

The Duke Chronicle

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Durham, North Carolina

Thursday, February 5, 1970

Axam has sentence commuted by Scott

Tony Axam, a former Duke student, has received a commutation of an 18-month sentence he received for setting fire to the Duke Forest last March.

The sentence was suspended for three years provided Axam is either employed or a student. He will be under the supervision of the State Board of Paroles. The commutation was made by Gov. Bob Scott at the request of the parole board.

In the executive order mailed to the Durham Clerk of Court, Governor Scott said, "It has been made to appear to me that the case is one fit for executive clemency."

The sentence had been delayed by Superior Court Judge E. Maurice Braswell until Axam had completed the first semester. The judge had recommended, according to Chancellor Woodhall, that Axam be put on work parole immediately after beginning his sentence.

Fred Morrison, legal assistant to Governor Scott, admitted yesterday that the sentence had been commuted for several reasons, one being that Axam's wife is pregnant. He also said the commutation had come at the request of "several Duke University officials."

Morrison cited Duke officials as requesting the suspended sentence because, "since October, his grades have been good and there seems to have been a rehabilitation effect on him during this period."

Woodhall said yesterday that "a group of faculty members, including myself, asked the Board of Paroles to give him a study release. The study release would have replaced a work release. We did not approach the governor directly," he said.

"We felt that Tony had been given some bad advice, but that he had learned his lesson," Woodhall said. "Everybody is happy about this; I know I am. He wants to be a lawyer, and I think he has the wits to be a good one."

Six other defendants, who also pleaded guilty in the case, were placed on probation and fined at the time of the trial in October.

Fair and warmer today. High today about 50, low tonight 35. Considerable cloudiness tomorrow with a high in the 50's. Some chance of rain tonight.

On Sunday, there will be a meeting of the Chronicle Editorial Council at 9 p.m. on second floor Flowers. All AME's will meet at 7 p.m. and the Chronicle Editorial Board at 8 p.m. in the Chronicle offices. The meetings are open to the public.

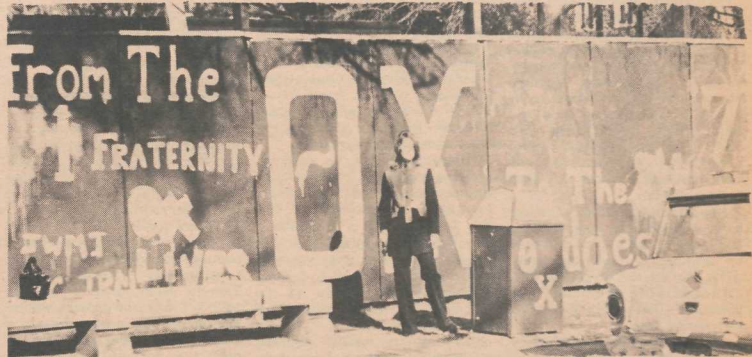


Photo by Rob Poole

The work of the Theta Chi pledge class is somewhat outshone by a statuesque beauty, who obviously deserves better than that.

Domestic budget 'deficient'

By John Herbers

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Two prominent Republicans, John W. Gardner and Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, made it known yesterday that they consider President Nixon's new budget inadequate for domestic needs.

"It is not enough to smile bravely and tighten the belts of the poor," Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition said in a joint news conference with Eisenhower, who was chairman of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

"We must go a good deal further in reduction of the defense budget," Gardner continued. "We must act to increase federal revenues. As a starter I would suggest that the remaining 5 percent of the surtax should not, under any circumstances, be allowed to lapse in June."

Under present law, the surtax will expire automatically and the Administration has said no effort

(Continued on Page 2)

YM-YWCA to merge if approval is gained

By Gary Campanella

The YMCA and YWCA are presenting in a referendum today a proposal calling for a unification of the YMCA and YWCA into one organization. The total Y membership is permitted to vote in the referendum.

According to a joint statement, "the present election procedure and leadership of the YMCA and YWCA at Duke tends to emphasize elitism and status without accompanying responsibility to the goals of the Association and to democratic leadership."

The proposal calls for a structure based on community leadership rather than on executive leadership, as now exists. The total Y membership will elect the executive cabinet, which consists of four men and four women. This committee has the responsibility of evaluating programs and appointing committee chairmen to carry on future programming.

"The executive committee elects from themselves four officers: two co-chairmen (a man and a woman), a secretary, and treasurer. In order to ensure the executive committee's support of its own officers, a candidate must have the vote of six

of the eight executive committee members in order to be elected," said the proposal.

The proposal is intended to encourage the development of a leadership which would be able to deal with the various programs of the Y rather than delegating authority to a committee which may or may not deal with the program effectively. The hope is to eventually revise the Constitution, especially Articles V, VI, and VII

(all dealing with officers, Cabinet, and elections).

There are two basic problems the Y has had with its present system, according to Peggy O'Reilly, president of the YWCA. "First, although there are joint committees to work on programs, there have been two treasuries, one for the YW and one for the YM. Often, there have been problems in deciding which treasury should

(Continued on Page 10)

Mansfield says ABM expansion dangerous

By John W. Finney

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Senator Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic leader, denounced yesterday the Administration's proposed expansion of the Safeguard missile defense system as a step that could escalate the atomic arms race and divert resources from domestic needs.

In a Senate speech, Mansfield also charged that the Administration was using shifting justification for the Safeguard system to the point that it was creating "a true credibility gap."

The speech was interpreted by Republican leaders as the opening salvo in what was shaping up as another closely divided Senate debate over deployment of an antiballistic missile (ABM) defense system. Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, the assistant Republican leader, immediately

responded that the ABM opposition was "premature" in speaking out until the Administration had presented its specific plans for expanding the Safeguard system.

To some extent it appeared that the Administration had prematurely provoked the debate by its own imprecision thus far about its plans for expanding the Safeguard system.

At his news conference last week, President Nixon announced that he had decided to move into phase 2 of the Safeguard program by expanding the system to provide an "area defense" against a small-scale missile attack such as might be launched in the future by Communist China. In contrast, the phase 1 deployment, narrowly approved by the Senate last year after two months of debate, was designed to protect intercontinental missile bases against a Soviet attack.

The Presidential announcement immediately gave rise to the

(Continued on Page 2)

To ease financial problems

ACT asks \$500 grant from ASDU

By Mike Mooney

West Campus Reporter

Carolyn Prescott of ACT told the ASDU executive board last night that financial problems are becoming "more acute all the time" for the "issue-oriented" Durham community organization.

ACT is appealing to ASDU for a \$500 block grant to aid emergency cases and help start a credit union for the poor.

The executive board also heard an appeal for funds from ECOS, described by representative Roy Young as a group designed "to promote environmental awareness" and prepare for the nation-wide teach-in on the environment to be held this spring.

Prescott said that ACT has received many calls from poor people who need emergency help. She cited recent welfare cuts by the state and the layoff of construction workers caused by Federal spending cutbacks as major reasons.



Members of the ASDU Executive Committee

Faced with these cases, ACT can only turn to churches, interested individuals, and contributions from the staff, she said.

After a brief discussion, ASDU President Bob Feldman suggested that the ACT request be considered at the legislature meeting on Feb. 10.

Feldman indicated personal concern and felt that "the students are interested" in the

problems of ACT. He said, however, that ASDU receives requests for money from many worthy causes in the Durham community, and cannot contribute to them all.

ECOS has applied for a charter and secured office space in the Union, Young said. A general meeting will be held later on. However, \$2,400 is needed to bring speakers and films to Duke, reprint material, and to make ECOS "a continuous, permanent organization," said Young.

Feldman told Young that the board would have a better idea of the funds available by its meeting next week, and could consider the "needs and problems" of ECOS at that time.

Other topics to be discussed by the ASDU legislature next week include plans for Black Week, appointments to the new Judicial boards, and reports from the Residential Life, University Governance, and Chancellor-Provost Search Committees.

Women's liberation front: the upcoming revolution

By Marilyn Bender

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—It's rather disconcerting for a middle-aged, securely middle-class American businessman or professional to be confronted at a cocktail party by a blithe young creature who calls him, in a well-modulated, girlish voice, an oppressor, a male chauvinist and a sexist. It's been happening lately.

It's equally shocking for college boys, post-graduate white radicals and black militants to be presented by their sisters (blood and soul), wives, mothers and co-workers with unnegotiable demands for liberation. That's been happening increasingly, too.

Liberated from what? they wonder. Being American males, regardless of social, economic, political or racial hue, have they not been raised to believe that the American woman is the most privileged, pampered, and domineering of the species? Don't many American women agree?

If perplexity is the mood of the moment, enlightenment is soon at hand. In the immediate and foreseeable future, America will be assaulted with the subject of women's liberation at the newsstand and at the office, in the bookstore and in the living room.

"It comes up in almost every social meeting. It's a current topic of conversation," says Pamela Roby, a sociologist who, at 27 and happily unmarried, is one of countless sympathizers with, although not quite members of, the Women's Liberation Movement.

Catch-all

Women's liberation is a catch-all label for the second phase of the movement for total equality for slightly more than half of the United States population. In the first phase, women won the vote. Now they're going for broke.

An eclectic movement, women's liberation spans both reform and revolution, as well as practicing attorneys who wear hats to court and long-haired poets in bell-bottoms who forswear cosmetics and undergarments.

Women's liberation embraces such antithetical groups as NOW (the National Organization for Women formed in 1966 by Betty Friedan, author of "The Feminine Mystique"), which has men on its board of directors and strives for the enforcement of Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (forbidding

sex discrimination in employment), and the Feminists, an unknown quantity of separatists who seek female reparations on the style of veterans' preferences. Grace Atkins a founding feminist, has given up dating or even appearing in public with men except, of course, on TV.

Amoeba-like organism

Women's lib, as its partisans sometimes call it, is an amoeba-like organism that reproduces by simple breakaway. In between NOW and the feminists are a proliferating number of groups, cells and brigades that tend to use the cells and brigades that tend to use the vocabulary and many of the techniques of radical politics and black nationalism.

Among the radical women's groups, most of whom now exclude men from their meetings and their strategy, are the Radical Feminists; WITCH (the Women's International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell); the Older Women's Liberation (meaning over 30); Local 55, which accepts high school girls as well as grandmothers; the Stanton Anthony Brigade, which sees the enemy as man but the cause of oppression as psychological as well as economic, and red-stockings, which asserted in its July manifesto that all other forms of exploitation, like racism and imperialism, flow from male supremacy.

Regardless of differences, the movement can supply a few clear and concerted replies to the question, what do they want to be liberated from?

Abortion repeal

The first is abortion law. Repeal of abortion laws has the potential of such wide support that it is expected to get otherwise reluctant converts to women's liberation.

Of four suits challenging the constitutionality of New York State's abortion laws that will be tried in federal court here starting April 15, one case has been dubbed the "Women's Case" because it has 300 plaintiffs and four women attorneys claiming that abortion laws deny a woman's right to privacy and her right to decide whether or not to bear children. Control of her own body is women's liberation's most broadly based tenet.

Free child care centers are the next most popular cause. They would liberate women to pursue their own interests and to earn money.

Discrimination against women in

business, the professions and in the University is the next most burning issue.

Marriage is out

If women are to become the equals of men at work, the libs say, they will also have to be liberated from the archaic traditions of marriage, which include not only the exclusive burden of domestic chores but the unrelenting pressure on the brightest, most attractive girls to get married.

"Many women will opt out of the family circle into living without marriage occasionally with men, occasionally without them," Pamela Roby predicts for the 1970's. "More and more it will be recognized that nonmarriage is a viable and satisfying alternative to marriage for both men and women."

"Homosexuality may be one viable alternative," one activist said.

What bothers many feminists is the confusion of women's liberation with sexual liberation. "Men immediately assume liberation means sleeping with everyone," Laurie Stein laments. "The whole point is to fight against dehumanizing sexual relations."

The ultimate goal of women's liberation is for the sex heretofore labeled female to be accepted as full members of the human race.

—Mansfield attack—

(Continued from Page 1)

interpretation in the anti-ABM camp that the Administration was changing its justification for an ABM system by emphasizing protection of cities rather than missile bases. Administration officials insisted, however, that once the details of the proposed expansion are spelled out later this month by the defense secretary, Melvin R. Laird, it would become apparent that there had been no shift in rationale and that the Administration was still emphasizing the protection of missile bases.



Photo by Rob Poole

Life at Duke sometimes seems like one long wait from standing in line at registration to waiting at the circulation desk for books.

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—Budget—

(Continued from Page 1)

will be made to continue it.

The news conference was called to announce that the Urban Coalition's Action Council, the lobbying arm of the organization, would work to get the recommendations of the Eisenhower Commission carried out.

The commission expired at the end of last year after having concluded that the greatest threat to the nation was internal and that disadvantaged, isolated minorities living in the central cities were at the heart of the trouble. It recommended, as have other commissions, massive and sustained social action as well as reform and improvement of law enforcement.

"The plain truth," Gardner said, "is that we are not going to accomplish what Dr. Eisenhower

and his distinguished colleagues have recommended nor what a number of other distinguished commissions have recommended unless we are willing to reorder our national priorities. That's a fancy way of saying that we're going to have to make some tough choices and do some things that are painful and perhaps politically unpopular."

"I see the danger of inflation," he continued. "I see the merits of a balanced budget. But we cannot turn our backs on the parts of the problem we don't like to look at—the parts brought out sharply by Dr. Eisenhower."

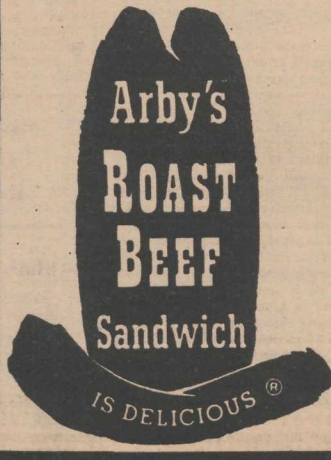
From this point of view, the tax reduction voted by Congress last year benefits chiefly the middle class and ignores "the problem we don't like to look at."

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Not even a forearm to the race by South Carolina's Tom Riker stopped Duke's Don Blackman against the Gamecocks. Photo by Terry Wolff

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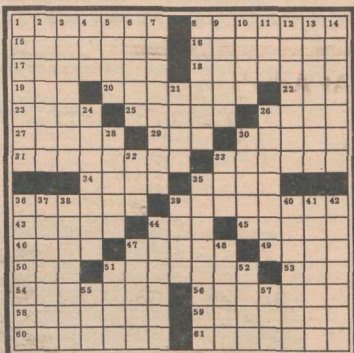
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PUZZLE

By Norton Rhodes

- ACROSS
- 1 City north of Jaffa.
- 8 Nomad.
- 15 Yellow chameleon.
- 16 Window: Fr.
- 17 Ben-Gurion, e.g.
- 18 Persuers.
- 19 Yaff.
- 20 Man with a pull.
- 22 "Homme Qui."
- 23 Saint — 25 — burned.
- 26 Rim.
- 27 Muddies.
- 28 World War II agency.
- 30 Change.
- 31 Hay fever folk.
- 33 Outdoorsmen.
- 34 Kind of music.
- 35 Art style.
- 36 "The — is gone."
- 39 Relaxing of tensions.
- 43 Ball-shaped.
- 44 Actor — Mince.
- 45 Abraham's wife.
- 46 Hostels.
- 47 "The — and the glory."
- 49 Mister: Ger.
- 50 Good: Fr.
- 51 Resounded.
- 53 Blackbird.
- 54 Having interstices.

- 4 — mode.
- 5 Contended.
- 6 Waterway.
- 7 Mass of blood vessels.
- 8 Seething continent.
- 9 Baseball's Peewee.
- 10 College subject: abbr.
- 11 — of roses.
- 12 Repeat.
- 13 One who came.
- 2 Greak letter.
- 3 Rodeo city.
- 24 Open-chain hydrocarbons.
- 26 Samuel's father.
- 30 Military yes-men.
- 32 House addition.
- 33 Kind of dance.
- 32 Repeat.
- 35 Representative.
- 36 Aluminum hydroxide.
- 37 M. Balzac, and others.
- 38 Track men.
- 39 "The — came up like thunder..."
- 40 "Don't — me!"
- 41 Receiving as wages.
- 42 Holy places.
- 44 Flew.
- 47 Home —.
- 48 Race.
- 51 Cassius —.
- 52 Valley.
- 53 — pro nobis.
- 57 551.



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2/4/70

Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle



CRYPTOGRAM — By Archibald V. McLees

COPKR MAD HEWONT

HEWANT MOD CAPKR.

Yesterday's cryptogram: Gamboling lamb enchanted chortling children.

Denton leads the way

Devils edge Tigers, 92-88

By Bob Heller
Sports Editor

Behind the marksmanship and rebounding work of center Randy Denton, the Duke basketball team ended a four game losing streak by defeating Clemson, 92-88, in an ACC game played last night at Clemson. Denton scored a career high of 37 points and controlled both backboards in paving the way to the Devils' tenth win of the season.

The Devils jumped off to a quick 8-2 lead, and the tempo of the game was established right off the bat—it was to be run-and-shoot affair.

Duke stretched its lead to ten points with 12:20 to play in the first half, but Clemson kept plugging away, and with 6:40 to go in the period, scrappy guard Butch Zatezalo gave the Tigers their only lead of the evening 33-32. Denton answered with a tip-in, and with the inspired play of Don Blackman, Coach Bucky Waters' visitors rolled to a 51-42 halftime advantage.

Duke stretched its lead to 14 points several times in the early going of the second half, and Denton gave the Devils their biggest lead, a 70-55 bulge, with around 14 minutes to play.

A rash of turnovers hit the Devils during the next several minutes, as the play of the Duke

backcourtmen was again spotty. After seven straight Clemson points late in the contest, Duke found itself with only a 88-84 lead with less than two minutes remaining in the game.

Zatezalo brought the underdogs to within three points, but it was too late. DeVenzio ended the night's action by hitting on one of two free-throws with nine seconds to go, preserving Duke's hard-fought victory.

To go along with Denton's outstanding performance, forwards Katherman and Blackman also played quite well. The former hit for 25 points, and Blackman, coming off the bench, contributed 12 points and several key rebounds.

Zatezalo, who broke the all-time Clemson scoring mark early in the second half, finished with 33 points.

The Devils' play was not exactly smooth, as they committed the high number of 24 turnovers. Duke did improve on its free-throw shooting—but that's not saying much.

Next up for the Devils is West Virginia, in a non-conference game at Greensboro Saturday night at 8 p.m. There are still plenty of good seats available for that game.

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Wake-UNC on the tube

WINSTON-SALEM—Wake Forest's rampaging Demon Deacons will be going all out here in Memorial Coliseum tonight to prove that their one-point victory over high-ranked North Carolina a couple of weeks ago was not a fluke.

A capacity crowd is expected for the 9 p.m. encounter which is to be shown on regional television. The freshmen teams of the arch-rivals will meet at 7 o'clock.

Wake Forest stunned Carolina by 91-90 at Chapel Hill on Jan. 17, despite a 43-point performance by the Tarheels' All-American guard Charlie Scott.

The Deacons, now 10-6 on the season and 4-3 in ACC warfare, followed up that triumph with a 74-73 win over 11th-ranked Davidson here last Saturday night.

Coach Jack McCloskey's Deacs, who have whipped Virginia twice and Maryland once in other conference matches, lost by just 75-72 to eighth-ranked N.C. State. Other league setbacks have been to Duke by 78-72 in overtime and to Maryland by 96-88.

Junior guard Charlie Davis, who scored 34 points in pacing Wake to its earlier victory over UNC, is now averaging 23.3 points per game. He and 6-1 sophomore John Lewkowicz, a 6.4 scorer whose two final second free throws provided the Deacons with their winning margin in the first Carolina game, will start at guard.

In the front court will be 6-8 Dan Ackley, an 8.1 scorer who made the big three-point play which gave WFU its Saturday win over Davidson; 6-7 Gilbert McGregor, averaging 13.6 points and 11.0 rebounds per outing; and 6-3 Dickie Walker, owner of a 14.6 per game scoring mark.

Wake Forest, by hitting 20 of 22 free throws in its last game, hiked its free throw shooting percentage to 76.0—second best in the nation. Davis ranks 10th nationally with an 86.6 charity line percentage.

In the first game against UNC this season, the Deacs hit 52 per cent from the field and 88 per cent from the free throw line compared to Carolina's 47 per cent from the floor and 82 per cent from the charity stripe. The Tarheels led in rebounding, 42-40, and committed 15 turnovers compared to 17 by WFU.

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Anti-hunger plan expands

By Bob Ashley

Reprinted with permission from the North Carolina Anvil.

When the food stamp program benefits are expanded the first of next month, the situation is bound to get better for 1700 Durham County residents. Their problems may not be solved entirely, and anti-poverty officials are not optimistic that all will be a bed of roses, but at least they will be a little better off.

Things couldn't be much worse. For those 1700 people, poverty is a way of life, as it is for many thousands of others. But for Durham's 1700, the last week of the month is outright destitution. They are welfare recipients, and they are on the food stamp program.

But the food stamps they buy run out after three weeks, even stretched over a barely-adequate diet composed mostly of beans and bread.

In fact, the last week of a month, in the housing projects, "you have children going from house to house begging bread," according to Linda Riley, public relations officer of Operation Breakthrough, Durham's anti-poverty organization. Or, as Mrs. Callina Smith, welfare rights coordinator for Breakthrough puts it, the program has been "driving many people starving crazy."

Hunger is not something you have to go to Mississippi to find. It is not even something you find only in another part of North Carolina,

like Tyrell County with 70.1 per cent of its population making less than \$3,000—the poorest county in North Carolina. You can find it down Edgemont, out on Cornwallis Road, on Fayetteville and Pettigrew Streets, out in the county on scattered farms around Durham.

Over one-fourth of the population of Durham is poor, even using the conservative estimate that a family income of less than \$3,000 defines poverty. Perhaps more importantly, just a fraction over 10 per cent of the population of Durham makes over \$10,000 each year, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The median income is \$4,876.

What this means to a person's diet does not take much effort to imagine. Ask Joseph Green of United Organization for Community Improvement (UOCI) why people are hungry, and he'll give a soft, sad laugh. "It's simple," he'll say. "People are hungry because they don't have enough food. They don't have enough food because they don't have any money, which is because they don't have decent jobs or decent education." You wonder why you asked the question.

Moreover, "basically most of the people who are hungry in Durham are black people," according to Green. The reason is the time-honored and oft-proven principle that black people are the last hired, the first fired, "on any job."

Welfare programs are supposed

to keep people from starving. But the Food Stamp program for one, hasn't done that up until now—at least not for seven days out of the month. Welfare payments, both Green and Mrs. Smith point out, are based on a 1951 standard of living.

On top of that, they were cut by 25 per cent this year. That cut, it is predicted, will wipe out much of the gain from the food stamp increases. "A lot of people will be just back up to the level they were before the welfare cut," Mrs. Riley says. Mrs. Smith agrees.

Many people go hungry while trying to get food stamps to begin with. If you've got no income, no money at all, it still costs \$2 for food stamps. That won't change under the new plan, although the \$2 will buy more. So sometimes people run around for two or three days, trying to raise the \$2.

Churches, the Salvation Army, other groups run low on money themselves, and they aren't always able to come up with the money. "You end up having to pass the hat, or beg \$2," Mrs. Smith says.

Last month in Durham County, 1500 families, totaling about 4500 people, received food stamps, according to a spokesman at the Food Stamp Office. Total worth of the stamps was \$74,200. The recipients paid \$46,810 for those stamps.

The program, even with its shortcomings and its inadequacies, is not even reaching everybody in

(Continued on Page 11)

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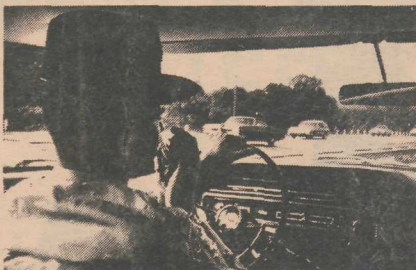
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—Nixon, pollution—

Exemption for defense
In addition, some observers on Capitol Hill complained that the new order continues to provide an exemption for agencies which claim that the installation of anti-pollution devices would threaten "national security." In the view of some observers, this exemption, which also appeared in Johnson's directives, has allowed the Defense Department to avoid undertaking expensive pollution-control measures.

The Defense Department is generally regarded as the largest single polluter of the environment in the federal establishment.

Simon Schwartz, a former American who emigrated to Israel in 1941 and is a member of Kfar Blum will speak on "communal living in Israel" at 8:30 tonight in the President's Clubroom of Baldwin Auditorium.

Scott says troop withdrawal in Vietnam 'irreversible'

By John W. Finney
(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Sen. Hugh Scott, the Senate Republican leader, defended the Administration's Vietnam policy yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserting that President Nixon's

program of troop withdrawal was "irreversible."
Scott urged Senate adoption of an Administration-supported resolution endorsing President Nixon's efforts to achieve a "just peace" in Vietnam.
A similar resolution was approved by the House of Representatives last November, and Scott argued that Upper House approval of the resolution, sponsored by 45 Senators, including the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, would "show the world that we are united in our search for peace."
However, objections were raised, by Republican as well as Democratic members of the committee, that the resolution could be construed as a vote of confidence in the Administration's Vietnam policies and thus cause division rather than unity in the Senate.
Alternatively, it was argued, the resolution could be interpreted as granting new Congressional authority to the President for carrying out his own policies in Southeast Asia. This was disputed by Scott, who said the resolution would not confer any new powers on the President but was "just an affirmation by the Senate of hopes that what the President is doing will succeed."

The minority leader, who normally restricts his statements to the Senate floor, was thrust into the unusual role of defending Administration policy before a Congressional panel as the Foreign Relations Committee went through the second day of its opening round of hearings on Vietnam.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright, the chairman, once again pressed in with questions about the Administration's intentions in its programs of Vietnamization and troops withdrawals.

At one point in his prepared statement, Scott declared that the process of troop withdrawal was "irreversible" and represented "the right way to achieve a real and lasting peace in Vietnam."

Fulbright questioned whether the process was really "irreversible" in light of Nixon's repeated warnings that he would take "strong measures" if the enemy sought to take military advantage of the American troop withdrawals.

Scott replied that a "marked increase" in enemy military activity "might lengthen" the withdrawal process but said the Administration was committed to bringing "a total end to the war."

Academies blossom to deter integration

By James T. Wooten
(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service
CANTON, Miss.—The pretty young mother waved goodbye to the children from her 1970 hardtop sedan.
"You know," she drawled, "I thought about this a lot and I just couldn't stand to have my kids in with all those nigras."
So, on a frosty morning in early January she had driven her children to the Canton Academy, a former tent factory converted into a private school that promised to give her youngsters a high quality education at a reasonable price.
For her, it was an almost irresistible appeal: a good segregated classroom within her budget but beyond the federal government's reach using precisely this pitch and the combined negative impact of recent Supreme Court demands for integration, including the latest ruling which will affect 14 southern districts on Monday, the private school business is booming in the old Confederacy.

William F. Simmons, of the White Citizens Councils of America, estimates the growth of his organization's private schools in the area of Jackson, Miss., to be nearly 3,000 in the last six weeks, and there are similar reports from Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

But, from the bayous of Louisiana and North Carolina's outer banks, there are signs that the magnetism drawing hundreds of white parents to the "segregation academies" is substantially less than permanent.

Financing inadequate
Their financing, from tuition, donations or endowment, is generally inadequate and becomes a negative factor in long-term improvement plans. As a result, they are not on the whole on a level with public schools in the same locale. Their teachers as a rule earn less and are therefore not usually as qualified as their public school counterparts, and their facilities and equipment are seldom comparable to those available in the public school system.

Further, their presence poses a problem for the region's public schools, presents a threat to its economic development, and lays the foundation for the regeneration of a long dormant system of social stratification.

Students prosecuted for theft

By Diana Pinckley
Two Duke undergraduates have been charged in a Durham court under the Hausfrau's new policy of prosecuting people who steal beer mugs and pitchers.

The students were found guilty of trespass and made to pay court costs. The original larceny charge was reduced to the lesser trespass offense by the intervention of Duke officials.

However, in future cases "the University will have to take an involuntary hands-off policy," according to Richard Cox, dean of undergraduate men.

Bill Mayton, manager of the Hausfrau, stated that the restaurant lost as many as twenty-four mugs per week as a result of the thefts. One student was caught last semester while carrying out four beer-filled mugs.

"We try not to be too strict, but at a dollar per mug, this is costing us a lot," Mayton said.



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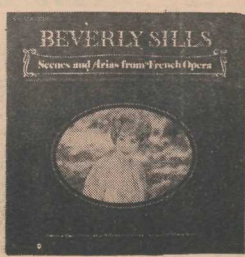
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The Duke Chronicle

Hiding the facts?

The Academic Council will discuss its subcommittee's report on the athletic association again today, and indications are that they will again try to pursue the folly of going into "executive session" to keep their deliberations free from the contamination of public exposure.

The Council's action in closing its last meeting is indicative of the group's entire approach to the question of the status of athletics at Duke. It now seems likely that the lengthy report on DUAA does not call for a deemphasis of athletics at all. Quite the contrary, if the report's recommendations are implemented, the result would probably be a strengthening of the position of professionalized athletics here, with all of the exploitation of the University's resources and of the athletes' themselves that necessarily follows from such professionalization.

Although the report recommends getting out of the Atlantic Coast Conference, it calls for replacing ACC foes with such "compatible" teams as Vanderbilt, Northwestern, the University of Michigan, Stanford, the three service academies, as well as UNC, NC State, and Wake Forest.

The recruitment of such stiff opposition at first appears to conflict with the proposal that athletic grants-in-aid awarded on the basis of financial need, but then it must be remembered that the Ivy League schools operate under this same "financial need" stipulation, and most of their athletes "just happen" to be in great need of money. The Ivies also have special alumni associations that endow their athletic heroes with lavish "gifts."

So in all probability, the Council is closing its meetings so that when the hard facts of the future of athletics at Duke come up, they will not be made known to the entire community. The Council members seem more concerned with bringing the athletic program under some kind of academic control than in adjusting a system that is unnecessarily harmful to the people that make it possible—the athletes themselves.

This is not surprising, however, since many of the members of the council have long ago given up caring very much about their student's lives anyway.

Talking grades

"How shall students be graded?" will be the topic of discussion today at the Undergraduate Faculty Council meeting. The UFC's own subcommittee on grading, chaired by Professor Harold Parker, recommended that Duke move to a four-point system: high honors, honors, pass and fail. That would eliminate pluses and minuses and drop the "D" grade.

When questioned in an ASDU referendum over two-thirds of the nearly 1300 students responding said that the plus minus system should be dropped.

And a plurality of those polled also favored moving one step farther than Parker's committee recommended: to an honors, pass and fail system.

At their December meeting, many UFC members reacted coolly to modifying the grading system extensively. Parker himself has said that "there is no satisfactory solution to the problem of grading in a large university." As a result, he says, the purpose of his committee's report is "to suggest the least worst solutions to the problem."

We feel that suggesting and adopting the "least worst solution" is no answer. As Associate Professor Gregory Lockhead has noted, "We should urge and reinforce students to learn and interact, not to seek grades."

In December we suggested that the UFC consider an essentially pass-fail grading system, with the option for each student to request to be graded A, B or C. If a student fails to complete a course satisfactorily, he'll simply have one more course to complete before graduation; an F is never recorded.

At the time we also proposed a massive, long-range study of the whole purpose and process of undergraduate education, with grading as a major consideration.

If the UFC determines the grading system without the aid of such a study, we would hope that UFC members would at least consider grading in the great context of the purpose of an undergraduate education here.

And we would also hope that the UFC would read carefully the results of the ASDU survey before making any decision.

For if the UFC decides simply to perpetuate the present system, it will be saying to the students here, as faculty bodies, administrators and trustees have done so often in the past, that the opinions of students are without merit.

Considering that students are the ones most affected by the nature of the grading system, we find that idea deplorable.

'G'WAN, SOMEONE HAS TO GO, AND YOU'RE IT!



Utopia

University mythology

By Bob Entman

Every institution has a mythology to which its members are expected to adhere. And adhere most do, with a minimum of questions.

The government has its democracy, and everybody believes. The church has its God (s) and, yes, most people still believe.

And what does the university offer its constituents? Rationality, objectivity, true democracy, compassion, etc., etc., it is said. Certainly the university is the one place where reality and not mythology governs expectations and behavior, it is argued.

Ideology

I submit that those very beliefs, so passionately defended by so many academics, form an ideology open to as much skepticism and debate as the mythologies which govern other institutions.

Let us examine a few aspects of this mythology critically and see if they are any more than just that: a body of myths.

The university is a democratic community.

The university just is not a democratic community. And probably it never can be, although it could come a good deal closer.

Rather the university is run by a sort of pluralistic oligarchy, in which elites of widely varying power compete for influence on policy decisions. The trustee elite, theoretically the most powerful, is not even a member of the community it helps govern.

Faculty, administration, student, alumni, and the local extra-campus elites are the other competing groups, perhaps in that descending order of power.

Pluralistic, not democratic.

Now the effects of this pluralistic system may indeed turn out to be democratic in that some particular policy decisions may be reflective of a wide consensus. The same holds for the pluralistic system which many feel governs the entire nation.

But, as on the national level, because of the difference in power of these groups, policy decisions may be taken which grievously harm the interests of one or more of them.

And unlike national government, in which elections, congressmen, etc., provide some check, a weak university elite may have little or no recourse but to grin and bear any unfavorable actions or decisions.

Thus the administration/trustee coalition can set financial priorities which are dubious to the non-coalesced faculty and student groups (i.e. the new two million dollar swimming pool). A faculty/administration coalition can place men in positions of power over students without any consultation of the latter group. And so forth.

The university is not a democracy.

Objective, non-political?

The university is an objective, non-political body of independent scholars and their students.

That the scholarship carried on in Universities is often quite unobjective is finally being recognized in many disciplines. Granted, there is a real question whether objectivity is any more than an ideal standard which can be striven for but never reached.

Universities fall far short of the ideal, however, where they could be coming much closer. The ideology of pluralism, for instance, reigns in political science, and its foremost exponents are worshipped, when the descriptive inadequacies and normative inequities of the system are manifest. Much of political science has become one big apology for the American system.

Other fields too

Controversies in the sociology, language, history, etc., academic societies recently have focused on the same kind of problems in those fields. In science, research which seriously threatens the status quo is often stifled—research done right here in ESP is a prime example.

The reasons for this state—whether due to foundation and government influence in researching funding, to ideological commitments, to desire for status or fear of disapproval from colleagues—are the proper subjects of another column. Let's just see the university's scholarly function the way it really is.

As to politics, three examples from Duke will serve to show the political nature of much university decision making. The decision not to grant an honorary degree to then-Vice President Richard Nixon was a clear expression of political disapproval. The decision to refuse an honorary degree to a Duke alumnus of international prominence was hardly a-political.

(Continued on Page 7)

Letter to the editor

An anniversary

Editor, The Chronicle:

A few thousand years ago Joshua ran around Jericho a few times blowing a horn and the walls of the city fell down. Following this Joshua and followers stamped the city killing its inhabitants and bringing its houses to the ground.

And Jericho was not the only place. Joshua and his followers had it so easy because they had been chosen by God and had the land given to them. The event became a landmark in our history and religion.

Even though some have grown skeptical about the horn blowing part, must agree it was altogether a pretty meritorious achievement. And whoever it was that lived in Jericho deserved what they got for

being in the way of the chosen.

Then came Christ, then Titus, then the Moslems.

Then came Moses again disguised as Theodore Herzl. And then Nasser disguised as Hitler. After that things repeated themselves with the Lord this time working in subtle ways. Jericho came disguised as Deir Yassin and there were others.

Joshua, disguised as Moshe Dayan, has so far destroyed 516 houses by his own count (thousands by the count of international correspondents) through his "Neighborhood Policy." A policy that has nothing to do with the "Love Thy Neighbor" policy found in the same book from which part of this story derives its authenticity.

The Arabs, people surrounding

the state of Israel (scene of these events), are known for their loud-mouths, fierce looks but have altogether proven to be rather ineffective in real grown-up, man size battles.

A group of Arabs, though, that was directly affected by the events, for they originally inhabited the land (the Palestinians), have organized themselves and now carry on activities that consist of more than just loud mouthing.

In this game, where the better you are at inflicting damage, destroying, and killing, the more respect you get, they have done quite a bit. New Year's Eve day Al-Assifa, the military wing of Al Fatah, commemorated its fifth anniversary. I hope it has acquired your respect.

Ramez Matuf '70

Wages and priorities in the University

By Lee Rosenzon

*Yes'n how many times can a man turn his head
pretending he just doesn't see?*

Bob Dylan

The reasons most often given by Duke and other employers for refusing pay raises are: we are short of money; and we already pay the going wage anyway. Neither statement holds true in the current controversy between Duke and its non-academic employees.

There is ample room in the budget for wage increases if the administration will face two obvious facts: (1) Providing a decent living wage to employees is a matter of the very highest priority for an institution that processes humanistic ideals, and (2) Duke's employees are badly underpaid, especially in these inflationary times (many make only \$1.80 per hour after a year's service).

To meet high priority demands it is often necessary to eliminate or cut back low priority programs. I propose that some or all of the following steps be taken to provide funds for non-academic pay increases:

Drop DUAA

1) Drop out of the intercollegiate athletics industry—our franchise of the business is losing close to \$400,000 per year. It is dishonest to claim we can't raise wages when huge sums are being spent merely to entertain sports-minded students and alumni.

2) Eliminate or cut back the PE department (the current catalogue lists 18 academic appointments). There may be nothing wrong in principle with allocating large funds to the teaching of improved volleyball and tennis to sons and daughters of the middle class so that they may more

enjoyable spend their leisure hours, but in the current budget situation this must be seen as the kind of frill that can be easily and harmlessly dispensed with.

3) Defer all new construction and building improvement programs until after substantial funds have been allocated to pay raises. Of course our physical plant can stand improvement, but not before we improve the lives of the people working for the university.

Wage Freeze

4) Freeze academic and administrative executive salaries until we can afford to raise them and pay higher wages. Our deans and professors are already safely in the middle class.

If we believe in a humane order of priorities it is clear that money should be allocated first to our non-academic employees who have so very far to go before approaching the middle class standard of living.

There is no natural economic law that makes it just and proper for scientists, vice chancellors, and teachers of Romanesque Sculpture to have automatic claim to 4 to 10 times more wealth than the men and women who keep this institution going with their hard work in its kitchens and boiler rooms.

5) To provide new funds, tax students, except those from low income families, \$50 per year to raise a quarter million annually. Tuition is already high, but the extra \$50 per year will hardly dissuade many students, anxious for the certificate that assures a secure and socially acceptable future, from coming here.

Duke probably is already paying the going wage. For many well-known reasons unions in North Carolina are

pathetically weak, and per capita income and wages are among the lowest in the country.

The question remains whether a university must exploit the social and economic conditions leading to this dismal situation just because other profit minded and often reactionary industries do. I think not.

A better South

Duke talks a lot about taking a leading role in the struggle for a better South and a better society in general. Talk is cheap. We should try some leadership where it really counts—in the pocketbook.

The main objection that will be raised to the steps I propose is that they will impede Duke in its drive for national eminence. Maybe so, but there is no such thing as a truly great university built and operated by cruelly exploited labor.

A reputation for academic brilliance untempered with compassion—compassion not just for "poor people" in the abstract but for the real men and women who work with us—is an unworthy goal. We must stop forcing the poorest segment of this community to subsidize ambitions held by the rest of us.

We live in a time of great debates over national purposes and priorities. Universities are struggling for relevance out of a desire to be heard on great issues of the day. Who will listen to this university if it refuses to get its own priorities in order?

Lee Rosenzon is a graduate student in the zoology department.

-mythology-

(Continued from Page 6)

The more recent decisions on holding classes on Moratorium Day and on retention of ROTC were also highly political.

Political, naturally

And really, given the nature of today's university, what else can be expected? The university is in the political arena, so the political nature of many of its problems should be recognized instead of hypocritically denied.

The university is perhaps the most "moral," selfless institution in society.

Nonsense. Like any other organization, a university will act to protect what it perceives to be its vital interests. And often those actions are no more "moral" on their face than those of corporations or governments or armies.

One need only look at the way this University is treating its hospital workers or its housing tenants to confirm this observation. There are many mitigating

circumstances in these and other cases, of course. My point is simply that selflessness does not operate and "morality" is a secondary consideration, and an ambiguous one at that.

Myths vs. reality

Now there are many other aspects of the university mythology which could be explored. Does a university really exist to expand the frontier of knowledge and to teach its students? Is American higher education truly egalitarian and meritocratic? Is the Ph.D. degree a real indicator of any kind of competence? And so on.

Rather, I only point out that the gap between mythology and reality in the university is as great as in other parts of American society. Perhaps if we recognize the myths as such and begin acting on reality, we'll be able to save a critically sick institution.

We certainly will never save the American university by pretending it is something it isn't.

Letters to the editor

Allen Ginsberg's poetry

Editor, The Chronicle:

The two staircases leading down to Page Auditorium were jammed with a crowd of anxious people. Freaks, straights, adults, and even a few infants waited for the doors to open to the Allen Ginsberg presentation. Passing the time, the freaks improvised a musical frenzy by banging on overturned ashtrays and playing rusty Hohner Blues Harps. Chicks with fake furs and mile long earrings grooved with the beat while keeping an eye on the doors which were soon to open. The doors opened and a Page Auditorium and a half full of humans hurried to fill every space available. Ten, 15, 20 minutes passed—microphone adjustments—ushers moving folks out of aisles because of "fire regulations"—then Allen Ginsberg, poet, drug advocate, obscenity slinger, homosexual...Ginsberg.

Brushing an autoharp, Ginsberg begins with an Indian Mantra. "A Groove!" thought many at first; "but when's he gonna stop singing

the same damned thing and do something else?" drawled a restless student. After concluding his mantra, Ginsberg explains that he will read his poetry in chronological order. The poetry comes hard, fast and brutal after the peaceful lull of a mantra. Those seeing Ginsberg for the first time become pre-occupied with Ginsberg's use of "obscenity" and sexual references. A half hour of poetry continues only to be disrupted by a baby crying in the audience. The young mother hustles her child out of the auditorium but Mr. Ginsberg tells her that he will sing a mantra to calm the child.

Fifteen minute break. Then more poetry, rustic ballads, and more poetry. Then, the climax—Ginsberg dissects himself, his being, in front of the crowd. "Please, master..." he begins, developing the homosexual struggle that is his own. "Oh God..." whispered a girl in the fifth row... "Make me bend over a table. Make me dog!...Call me a

dog!...just love me, love me!!!" the audience perhaps now realizes that Ginsberg speaks not only of homosexuality, of his struggle, but of a universal struggle—the search for a communicative response of love, regardless of the source. Silence in the audience, Ginsberg concluding...with another mantra and offering a gesture of peace. Audience shuffles out into freezing cold—no more frenzied music.

Duke Gothic amplifies cold—different from the cavernous hell in Page that King of May Ginsberg has ruled over for two hours. Cambridge Inn—to small rooms—calendars reading 1970—and a man admits that he is nothing but a bald, overweight human being who cannot bear emptiness or loneliness. This has not been a fake 1960's psychedelic act but an experience of humanness, of ugliness.

It is cold here, calendars reading 1970—and it's not even May yet.

Eric B. Galton '73



—In the nation—

Don't knock; enter

—By Tom Wicker—

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—In the few days since Congress, roasting from the heat of the anti-crime wave, returned from its midwinter recess, it has raised the greatest threat in many years to American liberty. So it is to be asked: where is the legal profession in the United States, while frightened politicians undermine the Constitution and the principles upon which rests the great calling of the law?

Not since corrosive notions of "national security" came to prevail in the 1950's, bearing with them loyalty oaths, witch-hunts, and Joe McCarthy, has there been anything like the hysterical spree in which Democrats and Republicans alike, with approving nods from the

Nixon administration, have tried to be (in Senator Sam Ervin's phrase): "...so zealous in their efforts to enforce the law that they would emulate the example set by Samson in his blindness and destroy the pillars upon which the temple of Justice itself rests."

First, the Senate—despite amendments supported in vain by men so disparate as Ervin, of North Carolina, Philip Hart of Michigan, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Charles Goodell of New York—approved with only one dissenting vote an omnibus anti-crime bill that limits the fourth amendment, erodes the fifth, threatens the eighth and in numerous other ways combats crime by assaulting constitutional rights.

Next the Senate—with Thomas Dodd of Connecticut wavering around what he said was \$3,000 worth of marijuana, the possession of which could have put him away for years if he had not had the immunity of the Senate floor—passed a drug control bill that granted police the right to burst into any premises without warning if a judge could be persuaded that such a warning would result in the destruction of evidence.

This is a flagrant legislative example of the philosophy that the end justifies the means—catching the criminal validates any invasion of the rights supposedly guaranteed to all people. How long will it be, as a result, before agents come bursting without warning into the houses of political dissidents, contending under this law that any other procedure would have resulted in the destruction of pamphlets, documents and the like needed by society to convict?

But perhaps as one respected Senator said casually to a reporter, "Oh, the House will fix it all up." This is a thin reed to lean upon: why should the House be more courageous than the Senate?

One day after the drug bill was passed, a House subcommittee on District of Columbia matters

approved a proposal that would permit Washington judges to jail "dangerous" criminal suspects for up to 60 days before trial. This measure, which suspends the presumption of innocence, was patterned on the Nixon administration's "preventive detention" bill and was limited to the voteless, helpless District of Columbia only because the broader measure is stalled in the House and Senate judiciary committees.

At the same time, as if to show the temper in which it will receive these travesties of justice, the House whipped through by 274 to 65 a measure that overruled the Supreme Court and resurrected the discredited program of barring so-called "subversives" from employment in defense plants.

When the redoubtable Bob Eckhardt of Texas tried to have the question of disclosure of an accuser's identity determined at least by a Federal court rather than by a bureaucrat, the House voted him down by the thundering majority of 27 to 13, out of 435 vitally concerned members.

Who cares, to take the question beyond Congress, if a Federal judge rules that a prospective defense witness has nothing to say that a jury may hear, even before that witness can testify? Why should agitators like the Chicago Seven have the right to call such witnesses as a former attorney general, if he might say something useful to their defense?

Is the legal establishment of America, in particular, going to watch all this silently, relying on the Supreme Court to rectify it years from now, if ever, and only after untold damage to individuals at the hands of the state, after further demonstration of this kind of "justice" to young people, many of whom already believe American ideals are a fraud?

Are they a fraud? Where are the law school faculties to tell us no? Where are the great legal firms? The judges?



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Marathon drama: exhausting entertainment

By Steve Evans

Hamlet and *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* coupled yesterday in a seven hour marathon in Page Auditorium frustratingly failed to entertain the capacity crowds at either performance. This was hardly the fault of Shakespeare or Tom Stoppard: both are unabashedly excellent plays.

Performed at the matinee, *Hamlet* bored almost beyond belief, were it not for the unmistakable feeling of indignance one gets when good food is tediously handed over to the non-descript garbage pails that are the Producing Managers Companies of our race. Basically nobody got into their parts (except Frederic Warriner as Polonius who eventually stole the show until his untimely death), and because the company was operating under pressure to start the evening show

on time, the timing was abrupt and racing directionless to no conclusion. Hamlet, played by Robert Burr (Richard Burton's too-obvious understudy), exemplified this rushed, word-swallowing technique, especially when the more famous lines appeared to him mundane. Burr has succeeded in offering himself as perhaps the only modern Shakespearean actor lacking a unified interpretation of his role: consequently Hamlet lost his dynamic centralizing force. For a long play, this means a slow death.

The evening performance of *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, acted by the same company with many actors having carry-over roles, excelled the matinee *Hamlet* as April does March. Yet Stoppard's drama, taken from the Shakespearean subplot, suffered by playing to a cramped, overheated,



"Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" was played along with "Hamlet" in Page Auditorium yesterday afternoon and evening.

fed-up-with-the-lousy acoustics audience. What one can tolerate for a few hours in Page becomes unbearable after seven. In the future, the Student Union will hopefully never again jeopardize two such powerful shows by running them one after the other.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead represents a detailed examination of certain basic themes found in *Hamlet*—the question of death and the problem of what to do with life. Neither Rosencrantz nor Guildenstern can present any answers stemming from the inner logic of their personalities. Rosencrantz, played by John Church, would not even recognize an answer were it presented to him; he leads in comic relief the unexamined life. Clebert Ford as Guildenstern lacks the tenacity, the courage to push his questions to resolution.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern think they would like an explanation for why they are on stage, why they were awakened by the Danish court on that "certain dawn," why they are living. The course of their bumbling search for this explanation—the incompetent handling of the task they think will grant them meaning—frames the play as the utter nonsense (seen from without) of their dialogues colors the portrait of their lives. Death is the only known goal and to this end Rosencrantz and Guildenstern (with the aid of wandering Tragedians who specialize in dying) devote much wasted thought. When death looms near, fated by the intervention of Hamlet's good fortune, Rosencrantz accepts it for want of something better and Guildenstern puzzles that "There must have been a moment, at the beginning, where we could have said—no. But somehow we missed it." But nevermind. In all probability the law of probability will hold.

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Photo by Rob Poole

Everybody has their own bag. The Theta Chi's have their can.

-YM-YWCA merger-

(Continued from Page 1)

allocate money for a certain program." In the new proposal, there would be one treasury, and thus, one budget.

"Second," Miss O'Reilly said, "there has been a problem of leadership. There presently is one president of the YMCA and one president of the YWCA, who often do not work together. The offices of president have frequently been offices of status and inefficiency. In order to establish effective leadership, the new proposal calls for the executive committee to

assume responsibility for Y programs."

The new leadership would evaluate previous programs and plans for the coming year. This could include the basic structure of the organization, Miss O'Reilly asserted. Each program of the year would be given a thorough going over. According to Keith Kennedy, president of the YMCA, it would be then decided whether the program should be dropped or whether it should be revamped. "Once the needs have been determined in this fashion, the group would proceed to plan in a rather general way for the next year's program," he said.

Umstead & Murdoch

The volunteer programs at Umstead and Murdoch are designed for students interested in helping mental patients, mentally retarded children, or blind multi-handicapped children. The hospital and the center are located in Butner which is approximately one half hour from Duke. There will be students going to Umstead and Murdoch every day of the week with each student going one afternoon a week. Special projects are also underway in the Durham area in such fields as special education and helping in a day care center.

The orientation night for this semester's volunteer program is Tuesday, February 10, at 7:00 p.m. in the Lobby of Chemistry Building. Staff members from the hospital and center will be there to tell "their own thing" and to sign up students. For those who cannot possibly attend at this time it will be taped. These people should contact Susan Ennis at the East Campus Y-office (Ext. 2909), give their names and describe their major field interests and she will relay their names to appropriate staff members.

Chancellor-Provost Search Committee

Anyone with suggestions as to possible candidates for the positions of Chancellor and provost should contact either Judy Patton, ext. 3221 or Keith Kennedy, housemaster in G.

Sorority Panel

There will be a panel discussion on the pros and cons of the sorority system tonight at 6:30 in the East Duke Music Room. Sponsored by the Panhellenic Association, viewpoints of sororities, independents, de-activated members, and late pledges will be represented. All freshmen, rush advisors, and house counselors are invited to attend.

Golfers

Please note that the meeting for freshmen golfers will take place tonight at 7 p.m. in the Clubhouse, not Monday night as was previously reported.

Spectrum

Place Yourself

A panel discussion on interviewing conducted by interviewers from General Motors, Burlington Industries, and Wachovia Bank, and Dr. Pearsall, Dean of the School of Engineering, will be held tonight at 8:15 in 208 Flowers. The program is sponsored by the Engineering Student Government and Directions for Educated Women.

YDC Meeting

The Duke Young Democratic Club will meet Tuesday, Feb. 10 at 6:30 p.m. in 101 Union. All members, or prospective members, are urged to attend. Also, anyone wishing to attend the college YDC rally at Beech Mountain, N.C., Feb. 20, 21 should attend this meeting. Rides will be furnished as well as reduced rates for both skiing and lodging. If unable to attend contact Nick Rahall at 6603 or Bill Garrison at 489-2591.

Spanish Corridor

The Spanish Corridor of Faculty Apartments will sponsor a number of programs in Spanish this semester. The first will be a talk with slides by Miss Kay West: "una vuelta de Colombia." The talk will follow dinner at 5:00 on Monday, Feb. 9 in the upstairs ballroom of the Union on East Campus. Spanish-speaking students, faculty, and public are invited to attend.

Communal Living in Israel

"Communal Living in Israel" will be discussing by visiting speaker Simon Schwartz, an American-born member of an Israeli Kibbutz, at the President's Clubroom in the basement of Baldwin Auditorium, on Thursday, Feb. 5 at 8:30 p.m. An oriental snack will be served following his presentation.

ASDU Legislature Meeting

The first meeting of the ASDU Legislature this semester will be held Tuesday, February 10 in 136 Social Sciences. Newsletters will go out sometime this week concerning the agenda. Anyone interested in attending is welcome.

Tryouts

The Duke Players announce auditions for three one-act plays, Samuel Beckett's "Endgame," to be directed by Bill Gordon, and two original plays by Stuart Kohler, "The Record Player," and "Phonehome," which will be directed by Kohler and Susan Swarthout. Technical publicity, and design work available. Auditions will be held this Friday, Feb. 6, at 7 p.m. For further information contact Players at 3181.

Auditions

Hoop 'n' Horn Club wishes to announce that auditions for the 1970 production of Bells Are Ringing will be held Feb. 9 and Feb. 10 at 6:30-10:30 p.m. in Baldwin Auditorium. Singers, dancers, actors, electricians, carpenters, scenery painters, make-up people business managers welcome.

U.C.M. Liturgies

THE OLD-The Heinrich Schuetz Gerilla Choral Society presents the last in the current series of Solemn High Masses, with the Rev. Stan Hall as celebrant, Sunday 7 p.m. in the Memorial Chapel.

THE NEW-The Imposition of Ashes, a contemporary exploration of the meaning of Lent, will be held in the Chapel Ash Wednesday, February 11, at 5 p.m., conducted by the Newman Club. This is the first in a series of modern liturgies which will take place each succeeding Sunday evening at 7 coordinated by the Duke U.C.M. Watch for details.

Concert

A Small Orchestra Concert featuring the faculty members of the Ciompi String Quartet of Duke University as soloists will be presented on Friday, Feb. 13, at 8:15 p.m., in Page Auditorium. The 35-piece orchestra is made up of selected members from the Duke Symphony Orchestra and will be conducted by Allan Bone. Giorgio Ciompi and Julia Mueller will perform the Mozart Sinfonia Concertante in B-flat Major for Violin and Viola; Luca Di Cecco will be the soloist in the Concerto No. 1 by Saint-Saens for Cello and Orchestra. There is no admission charge.

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Nixon bans federal pollution

By Robert B. Semple Jr.
(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon issued an executive order yesterday which, he said, would "eliminate air and water pollution caused by federal agencies." The order represented his first major action in the environmental field since his State of the Union address, in which he pledged a war on pollution.

Released by the White House yesterday morning, with an accompanying statement by the President, the five-page directive gave federal agencies less than three years to comply with state water and air pollution standards. In his statement, Nixon also promised to provide federal agencies with \$359 million to carry out the task.

The order resembled in many respects two directives issued in May and July of 1966 by former President Johnson. Johnson's first order dealt with air pollution caused by federal activities; the second with water pollution from the same sources.

Substantial improvement
Nixon described his own order as a substantial improvement on his predecessor's, which he described as "ambiguously worded, poorly enforced, and generally ineffective."

The Johnson orders did not establish any date before which federal agencies would be required to stop polluting the air and water at federal installations, although a subsequent memorandum from the Bureau of the Budget, dated March 30, 1967, instructed all agencies to comply with the order by June 30, 1973.

Under the Nixon order, federal agencies will be required to bring pollution abatement activities at all

federal facilities—including "buildings, installations, structures, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property"—by Dec. 31, 1972, at the latest.

Agency heads were ordered to send their plans for meeting that deadline to the Budget Bureau by next June 30.

Congressional sources with an active interest in the environmental problem agreed that the Nixon memorandum represented an improvement in some respects over past directives, but asserted that both suffered from the same defect—namely, the failure to lodge any real enforcement powers in the Executive Office of the President.

Under yesterday's order, the various agency heads and Cabinet secretaries are required to set specific "performance standards" for each government-owned or government-leased facility. The standards must be as strict as those established under the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act and must meet the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the case of air pollution controls and the

Secretary of the Interior in the case of water pollution controls.

Not clear

However, the order did not make clear, at least to the satisfaction of environmentalists on Capitol Hill, how a federal agency which defies the order would be forced to comply with it. The order provides for repeated "consultation" between the agency heads and the two key officials to whom it grants overall supervisory powers—the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the case of air pollution, and the Secretary of the Interior in the case of water pollution. But the order is silent on the question of who is to referee differences between the two Cabinet officers and the agencies they monitor.

"Where the respective secretary finds that such performance specifications are not adequate to meet such requirements," the order read in part, "he shall consult with the agency head and the latter shall thereupon develop adequate performance specifications."

—Hunger in Durham—

(Continued from Page 4)

Durham—and it is reaching more people here than it does in many other countries. "We haven't been able to get to all the people," Mrs. Smith says, and they've been bringing more people into the sphere of help all the time, for five years.

One of the results of "advertising welfare," as Mrs. Smith says, and "bringing it to the

people," is that the welfare check were cut at the beginning of the year. Rather than expand the amount of money, the state reduced the amount going to each recipient. This month is expected to be brutal, falling between the welfare cuts and the food stamp increase. It's going to be more than one week that the cupboard is bare, when families share what little they have with each other to stave off disaster.

For this and other reasons, Green reflects little optimism about what government programs are going to do for the hungry in Durham. The government produces a "lot of promises, but they're only promises and on paper," he says.

"Anything that will be done, will have to be done by hungry people," he says. Either by banding together to press for a more equitable share of the nation's wealth, or to organize institutions like United Durham Inc., to provide jobs and a food co-op store.

The poor are going to have to push. The store is to open soon, and will sell food to poor people at a discount.

You can keep talking forever about food, but the people that are close to hungry people day in and day out are growing obviously weary of talking to writers and liberals about how hungry people are.

You rate Durham 33rd or 45th or whatever among North Carolina counties in number of poor people, or the number of people receiving food stamps, or whatever, and you begin to wonder if it makes any difference to a kid with no food in his belly for two days, or a mother watching him go hungry. Hunger is not a statistical exercise. It's poor health, misery and early death.

You realize Joe Green is right when he says poor people figure it's time to stop running their mouths about hunger and start cramming food in them. The last week in January, there are going to be a couple of thousand people around here who aren't that impressed with President Nixon and other running around promising to help save starving people in Baffra, or Mississippi or wherever.

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