" by K.C. Woodward
 - Third Place "J.B. and P.D. Contemplating the Issue at the Board Meeting" by Carl Weissen

Pianist will give recital tonight

The Department of Music and the Student Union Performing Arts Committee will jointly present Miss Yoko Nozaki in recital tonight. Miss Nozaki, who was guest soloist with the Duke Symphony last night will appear at 8:15 in the Music Room of East Duke.

Yoko Nozaki, born in Tokyo,

began playing studies at the age of three with Aiko Iguchi, one of Japan's leading teachers. During her high school years she studied with Loren Withers of the Duke Music Department. In 1966, she went to Juilliard School of Music as a scholarship student to study with Irwin Freundlich.

She has won numerous prizes and awards in both Japan and the United States. In 1964, she won the auditions sponsored by the North Carolina Symphony, and made nine appearances with the same orchestra.

In 1966, she was awarded the third prize in the national auditions sponsored by the Friday Morning Music Club Foundation in Washington D.C. She was the only high school student and the youngest to compete.

The program will feature *Prelude and Fugue in D* by Bach, *Variations* by Copland, *Sonata in C minor* K. 457 by Mozart, *Variations* series, Op. 54 by Mendelssohn, *Nocturne in C minor*, Op. 48, No. 1 by Chopin and *Sonata No. 8* by Prokofiev.

The Blackburn Literary Festival will continue today with W.D. Snodgrass, winner of the Pulitzer Prize in 1960 for *Heart's Needle*, reading in Baldwin Auditorium tonight at 8:00 p.m.

At 2:00 p.m. today there will be a student reading in The Green Room in East Duke Building. This will be followed by a panel discussion among Reynolds Price, Fred Chappell and James Applewhite.

The Festival is being held to honor William Blackburn of the English Department.

San Francisco's best: explosive Quicksilver

By John Balmes
HAPPY TRAILS
The Quicksilver Messenger Service on Capitol
(Available at the Record Bar)
Yes, Peter Applebome, (See Chronicle, April 22) there are other good groups that have come out of the San Francisco renaissance other than the Jefferson Airplane, though they haven't all made the cover of *Life* magazine yet. Indeed, Quicksilver, one of the earliest "underground" bands formed, is probably far more representative of the original Haight music consciousness than the Airplane. They avoided most of the usual psychedelic superhyde by judiciously resisting the money lure of the big record companies as long as possible.

After three years, Quicksilver still retains a unique and personalized sound; hopelessly lost in idealistic naivete, I like to think that the group has succeeded in maintaining its distinct identity despite the heavy pressures of commercialism.

"Happy Trails" (and the sound of Quicksilver in general) is unique in its group approach to playing. The album, the group's second, is a fluent series of performances, mostly live, some recorded without tracking in the studio, spliced into one another to create a continuous, ever-changing yet always consistent group improvisation. No one musician overshadows the other, though the quavering lead guitar of John Cipollina, at times almost reminiscent of surf music, is frequently prominent. What amazes the listener upon every hearing is that so many disparate moods, tempos, rhythms can be contained in one organic structure.

Four musicians—utilizing merely two guitars, a bass, and

drums—achieve a multiplicity and synchronization of sound that is hardly matched by even the most sophisticated electronic gimmickry of more "mainstream" rock groups. The Grateful Dead, on their "Anthem to the Sun" album, are perhaps the only group to equal such music; everybody's current darling, Blood, Sweat, and Tears are too bound to arrangers' charts to approach it.

Contrary to the trend towards diversified instrumentation, especially brass, the music of Quicksilver remains all guitar—hard, driving, yet smooth and lightning-like. The first side of "Happy Trails," a twenty-five minute version of the Bo Diddley favorite "Who Do You Love" presented in the form of a suite, clearly exhibits these characteristics



and features some interesting participation of the Fillmore audience as well. The real appeal of the song lies in the way it sweeps the listener up in a surge of electronic power and never lets him (Continued on page 8)

A gallery reception

An exhibition by Vinton Liddell Pickens today at 3:00 p.m. in the East Library Gallery. Mrs. Pickens has had many one-man shows including those at the Chase Gallery in New York, the Mint Museum in Charlotte, the Franz Bader Gallery in Washington, the Watkins in Paris and the Asheville (N.C.) Museum. There will be a reception to follow.

Quadrangle Pictures
Saturday and Sunday
May 3 and 4
7:30 p.m. One Show only

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

with Julie Christie, Terence Stamp, Alan Bates, Peter Finch. "Huge, handsome, leisurely film from Thomas Hardy novel about rural England and its people in 1860's. Beautifully conveys spirit and flavor of time and is directed with great craftsmanship. Acting excellent."—Cue.

CHRONICLE

The Chronicle needs the February 8 and February 19 issues for bound copies for the library, etc. If you have one, we will pay you 25 cents for it. Please bring it to third floor Flowers.

Need color slides of Duke riot to have prints made.
Call 383-1230

GENESIS I
Heavy student films.

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.

\$16,500—Owner being transferred. Brick home convenient to Duke and Chapel Hill. 3 bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths, livingroom, eat-in kitchen with built-ins, carpeting, air conditioned, fenced-in back yard, laundry connections—completely redecorated 8 months ago. Pay \$5200 equity and assume 5 1/2% loan with payments of \$94.73 including taxes and insurance or make own financial arrangements. Call 489-9696 for appointment.

Going to Europe this summer? See the other side with us. Brief, inexpensive, student tours to Poland, USSR, and Czechoslovakia. \$295. The two most exciting weeks of your life. Contact Mac Arnold, 4495 D.S. 684-2035.

CLASSIFIED

LOST: One pack of 3x5 file cards containing information on lakes and streams. Reward. Contact Ronald Kirby, 9012 D.S.

B.B.
2. "I wanted to come over and see you because I'm tired of studying."
April 30, 11:15 p.m.
B.J.

Found: Little gold puppy with white paws and tail marking. Light streak down back. Call ZBT.

Lucrative Reward for Information about missing Nikon Movie camera, Contact Tom Roach, Box 4801, Ext. 2405.

Anyone interested in modern Hebrew language course if offered by University, contact Marc Caplan, 5307.

Where are you ODINGA you are sorely missed and in great demand
The Library

Town and Campus Garden Apt. Located at 15, 501 and Garrett Road, Durham. Now leasing for summer session and September term. GE electric heat and air conditioning, swimming pool and laundry facilities. Call Durham 489-0600.

Interested in touring Europe with a group of students? Visit 11 countries for 69 days for \$1200. Small groups (6). Student travel of Austin arranges transportation, lodging, meals, and guides. Contact Mac Arnold 4495 D.S.

LIVE OFF CAMPUS THIS SUMMER! A spacious house, with 4 bedrooms, a large living room, dining room and kitchen, is available. Convenient location near East. Holds 4-6 people. Call Mark Polokoff at 6481, or David Novick at 2903.

Welcome! The Same Old Meeting Place—With Good

Food - Service - Reasonable Prices

Dining Room - Delicatessen - Gourmet Store
"All Food and Drinks Can Be Eaten Here—or for Carry Out"



The Gourmet Center Operating
IVY ROOM RESTAURANT

Cosmopolitan Room & Delicatessen

1004 W. Main St. Open 7 Days—7:00 A.M. till 11:45 P.M. Ph. 488-4041



Photo by Doug Menkes

The Duke fencing team—a perennial winner on campus—was lead by Randy Peyser to an excellent 6-2 season this year against some real rough competition.



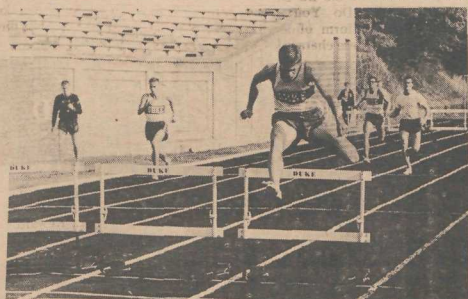
Photo by Brant Mittler

An unheralded young man named Leo Hart stepped into the quarterback role for the football team and proceeded to rewrite Duke and ACC football passing records. For his outstanding play, both on the gridiron and as a star pitcher for the baseball team, Hart has been named the Duke Athlete of the Year by the Chronicle sports staff.



Photo by Phil Shepherd

Clutch play by Steve Vandenberg enabled the Duke basketball team to pull out late season wins over UNC and South Carolina to salvage an otherwise dismal season.



Jeff Howser brought track recognition to Duke with an outstanding showing in the Olympic trials and then returned to Durham to lead the Duke track team to a fine season. Howser, who was runner-up in the Duke Athlete of the Year voting, can be seen in action this afternoon in the WTVD state meet at Wallace Wade Stadium.



Photo by Phillip Kridel

No. 1 player, Chuck Saacke, has led the Duke tennis team to an excellent 12-6 mark this season.

Duke Sports 1968-1969



Photo by Scott Sorenson

In what is becoming the fastest growing sport on campus, the Duke lacrosse team has combined the toughest schedule of any Duke team with a winning record to get second place in the Duke Team of the Year balloting.



The Duke Team of the Year award goes to the cross country squad which finished the season with an excellent 6-1 record and the State championship. Led by Ed Stenberg, Rob Leutwiler, Mike Graves, Mark Wellner, and Larry Forrester; the Iron Dukes finished a close second in the ACC meet to the scholarship-laden Maryland team.



Photo by Sam Hewitson

An enthusiastic coach Tom Butters has brought a dismal Duke baseball program up to a real contender this season. The Devils are presently 12-9, and fourth in the ACC.

The Country Squire

Offers You A Monday Night Special 5-7 pm

FEATURING

- 1 lb. Squire Chopped Steak
- Large Baked Potato
- Squire Salad
- French Garlic Bread
- Cheese & Crackers

ONLY \$2.00

Southern Hospitality in Ole English Atmosphere
Durham Chapel Hill Blvd. - 4 1/2 miles from Duke Campus

The squire is Ike Terry '51
present this ad upon arrival



CENTER THEATER

Sweet Body of Deborah

RIALTO

Romeo and Juliet

QUAD FLICKS

Far From The Madding Crowd

Track meet, lacrosse match on tap today

The annual WTVD state track meet will be held this afternoon in Wallace Wade Stadium. The defending champion Duke team will be hard-pressed by strong teams from UNC and NCC for this year's title. In this meet, the best athletes in the state will be in action representing various schools throughout North Carolina.

Also in action this afternoon will be the Duke lacrosse team as they host Randolph-Macon at 2 p.m. The Duke team, fresh from a stirring victory over Air Force last Saturday will be out to up their season's record to 5-3 today. Virginia will also invade Durham Monday to tackle the Duke lacrosse team at 3 p.m.

Spectrum

Winners

The winning numbers in the Student Perspective Sweepstakes are: 116, 116, 523, 2092, 2848. If you have returned a questionnaire with one of these numbers on it you may receive your prize in the ASDU office in Flowers, subject to verification. If you have not returned your questionnaire, you may return it (for tabulation only) to the ASDU office.

Robert Rosen

Robert Rogen, of the Center for Theoretical Biology of the State University of New York at Buffalo, will conduct a seminar entitled "Theoretical Aspects of Pattern Formation in Biological Systems" on Monday in Room 111, Biological Sciences Building, at 4:15 p.m.

Howard Lee

Howard Lee, Director of Employee Relations for Non-Academic Employees here at Duke is contending for the Mayoral

Cancer

(Continued from page 1)

reported, is in full remission in spite of the fact that the disease had spread to the brain and lungs.

In the past, before the disease was treated with drugs, surgery was the therapy administered. Results were "extremely poor," Hammond said, "and among the survivors the reproductive potential was lost."

With the advent of single-drug therapy, he added, the complete remission rate was increased to 74 per cent in patients in whom the disease had spread to other organs and 93 per cent in patients in whom it had not spread. Also, hysterectomies were not performed, so reproductive functions were preserved.

Further, Hammond said, the studies at Duke indicate that "by early and vigorous therapy, utilizing varying approaches with surgery, systemic and infused chemotherapy (drug treatment), all based upon the accurate initial categorization of patients, trophoblastic diseases are amenable to nearly complete control."

Quicksilver

(Continued from page 6)

down until the final screaming crescendo.

The opening song on the second side continues the group's emphasis on the roots of rock with a competent but not especially inspiring interpretation of "Mona," another Bo Diddley original. Following, however, is "Calvary," a masterful mini-concerto in the same vein as "The Fool" off the first album. The lyrical lead, the fluid interplay the progressive waves of feedback, the use of a minor key, etc. are quite impressive although the intensity of excitement created on the "Who Do You Love" side is never really equalled. The record ends on a curious note with a half-mock rendition of the Dale Evans' song from which its title is derived.

According to all indications, the Quicksilver Messenger Service has by this date permanently disbanded so the benediction implicit in the song "Happy Trails" will probably have to sustain the groups fans without further elaboration. The parting of another major rock bands this year can be taken as symptomatic of the stagnation, and even degeneracy, of the "progressive" rock scene.

seat in Chapel Hill. He will head up a rally this Sunday at 5:30 p.m. in the Baptist Student Center in Chapel Hill. Entertainment provided. Bring a picnic lunch.

College Life

College Life, Sunday at 9 p.m. in the Green Room of East Duke. Speaker: Elward Ellis, from Shaw University. All are welcome. Sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ.

Sigma Xi

Professor Knut Schmidt-Nielsen will address the Society of Sigma Xi at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the Biological Sciences Auditorium. His title is "The Neglected Interface," and he will discuss a variety of biological problems that relate to the transition between water as a liquid and water as a gas.

The lecture will be preceeded by the initiation of new members at 7:45 p.m.

Phi Eta Sigma

Members of Phi Eta Sigma can pick up their certificates in the freshman office, 116 Allen Building.

S.C. Power

Richard Smurthwaite announced yesterday the election of David P. Badger from Illinois to the position of affiliate member in South

Puzzle

By Alvin Ashby

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 62 Subdeacon's vestment. |
| 1 News story. | 63 Not artificial. |
| 8 Carries off: rare. | 64 Slabbed zinc. |
| 15 Golden. | 65 To relate to. |
| 16 Obtain with difficulty. | POWY |
| 17 Made harsh sound. | 1 Capable of being cleaned of. |
| 18 Chemical salt. | 10 Role. |
| 19 Endearing term. | 11 Sphere. |
| 20 Boston, e.g. | 12 Conform again. |
| 22 Physician: sl. | 13 Instructor. |
| 23 Sheep genus. | 14 Spotted. |
| 25 Deception. | 21 Discharged. |
| 26 Written symbol. | 24 Ironies. |
| 27 Containing dregs. | 26 Matures. |
| 29 Return blow. | 28 Enticer. |
| 30 Drive back. | 30 Carousals. |
| 31 Strait. | 32 Encounter. |
| 33 Diabolical conduct. | 34 Burmese measure. |
| 35 Provoked to anger. | 36 Denotation in custody. |
| 37 Chemical compound. | 38 Exposures. |
| 38 Grown together. | 39 Clarify. |
| 42 Warehoused. | 40 Color. |
| 46 More cunning. | 41 Costly. |
| 47 Pipe fitting. | 43 Customary course. |
| 49 Cursed. | 44 Wandering. |
| 50 Darlings. | 45 Cause to deviate. |
| 51 German hails. | 48 Booster. |
| 53 Sea swell. | 51 Cross timber. |
| 54 Audience. | 52 Unit of capacity. |
| 55 Voiceless. | 55 Religious group. |
| 57 Indian cymbals. | 56 Work units. |
| 58 Yalta native. | 59 Wire measure. |
| 60 White ant. | 61 Chart. |

© Field Enterprises, Inc., 1969

4/28/69

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

SEVEN BIBLE STOP
ARTIA ARTIES HEAL
LISP BOND ANTO
END BOND TOUCHY
OVENS SEPTO
HAMERS DIRE MRS
ATONS LAMP MOO
SOFT DORIC PAUL
KLS WIDEN RINSE
SLUG AGED BONDFO
LINES CRISBY
SCONES DUAL EWS
HOME THORN SNIP
ODOR RASED ATTU
LEMIT DIVERS YISER

CRYPTOGRAM — By Myrtle W. Cushman

TBFBGODO TOP DOPPNOD

PBLO NSKO PI PSCHELPI

PI MOP DICO HOPPON

SCFINPOK RIMGBR.

Yesterday's cryptogram: Racy novel gets heavily moving nation.

BLACKWOOD'S AMERICAN SERVICE

COR. CHAPEL HILL & GREGSON STS.

PHONE 462-1453

DURHAM, N. C.

AMOCO GAS - OIL - TIRES - BATTERIES - ACCESSORIES

ROAD SERVICE

also U-Haul trailers

Carolina Power. Badger will be installed at next Tuesday's meeting, at which time the SCP will hear an address on "The Aesthetic Beauties of the Low Country."

Calendar

Saturday, May 3

2:00 p.m. Lacrosse: Duke vs. Randolph Macon. Lacrosse Field near Indoor Stadium.

3:00-5:00 p.m. East Campus Gymnasium: Open to students, faculty, and staff for recreation (swimming, badminton, volleyball, basketball, table tennis).

7:30 p.m. Quadrangle Pictures. Page Auditorium. One Showing Only. "FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD" with Julie Christie, Terence Stamp, Alan Bates, Peter Finch. "Huge, handsome, leisurely film from Thomas Hardy novel about rural England and its people in 1860's. Beautifully conveys spirit and flavor of time and is directed with great craftsmanship. Acting excellent."—Cue.

8:15 p.m. Piano Recital: Yoko Nozaki, Music Room, East Duke Building.

Sunday, May 4

10:30-10:45 a.m. Carillon Recital. Mr. J. Samuel Hammond, University Carillonneur.

3:00 p.m. Gallery-Reception for Vinton Liddell Pickens. Woman's College Library.

3:00-5:00 p.m. East Campus Gymnasium: Open to students, faculty, and staff for recreation (swimming, badminton, volleyball, basketball, table tennis).

7:30 p.m. Quadrangle Pictures. Page Auditorium. One Showing Only. "FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD."

Monday, May 5

4:00 p.m. University Seminar 199. Green Room, East Duke Building. Speaker: Edgar A.

Ritchie.

4:15 p.m. Zoology Seminar. Room 111 Biological Sciences Building. Speaker: Dr. Robert Rosen.

4:15-5:30 p.m. East Campus Pool open for women: faculty, staff members, and students.

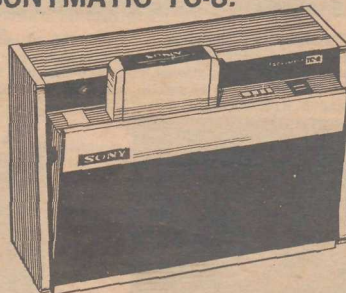
5:15 p.m. Faculty Volleyball, Card Gymnasium.

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

Vickers Electronics is Sony Headquarters

Located in Durham and Chapel Hill
506 E. Main St.
E. Franklin at Carboro

FIRST 8-TRACK CARTRIDGE TAPE DECK TO PLAY AND RECORD...THE SOLID-STATE SONY MATIC TC-8.



Now record your own 8-track stereo cartridges of personal music favorites or sales messages, study courses, whatever you want — and play it back on your auto stereo or at home! Easy to use, the TC-8 has Sonymatic Recording Control for perfect recordings every time without touching a knob. Its Cartridge Alignment Indicator flashes a warning light if cartridge is inserted improperly. An Automatic Shut-off turns unit off automatically at the end of each track or cartridge, whichever you prefer. These are only a few of the TC-8's many superb Sony features that enable you to enjoy taping your own 8-track stereo cartridges for car or home listening. See and hear the Sony TC-8 now.

SONY SUPERSCOPE

You never heard it so good.

Now Record Your Own 8-Track Stereo Cartridge Library For Your Car Or Home With The New Sony TC-8!

First Tape Deck Of Its Kind To Record and Playback 8-Track Cartridges!

PRICE—BUSTERS: With every purchase of a TC-8 you can buy an unlimited quantity of 72 minutes tapes (reg. \$3.99) for \$1.99.

At Home, In Your Car, Listen To Self-Taped 8-Track Stereo Cartridges For Business or Pleasure—Offered By The New Sony TC-8!

Vickers Electronics
and Stereo Center

"The Permanent Hi-Fi Show"

506 E. Main St. Ph. 688-6311
426 E. Main St., Carboro