

# The Duke Chronicle

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The Duke Chronicle

Tuesday, May 13, 1969



Photo by Steve Bland  
President Douglas Knight delivered his final lecture to a large gathering of students in Page Auditorium last night.

## Knight stresses need for risk in last lecture

By Bill Wilkerson

Staff writer

"The confidence to risk is the mark of a great university." These were the words of President Douglas M. Knight in his last Lecture to the University Monday night in Page Auditorium.

"Perhaps I should have said the People's Bank of China welcomes you," he began, referring to a piece of paper being handed out at the door which read "The People's Bank of China, For use on U.S. campus only, One Yuan." On the back of the paper was a quotation of Knight speaking on campus disorders in which he said Chinese money was aiding U.S. campus disorders.

In what he called a "non-lecture," Knight put forth a series of questions which he

considered to be the most important ones facing the University today. He said he would attempt to "call the animals by their right names."

He spoke first of complacency in the University community and the need to overcome it. He said that because the University had been well endowed from its beginnings and for the most part separated from the surrounding community, complacency has been a major problem at Duke.

The atmosphere of affluence in a University, he went on, can be deceptive and can conceal important concerns. Speaking of the relationship between Duke and Durham, he said "it's easy for a town and a university to get along when they're not doing anything."

This was in response to the claim that relations between the University and Durham have deteriorated since members of the University community have become involved in town matters.

The next question he raised was how the University could achieve national and international stature.

"A great university is always in a state of stress with itself," he stated, pointing out that great stature is "not just pretentious and decorative" but rather consists of things which cannot always be measured by fixed standards.

The "confidence to risk" is one such trait he said, and "a place that won't gamble is not a first-rate place."

He referred to a faculty friend of his who once said that Duke was used to success. Knight said he

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### Weather

Fair and cool today, high temperature around 70. Continued fair and cool tonight, low temperature between 40 and 45. Probability of precipitation near zero today and tonight.

## Poli Sci graduate students endorse faculty resolution

By Jerome Katz

News editor

The Association of Political Science Graduate Students voted last Friday to support a department faculty resolution establishing a policy that recommendations for employment should not be based on the applicant's political beliefs.

## Spaulding to receive degree

Asa T. Spaulding, retired president of North Carolina Mutual and Durham civic leader, will be the first black man in the University's history to be awarded an honorary degree here at commencement exercises June 2.

The exercises, the 117th in Duke's history, will cap commencement weekend, May 31-June 2.

Angier Biddle Duke, presently the United States' ambassador to Denmark and a member of the University's founding family, will be the featured speaker at the exercises.

Seven men, including Duke and Spaulding, will receive honorary degrees at that time.

Jerome Bruner, Harvard psychologist, and William Fairbank, Stanford physicist, are the only men receiving degrees who have had an association with Duke in the past. Bruner is an alumnus, and Fairbank is a former member of the faculty.

Rudolf Wittkower, chairman of the department of art and archeology at Columbia, and Earl Hunt, Jr., bishop of the Western North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church, will also be awarded degrees.

Maynard Mack, Sterling (Continued on page 2)

The faculty action came in the wake of rumors that John Hallowell, chairman of the political science department, had tried to prevent graduate student Neil Bushoven from obtaining a job at St. Andrews College in western North Carolina because of Bushoven's supposedly radical political views.

The graduate students' resolution, however, says that Hallowell ultimately supported the faculty resolution.

It calls his apparently softening position "conducive to the building of good faith and confidence between faculty and graduate students."

Ed Lavalie, first year representative on the association's executive committee, said "the graduate students were pleased that Dr. Hallowell had supported the resolution before the faculty committee."

One of the provisions in the faculty resolution establishes a

standing committee of three faculty members and two students to which allegedly unfair dealings can be brought for investigation.

Reacting to an editorial in the Chronicle on May 9, the graduate students' resolution "reaffirms that it has acted without any desire to make or cause to be made any personal attacks on the individuals named."

The resolution calls the attack in the Chronicle "wholly incompatible with the spirit of the Association's actions in this issue."

## Last issue

The Chronicle ceases publication today for the academic year 1968-69. We will resume normal publication schedule during Freshman Week in September.

## Committee to examine governance at Duke

Chancellor Barnes Woodhall has announced that a committee to examine University governance will definitely be set up this summer.

According to Woodhall, the members of this committee will include students, faculty members, and members of the Board of Trustees.

Woodhall also said that he will confer with Bob Feldman, newly-elected president of ASDU, about student representation on the committee.

The SFAC and the Academic Council both passed resolutions indicating their approval of the committee's purpose late last month. Charles Wade, chairman of the Board of Trustees, also has expressed a desire for an examination of University governance.

In an interview with Chronicle editor Alan Ray, Wade said that "I would like for Duke, (I think I also speak for the Trustees), to become a model of a university, and that doesn't include just student participation—that includes every aspect of Duke University."

Woodhall also announced the appointment of Steve Johnston, as assistant to the Chancellor, to do research in the area of University governance. Johnston was 1967-68 Chronicle editor and chairman of SFAC from September 1968 to February 1969.

### In year of structural changes

## Harvey, Local 77 disappointed

By Gordon Stevenson

Labor Reporter

Oliver Harvey's disappointment at the lack of University action seems unfortunate at the end of a year in which there have been so

### News analysis

many structural changes for the improvement of employee relations at Duke.

Machinery was set in motion following the Vigil last year to create a better system for employee relations and to provide employees with greater voice in decisions affecting them.

It seemed that progress was being made when the Non-Academic Employees' Council was formed this past fall.

Consisting of three fairly autonomous divisions, Maintenance, Service, and Technical and Clerical, the council is representative of the University's employees, with each council having the right to conduct separate negotiations with the administration.

In January, William R. Linke replaced Richard A. Bindewald as Director of Personnel. Linke, a professional in labor relations, promised an infusion of new ideas and approaches to the local

situation.

The Duke University Employee Relations Advisory Council (DUERAC) became a functioning body upon the appointment of Dr. Allan Kornberg in February. Kornberg was later elected chairman of the council. DUERAC arbitrates any disagreements which arise between the administration and the Non-Academic Employees' Council or any of its divisions. Unfortunately, DUERAC's decisions are subject to the University president's veto.

Meetings between the administration and the divisions of the employees' councils began in late February. The Service Council

won the right, through a DUERAC decision, to an outside advisor in attendance at its meetings with the administration.

Committees which have been formed treated specific problems, and the meetings have continued on a regular basis since March.

Oliver Harvey, chairman of the Service Council, said today that he is disappointed by the lack of action by the administration in regard to specific problems such as job classifications, employee evaluations, closed employee records, and wage scales. He feels that the committees which were formed have been ineffectual.

(Continued on page 2)



## In sociology-anthropology department

## Decision-making open to grad students

By Bruce Coville

Academics reporter

The decision making structure of the Sociology-Anthropology Department is open to participation from graduate students on two levels, according to department chairman Dr. John McKinney.

The students themselves elect three representatives who sit in on full faculty meetings, and are allowed to express the student opinions. Additionally, because of the close working relation between the faculty and students in the department, there is an informal channel open to any grad student who wishes to express an opinion. "The representatives to the faculty meetings are free to

The situation in the undergraduate area is not so open. One reason for this is that the department has been historically one primarily concerned with graduate work. "We have tried several times to draw the undergraduates majors into the program more, but these attempts have always met with a significant lack of interest," McKinney explained.

## Club discontinued

There has been an undergraduate club in sociology, but this was discontinued when it reached the point where only the officers came to the meetings. According to McKinney the response to a series of invitations to participate in colloquia and seminars was very limited. A research participation program resulted in more majors from other departments working than there were from Sociology.

However the department faces a significant change now, due to a sudden and unexpected jump in the number of undergraduate majors. "A few years ago we had only 17 majors," McKinney said, "and as recently as last year there were only 35. Now there are 100 that have just suddenly appeared."

## "Thinner and thinner"

This has caused a significant strain on the resources of the department. "We have had to spread the faculty thinner and thinner," noted McKinney. The faculty are teaching more courses and more students. To help ease the problem they have begun to use graduate students to lead many of the discussion sessions. "They are all third and fourth year students, and exceptionally qualified," McKinney asserted.

"The sudden increase in majors has caught us unprepared," continued McKinney, "because we generally need a year to fill a position."

## Personnel committee

The way in which a position is filled is typical of decision processes in the department. There is a standing Personnel Committee of four or five faculty members that investigate applicants for the seat. However if it is a special case, which is not infrequent, an ad hoc search committee is formed.

This committee sends several

recommendations to McKinney, who invites the one favored most for the position to come to the campus for a full two day stay. During this time he will meet with all of the faculty members, relevant administrators, and have a special session, either a seminar or a coffee session, with the grad students. The faculty all submit a formal reaction, and the informal reaction of the grad students is considered also.

McKinney then analyzes the information, and if it is positive, he passes it on to the administration. If not, he has the responsibility of informing the applicant.

## Opening new lines

It appears that with the sudden influx of undergraduate majors the department will be moving to try and open new lines of communication. Neither McKinney nor Tiryakian had received any information from the departmental union.

"I have not been able to even find out for sure if there is a union of sociology majors," explained McKinney "I have asked several people, and no one seems to be sure."

Tiryakian feels that it is possible for the students to have a valuable

input into the department. "I don't see why students shouldn't be consulted in hiring. Students may be able to contribute to the selection process in a way different than but complementary to that of a faculty member."

The department is instituting several new seminars next semester. "We are open to suggestions for courses, but the limitation comes in available faculty members," explained Tiryakian. McKinney noted that they were presently running four house courses, all of which are ideas instituted by the undergraduate students.

## News analysis

participate in all discussions, except those involving appointment, tenure, promotion, and those cases involving evaluation of students," explained McKinney. In these situations the representatives are asked to leave the meeting. These areas are considered out of their domain.

## Open communication

The opportunities for informal communication between grad students and faculty is great for two reasons, according to McKinney. The first results from the fact that part of the department's requirement for a higher degree requires the student to participate in research work with a faculty member. Coinciding with this is the office situation.

The grad students and the faculty, except for a small contingent of eight or nine stationed on East Campus, are all officed in one wing of the Sociology-Psychology building, and they have an open lounge ("We serve two or three hundred cups of coffee a day.") where the atmosphere for communication is exceptionally good.

## "Excellent ethos"

"There is an excellent ethos in the department favoring free and easy communication between students, faculty, and administration," concurred Dr. Edward Tiryakian, who will be next year's chairman.

## Harvey decries 'negative response' of administration

Oliver Harvey, president of Local 77 and chairman of the Service Employees' Council, said today that he has "been very disappointed at the administration's negative responses to employee proposals."

Harvey also mentioned that Peter Brandon, business advisor to Local 77, will no longer be working for the union, even though he will continue to be available as an occasional advisor.

Harvey said he thinks the administration's "negative responses" are due to its "control of the employees' councils and its

reluctance to release pertinent information."

Even though the administration and the employees have been "meeting in continuing negotiations and have formed committees regarding specific problems, the employees still do not receive sufficient information or indications of progress from the administration," Harvey said.

Harvey also pointed out that the union has never been able to pay Brandon more than a minimum salary.

Both Harvey and William Linke, director of personnel, have said that Brandon has not been attending the weekly meetings between the Service Council and the Personnel Policy Committee in the past four weeks.

The Service Council won the right to have an outside advisor at these meetings in a decision made by DUERAC in March.

Brandon is leaving to look for a job with a more secure salary, according to Harvey. The union cannot "guarantee enough funds to pay Brandon's salary due to the unreliability of their sources."

## -Knight-

(Continued from page 1)

would have replied, "Yes, because you've never tried anything difficult."

Knight said that "overreactions to problems" is an indication that the University is not accustomed to change. "We aren't as used to change as we ought to be."

In discussing the emotions involved in change of any kind, he said that passive resistance can kill new ideas: "You can outwait and even outlive your opponents if you're lucky. Fear and hate are different—they can't wait so long."

Knight said the problem of university government is one of "how to relate authority and power. The way we've been resolving it is rube, it's bogus."

He said it was foolish for the president of a university to have to speak for the board of trustees when he is not even a member of that board.

He said that a person who exercises authority without power is likely to be trapped into things and in what he confessed to be a slip, he said "one doesn't like being hired to be trapped into things."

He then turned to the question of how to talk about all the problems mentioned without "the fake aspects of rhetoric."

He accused those who cloud issues with rhetoric of playing a "smokescreen game" and of using "trigger phrases" to stir emotions rather than thinking.

He said we should "deal with bogus language as we deal with bogus commitments."

He finished his "non-lecture" with a reading of several of his poems.

## Peer's final issue has 'bitter humor'

By David Shaffer  
Staff reviewer

Peer, Duke's "humor" or "entertainment" magazine, will go on sale tomorrow in what its editor calls its "final issue." But only parts of the issue are funny, and not all of the humor is intended.

"Duke has neither the ability to produce humor nor the sense to enjoy it," editor Walt Chapin writes in his introduction, "and this is the last issue—the death rattle."

Since the Publications Board last week quietly voted not to elect anyone editor of Peer for 1969-70, his prediction has what we might call the ring of truth.

This issue, last or not, is the creation of its editor. It is what he wanted to do when he was editor of Chanticleer, but didn't dare.

What humor there is in it is bitter, droll; an eight page section of "Duke Raps" alternates photos of Duke life with quotes from University pamphlets (including a statement that "Duke is a balanced university; there is a balance

between the graduate and undergraduate divisions, the departments of arts and sciences" neatly placed between a photograph of the new Chemistry Building and one of the Art Building on East).

Another section, "Great Documents in Recent Duke History," consists of reprints of letters and such, all of them, if not funny, nonetheless a sad commentary on the University.

And then there are the essays—six of them, all of them bitter, in varying degrees, and none of them with much intentional humor. From the Left to the Residence System to the Greeks to the East Beasts, Peer pans them all, and not without success.

As the last page of this "last" issue suggests, "both men and women undergraduates will enjoy exciting and stimulating experiences through working on the numerous publications issued at Duke." They say.

## Goodbye

Alan

## -Spaulding-

(Continued from page 1)

Professor of English at Yale, completes the list. Douglas Knight, outgoing president of the University, studied under Mack when he was at Yale.

The exercises will follow the pattern generally used in the past with one exception.

The alumni participation has been eliminated from the commencement program. They will return the following weekend for reunions, business sessions, and banquets instead.

The remainder of the weekend is given over to such traditional events as the Hoof 'n' Horn presentation, the lawn concert of the University band, and tours of the campus.

Knight will deliver the baccalaureate sermon Sunday, June 1. It will be his last major address to the campus as president.

## -Local 77-

(Continued from page 1)

Harvey added that there has been no information released regarding the upcoming pay increase. He is asking for a 25 cent across the board raise.

Harvey also expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of control the administration has over the decisions regarding employees. He said that with a company union structure such as the Employees' Councils, the administration has the final say on decisions.

William Linke, Director of Personnel, said that many of the problems, especially with regard to the pay raise, are due to the University's having financially overextended itself.

Both Linke and Harvey have mentioned discussions on an employee training program with a controlling committee containing employee representation.

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LIKE THE DEVIL!



# Stickmen assured of winning year

By Kenny McBones

Surprise, sports fans! Believe it or not, Duke University has a winning spring sport. Thanks to a thrilling, 6-5 come-from-behind victory Saturday, against Washington and Lee, in Lexington, Virginia, Duke lacrosse has assured it of a winning season. The Blue Devils are now 6-4 on the year, with one game remaining. That one is the biggy, against North Carolina, which will be played here, tomorrow.

As usual, Duke found itself in

deep trouble on Saturday before it was able to pull the game out of the fire. After giving Duke a goal in the first period, Washington and Lee countered with three in the second period, giving them a 3-1 halftime advantage. The losers, now 3-7 on the season, maintained their advantage in the third period, matching Duke's two goals. But the Devils, led by Steve Sachs, retaliated in the final period by scoring three times, giving them the victory. Sachs was the leading scorer for the day, scoring three times, while Fred Ramsey, Jim Neffgen, and co-captain Chuck Clark each contributed a goal to the cause.

Already having assured themselves of a successful season, the Devil stickmen must now look to the Carolina game for what could be the proverbial icing on the cake. Although the Tarheels have lost their only ACC encounter of the season, a 7-3 game with powerful Virginia, they boast a very experienced team, led by four All-Americans. The four are attackman Harper Peterson, goalie Pete Kramer, midfielder Geoff Perry, and defense man John MacCorkle. Peterson and Kramer were both first team selections last year as sophomores.

Carolina lost only three players from last year's team which boasted

a 7-4 record, and ranked fifteenth in the nation. The Heels look like the decided favorites, when one considers that Duke was crushed by Virginia, 16-1. However, if the Duke student body provides as much support as it did at the Air Force game, then the Devils will have an excellent chance of staying with Carolina. The stickmen have

done their part this year, providing a winning season and a lot of excitement, an item which Duke spring sports has been lacking in the past. Now it's up to the students, who can play a big part in making this a tremendously successful season.

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# Diamondmen lose three more, play four games this week

By Rich Cowperthwait

For the second straight weekend, the Duke University baseball team returned home after losing all three of their road games. The losses were to South Carolina 4-1 on Friday and a twin loss Saturday to Clemson, 8-5 and 7-2. Duke's disastrous road record has been almost balanced by an excellent 12-2 home record. The Devils' record now stands at 13-15 and 6-10 in the ACC.

Friday, the Dukes could produce only five hits, two by Mike Davies, to the Gamecocks' 11 off three Duke pitchers. Carle Felton started and took the loss for Duke. Al Schwartz and Steve Denison hurried fine relief ball as they gave up only one unearned run between them in five innings. Duke scored its only run in the second without the benefit of a hit. Dan Phelan walked, Bo Bochow reached on an error before another walk to Bill Seith. Tim Teer's walk then forced in Duke's sole run.

Duke fared no better at Clemson on Saturday, although they made a late inning comeback bid in the first game. Trailing 4-0 in the fifth, the Devils struck for their first run on a John Posen single down the left field line. Prior to the hit, Teer had reached base on a fielder's choice and Davies had singled.

Clemson made it 5-1 in the bottom of the fifth but Duke came

back and tied it up in the sixth. Don Baglien clubbed his first homer of the year on the first pitch of the inning. Dixie Abdella's pinch hit single rescued Rich Searl who had doubled and Davies then blasted his second homer of the year for Duke's fourth and fifth runs.

However, Duke's relievers were unable to contain the hungry Tigers in the bottom of the sixth. Two walks by Denison and two hits off Gordie Jackson won the game for Clemson.

The second game of the doubleheader was simply a case of Duke's lack of hitting. Don Robertson led off the game with a triple and Tim Teer singled him in. Teer advanced to third on a stolen base and wild pitch and scored when Davies forced Randy

Blanchard, who had walked, at second. Duke did not score again and got their only other hit in the sixth on a two-out single by Blanchard.

Meanwhile, Clemson struck for three homers which produced all seven runs in their home field "bandbox." Phil Wilhelm was the route-going loser for the Dukes and evened his record at 3-3.

Duke will complete its season this week with a doubleheader today at Wake Forest and another twinbill Saturday here against North Carolina. Duke could act as spoilers to the league-leading Tar Heels and it would be a great way to close the season for what could be Duke's most successful baseball team since 1963.

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## THE PRESS BOX

By Bob Switzer



The Duke University Athletic Association as it now stands, is totally anachronistic within the contemporary scene at Duke. It is living 20 years in the past. Duke's role in society no longer is that of a rah-rah school breeding professional athletes for football and basketball teams, as it once was. As Duke's image of itself has changed over the years, so should the function of the Athletic Association have changed within the framework of the University. This it has failed to do. Thus, there needs to be a vital restructuring of DUAA in order to fit the contemporary needs of an academic Duke University.

The first thing that needs to be done in this restructuring is the complete abolition of athletic grants-in-aids in football and basketball. The only reason that Athletic Director Eddie Cameron gives for keeping this absurdity is to "keep even with the competition." Well, if one has to drive the University into financial straits, just to "keep even with the competition" then the obvious answer to this perplexing state of affairs is to change the competition. DUAA should propose the set up of a second Ivy League in the South to accommodate the needs of a re-emphasized athletic framework.

The Ivy League could include such schools as Wake Forest, Virginia, Davidson, Georgia Tech, Furman, Maryland, and Duke. All would operate on the principle of not granting scholarships solely for athletic purposes.

The second factor that needs to be corrected is that of all athletic privilege. A subtle discrimination still pervades at Duke. Why, for example, are athletes on full scholarships allowed to possess cars, on campus when "ordinary" students on academic scholarships are not allowed even to breathe the word car around the admissions office? Why are certain athletes allowed to skip morning tests just because there happens to be a home game that afternoon? Why should athletes have free tutoring service? These subtle discriminations need to be corrected to an equal basis at Duke.

The third factor that needs to be stopped is the extravagant spending on the part of DUAA. When an organization is running \$496,000 in the red, clearly that is not the time for extravagant spending. Why, for example, do all the Duke spring sports have to troop south to Florida just to "get in shape?" during spring break. It seems to me that one could get in shape just as easily at Duke in the spring as in Florida. Also why must the football team travel by jet to such faraway places as Clemson, S.C.? Last season, the freshman team traveled to Clemson by bus the same weekend that the varsity went to Clemson by jet. The only difference was that the freshman team won in the rain, while the varsity got trounced on a sun parched field. So there goes one's theory about added rest. Clearly, these examples and others about extra-spending must be brought to a halt.

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# Maryland cops ACC track title; Duke places a strong third

By Jim Sumner

The Maryland Terps, with eight victories in seventeen events, made shambles of the 16th annual ACC Track & Field Championships, held at Wade Stadium this past weekend. Maryland, whose success in ACC Track is equaled only by the amount of money they spend to achieve it, racked up a record 117½ points to win the team championships for the 14th straight year. South Carolina finished a distant second with 50½ points while Duke finished third with 35 points. UNC finished fourth with 28 points, Clemson fifth with 19; Virginia, sixth with 14; N.C. State, seventh with 7; and Wake Forest brought up the rear with 1 point.

Early Maryland victories in the shotput (Jack Hanley) Long Jump (Mike Neff), and the discus (Rich Drescher) gave Maryland a huge lead before most of the spectators had even arrived. Roger Collins, of Clemson, finally broke the Maryland hegemony with a victory in the javelin. Collins, named the meet's outstanding performer (much to the dismay of everyone who saw Jeff Howser run), threw the javelin an impressive 253'9", thereby breaking his old conference record. Mike Harvey of Virginia next won the triple jump. Joe David of Maryland successfully defended his title in the high jump, and Rick Wilson of UNC cleared a conference record 15' 6¼" to win the pole vault. Duke did very poorly in the field events. Only two Blue Devils scored in these events. Ken Krueger finished fourth in the discus, while Jim Thompson with a school record lead of 6'6¼" finished fifth in the high jump.

Duke fared much better in the running events, however. Howser, running with an amazing variety of leg, ankle and thigh injuries, nevertheless won two victories, becoming the meets only double winner. Howser was victorious in the 120 yard high hurdles, with a time of 14 seconds flat, and also in the grueling 440 yard intermediate hurdles, with a time of 53.6 seconds. He also ran a strong anchor leg for Duke's 440 yard relay team which placed third behind Maryland and South Carolina.

In the meet's most exciting event, the mile, Maryland's heavily favored John Baker withstood an outstanding challenge by Duke's Ed Stenberg, who matched strides with Baker until the race's final thirty yards, finished in 4:07.3 giving him the school record in the mile. Stenberg then came back to finish third in the three-mile run, beating a huge mass of fresh runners. Maryland's Charles Shrader won the three-mile in 14:13.8, with Duke's talented Sophomore Mike Graves finishing second in 14:25.2. Stenberg ran 14:30. Phil Wilson, another second year man for Duke ran a good third in the 880 behind the South Carolina team of Robert Kaczka and Dave Peddie. Tom Dunigan, whose rapid improvement was one of the highlights of the 1969 season, was the only other Duke to score. He placed third in the 440 yard dash, after winning his semi-final heat Friday. The winner in the 440 yard hurdles was Terry Sellers of UNC. Dunigan also made the finals in the 440 yard hurdles but was unable to place. Duke failed to score in the 220, won by Marshall Bush of Maryland, or the 100 yard dash, won by Ed Collins of Maryland. Maryland's Roland Merritt, the defending champion in

both the 100 and 220 injured himself in Maryland's victory in the 440 relay and was unable to defend his titles.

In addition to their eight victories, Maryland added eight second place finishes and four third place finishes to help amass their lopsided victory margin. Drescher, in the discus, Hanley in the shotput and the 440 relay team all set new conference standards. Only once in the history of the ACC have Coach Jim Kehoe's pets been upended—and that was a long distant 1955 by UNC. With the majority of the team, including Merritt, Baker, Shrader and so on, *ad infinitum* returning next year a change does not appear to be in the cards.

For Duke the only remaining meets are the big national ones, such as the IC4A, the NCAA, and the USTFF, in which only a handful of Duke runners will

compete. However, and Stenberg stand the best chance of winning any national recognition in the coming weeks. For next year, the outlook appears good. Stenberg's graduation will hurt greatly but the return of Graves, Mark Wellner, Phil Sparling, Rob Leutwiler, Larry Forrester and Dwight Morris will give Duke a strong distant contingent. Wilson, Dorsey, Scott Eismann and Chris Lee all return for the 880. The loss of versatile Allan Bellman will hurt the spring corps, but virtually everyone else, led by Howser, Dunigan, Mac Summers and Andy Copenhaver will return. In the field events the major losses will be Fraser Owen in the triple jump and Pete Culver in the long jump.

Acc returnees will include Thompson, Krueger and shotputter Jim Dearth. If all goes well next year the Duke track team stands a good chance to lead the bridal train

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*The year in review*

# The Duke Chronicle

The community



confronts itself



By Les Hoffman

Staff writer

For the second time in 10 years an important committee of the University called this year for sweeping changes in the residential system of Duke University.

On April 9 of this year the Residential Life Committee, released their preliminary proposals, calling for the abolition of the freshman house and fraternities as residential groups. The Committee also suggested the establishment of a campus-wide system of "federations" which, as proposed, would include "pilot-projects" of a co-educational living-learning "federation" and three co-educational (men on East, women on West) "federations."

These preliminary proposals represent not only over a year's work by the students, faculty and administrators that made up the Residential Life Committee, but also the first major step towards alleviating a number of inadequacies that have existed in the residential system of Duke University for many decades. (Dr. Harold Parker headed a committee in 1960 which made many of the same proposals now being forwarded by the Residential Life Committee.) Now, with the new curriculum taking effect in September, the need for a living system that both compliments and supplements the student's classroom experience is all the more immediate.

The primary concern of the Residential Life Committee has been the residential system's prime problem, the freshman dorm. Speaking about the freshman house, Dr. Howard Strobel of the Chemistry Department, Chairman of the Residential Life Committee, cites three major drawbacks of the freshman house. He says (1) "separation from upperclass contact," (2) "abnormality of the residential community...it is not representative of the rest of the University," and (3) "the burden on the residential program" in its "lack of continuity" and its

# Proposed changes will overhaul living system

inability to use faculty aid effectively.

With freshmen living in houses that are essentially a continuation of their high school society any hopes one might have for the new curriculum significantly improving the learning experience would necessarily fall far short of expectations.

For all of the above reasons and years of evidence and frustration with the freshman house experience the Residential Life Committee proposed that the freshman house be eliminated. The controversy that the Residential Life Committee has created by its proposals stems from this primary proposal.

It is mathematically impossible for freshmen to be integrated into upperclass houses, exclusive of fraternity sections, without those houses become freshman houses. In order for freshman houses to be eliminated it is necessary that freshmen be integrated into all upperclass housing. Such a proposal creates insurmountable problems for most of the fraternities. As a matter of fact, only Zeta Beta Tau has been able to work out a system complimentary to the Residential Life Committee's primary proposal.

Because it is seemingly impossible to maintain the fraternities as living systems and to eliminate the freshman dorm at the same time, the Residential Life Committee has proposed the abolition of fraternities as residential units. Dr. Womble, a member of the Residential Life Committee and speaking for it, said, "After a great deal of soul

searching we propose most reluctantly that the invitational groups cease to be residential in their organization."

To replace the present residential system the Committee has proposed that West Campus consist of all randomly-selected cross-sectional dorms. It is this proposal which has created the controversy. The opposition to this proposal comes primarily from the fraternity men.

The fraternity men, realizing that the proposal to eliminate fraternities as living units stems from the assumption that freshman houses must be eliminated, have been vocalizing the values of the freshman house. They have undertaken a survey of freshmen to attempt to establish some factual validity for their opinions. There seems to be an overwhelming bulk of evidence, however, supporting the Committee's proposal that freshman houses should be eliminated.

Although the vast majority of everyone's time concerned with the restructuring of the residential system has, of late, been concerned primarily with the two proposals for West Campus, the other proposals of the Committee are just as significant, if not as threatening

and therefore controversial.

Take, for instance, the "federation" proposal of the Residential Life Committee. This proposal, if implemented, would do much to supplant the goals of the new curriculum. (The proposal also seems to compliment nicely the proposal to make West Campus cross-sectional.)

The concept of the "federation" recognizes that a student's first identification is with his or her house. It is the maintenance of this identification coupled with the advantages of a larger group that the proposed "federation" hopes to create. As proposed, there would be approximately ten federations, each having 350-500 student members.

More specific proposals for the "federation" system include each "federation" having its own dean and University funds being available to the "federations" for various projects it might wish to undertake. The former supplementary proposals would make the dean's role more meaningful to both students and administrators. The latter proposal would give the student a much greater opportunity to expand his learning experience in his living group than he currently has.

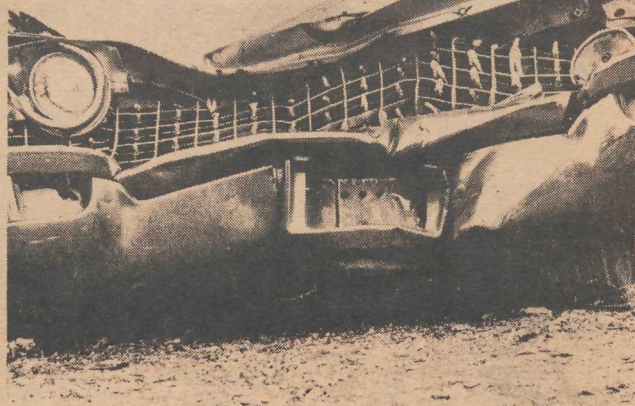
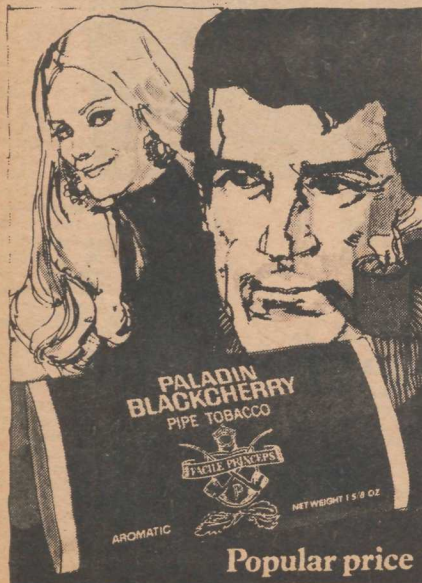
The key word for the proposed

"federations" is participation, and it is with maximizing the students opportunity for participation that the Committee has proposed the co-educational living-learning pilot-project of the "federation" system. This proposal would include some 60 men and 60 women living as a "federation." Each student would have submitted and had approved a plan of study for the year. A member of the faculty would serve as director of the "federation." He would be relieved of two-thirds of his teaching obligations so that he could devote most of his time to the activities of the "federation."

A second proposed pilot project of the "federation" system calls for three co-ed "federations." Two would be located on West Campus and one on East. The dormitories would probably not be co-ed although male and female dorms would probably be adjoining. These "federations" would maintain whatever the current male-female ratio on campus happened to be. The adoption of this proposal would be a significant first step in eliminating the girl's-school-that-just-happens-to-be-near-a-boy's-school atmosphere that often pervades this uniquely segregated University.

It must be remembered, however, that the proposals of the Residential Life Committee are still preliminary proposals. It will be at least June before the proposals are finalized. As they stand now, the proposals forwarded go a long way toward making the residential experience at Duke at least a different learning experience. They would work well with the new curriculum, which presumably will give students more time to personally further their own education.

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Unrest brings violence, progress

# Black grievances lead to takeover

By Tom Campbell  
Executive Editor

Increasing distrust and lack of faith between Duke's black students and the rest of the university community erupted this year into the most violent confrontation the school has seen to date.

With the takeover of Allen Building and the ensuing student-police riot, the protests of Duke's black minority reached a new level of intensity. In a year in which black students across the country pushed for self-identity and responsiveness of their universities to the problems of racism both within and outside of the academic community, the February takeover came as a shock to many who had previously comforted themselves with the thought that "it can't happen here."

It is probably still too early to judge many of the long-range effects of the confrontation, but it is safe to say that some major changes have been made, and some important precedents were set. A minor but most visible result was that the violence attracted nationwide attention to student activity at Duke for the first time.

More important results include the fact that next year, Duke will be the first Southern university to have some form of a Black Studies program. There will also hopefully be an advisor for black students, an Afro-American dormitory, and a summer remedial program for those students whose high schools inadequately prepared them for the rigors of a Duke education. Almost 100 blacks have been accepted for next year's freshman class, and it is estimated that about 70 will come. This would be about an 80% increase over the number of blacks initially enrolled in this year's freshman class.

## Black February

Duke awoke on the morning of February 13th to the news that some 50 black students—representing almost 2/3 of the undergraduate black population—had barricaded themselves inside the first floor of Allen Building. The occupiers released a list of 11 demands and vowed that they would not leave until their demands were met. Initially the blacks refused to

negotiate. They later reverse this position, but President Knight turned down their offers, reportedly saying that a decision had been made which could not be reversed.

So Durham and state police were called onto campus to halt an illegal protest movement for the first time in the history of the university; the blacks left Allen Building just before their arrival; and violent, gas-filled clash between up to a thousand students and the police followed. These events led to a long, unsettled, and often tense weekend which ended in apparent agreement between the black students and the administration.

## More Negotiations

Following another month of negotiations, however, growing distrust and disputes over student participation led 59% of Duke's black students to announce their intention to withdraw from the university. They dramatized their plans with a torchlight parade to downtown Durham on March 11. After a rally at Five Points the next night ended with a number of windows being smashed along Main Street, a curfew was imposed on the city for the following two nights.

A tense and potentially volatile situation prevailed as the two-week-old Supervisory Committee for the Black Studies Program (now known as the Budd Committee) reported to the Undergraduate Faculty Council on March 13. Their report recommended that the committee include three students and five faculty members.

The structure of the committee had been the main point of contention of the black students. They felt that President Knight's earlier statement that "no one group will control the Black Studies Program" meant that there would be an equal number of students and faculty on the committee.

Following the UFC's acceptance of the Budd Committee's report, the blacks apparently felt that continuing pressure at that time would not be effective. They decided to return to Duke to "continue the struggle" as "revolutionary forces within one of the most conservative and oppressive institutions in America." Since their return, however, the



blacks have yet to send delegates to participate on the Budd committee.

As another outgrowth of the events of February 13th, 47 black students who participated in the occupation were placed on disciplinary probation for one year after their March 19th trial under the pickets and protest regulations.

## Deceptive Calm

The complex and often harried events of February and March followed an outwardly placid first semester during which little attention was drawn to the growing frustration and militancy of Duke's black students.

Forty-three black freshmen entered Duke in September. Until after Christmas, little was heard from or about black students at Duke except for a controversy over the playing of "Dixie" at football games. The marching band itself finally decided not to continue the song. A small scuffle broke out at the Georgia Tech game after some blacks burned a Confederate flag when the Tech band played "Dixie."

These were the major events that drew publicity to the problems of Duke's black students during the early months of the academic year. Behind the scenes, however, deeper controversies were building.

In October, the Afro-American

Society submitted a list of 12 "areas of concern" to the administration. This initial list included such things as "changes in the curriculum to include courses relevant to the culture of black students," the recruitment of more blacks, the establishment of a black dormitory and a summer remedial program, and the employment of a black advisor. Committees involving black students, faculty members, and administrators were set up to study and act upon the requests.

After about a month of discussions and meetings, the committees began to break down, and communication virtually ceased between the blacks and the faculty and administration. The university committed itself to hiring a black advisor, but this commitment wasn't communicated to the black students until February 3. A committee chaired by Dr. Harris Proctor was appointed to look into a graduate program in African Studies. After its first meeting in November, the committee members informally decided that an undergraduate program in Afro-American Studies should also be considered. Again, this intention was apparently never communicated to the black students, and the Proctor Committee did not hold its second

meeting until after the Allen Building takeover. No comprehensive proposal for an undergraduate program was drawn up until late February.

Meanwhile, the blacks busied themselves with preparations for Black Week. The week, which included the publication of Harambee (an all-black newspaper), the presentation of black plays, and such speakers as Howard Fuller, Fanny Lou Hamer, Maynard Jackson, and Dick Gregory, was generally regarded as a great success, and a valuable educational experience for Duke's white population.

The week also served the function of uniting Duke's black students and giving them an idea of what they could accomplish working together. It increased their pride and sensitivity to establishing their own identity within a basically white university.

During the course of Black Week, the Afro-American Society submitted a list of demands to Dr. Knight at an informal gathering at his home. In many respects, this listing closely paralleled a number of the "areas of concern" that has been submitted in October. Knight promised "quick action."

Two days later, the blacks occupied Allen Building.

## dissatisfaction spreads

# 20 faculty to leave Duke

Increasing tensions within departments have marked Duke academic life in the year now ending.

Conflicts between younger and older faculty members, a traditional part of university life, have widened this year as the University's role in society has become the subject of more intense debate and as students have attempted, on occasion, to make common cause with younger faculty members.

The increasing disaffection the part of younger faculty members has contributed seriously to an exodus of young faculty members this year. At least 20 younger members of Duke's faculty are leaving at the end of this year, and others are planning departures for the near future.

The first episode in this year's academic battles was perhaps the Chronicle's series of stories in the fall which quoted some members of the Political Science department as charging that the contracts of two young members of the department, James Hart and Thomas Baylis,

were not renewed for reasons which went beyond professional considerations into the realms of personalities and political beliefs.

The allegations contained in the story were hotly debated within and without the political science department, and the controversy led to the formation of the first departmental union of students, which organized and sought, for the most part unsuccessfully, to bring pressure on the department matters into consideration more regularly.

There were sporadic attempts at organizing other departmental unions throughout the first semester, but nothing was successfully accomplished until February, when two events within the university brought the student-faculty conflict into the open again.

The first of the events was the Allen Building crisis, during which the faculty voted overwhelmingly in favor of the police action and after which the faculty failed to assert its natural leadership role in solving the problems which had led

to the crisis. Students, who during the Vigil found an ally in the faculty, found that in crisis situations in which such issues as student power within departments were involved the more powerful faculty members were even more likely to oppose student demands than the administration was.

The second event was the slow disclosure that the kind of young faculty-senior faculty conflict which had been exposed earlier in the Political Science department was by no means limited to that department, and that in other departments the conflict had reached such proportions that younger members were leaving or being forced to leave. The new departments being mentioned include History, Romance Languages, Economics, and others.

Pressures for student action built up until, in late February, SLF posters went up around campus announcing meeting times and places for new unions of student in virtually every department. The meetings were held, and the groups

(Continued on 5A)





# Duke athletics marked by inconsistency, excitement

By Bob Switzer  
Sports Editor

This year in sports has witnessed an end of an era—Bubas in basketball—and the possible beginning of a new era—Harp in football—at Duke. In "minor" sports, Duke teams have been distinguished by the outstanding play of track star Jeff Howser, fencing standout Randy Peyser, cross-country endurance man Ed Stenberg, net star Chuck Saake, and swimmer Bill Morgan and the superb Rugby team which finished its season with an unblemished record.

The major fall sport, football, tried, under the leadership of Coach Tom Harp—to bounce back from key player losses as a result of the spring cheating scandal. The team partially succeeded. Picked to finish dead last in the conference in pre-season polls, the team surprised South Carolina at Columbia, Leo Hart showing his first signs of quarterbacking brilliance. The team progressed through the year making a lot of mistakes, about the same

time providing more thrills for the fans than most past Duke teams.

There were plenty of fumbles, but also there was the longest play from scrimmage in Duke history, an 80 yard bomb from Hart to Wes Chesson against Georgia Tech. The season ended in a disappointing way when the Devils bowed to Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The minor fall sports were highlighted by a superb freshman football record of 4-1 and Rugby's continuing prowess on Hanes field. The poised signal calling, running and passing of Rich Searl and Dennis Satsbury were chiefly responsible for Coach Jack Hall's team's success. Searl also started on defense, picking off eight enemy aerials. A beefy yet fast defensive line made it tough for the opposition to get their drives going. There are many men on this year's frosh team who should see extensive action on next year's varsity squad, especially on defense.

Soccer languished through a mediocre season, Greg Tymeson and Doug Morris providing the

main excitement on the soccer field. The Rugby club became number one club in the south by winning the Carling Cup. Led by Club president High Stephens and the silver ghost Bill Harvey, the team was invincible at home and away.

The cross-country team, the Chronicle Sports Staff team of the year, actually challenged scholarship-laden Maryland for first place in the conference. Behind the leadership of Al Beuhler, the harriers finished with a record of 7-2-1.

In what turned out to be Coach Vic Bubas' lame duck season, the cagers started out on the right foot, winning their first three games and being ranked ninth in the nation in the Associated Press poll. Then disaster struck, as the Devils dropped their next four games and never did jell until March 1, when they upset then second-ranked Carolina, 87-81. It was indeed a mystery team. Dave Golden and Steve Vandenberg, a pair of talented seniors, were expected to



carry the team throughout the season, but neither man showed his "stuff" until the final four or five games. The super-sophs, Denton, DeVenzio and Katherman, though inexperienced and cocky at first, later provided the framework for possible future great teams, showed their true abilities later, as they helped carry the team through the main part of the season. The team, up until Wake Forest, never was a team, just five individuals trying to play basketball. The Devils did finish with a winning record, though, giving Bubas one of the truly remarkable ten year states in the history of basketball.

The freshmen cagers, under the leadership of Hubie Brown piled a 5-13 record. The only bright spots were the consistent play of Don Blackman, Stu Yarbrough and Robbie West.

The Duke mariners under the direction of Jack Persons, compiled another disappointing record. Though some of the swimmers showed promise, the combined team effort left much to be desired as usual.

The Devil grapplers, operating from the hotbox of Card Gym, staged a so-so campaign. The team was up and down the whole year, with occasional top performances from Art Morgan, Mike Jordan, Case E. Elton, Gary Founts. The team provided a real thriller in the last match, defeating UNC before a packed house in Card Gym.

The real surprise of the winter sports teams was the fencing team. Coach John Le Bar, put together a fine team, made up of mainly mere beginners. Led by Randy Peyser,

the swordsmen compiled an impressive winning record, placing first in the NCAA Regionals.

With the arrival of spring came the departure of the spring sports teams. Vacationing from sunny North Carolina, on DUAA's dough, the five teams junketed to not-so-sunny Florida. It did not help much, though one baseball player remarked, "It was a real neat time." The diamondmen put together a 1-6 mark before returning to Duke. Coach Tommy Butlers' team then showed some fine playing and prior to losing seven of their last eight games, it looked like they would finish with a winning season.

Tennis experienced a fair season, winning most of their non-conference matches and losing the ACC battles. Chuck Saake, first singles player, proved to be the squad's most valuable member.

The Devil trackmen climaxed a fairly successful campaign by finishing third in the ACC meet last Saturday. The previous week the Jeff Howser, Ed Stenberg-led team had copped the WTVD relay championship. Though their dual meet record was nothing sensational, the big meets' results show that the team was somewhat successful.

Lacrosse, one of the fastest growing sports at Duke, was the most successful of spring sports. The stickmen, with their win over the weekend, are assured of a winning season. The tremendous fan support has undoubtedly helped the team's home performance, as was indicated in Coach Bruce Corrie's letter to the Chronicle. (The golf team existed.)

## Brief review of the year

### Highlights of the academic year:

#### September

14—Howard Lee, later to be elected mayor of Chapel Hill, appointed employee relations director.

18—Administration reported taking steps to stop adverse publicity.

18—President Knight, in convocation address, calls for "middle course" between extremes of "reaction and revolution."

24—Chronicle reports Jim Hart and Tom Baylis of political science not rehired; they are the first in a wave of faculty departures during the year.

27—Taylor Cole announces his intention to resign as provost.

#### October

1—SFAC revamped to deal with "matters of mutual concern to students, faculty, administration."

2—Weightlifter Teddie resigns as chairman of Duke Board of Trustees. Trustee-Student Liaison committee formed.

28—The Academic Council goes to the Duke University Athletic Association, a \$1,722,962 operating deficit at Duke is revealed.

28—Steve Johnston elected first student chairman of SFAC.

30—Lambda Chi Alpha disaffiliated with its national organization.

#### November

4—The Black Solidarity Committee turns down a Merchants Association proposal for a boycott moratorium, assuring a "black Christmas."

11—Six students interrupt Symposium '69 program; later charged with year's first violation of pickets and protest policies.

13—SFAC opens meetings.

20—Chuck Adams uncovers leftist takeover.

22—Student body defeats proposal for joining National Student Association.

#### December

3—Tuition raised again; reaches \$400 mark.

11—Hearing Committee finds suspending six not guilty.

1—Charles Wade named chairman of Board of Trustees after brief and mild confrontation

between students and the trustees.

11—Marcus Hobbs named provost.

14—Barnes Woodhall appointed assistant to the president.

#### January, 1969

9—UFC votes to apply portions of new curriculum to classes of 1970-72.

#### February

3—Knight approves black advisor, summer remedial program; House closing hours dropped for upperclasswomen.

6—Black week begins, Fuller urges blacks to "join fight for dignity."

10—Dick Gregory, tells youth to "save this nation."

13—Members of the Duke Afro-American society seize first floor of Allen Building; hold for ten hours. Police who arrive as blacks are leaving, later tear gas crowd of several hundred students in front of building.

14—Students begin three-day strike of classes in support of blacks and to protest police action.

15—Knight cancels scheduled convocation, students march to his house.

16—Knight, blacks reach some agreement; Duke becomes first southern university to announce black studies program.

25—Duke University Employee Relations Advisory Council recommends Local 77 be allowed council in negotiation sessions; Knight agrees.

27—Academic Council opens meeting.

#### March

3—Afro's faculty, disagree over outcome of black studies conference.

6—Students march to trustee meeting in support of black grievances.

7—Blacks refuse meeting on representation of Supervisory Committee; dissatisfied with its formulation.

10—Blacks announce they are leaving Duke.

11—Students rally downtown in support of blacks.

12—Supervisory Committee unable to reach a compromise curfew imposed on city in wake of rally night before.

13—UFC defeats compromise representation proposal that would have been acceptable to blacks.

17—Blacks decide to stay at Duke.

29—Douglas Knight, citing "severe and sometimes savage demands," resigns as University president.

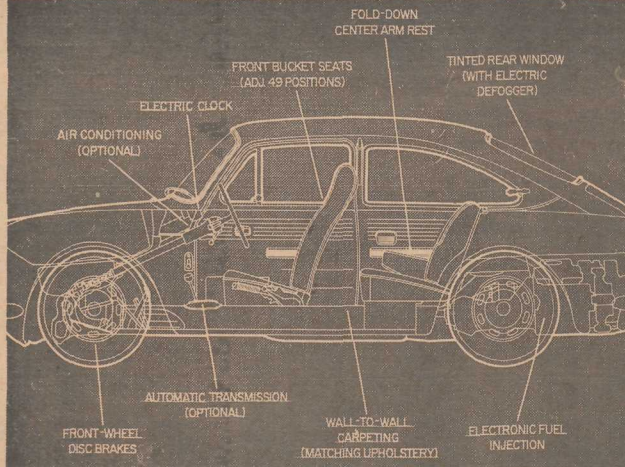
#### April

2—University raises minimum wages for non-academic employees.

18—Bob Feldman elected ASDU president.

21—Search committee for new president named, includes two students.

23—MSGA dissolves itself.



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-20 faculty leave-

(Continued from 3A)

were organized, as was the Free Academic Senate, an organization of mostly young and left-leaning faculty members who sought bring pressure for change within the faculty. Neither group has had any direct effect on faculty policy, although the Academic Council has opened its meetings to the public and established new committees to investigate ROTC, the University as Landlord, and other areas of interest to the insurgents.

For all that, the exodus of faculty members has reached sizeable proportions, and it leaves some departmental offerings seriously affected. Among those leaving are:

Dr. Jacques Perivier, who is leaving to teach French at Mt. Holyoke. He cites matters "concerning my family and the general situation at Duke" as well as the new salary and position as his reasons for leaving.

Dr. Allen Thier, who is leaving to teach French at Middlebury College in Vermont because of "the incompatibility of myself and Duke" and the "much better opportunity" at Middlebury. "The real reason I'm leaving is the total lack of commitment to the intellect of the part of the department and the whole senior faculty," he says.

Dr. Robert Jackson, who is leaving to teach Spanish at the

University of Oregon. He says his decision to leave was "strictly a professional matter."

Dr. Stephen Salchenberger, who is going to teach Italian at the University of Maryland. He says he is fleeing Duke's and Durham's "oppressive atmosphere," adding that "I just don't think there's much hope for Duke." "I'm just looking forward to getting the hell out of here as fast as possible."

Dr. Robert van Kluyve, who is leaving to teach both English (his Duke field) and ceramic art. He cites his interest in ceramic art, Durham schools, and "a very substantial salary increase" as being among the reasons for his departure. He also complains that "the English department is not doing anything innovative or exciting, and I have little hope that it will," and gives as evidence the fact that, among other things, students have been discouraged from applying for Program II under the new curriculum.

Dr. Steven Gillis, who is leaving Duke's economics department to accept an appointment at Harvard. He says the opportunity to go to Harvard was the determining factor.

Dr. Wallace Reed, who is leaving to take a position in the Geography department at the University of Virginia because "the opportunities in my field are greater there,"

especially in the field or urban geography.

Dr. Marianna Fousek, who will teach religion at Rosary College near Chicago, and is leaving "because I have been asked to leave." "I suspect the main reason was the lack of students in my early Christian history course. I was told there was no money to rehire me," Dr. Fousek says. She adds that "I've been very pleased with my students," but she regrets "the lack of appreciation on the part of both students and faculty for older history. I think if we live just off the immediate past we are impoverished."

Dr. James Graham, who is going to teach African history at Oakland University in Michigan. He says he "chose to leave simply to avoid the indignity of being 'let go.' Everyone that I talked with in my Department, including my closest friends at all levels, assured me that (1) my contract at Duke would probably not be renewed when it came up for consideration this June, (2) my performance and promise in both teaching and publishing was more than adequate, and (3) many senior faculty deeply resented my participation in various anti-war demonstrations, the Vigil, and the Durham boycott, as well as my publicly expressed opinions on other political issues...If this university is ever to judge the qualifications of non-tenured faculty objectively rather than politically, and if they are ever to

treat undergraduates as whole people rather than as specialized departmental products, Duke's professors will have to forego some deference and re-examine some of their basic attitudes."

Frederick Krantz, who will teach history at Sir George Williams University in Montreal, Canada. He says that "the Williams offer is extremely attractive and challenging, and Montreal certainly isn't Durham," but adds that "no one leaves out of happiness" and explains that he is frustrated by Duke's "repeated flubbing of opportunities to take an important national role in areas such as black studies, and involvement in the local community," and by the "extreme solicitude the University has for local and regional opinion."

Dr. Thomas Rainey, who decided to accept an offer from the State University of New York at Buffalo after Duke's History Department refused to renew his contract a few months early to meet the offer. "It's completely against my will," he says, adding that "I feel the reason my contract was not renewed was purely political."

Dr. Sheldon Isenberg, who will teach religion at Princeton University. He is leaving primarily, he says, because of the geographical location of Princeton, rather than "any dissatisfaction with Duke, or financial considerations." At

Princeton he will also carry only half of his Duke teaching load.

Raymond Lord, who is leaving to teach religion at the College of Idaho. He was here finishing his dissertation, and has not expected to remain at Duke, he says.

Dr. William McCormack, associate professor of anthropology.

Andrew Feenberg, assistant professor of philosophy.

Dr. Jack Prost, who will teach anthropology and biology at the Chicago Circle campus of the University of Illinois, says "no comment" on his reasons for leaving.

Dr. Steven Finger, assistant professor of Economics.

Dr. Apostolos Condos, assistant professor of economics.

Dr. Thomas Baylis, one of the victims of the Political Science "purge" this fall.

James Hart, the other victim in Political Science.

Although no official figures could be obtained, the normal turnover for instructional staff in the University (including the Medical School) is about 80, a number which includes mostly young instructors who were here primarily as graduate students, or people with one-year appointments. This year, while the number of such young instructors, and one-year appointments has not increased significantly, nearly 108 faculty members are said to be leaving.

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# Trustees move slowly left

With the election of Charles Wade as chairman of the Board of Trustees, Duke's governing body has moved gradually, if erratically, to a more "liberal" position this year.

This shift has roots which extend into the '50's. But it has been most evident since the Vigil last year, in which over 1500 students sat four days on the main quadrangle demanding higher wages for Duke's non-academic employees. Wright Tisdale, then chairman of the board and the counsel for Ford Motor Co. appeared before them to grant most of their demand and ended by saying in several choruses of "We Shall Overcome."

He explained later that he only did so to avoid a riot at the time. Because of this incident, for which he received wide publicity, and, more importantly, because of President Knight's liberal and permissive policies over the previous four years, Tisdale announced his resignation from the chairmanship in October.

The more liberal trustees whom Knight had helped get onto the Board since his presidency began in 1963 were then able to select Charles Wade in December, who is not only ideologically compatible with Knight but is also a good friend of the President.

Wade has moved cautiously thus far to make the Board more representative of the University community. At the December meeting the Board provided for direct voting by mailed ballot, of alumni representatives to the Board.

Wade is certain to place alumni, faculty, and students on the Board, if only in a token sense. He is already reported to have made provision for greater alumni representation.

The Board of Trustees, despite its slow shift to a "liberal" position, has come under increasing attack by leftist students.

As the trustees ate dinner with selected student and faculty representatives in March, a group of about 300 students marched to

their meeting to demonstrate their support for a black student role in a black students program.

The Pickets and Protest policy which the Board's Executive Committee formulated this summer, was attacked almost as soon as it appeared by a group of student leaders which included ASDU President Wade Norris. The Board reportedly feared some sort of disruption might take place as early as September and insisted, against advice from some administrators, that a policy be published during the summer. The student leaders attacked the trustees for not consulting students and criticized the policy as being "too broad and vague." At the same time the trustees also devised a contingency plan to be used in case of a building seizure, although it remained a secret until it was used during the black student occupation of Allen Building February 13. The plan forbade negotiation with the students involved in the seizure and allowed then only one hour to leave the building.

The administration, acting while President Knight was in New York, did not know the full details of this decision, and consequently tried to negotiate with the students inside. Knight and Wade, however, both of whom called from New York, insisted that the students be removed without negotiations. When the President returned, the students were given the ultimatum.

Wade, who heads the liberal wing of the Board, has thus emerged as open to some change "through proper channels," but is firmly set against student disruption. The more conservative wing of the Board, headed by Thomas Perkins, chairman of the Duke Endowment, is firmly resolved against change of any sort.

According to one source who participated in the administrative discussions February 13, Perkins sent a telegram asking Wade to remove the students even if the building burned, and assuring him that the Endowment would pay for a new one.

Perkins and others on the Board, who seem now to be in the minority, are determined to cut back the size of the University so that it can be run more economically, to make the admissions policy more politically palatable to their right-wing position, and to suppress dissent. Wade spoke of them obliquely in an interview in April. He said, "Some trustees will take advantage of the university's situations to the peril of both of them. Example: unusual influence in the selection of the admissions, unusual influence in the structuring of the curriculum, that sort of thing. That's to be avoided at all cost."

This faction on the Board tried to suspend publication of the Chronicle during the March 7 meeting of the Board. They lost by a narrow margin. They were also angered by what they considered the lenient one year-probation given the black students for participating in the Allen building seizure. Wade called a special meeting after the students' trial to explain the decision to the trustees, most of whom were swayed by a presentation by Charles A. Pye, Dean of the Law School and chairman of the Hearing Committee which tried the black students. A few of the reactionaries gave speeches decrying this "permissiveness," but no motion was introduced.

It now seems apparent that the reaction of these trustees forced Knight's resignation. (That is covered in more detail in another article on Knight in this special supplement.) These right-wing trustees are important because of their control of the Duke Endowment. Three Endowment trustees, Marshall I. Pickens, Amos R. Kearns, and Perkins, all conservatives, sit on the Duke Board.

However, it seems certain that, with the election this year of Charles Wade, the "liberals" have won their first major battle in an effort to control the Board of Trustees.

# Knight departure causes reactions

Duke's fifth and youngest president, Douglas M. Knight, resigned March 27 "to protect my family from the severe and sometimes savage demands of such a career." His statement was greeted with more dismay on other Southern university campuses than at Duke itself. Young administrators all over the region, many of whom had considered him a symbol of the New South, wrote to him expressing their sadness, while on campus the right and the left blamed each other for driving him away and the middle remained largely silent, but saddened.

It now seems apparent that a coalition of right-wing trustees, alumni and senior faculty was responsible for his resignation. He told the press in Atlanta that he was forced to leave because of the one-year probation given to the black students convicted of occupying Allen Building. "We all used the system we had agreed on," he said. But "within two hours after the verdict was out, it was all over." University officials decided that "heads must roll," the Associated Press quoted him as saying.

Knight apparently quit to avoid a split on the Board, because, according to most sources, he had the votes to withstand a motion of censure. At the March 6 meeting of the Board of Trustees, their first after the building seizure, Thomas Perkins, chairman of the Duke Endowment, reportedly led a vociferous attack on him, while Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans led his defense. Perkins and others among the Board's right-wing reportedly attacked Knight's "permissiveness."

Knight announced in April that he planned to work for RCA as a Division Vice President for Educational Development.

The presidency of Douglas Maitland Knight somehow defies the measuring rod, because he set seemingly impossible goals for the institution, none of which are yet entirely clear. Knight himself said, "Above all, leaders need to be willing to take a risk. Risk of the right kind is simply the willingness to move before the evidence is all in."

Dr. Knight's first, major risk was the Fifth Decade program. When he announced it, he declared "We are

creating a genuine community of purpose and action. This is the most important though underlying meaning of everything I have said this evening." What he announced was a comprehensive development campaign that would increase two and one half times to \$42 million, the amount of gifts and grants Duke receives each year.

During the five years before he arrived, \$21 million worth of construction was completed. When he leaves, the University will have planned or in progress over \$122 million in new construction. Perhaps most illuminating, support from non-governmental sources has more than tripled—rising from \$4 million in 1963 to \$12.7 million last year.

Ironically, Dr. Knight may have been defeated by his own success. He changed the character of the institution by introducing a new kind of person, less insulated, more, as he said, "rooted in many dimensions of reality." But he was not able to significantly alter the character of the establishment he inherited: the administration and the Board of Trustees changed slowly, in personnel and in ideals.

## CHRONICLE

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Anyone interested in taking modern Hebrew language course—it is offered by the University, Contact Marc Caplan.

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To those Lambda Alpha Nu whose eyes have been opened. Beward the second coming... Keep the faith, baby! The Holy Three

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Pete, It takes whimsy to cultivate flowers.

—Happy Tuesday

To the student who so promptly returned a Jason slide rule to the info. desk: A nominal rental charge of \$.50 a month may be sent to Box 5067 D.S. to cover its use since fall semester. No extra charge for the obvious depreciation. I shall expect your payment by the spring of 1970.

Congratulations A. Ray and your staff on your final issue!

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Malcolm X

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Case E. Elton



# Year of change in student government

By Ralph Karpinos  
Staff writer

Student Government this year restructured drastically in attempts to gain more influence in University decision-making but most of the changes which affected students came through recently established

student-faculty committees.

All forms of student government appeared somewhat frustrated by their ineffectiveness and two of the three major organizations dissolved themselves.

Seeing little reasons for their further existence both the MSGA

and the WSGA voted to disband this spring. Most of their responsibilities have been taken by either ASDU or one of the campus policy committees. The men's freshmen government dissolved all but the offices of president and vice-president.

Working through the West Campus Community Council, a student-faculty-administration committee, MSGA moved to establish more liberal social regulations for men's living groups. The living groups were granted social autonomy and with the approval of the WCCC many houses established 24 hour a day open-opens.

WSGA also voted to disband and will be replaced by a women's residential council, to be composed of house presidents. Social regulations for East Campus were again an issue this year and WSGA was somewhat responsible for creating the new hours and late leave regulations. WSGA's responsibilities will be taken by the newly created Community Council of the Woman's College.

ASDU, theoretically the only organization representing all undergraduates, restructured to represent them more effectively. The ASDU legislature next year will consist of living group representatives.

This year ASDU published a very helpful Teacher-Course Evaluation, probably the best such publication in the University's history. ASDU also spent much time obtaining student discounts in Durham and writing its own draft of the notorious Pickets and Protest Policy.

As the year progressed more and more of the decisions were being made by such groups as the WCCC.

Another important student-faculty committee was the Watson Committee which recently presented a proposal calling for the complete revampment of the University's judicial structure. The proposal includes provisions for hearings under the Pickets and Protest Policy.

One other student-faculty committee which proposed major changes in existing structures was the Residential Life Committee. (See related Chronicle article)

Acceptance of the proposals by both of these committees will probably be preceded by a great deal of debate and some modifications.

Relations with the Trustees will hopefully be improved by the Student-Trustee Liaison Committee created last fall. The full effect and possibilities of such a group has not yet been explored.

The Student-Faculty-Administration Council, while now only having the power to make recommendations to the President, maintained the potential but not the reality for being a highly important governing and decision-making structure in the University.

SFAC tried to handle several issues in many different areas and consequently failed to handle more than a few very effectively. The group also studied extensively the Pickets and Protest Policy but postponed any action when it learned of the Watson Committee's Report.

Perhaps indicative of the

frustration which SFAC encountered because of its vague responsibilities and lack of time was the Council's action on student records.

SFAC spent an entire meeting this winter debating its subcommittee's report on issuance of student records to other schools and prospective employees, and then returned the proposal to the same committee. The next morning the very existence of those records was in doubt when the black students occupied Allen Building.

SFAC did pass recommendations to the President on such items as the library council and the bookstore. On controversial issues like student representation on the black studies committee the Council vote reflected a split between the students and the faculty-administration group. In its final meeting of the year the Council unanimously called for an examination of the entire governing structure of the university.

The future of students in the governing structures remains in doubt. The recent trend seems to be creation of student-faculty-administration committees each responsible for a single issue. The problems encountered by SFAC indicate that no one group can handle all issues. The contributions made by student government could more easily be made through joint committees. The internal governing was actually done by councils and committees made up of all three groups in the university, under the watchful eye of the administration.

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On **EPIC** Records



By Bob Entman

Assistant Managing Editor

This year has seen a rise in the strength and cohesiveness of politically concerned groups on both the right and the left. While much politicization has taken place among the students, faculty too have been drawn to an ever-increasing degree into the vortex of campus issues.

On the left, the year started with an enthusiasm and hope left over

ultimately spelled an end to the ASDU legislature.

SLF begins

In early December a group of loosely led leftist students forced a confrontation with the Board of Trustees which had been meeting in Allen Building. Out of their disappointment in the results of this attempt, the group got together and organized a new progressive organization eventually called the Student Liberation Front.

year. Frustrated with what they considered the University's lack of commitment to their needs, their voices grew stronger until climaxed by the takeover of first-floor Allen Building February 13.

Polarization

In the aftermath of that action, a polarizing force intruded which has served to increase the strength of movements and feelings on both sides of the ideological fence, as well as among the fence sitters.

At the same time, this issue served to crystallize some of the faculty sentiment that was seemingly festering beneath the surface until then. The faculty voted overwhelmingly to support Dr. Knight's actions in bringing police on campus to remove the blacks from Allen, at a point in time when few colleges had yet exercised that option.

The direction of faculty reaction to the rising activism was made more apparent by the faculty's refusal to allow the blacks voting power of the Afro studies committee. When the blacks "withdrew" from Duke, no official attempts at compromise were made.

Faculty letter

Around this time a letter to the

trustees was written and signed by sixteen senior faculty members, including some of the University's outstanding scholars. The communication demanded a tougher approach to student activists and the Chronicle, and was an indirect but obvious rebuke to Dr. Knight's handling of these matters.

Reaction against the incident of February 13 and its ramifications, including the disciplinary

elections in which for the first time a serious challenge was made to the liberal hold on that organization. While the conservative candidate did not win, a moderate did, albeit one with progressive plans.

Publications like the *Archives* and the *Chronicle* also seem bound for more moderate leadership; the *Chronicle's* editorial policy has already taken on a less zealously harsh tone than has marked it in the recent past.

## A growing schism

from the Vigil, tempered, to be sure, by bitter disappointment with national political developments. The firing of two young Political Science instructors under circumstances which many considered suspicious was the first big issue.

SSOC, a group which had always been of marginal effectiveness at Duke, had its swan song in this affair. Political Science majors organized into the first of the departmental unions and asked the SSOC to leave the matter to them.

Conservatives gain

Meanwhile, on the right, the YAF was gaining new strength and starting putting out a news letter. In addition, a conservative educational group, the Tocqueville Society, was formed, and has since conducted an active and popular program of lectures and discussions from the conservative viewpoint.

The more action-oriented YAF took on ASDU over the issue of trial membership in the National Students' Association. Through a concerted, concentrated flyer campaign, the YAF managed to persuade enough students of the inadvisability of the step to defeat it in a referendum. Coming on the belated heels of the defeat of the Segregated Facilities bill, this defeat

With the SLF, Duke finally got an organized movement on the left which had a tangible number of supporters and leaders who organized effectively.

The Afro-American Society had been negotiating with the Administration over a number of issues since the beginning of the

## between left and right

committee's relatively mild penalties to the black disrupters, grew to new highs among many trustees and other forces outside the University. Dr. Knight's resignation was the culmination of the polarization which had occurred over the issue.

A re-organized ASDU held

About this time the SLF began to move and focus on a new issue, the presence of ROTC at Duke. The Academic Council appointed a committee to look into the matter. The issue began being debated, and it was clear that the problem was complex as well as emotion-rousing.

Conservative students and ROTC

participants insisted on its justifiability and/or necessity, while the SLF denied either. Many faculty members were caught in the middle.

Confrontation

The first confrontation between hostile, opposing groups of students took place over the ROTC issue last week when the SLF organized an anti-war rally and conservatives mounted a counter-demonstration. Tensions ran high but serious trouble was averted.

The undeniable reaction to and

resentment by other students of student protest which is spreading throughout the country had made its presence felt for the first time at Duke. Some of the reaction has taken the form of moderate retrenchment; other more ominous forms have appeared, however.

Although finals and summer now loom large, the lines seem drawn for increasing controversy next fall, as Duke, and American higher education too, move into a new and uncertain era.



## Duke meets Durham in varied ways

By Andrew Parker

Duke reached out into the Durham community this past year in a variety of postures, some welcomed, such as involvement in the black business community, and others received negatively, including torchlight protest marches downtown which resulted in two nights of a city-wide curfew, late this winter.

At a time when University involvement in the community has been the focus of much attention throughout the academic world, Duke's involvement in Durham, reached neither the pitch of emotionalism which led to building seizures and violence at Columbia last spring, nor the extent of commitment realized by recent decision of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard to finance low-income housing in their communities.

University cooperation with Durham's Project Outreach, a community program designed to aid the growth of black capitalism, was requested by ten student leaders last December. In a report submitted to President Knight, the students suggested "ways in which we and our University may participate in one effort to treat both the symptoms and the causes

of injustice and inequality in our community."

Action in support of Outreach has been forthcoming on the part of Vice-President Huestis' office of Business and Finance, but academic departments have not taken any substantial steps to formulate plans for the involvement of the departments, their faculty or students either in independent study-type projects or in extra-curricular activities in Project-related activities. Six girls are now involved in volunteer work with the Project as part of the East Campus Internship Program.

Huestis' office has attempted to integrate black businesses into its purchasing program besides investing \$3,000 of University funds into a low-income, community-owned supermarket known as the Durham Cooperative. Stock in this operation was also sold to Duke students at \$5 per share.

Duke students' involvement in the economic life of Durham was also felt in their support of the Black Solidarity Committee's (BSC) boycott of selected Durham businesses. The boycott settled early this spring, was endorsed by the YM-YWCA, Student Liberation Front and the Chronicle.

Also this spring, Duke students have been active in their support of the international boycott of California table grapes sponsored by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and in a Southwest strike against Neuhoff Meats.

Political activity by Duke students, culminating in a two night, city-wide curfew following marches and rallies in the downtown area, incensed many area residents and caused the University's local reputation to suffer. The temporary result has been the introduction in the Durham City Council of a ordinance which would effectively prevent large marches or rallies from taking place downtown.

On October 25, George Wallace, brought his campaign to Durham and responded to the standard heckling, by shouting that "anarchists...better have their day now—because after November 5, they're through."

Durham responded with vehemence, however, when Duke's black students occupied the first floor of the Administration building on February 13. Numerous reports of men cruising around the campus area equipped with rifles were received. The Durham police

and State Patrol were called in to evacuate the blacks and, on finding Allen Building empty, turned on the crowd outside with tear gas and clubs.

In the ensuing days, Howard Fuller of the Foundation for Community Development became a common figure on campus and in student-administration-faculty discussion concerning the crisis. He achieved warm rapport with a large number of Duke students and was introduced on one occasion as "Our favorite outside agitator." Beyond his personal involvement with the black students, though, Fuller represented a potentially explosive group in the Durham black community.

This group made itself felt, when on March 10, the Duke Afro-American Society decided they could no longer be active participants in the University and held a withdrawal protest march, supported by over 300 Duke students, to Five Points in

downtown Durham. Here the marchers were met by hundreds of blacks, both from NCC and the community at large. Following a short rally, the marchers went to St. Joseph's AME Church where over 1,000 people heard speeches of support and solidarity from

student and community groups for the struggle of the Duke blacks.

The following night another march led to a rally at five points and a promise to march every night until Duke responded favorably to its black students. The rally ended in turmoil, however, as departing students broke windows and were chased by the police.

The city responded with a 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew on two consecutive nights. National Guard troops, brought to the city at the request of the city council, patrolled the streets. When the curfew was lifted on March 14, the city remained calm.

The attitude of Durham residents towards Duke students has evolved into one of contempt for those who do not respect or appreciate the privileges they supposedly possess. But as Dr. Knight expressed in his Last Lecture, the residents of Durham are not used to the University reaching into the community in any way other than in the "tea cup" social fashion.

The future promises to bring more involvement and more struggle between Duke and Durham as the University realizes its responsibility for and its ability to contribute to the development of a better society for all people.



# Marcuse re-evaluates position of the Left

*Editor's Note: Dr. Feenberg has studied under Herbert Marcuse, and will do so once again this summer in San Diego, California.*

By Andrew Feenberg  
An Essay on Liberation  
by Herbert Marcuse  
Beacon Press

As the sixties draw to a close, the astounding paucity of fundamental radical works of American society during this decade becomes all the more striking. Only two really important theoretical contributions have come to this reviewer's attention: *One-Dimensional Man*, by Herbert Marcuse and *Monopoly Capital*, by Paul Baran and Paul Sweezy. Otherwise, the harvest is rather slim, consisting primarily in muckraking revelations such as Harrington's book on poverty in America.

Meanwhile, in this same period, a remarkable revival of interest in Marxism and basic research on social problems has swept Western Europe, while fundamental questions have been posed in both theory and practice in Eastern Europe, China and Cuba.

In all these nations, with the exception of America, a radical intelligentsia has continued to testify to the hope in human liberation through new social experiments. In the United States, the intellectuals have taken the opposite route. Instead of placing themselves in the theoretical and practical vanguard of movements of the oppressed, American intellectuals with few exceptions,

have chosen the role of technocratic reformers of the existing society, when they have taken a position at all.

The causes of this peculiarly American development seem to be primarily social in nature, in spite of the protests of Daniel Bell and other who see America's reformist intelligentsia as especially "scientific" in orientation. The secret of this American "trahison des clercs" seems to lie in the very social processes and structures analysed by Marcuse and by Baran and Sweezy.

American society is on the verge of creating the mechanisms required to frustrate the emergence of an anti-capitalist popular opposition movement. It has already succeeded with the workers and is making an attempt now with the blacks. No doubt the students' number will come up sometime in the near future. The power of the society to tie individuals to its destiny through economic welfare and security is enormously greater than in any previous era of human history. All that is lacking for the success of the system, would seem to be a more rational organization of the capitalist class and a more intelligent use of the instruments of government.

In the middle sixties, when Marcuse and Baran and Sweezy wrote their basic works on advanced capitalism in America, it seemed likely that all this was possible. Marcuse still held out the faint hope that those excluded from the benefits of advanced capitalism might still be able to

organise and oppose, while Baran and Sweezy predicted the failure of the system to integrate the black populations. Neither could demonstrate that all this could lead to the suppression of capitalism and its replacement with a more humane and free type of society.

In this situation, how simple it seemed to most intellectuals either to abandon politics to the politicians or to attempt to "get things done" through entering the Establishment and contributing their knowledge to reforms which would relieve the worst oppression in the society, while leaving its capitalist structure untouched.

Today, as the decade closes, the lines are no longer so clearly drawn. This changed situation is reflected in Marcuse's new book, *An Essay on Liberation*.

It is obvious today that the rationalization and reform of American capitalism will not be an easy task, planned quietly in committee meetings and implemented through subtle shifts in bureaucratic directives and personnel. If anything, the reform will have to be implemented against the will of many of the most important power structures in the system, by noisy and unpleasant confrontation and strife. There is even the risk that the emergence of mass opposition movements within certain communities and groups will overtake the reforms, creating the basis for the first important socialist movement in the country since the thirties.

On the other hand, the present character of the opposition movement in America does not confirm the wilder hypotheses of certain Left militants. The student movement remains small and is increasingly divided. Furthermore, it seems to be slow to recognize the importance of securing its base in the university and then organising

groups outside. The black movements are still weak, although well organised, but it is not yet clear if the radical ones will be able to assume real leadership in their communities. Finally, the working class, while restive, is not radical, and the few experiments of PL and other groups in bringing a socialist perspective to bear on its problems are not yet decisive.

Reflecting these ambiguities, Marcuse's new book remains relatively cautious. The old man has witnessed too many defeats of too many movements a thousand times as strong as that in the United States today (starting with the Commune of Berlin after World War I) to immediately hand the prize to the American Left.

But a new optimism suffuses the book as well. The emerging opposition trends represent a partial confirmation of earlier analyses. They show that outside the comfortable suburban hells of American middle class life, history still goes on, still strives toward the realization of the new, still adventures towards an unknown destination. This is all that could be expected of this decade: to have renewed and reawakened the political imagination of a society. Let us hope that among the "graduates" of this school of political experience there will emerge those capable of giving action its reason for being by producing the theory of the movement which is now beginning to develop. A radical intelligentsia may again be able to live in the United States, to give perspectives to those struggling for freedom.

This is necessary, for: "Spontaneity by itself cannot possibly be a radical and revolutionary force. It can become such a force only as a result of enlightenment, education, political practice—in this sense indeed, as a

result of organisation." (page 89) This lesson, which Marcuse draws from the entire past history of the Left, may well be his most valuable contribution to the American movement in this new book, in spite of its seeming simplicity. For if the American Left does not become a great school of radical thought, capable of theoretical and strategic reflection, then it will not endure the first flush of repression, which is only just beginning to meet its thrust.

The first struggle, for a radical opposition, has been successfully begun. The second, for "radical enlightenment" must now begin if the American Left is ever to count. Marcuse's *Essay on Liberation* is a contribution to this second struggle, as well as a warning of its necessity.



Dr. Richard Watson (History Department) and Dr. George Williams (English Department) will appear in *Ruddigore* this weekend in Page Auditorium.

## Sound familiar?

A well known figure in recent history campaigned for office with the following statement:

"The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country. Russia is threatening us with her might and the Republic is in danger. Yes, danger from within and from without. We need law and order. Yes, without law and order our nation cannot survive. Elect us and we shall restore law and order."

Who was the well known figure? Why, of course, it was Adolph Hitler, campaigning in Hamburg, Germany in 1932.



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By Alan Ray.

# In retrospect

1

At the end of each year the editor is privileged to gush over the events just passed and assault your sensitivities with his interpretation of what it was all like. I have decided to follow in this great tradition.

When I began this job a little over 12 months ago, I was distressed that I didn't have all the answers. Now I'm beginning to realize what Braxton Craven calls "a corollary of Murphy's Law: that nothing is as simple as it seems and that framing the question is often more difficult than finding the answer." With that in mind, I have a few awkward questions to ask.

How can a society fulfill the needs of the broadest range of its people when it is controlled by an upper class business aristocracy? How can the University act morally when it is so intimately involved in a society which uses its might to protect global American business interests? How can the University call itself free and open when it exists in a world which knows economic slavery, when it exists in a country that has in part caused that enslavement? I suppose many of us must spend the rest of our lives trying to frame the questions and perhaps never articulate the answers, for there are so many others who are not even curious.

2

Henry James once wrote, "A journalist can't hope to do any good unless he gets a good deal hated. That's the way his work goes on." Considering the way some people feel about this newspaper, perhaps we've done something good. If I had it all to do over again, I would probably do it a little differently, but that's only natural. It's wise for a college newspaper to change hands each year, at least in some sense; it needs a lot of renewal.

The Chronicle, in fact any newspaper in these times, has two functions. The one is to

present the people's news, whoever the people happen to be; in this case, the students of the University. The other is to ask the questions that can't be answered, to educate people to the need for a revolution in values, and at the same time to preach reform, so that everyone may begin to see through his own efforts that the revolution is, if infernally, inevitable.

Murray Kempton recently said, "I think the mind is crying out for details. At least my mind is. What it is really crying out for is how the system works, what people say to each other, how they live." And if that means something to you: "The great heroic figures of American journalism have had one common quality to me. With a few exceptions they have all been terribly dumb. They've allowed their intelligence to be abused by taking too much interest in what could be called Great Events; but the average newspaperman, whatever intelligence he brought to the job, and he brought a great deal, has been numbed by the anti-intellectualism of the profession. Which is why a guy like Mailer, because he's read Edmund Burke, can walk in and make us all look bad."

3

Dr. Knight is probably the best and the most maligned president in the University's history. His chief accomplishment, I think, is that, by his permissive policies, he attracted to Duke some of the most intellectual and creative people in the country. Because of that, the University will be the site of a vicious struggle for the next few decades between the professionals and the intellectuals, the complacent and the concerned, the obsolescent and the untried. This struggle has only begun, and whether the University here and nationally will emerge as a place of rare significance I certainly can't predict. I have written some things this year both cruel and hopeful, in a sometimes awkward effort to make Duke

more open and humane. I still pray that it may one day be so.

4

A great many people help to put together a college paper, and there are so many who have helped me this year, it is almost impossible to thank all of them.

A special thanks to three people who have meant the most:

Bob Ashley—undoubtedly the best managing editor the Chronicle has had, and one of the most hard-working, capable and loyal people I know.

David Shaffer—a uniquely imaginative and vigorous individual who has given more than I can ever acknowledge and whom I deeply respect.

Bruce Vance—whose many and long hours have helped to keep us publishing every day as perhaps no one else could have. And thanks to:

Tom Campbell—my successor, who with guts will be the best editor the Chronicle has ever had.

Mark Pinsky—my best friend and roommate the past few years, who has been a creative if Bakunin-like influence on campus and an invaluable writer.

Carolyn Arnold—without whom we could hardly have continued publishing.

Mark Lees—capitalist extraordinaire who may make us all rich.

Clay Steinman—an unusually capable editor.

Pat Black—whose perception and wit have added immeasurably to the office and to the editorial pages.

Alan Shusterman—whose good sense was invaluable at a difficult time.

Jim McCullough—whose conservative wit has been a refreshing influence.

Bob Entman, David Pace, Rob Houghton, Pete Applebome, Cort Pederson, and Gary Wein—who have served some less than

what amounts to the backbone of the paper. Richard Smurthwaite, Dave Badger, Rusty McCrady, and Bob Switzer, and their staffs—who have produced some of the best pages the Chronicle has published.

Peggy Payne and Cheryl Smith, who have added a new and valuable dimension to the paper.

Margie Ashworth, Rosemary Jann, and Jan Kennerly—who have worked many selfless hours.

John Duchelle, Dave Smallen, Joe Hoyle, and Bob Heller.

Mike Lancaster.

Dub Gulley and Ken Vickery.

Steve Gross.

Jerry Katz, Dan Palubniac, Bill Dickey,

Carolyn Bacal, Mike Kopen, Mark Stancato,

Mike Patrick, Steve Letzler, Mary Schuette,

Jim Vaughn, Gretchen Wolf, Connie Renz,

Dan Robinson.

Ralph Karpinos, Andy Parker, Steve

Emerson, Doug Hastings, Gordon Stevenson,

Les Hoffman, Celeste Wesson, Ed Harrison,

Ann Wightman, John Howell, Carol Harvey,

Bruce Coville, Heloise Merrill, Diane Barth,

Jean Cary, Betty Baxt, Bob Dunn, Sandra

Speidel.

Bill Wilkerson, Betsy Bittle, Sue Keenan,

Mary Jane Eaton, Howard Baskin, John

Copacino, Mark Rutledge, Glenn Dorsey,

Candy Carraway, Julie Logan, John Collins,

Valerie Dembrowsky, Steve Lawrence, Bruce

Petler, Pete Hilbig, Buck Jones, Keith

Upchurch.

Terry Wolff, Steve Bland, Scott Sorensen,

Phil Kridel, Seth Krieger, Bob Hewgley, Jim

Willcock, Doug Menkes.

Della, Peaches, and Wolfgang whose

understanding has been invaluable.

All those whom I have momentarily

forgotten.

Bill Griffith.

My long-suffering parents.

And to Nancy, whom I adore.

## Amherst students write Nixon

# Changes can take place without duress

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

The Faculty and Students of Amherst College have just experienced an extraordinary two days. Our usual educational activities were replaced by debate, discussion and meditation which have given shape to our beliefs about the nature of higher education and the governance of educational institutions. It is clear that we have much to do to set our own house in order. We are convinced, and have shown during these days, that changes, even fundamental ones, can take place without physical duress. It will require all our care and energy in the months ahead to combine change with continuity, to provide students with a real and regular role in influencing their education and the College's government, and to honor both intellectual discipline and creativity. We have as a College emerged from these two days with a renewed sense of the urgency and seriousness with which we must attend to our primary purpose.

We have also as a College embraced a new sense of urgency of another kind. 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 changes 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. Part of this turmoil in universities derives from the distance separating the American dream from the American reality. Institutions dedicated to the nurture, husbanding, and growth of critical intelligence, and to inquiry into basic problems cannot but open people's eyes to the shoddiness of many aspects of our society.

In yesterday's *New York Times* it is reported that five officers in your Cabinet "seemed to agree that the disorder was caused by a small minority of students." Our conviction is that such a view is seriously in error if it is taken to mean that no legitimate and important reasons exist for the anger and sense of impotence felt by many students and faculty. The pervasive and insistent disquiet on many campuses throughout the nation indicates that unrest results, not from a conspiracy by a few, but from a shared sense that the nation has no adequate plans for meeting the crises of our society. To name only one issue of special concern to the students: since the Kerner Commission's report, there has been no decisive response to its recommendations.

We do not say that all the problems faced by colleges and universities are a reflection of the malaise of the larger society. That is not true. But we do say that until political leadership addresses itself to the major problems of our society—the huge expenditure of national resources for military purposes, the inequities practiced

by the present draft system, the critical needs of America's twenty-three million poor, the unequal division of our life on racial issues—until this happens, the concern and energy of those who know the need for change will seek outlets for their frustration.

We realize that in writing this letter we have taken the unusual step of speaking publicly for our community on pressing issues of the moment. We do this out of an urgent concern to question the widely held view that university unrest is merely an internal

problem, or at least fomented by an outside influence. More, we believe that if political leaders act on this mistaken assumption, their actions will serve only to widen the separations within the university and between the universities and society at large. If, however, this important element in student unrest is understood, it would be possible for you, Mr. President, to redirect youthful energy toward those more idealistic, creative and generous actions which reflect a concern for others. Your influence can provide that hope which

encourages those visions to which young men so gladly dedicate themselves, and we will support those efforts.

I send this letter to you on behalf of an overwhelming majority of Amherst students, faculty and administration who attended the closing meeting of our days of inquiry tonight. Copies of this letter with the signatures of all those who wish to subscribe will follow as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,  
Calvin H. Plimpton

## Letter to the editor

Editor, the Chronicle:

As a respecter of hard work in whatever form it appears (apart from cruelty), I applaud the recent Teacher Evaluation book for undertaking a most valuable and desirable job, but as one of the subjects under review, I should like to claim the privilege of a little cross evaluation. For the next round, I would like to suggest greater efforts in the following directions:

1. Getting Facts Straight: I was pained to see what I consider an insulting falsehood, "Class attendance is required," listed under my name, and I wondered how many of my colleagues saw similar fictions passed off as truth through the booklet's filtering criticism was directed at English

176, which I have not taught yet.

2. Discipline of Tone: Tactless brutality ("a total waste"), often directed at at senior faculty, is not justifiable in a world flawed everywhere by human imperfection. Cold print, publicly displayed, is not a decent place for administering searing humiliations. Why not leave the worst that is said for the grapevine? Likewise, gushy overstatements of admiration ("incredibly stimulating") may well embarrass the recipient, however worthy of credit—and may embarrass the students, too, who have shown some fickleness from one such book to another.

3. More Balanced Coverage: There is no harm in extending the comments on outstanding teachers,

but there are some strange discrepancies. One man in my department, called "a great prof" with a "don't miss course" and with another course called "invaluable and significant," got a total of four lines of print for both courses. In general, a good rule of thumb is, the more direct quotation from students, the better.

4. If the comments can be kept anonymous, it would be a good thing for the professor to have access to all the criticism of his work, so as most soundly to judge his strengths and weaknesses.

5. The format of this book is much improved over the last one, with photos and better print. More photos of the professors might be a good idea.


Victor Strandberg  
Department of English





# SAVE LIKE THE DEVIL!

Smart Blue Devils are joining the Duke Credit Union, an association for University employees and faculty that offers its members an outstanding means of saving money together and of making moderate loans to each other at reasonable interest rates. Based on last year's dividend, Credit Union savings earn as much as or more interest than anywhere else; and even better, savers receive free life insurance that matches their savings up to \$2,000. Saving is convenient through payroll deductions that automatically set aside the sum you specify before the money has a chance to slip through your fingers. Need a loan? Members can borrow up to \$5,000 over a three-year period at an interest rate of 1 per cent each month on the unpaid balance. To find out more, visit the Credit Union Office at 01C West Union, or call 6704.

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# Spectrum

## Plays in Page

The Durham Sarayands, Ltd., will pre at Ruddigore on *The Witch's C* se by Gilbert & Sullivan Friday and Saturday nights in Page Auditorium. Performances will begin at 8:15 p.m. There will also be a performance Saturday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. Tickets are priced at \$2.50 evening, \$1.50 matinee for general admittic.) \$2.00 evening, \$1.25 matinee for Allied Arts members and college students, and \$1.50 evening, \$1.00 matinee for children. Special group prices are available to anyone buying 15 or more tickets. Call

682-5519 or 682-1381 for information.

## Film Festival II

The final night of the Festival of American Cinema will be Alfred Hitchcock Night. The double feature will begin at 8 p.m. tomorrow night in Bio Sci Auditorium.

The first film will be *THE PARADISE CASE* starring Gregory Peck, Charles Laughton, Ethel Barrymore, Alida Valli, DeDe Reed, and Louis Jordan.

## -Press Box-

(Continued from Page 3)

The fourth factor that needs to be initiated is new imaginative leadership in DUAA which can better direct athletics in a new role at Duke.

DUAA still envisions a Duke of old. Thus, there is a basic conflict within the University now. DUAA, while still thriving on a system of high-level recruiting, does not like to see admissions requirements raised because, naturally, this makes their job of recruiting that much harder. Moreover, if Duke is to advance academically it almost certainly will have to continue to raise academic qualifications in the future. In order to overcome this basic conflict which can become chronic, the basic structure and leadership of DUAA has to be changed.

The main question now is, "Where do the priorities of the University stand?" If the priorities support a massive athletic deficit at the expense of academic progress then no policy should be changed. If on the other hand Duke is an institution favoring academic progress then DUAA has to be restructured in order to allocate more money for academic and student needs. Clearly there is a role for athletics at Duke, but not as it now exists.

## Final exam schedule

Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17, 1969 - Reading Period			
Monday	9:00-12:00 N	MWF-5, Engineering 2.5-2.6	
19th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	MWF-2	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	Biology 2	
Tuesday	9:00-12:00 N	MWF-1	
20th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Physics 2, 42, 52	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	MWF-7	
Wednesday	9:00-12:00 N	English 2	
21st	2:00-5:00 p.m.	TTS-1	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	TTS-3	
Thursday	9:00-12:00 N	Engineering 2.1.2.3	
22nd	2:00-5:00 p.m.	French, Spanish, German 64	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	MWF-6	
Friday	9:00-12:00 N	Math 22	
23rd	2:00-5:00 p.m.	TTS-4	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	History 2	
Saturday	9:00-12:00 N	MWF-3	
24th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Religion 2	
Monday	9:00-12:00 N	MWF-4	
26th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Chemistry 2	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	TT-7	
Tuesday	9:00-12:00 N	Language 2	
27th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	TTS-2	
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	Economics 2, 52	
Wednesday	9:00-12:00 N	TT-6	
28th	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Air and Naval Science	

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

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

## Swami on East

Dr. Paul J. Krusic of the central research department experimental station of E.I. DuPont de Nemours will present a seminar on "E.S.R. Studies of Transient Radicals in Solution" May 16, in 130 Social-Psych at 3 p.m.

## Pub Board

The Publications Board requests that students interested in being members of the 1969-70 Board should submit letters outlining their qualifications and interests by noon on Wednesday, May 14, to Mr. Griffith in 214 Allen Building or to Nina Kamukin in 217 Gilbert. Staff experience on publications is not necessary for all members.

## Film Festival I

Howard Hawks Night, the fourth program of the Festival of American Cinema, will be held tonight at 8 p.m. in Bio Sci Auditorium.

The first film will be *BRINGING UP BABY*, starring Katharine Hepburn, Cary Grant, and Charles Ruggles. Made in 1938, the film is a classic of American Comedy.

The second film, *I WAS A MALE WAR BRIDE*, is also a satiric comedy and was made in 1949. The film stars Ann Sheridan, Cary Grant, Anne Evans, and Marion Marshall.

Tickets will be available at the door for 75 cents.

## Major attractions

Five major attractions have been announced for the Duke University Artists Series next season.

They include: October 20, The Osipov Balaika Orchestra of Moscow with Bolshoi Opera stars and Russian dancers; February 11, Pomponio and Zarate, classical duo-guitarists; February 23, The Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati, conducting; March 1, The Bach Aria Group, instrumental and vocal soloists; April 17, North Carolina School of the Arts Ballet

## Till the end

Tuesday, May 13  
8:00 p.m. Cinematic Arts Film Festival. Howard Hawks Night: *Bringing Up Baby* (1938) with

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