

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 65, Number 136

Durham, North Carolina

Wednesday, May 20, 1970

Phillips officially appointed

By Steve Letzler

Assistant Managing Editor

Over the protests of 550 signatories of a petition calling for a search committee to pick a new dean of women, Provost Marcus Hobbs announced last Monday the appointment of Paula Phillips to the post.

Called "an outstanding student leader" in her undergraduate days, Phillips, a Duke graduate, will officially assume her duties on September 1, 1970.

Phillips will replace Mary Grace Wilson, who is retiring at the end of this year after more than 20 years of service.

After Wilson announced her retirement, Juanita Kreps, dean of Woman's College, prepared to appoint a successor to the post. Women on East Campus, disturbed by the lack of student input in the selection making process, protested by circulating a petition asking for a search committee to be formed, as was done with the chancellor and presidential positions.

The petition gained 550 signatures, but was virtually ignored

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Paula Phillips

Nixon seeks compromise with war foes in Senate

By John W. Finney

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WASHINGTON—The White House worked behind the scenes yesterday in an attempt to reach an accommodation with a bipartisan coalition in the Senate that has been seeking to impose legislative restrictions on future American military activities in Cambodia.

Apparently sensing that it faces a probable defeat in the Senate, the White House took the initiative in arranging the compromise talks with the principal sponsors of the amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act offered by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., and Sen.

Frank Church, D-Idaho. The amendment is co-sponsored by Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic leader, and Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, the dean of Senate Republicans and ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The sponsors of the amendment were reportedly emphasizing to the White House that they would accept no weakening or modification of the substantive provisions of their amendment. In its operative sections, the amendment provides that the President can use no funds for "retaining" United States forces in

Cambodia, for supplying military advisers or mercenaries to the Cambodian government or for conducting any combat air activities over Cambodia in support of Cambodian forces.

At the same time, however, consideration was being given the amendment's co-sponsors to including in the amendment's preamble a reference to the President's authority as Commander in Chief. But the problem was to phrase the reference in such a way that the President could not invoke this authority to bypass the injunctions laid down in the substantive sections against a future military involvement in Cambodia, without the consent of Congress.

The preamble now states that the purpose of the amendment is "to avoid the involvement of the United States in a wider war in Indochina and to expedite the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam."

The White House has opposed any amendment that would restrict the President's power as Commander in Chief. It was this power that President Nixon cited in

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Makes plans for summer

PAC disbands after meeting

The Political Action Committee, (PAC) the committee which has co-ordinated most of the activities against the war at Duke in the past week, dissolved itself Monday night after discussing plans of protest at commencement, activities for the summer months and the upcoming fall elections.

Explaining that the group had performed its function and thus "it

was best for the committee to dissolve," Ken Vickery, chairman, cited several of the ongoing activities spurred by PAC.

Widespread canvassing of Durham county residents has received the most support from students. All interested students were asked to check at the Celestial Omnibus for further information. Those interested in working on campaigns in the electoral politics

program should see either Byron Trauger or Bob Feldman.

Seventy-five students attended a meeting last night to discuss involvement in the fall election campaigns for peace candidates.

Jim Fox, chairman of the steering committee and a Duke law student, said "plans are now being made to compile information on various races and candidates to send to interested students this summer."

Fox also announced a second meeting, tomorrow at 6 p.m. in 136 Social Sciences for those interested in working either this summer or next fall.

Following tomorrow's meeting short workshops on political organizing techniques will be held.

An SDS Worker-Student Alliance Summer Work-in has also been organized. Those interested in information pertaining to worker-student activities in their hometown should contact Steve Handelsman at 286-3667.

In related developments, proposals for a student speak at graduation exercises and teach-ins that weekend were approved by the Commencement Committee. A proposed option for graduates not to wear the traditional cap and

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Anti-war law students aim to elect peace candidates

By Steve Letzler

Assistant Managing Editor

"College students can mean the difference between victory and defeat of any candidate in this state," Jeff Portnoy, an organizer of the Law Schools Against the War at Duke said Monday.

Portnoy said that the Law Schools Against the War was a national organization based in Washington, D.C., for which Duke was the regional co-ordinator for the South.

"Right now, we are pointing toward two objectives," Portnoy said. "The passage of the McGovern-Hatfield bill and the November elections."

House races

"In this election year however, only House races are being contested in North Carolina, so that's where we will be exerting pressure," he said.

Portnoy said that he and roughly 24 other Duke students had gone up to Washington and met with Herbert Klein, Walter Hickel, Robert Finch, John Mitchell and various Congressmen to talk about the war.

"Finch was beat, and looked very tired. I don't think he even knew what was going on," said Portnoy. "Klein didn't agree with our views, but we had an interesting conversation. Hickel listened and agreed with what we said. He's the shining light in a dark Cabinet."

While Portnoy said he personally did not talk to Attorney General Mitchell, he said those who had said

he seemed to see "communists behind everything, including the anti-war movement."

"The only thing constructive they could say was that they had a conversation with him," Portnoy continued.

'Deep trouble'

Portnoy said they had gone to Washington to "tell the Administration officials what we thought of the Nixon Administration, the vice president, the war and dissent" and that if

there wasn't some change, then the Nixon Administration would "be in deep trouble, which would show up in the November elections."

"Our main problem now is money," Portnoy said. "We're going to try and get money from Durham businessmen, and from various businesses and individuals around the Duke and Durham communities."

President Sanford had already given the organization the names of

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By Sanford at luncheon

Durham-Duke relationship cited

By Randy Grass

Assistant Features Editor

"Durham owes an abiding loyalty to the University" said Terry Sanford in an address on Monday before a joint luncheon of the Durham Rotary Club and the Tobacco and Kiwanis Club.

In the address, Sanford clearly outlined the many ways that the University benefits the Durham community, while emphasizing that Duke and Durham "are, after all, one community" and that with the community's "continued help, we will make Durham the home of one of the most respected institutions anywhere."

The address mentioned that Duke's population of 8,000 students spends money in Durham

on food, clothing, and automobiles. Duke's outstanding medical center and the contributions to innovative ideas used to confront national problems were cited as important ways that the University benefits both the community and the country.

Pledges remembered

Sanford also noted that "the pledges of support which attracted Trinity College to come to Durham in the first place" should be remembered. He further indicated that "three-quarters of a century of mutual assistance and benefits must not be overlooked in the narrow glare of antagonism over political issues."

Touching on recent political events, Sanford asked for patience from the community during

student unrest and attempted to clarify the kinds of political activities which have been undertaken by Duke students in recent weeks.

"Duke students have decided to work within the system and not against the University" he said, while expressing pleasure at the community response to student canvassing efforts. "My students reported to me that doors were open," he added.

Explain participation

Sanford attempted to explain the nature of student participation in campus demonstrations and said that "demonstrations are not like anything that happened when you and I were at that age." He felt that Duke students would "make a positive thing out of it—and come

out with positive gains."

The allegiance owed to the community by the University was emphasized by Sanford as he declared that "Duke University—national in its reach and international in its concern—will never forget its fundamental responsibilities to its home region of the South, to its home state of North Carolina, or to its home town of Durham."

Indicating that the University community was mindful of the hospitality extended to Duke from Durham, Sanford said that Duke depended on Durham's support for social and recreational fields. This tradition of cooperation and support he said he felt should be continued.

Last issue

This is the last issue of the Chronicle for this year. For those of you who still have exams to take, Good Luck! For those of you who are canvassing and took the pass-fail option or an incomplete to work on anti-war activities, Good Luck and thanks! For those of you who took the pass-fail option and left to go to the beach or went home, you probably won't read this so there is no point in telling you what we think of you.

The Chronicle will resume publishing Freshman Week, with more hard-hitting editorials, unbiased news coverage, and general, overall muckraking. Have a good summer.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, May 20, 1970.

Happy Independence Day. One-hundred and nine years ago today the sovereign state of North Carolina voted to secede from the Union. It seems like only yesterday. Come to think of it, maybe it was.

On May 20, 1902, Cuba was granted independence for the first time from the US, as American forces temporarily evacuated the island. Genuine independence from US imperialism—economic as well as political—was still nearly 60 years away.

With the old (red) guard of the Chronicle staff preparing to declare their own independence from this gothic institution with nary a moist eyeball, this is the ole man river Duke Chronicle (where we just keep rolling along). Volume 65, Number 136. Published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. Report any further news (good only) to Dateline Duke: Ext. 2123. Business inquiries to Mr. Charles Huestis: Ext. 3631.

Looking backward

By Tom Campbell

Thanks first to four who, with me, soon take leave of Duke and the Chronicle:

Dave Shaffer—undoubtedly the best journalist the Chronicle has seen in recent years, who gave unselfishly of his time, innovative ideas, and outstanding writing skills.

Alan Shusterman—who added his inimitable humor, optimism, and perception to many an editorial page.

Ken Vickery—whose presence kept alive a spirit of humanness during the bleak days of last winter.

Mark Pinsky—"sage, wiseman, elder statesman" and a fine writer.

And thanks to:

Clay Steinman—my successor, who enters his job better prepared as a journalist, analyst, and organizer than anyone who has held the position before him.

Dave Pace—who has become an outstanding managing editor, news writer, and leader.

Bob Entman—whose wit and intellect added greatly to our efforts.

Les Hoffman—whose incisive humor cleared the fog from many a debate.

Jean Cary, Steve Emerson, Bob Heller, Bob Switzer, and Gary Wein—who, together with their staffs have produced some of the best copy the Chronicle has published.

Bill Dickey, Rob Houghton, Cort Pederson, Jim Vaughn, Ralph Karpinos, Jerry Katz, Steve Letzler, Andy Parker, and Celeste Wesson—surely the best group of a me's the Chronicle has ever had.

Ed Harrison, Diane Lubovsky, Jinx Johnstone, John Thorne, Ann Wightman, Mike Mooney, Peter Kenney, Mike Patrick, Gary Campanella, Susan Tiff, Gus Shattenberg, Rob Poole, Mike Manning, Jane McCallister, Paul Noyes, Brenda Mabry, Mitch Kanner, John Howell, Jude Cassidy, Nancy Stewart, Heloise Merrill, Adrene Glover, Doug Hasting, Ed Buckley, David Markman, Stephen Boone.

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Barry Jacobs, Randy Grass, Phil Krueger, Bob Ashly, Debbie Swain, Richard Smurthwaite, Jerry Smith, Steve Hoffius.

Steve Koons, Jim Greif, Peter Applebome, De De Reed, Marion Varela, Steven Evans.

Charlie Hoffman, Bob Rolnick, Roy Towlen, Bob Peltz, Robert Douglas, Joe Hoyle, Jon Stout.

Terry Wolff, Bob Hewgley, Mike Lyle, Doug Scott, Seth Krieger, Philip Hanlon, Taylor Moore, Henry Wilson, Barry Bohrer.

Della, Peaches, and Wolfgang—whose patience and assistance have been invaluable.

Special thanks to our fine business staff, headed by: Bruce Vance—who achieved the impossible by keeping us solvent this year.

Mark Lees—an outstanding moneymaker and organizer, without whom we could hardly have continued publishing.

Bruce Yuzna—by far the best advertising manager the Chronicle has ever had.

Rich Cox, Bill Griffith, Joe Martin, and Elmer Hall.

Nancy and Alan Ray.

My non-Chronicle friends, who gave me fresh perspectives and insights.

My long-suffering parents.

All those I have momentarily forgotten.

The Chronicle is often accused of using an excess of rhetoric. I end this column with a rhetoric cliché; a slogan, and a prayer:

peace

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Thanks to my friends

In the two years that I have been business manager of the Chronicle, I have built up debts of gratitude to many people, and now, at the end of this period, I take this opportunity to voice that gratitude. The business successes that the Chronicle has achieved over the past two years would have been impossible without these people.

First, I would like to thank those professors whose concern and interest helped me through several

crises, emotional as well as academic. I refer particularly to Professors Wilder, Strobel and Newton.

Next, I feel deep gratitude toward this year's editorial and news staff. Although there was the normal bickering between business and editorial and news staffs about money, this year's editorial and news staff buckled under and did a top notch job of cost control. Any surplus this year will be largely

attributed to them.

I come now to my own staff. I would like to thank Margi Ashworth, Jan Kennerty and Rosemary Jann for their invaluable assistance, especially on last year's staff. I thank also Steve Halliday, my controller, and Bill Rugh, my assistant business manager, who was able to get the mailing working better than it has in several years. I

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The once and future revolution

For four years I have been working, a lot of us have been, working and thinking and writing and marching and talking, trying somehow to organize and articulate our deep-felt fears about the future of man, struggling to find an effective way to act on our concerns.

Our generation has not seen much that would encourage faith in the future over the past four or five years. America has spent thousands of dollars ravaging and brutalizing Vietnam. The country that once symbolized justice and liberation now supplies arms and ammunition to every military dictatorship in the world. At home, the poverty and disease and oppression that are suffered by millions of Americans are not being dealt with. We sometimes look like a nation gone mad, our citizens turning on each other with hatred born of the frustrations and cutthroat

competitiveness of modern life, our technology ravaging the earth from which we and future generations must draw our sustenance.

It has been a terrifying time to be young. It has been even more terrifying for those who are not only young, but who are idealistic and compassionate, who believe in the possibility of a fulfilling and human kind of life for all of us.

The people who have seen that the human race is in deep trouble have met little bit frustration in recent years. The unrelenting obstinacy of those who rule America, the deaths of our best leaders, the skillfully-induced ignorance and apathy of the majority of the American people, the defeats we have met at every turn, have made even the strongest of us bitter and angry.

Indeed, bitterness and anger are becoming the dominant political style of those who seek basic change. They are the natural

reaction when a failure to bring about any change comes up against a conviction that change is desperately needed.

But while withdrawal into the politics of bitterness and anger may be the natural reaction to the events of recent years, nonetheless it is a dangerous response.

Mankind has never seen a wholly successful revolution of the depth and scope that those who see the horror of the future know that we must work for. The most basic reason that humans have never brought about the kind of sweeping change we now need is that those who first saw the need for change were a minority, a minority that turned bitter after initial defeat, and ultimately either destroyed itself, or became tyrannical and anti-human after coming to power.

In the past mankind has been able to pick itself up after such failures and go limping on. But no more. What we are faced with now

is literally the question of whether humanity has a future—whether the compassionate and humane impulses that are built into man can save us from the violent and mindless part of our nature. Man has at last developed the capacity to kill himself off, and the only thing that stands between us and the holocaust is a few years of grace which we have somehow been allowed to work out our madness in. We cannot afford to blow this revolution; for if we do, we blow it all.

That is why the current turn to bitterness and anger is so dangerous. Above all else, revolutionaries in our time must guard and preserve and develop their own humanity. We cannot love the systems that oppress us, but we must not hate those who have not yet understood the truth.

For what the revolution we are trying to build must establish is a fully human community—a society

By David Shaffer

which knows that the lives and homes of Vietnamese peasants are more important than the tin and lead that might be denied us if they are allowed to determine their own destiny, a society which values decent wages for hospital workers more than six-figure incomes for doctors, which values cooperation and compassion more than competition and greed. That kind of society—and it is the only one which will have a chance in the future—cannot be built by guns and bombs directed only by mad passion and despair.

If we are to secure the human future, all of us who see the need for change must bear within us the loving spirit that is symbolic of the all the other things we are working for. If we do that, something deeper than reason tells me, we will win. God help us if we don't.

— In the nation —

For white readers only

By Tom Wicker

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Suppose you were black. What would you think if you had read these items in your newspaper in the last 10 days?

From Augusta, Ga.: Six black men are dead, all shot in the back by police rifles or shotguns. At least four may have been no more than bystanders at rioting last week that followed the death of a black youth in a jail where conditions are known to be so terrible for blacks that community protests have been regularly made for years. One of these protests was a letter to Attorney General John Mitchell. He never answered.

Unexplained reasons

From Jackson, Miss.: At Jackson State College, two black students are dead and nine are wounded, including several girls. All fell before a 30-second barrage of gunfire from state highway police who for unexplained reasons took over the task of quelling a student

disturbance, although town police and National Guardsmen also were at hand. The highway police justified the shooting by contending that they were receiving sniper fire from a dormitory room. No evidence or witnesses have been found to substantiate the sniper story, although there are dozens who refute it, and there is no explanation at all of why trained police officers, upon receiving what they thought was sniper fire from a rooftop, fired more than 140 bullets into a crowd of unarmed students standing on the ground in front of a girls' dormitory. At the moment, no national protest rally is being planned for the Ellipse in Washington.

Police-led massacre

From Chicago: Months after Fred Hampton, a Black Panther leader, was killed by Chicago police in what they described as a blazing gun battle with a band of armed Panthers, a grand jury has

discovered that only one bullet was fired at the police raiders. It was the police who poured a massive fire into the apartment where Fred Hampton and others had been sleeping; it was the Federal Bureau of Investigation who provided the preliminary information, and it was police and city officials who later covered up the truth and concocted the story of the "shoot-out." Some Chicago newspapers helped carry out the distortion.

Tax deductions

From Washington: The Justice Department has filed a brief in support of the proposition that Southern parents should get a tax deduction for making contributions to private academies set up as an alternative to desegregated public schools. As recently as January, Robert Finch, the secretary of HEW, pledged to fight any such move, because he knows well that these academies can survive only

through tax-exempt status and that if they receive it, they will spring up throughout the South, thus effectively re-establishing a tax-supported dual school system.

Well, since I am white, I don't know for sure what I would think if I were black and read those news stories. But even the effort to put oneself in the other fellow's skin, under these circumstances, is frightening. It is bad enough to be, say, the victim of a crime, or to be in fear of crime and disorder, when you have recourse only to an ineffective police force and to a court system heavily overburdened. But at the least, in that case the law is on your side, or you believe it to be; there is someone to whom you can turn.

Exterminating militants

But suppose you feel that the armed policeman is not there to protect your life and rights but to do away with them? Suppose even

the federal government is no longer trying to assert your rights in court and its highest law enforcement arm seems more interested in helping the police exterminate black militants than in impartially observing and enforcing the law? Suppose that, by all evidence available to you, the law does not even seem to be on your side—is at best indifferent and at worst hostile?

No wonder Dr. Aaron Shirley, up to now a moderate black leader in Jackson, said the other day that "if black folks have to die, they ought not to die so peacefully." White men who read that as a threat instead of a desperate plea for rudimentary justice and humanity can make no answer that will not ultimately echo the Mississippi patrolman who said after the Jackson slaughter: "You better send some ambulances; we killed some niggers."

-thanks to my friends-

(Continued from Page 2)

thank Della Adkins and Peaches Rigsbee for putting up with both the business and the editorial news staffs. Without their endurance the paper would never come out.

I appreciate the help of Jim Fultz, Peyton Fuller and the accounting department of the University, all of whom bent over backwards to help us solve our problems. I thank the bursa's office for putting up with me.

Thanks also to this year's Publications Board, the best since I have been at Duke, and especially to Will Harris who has done everything possible to see that publications continue on this campus at their present levels. If they do, we have largely him to thank.

Special thanks to Bill Griffith whose help and friendship has cushioned the Chronicle on many an occasion and helped keep me sane in this insane job.

Special thanks to Bruce Yuzna and his ad salesmen. They were able to sell twice the ads this year that were sold last year, and four times the amount that was sold in any preceding year. Thanks also to

Wolfgang Stolz who did an excellent job of laying out all these ads. It was their effort that kept us solvent this year.

Special thanks to Alan Ray who both as editor last year and chairman of the Publications Board this year was a pleasure and an inspiration to work for. It was he

who built the paper to what it is now.

Special thanks to Mark Lees, who build the job printing operation from a tiny, failing sideline into a successful major activity. I have relied heavily on his advice and encouragement, and I could not have done without him.

I leave until last two people who I feel deserve my thanks above all the rest and to whom I feel the deepest gratitude. The first is Steve Harward. Mr. Harward was my crying shoulder and counselor in time of trouble. Several time he

stuck his neck out, for me and the paper. His concern and sympathy was genuine and deep, and his friendship was and is invaluable to me. I only hope that I have acted to deserve his trust. Finally, one person without whom I could not

have survived in this job. When there was no staff and work needed to be done she did it willingly. She recruited most of last year's staff. And she continued to be a rock on which I could lean when things went wrong. Her advice and steady temper have kept several crises from blowing up, one from destroying the paper. Nancy King Ray deserves not only my deepest thanks but those of the whole staff, for in her own way she has contributed as much or more than anyone to the success of the Chronicle.

And finally I would like to thank all of you who have supported the paper—our readers and advertisers—and I wish you all the best of luck in the years ahead.

Thank you

R. Bruce Vance

R. Bruce Vance
Business Manager

love

Letter... corrections

Editor, The Chronicle:

Several of the quotations in the article concerning the hiring of a gynecologist for East Campus were so butchered in printing that this letter is being written for clarification.

On March 23, 1970 I received a letter from a gynecologist from Chapel Hill in which he stated, "I would be more than happy to give my services and time to Duke co-eds. I could very easily devote two nights a week to a clinic in Durham, and I am sure a satisfactory arrangement can be worked out." A copy of this letter was presented personally to Dean Griffith the following week and other members of the Student Health Advisory Committee were informed that there was a gynecologist in Chapel Hill who was willing to help the Duke co-eds. This gynecologist, by the way, will be a member of the Clinical Faculty of the University of North Carolina Medical School in the fall. As of May 11, 1970 no one from the Duke administration or the Medical

School has bothered to contact this physician.

Dr. Parker, the chairman of the OB-GYN department at Duke, told the Chronicle that it would be better to have a gynecologist from Duke Medical Center for the Duke women; yet, there seems to be some trouble in finding someone from Duke to handle this matter. Certainly he would agree, one would hope, that it would be far better to hire a gynecologist from Chapel Hill than to have no gynecologist at all, as is presently the case.

For several years the administration at Duke has known that there was an urgent need for the Duke women to have ready access to gynecological services. Last November the administration was given a petition signed by over 1050 girls calling for student health to provide for their gynecological health needs. The administration has had plenty of time to act on this petition; yet, we have been given no assurances that by

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In Fayetteville

Davis beats rap

By Andy Parker

Assistant Managing Editor

Obscenity charges against Rennie Davis were thrown out of District Court in Fayetteville Monday when Judge Joseph Dupree declared the statute unconstitutional.

Conviction on the misdemeanor charge could have resulted in Davis being returned to jail in Chicago for violation of parole.

Davis had been arrested and later released on \$200 bond after using an "obscene" expression in a speech to about 3000 anti-war protesters in Rowan Park who had gathered before going to Ft. Bragg to talk with soldiers.

Although he appeared calm and smiling at the time of his arrest, J.C. Honeycutt, leader of a Fayetteville Woman's Liberation group, said he was "really uptight"

since he realized he might lose his parole privileges.

George Daly, a Charlotte lawyer who has defended Grove Press and is well versed on obscenity laws, handled the case, assisted by Mark Lane, who also participated in the Saturday rally.

Daly pointed out to the judge that the statute was so vague that it could include "a husband and wife saying 'damn' in an argument in their home or a farmer cursing his mule." The judge, a former State Highway Patrolman who never went to Law School, said he had been thinking about the validity of the law recently and agreed that it was too vague, finally decided it was unconstitutional.

Similar charges against a teenager also arrested Saturday were dismissed after the ruling.

(Continued from Page 1) those lawyers who he thought would be sympathetic to the anti-war movement and would be willing to give their support, either through money or a written statement, to the organization, Portnoy said.

"No fly-by night"

"Let me emphasize that this is no fly-by-night organization," Portnoy said. "Nick Galifianakis won his last election with 51.5% of the vote. This was less than half of those registered to vote, and with an intensive door-to-door campaign, we can swing votes to another candidate if Galifianakis doesn't take a firm position against the war."

Portnoy said that Representatives Mizell and Ruth also had won their battles with 52.3 and 52.5% respectively.

Hiram Knott, another leader of the organization, said "If we have the funds, we can do something. Young people are as effective a

political force as businessmen, except that they have never been organized before, at least not in an attempt to work through the system."

"We must convince people that the war is hurting them," Knott said, "especially in a period with prices up and wages down, that the war must be stopped. The best way to do that is to personally go and talk to people and convince them to vote for anti-war candidates. No one is better able or has more time to do this type of activity than college students."

No chance

While both leaders agree that the

McGovern-Hatfield bill had no chance of passing, they felt the main point was to get a large number of votes. They both expressed confidence that the Cooper-Church amendment would pass easily.

"If any student is interested in working with us, especially graduate students who may not have gotten involved in what was primarily undergraduate canvassing, please come by and see us," Portnoy said.

The Law Schools Against the War office is located in 233 Law School, extension 2666.

-Law students-

-Congress-

(Continued from Page 1) sending American troops into Cambodia.

As the Cambodian debate began to take on a partisan flavor on the Senate floor, Mansfield expressed hope that "an accommodation" could be reached that would recognize the power of the President as Commander in Chief on the one hand but still re-establish the "power and responsibility" of the Congress to declare war.

At the same time Mansfield charged that the Administration, by sending American advisers along with South Vietnamese units in periodic raids into Laos, had violated a Congressional injunction

in this year's defense appropriations act specifying that no funds could be used for the introduction of ground combat troops into Laos or Thailand.

The senator said the Administration might try to "get around" the injunction by arguing that only "advisers" rather than combat troops had been sent into Laos. But it is just this kind of "double-talk and double thinking," he said, that the co-sponsors are trying to avoid in the interpretation of the Cooper-Church amendment on Cambodia.

Thus, Mansfield indicated he was willing to accept some modification in the preamble so long as it did not change the operative sections of the amendment.

-PAC-

(Continued from Page 1)

gown and to put the \$5 fee into a peace candidates fund was rejected.

This proposal as well as other possibilities for organizing some kind of symbolic protest at commencement will be discussed at a meeting this Thursday at 7 p.m. in 130 Psych Building. All interested seniors should drop in, Vickery emphasized that a "good turn-out is essential" and that the "meeting need not be long."

-Phillips-

(Continued from Page 1)

by the provost and by Kreps. Hobbs responded to the petition by saying in a letter to Margi Ashworth, co-author of the petition, that it was essential that senior officers "have considerable if not complete freedom in recommendations as to their staff members."

There was much controversy surrounding the appointment, prompting one unidentified faculty member to say that "even the Cambodian situation has a silver lining. It took peoples' minds off the Phillips appointment."

No one who was there will ever be the same.

Be there.




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The year in review

The Duke Chronicle

APATHY

Apathy and anger. The words themselves seem totally contradictory. But yet, those are the words that more than any others describe the past year here at Duke.

It was a year that saw student anti-war protests change from memorial services and silent moratoriums to sit-ins and nationwide violence. But it was also a year in which the anger of those early protests was changed to inaction by a shrewd President who convinced many he was ending the unpopular war they had protested against.

It was a year of apathy here at Duke, where a group of three senior administrators governed the University for over seven months more by their inactions than by their actions. But it was also a year that saw those same men replaced by a relatively dynamic former politician who gave most people a totally different outlook of the University. In his first three months as President of Duke, however, he did little if anything to solve the many problems that faced the University.

It was a year that saw the labor unions moved into the hospital and begin their efforts to organize the workers there. But it was also a year that saw the University refuse to recognize the rights of these workers to join unions and bargain collectively to settle their grievances.

It was a year which began with bright prospects for solving the many problems cultivated by the residential system here. But by the end of that year, freshman dorms were still in existence, selectivity was still the predominant residential determinant on West Campus and the establishment of co-ed living-learning dorms was still more of a dream than a reality.

It was a year that saw the student government here prove for the most part to be an ineffective voice in the decisions that formulated the policy of the University. And it was a year that saw that student government controlled by a student who not only appointed himself to almost every committee position that came open, but also by his inaction, stymied much of the influence that could have been exerted by a strong student government.

But even with everything that happened or didn't happen, it could still only be described as a typical year at Duke.

Many solutions to problems were proposed, but those with the power to act on these proposals, refused to do so. And those who did not have the power, were led by their apathy to remain silent and quietly observe what was going on.

Apathy and anger. Yes, there was apathy for much of the year. But there was also the anger aroused near the end of the year by those who felt the frustrations of their inability to influence the decisions that controlled their lives. There was the sit-in at the traffic circle in protest of the extension of the war into Cambodia; there were over 50 students who interviewed for the committee that is being set up to examine the ROTC question here; and there were hundreds of students who went into downtown Durham to talk to the people about the war and how it related to them.

This supplement, then, is a review of the year and the things that happened and did not happen here at Duke. Much of the frustration and apathy felt by students early in the year has been relieved. But much remains. We can only hope that the events of the last few weeks here will lead students out of their apathy and channel their anger into the action that is needed to bring about meaningful change both here at Duke, and in the nation.

&
anger

War protest grows after sporadic year

By Andy Parker

Assistant Managing Editor

Anti-war protest at Duke reached new crescendos this month as students joined with others across the nation reacting to the Nixon Administration's decision to send troops into Cambodia and the subsequent killing of four students at Kent State University.

Prior to this latest outburst of opposition to the war and the military, protest activities at Duke had been sporadic.

The October Moratorium and November March on Washington were the only events to involve significant numbers of protestors. However, Duke students participated in several other marches and protests.

"All we are saying..."

Over 2000 members of the Duke community joined together in a moratorium on "business as usual" Oct. 15 as part of a nationally-coordinated effort to bring public pressure to bear against Nixon's war policy.

A candlelight march at midnight in memory of the 14 Duke graduates who have lost their lives in Vietnam followed by a Chapel service set the tone of the day as one of education, prayer and reflection.

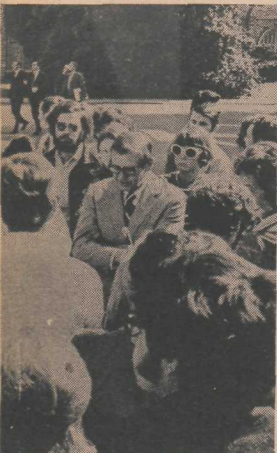
Thomas Langford, chairman of the department of religion, gave a moralistic plea for peace—at the largest single anti-war gathering of the year—when he addressed an overflowing Chapel audience at a special noon service.

A speech that evening by Jack Newfield, assistant editor of the *Village Voice*, highlighted the day's activities.

The New York journalist told the crowd in Page Auditorium that a new movement must be formed "to commit ourselves to voting with our feet in the streets until this war is over." He also proposed a nationwide income tax strike to protest the war.

Seminars, discussions, films, leafletting in Durham and additional religious services were other alternatives available to participants not involved in "business as usual."

Support for the Moratorium grew at a fairly good rate throughout the first weeks of the semester. Under the leadership of Dub and Wib Gulley, and a



dozen or so others, including many connected with the YM-YWCA, literature was distributed and plans formulated. And following the October protest, effective in gaining support for the peace movement, the leadership began mobilizing for the March on Washington.

"Is give peace a chance"

Eight hundred Duke students had traveled to Washington on Nov. 15 by car, bus and plane to join the hundreds of thousands of Americans protesting against the war. They all met at the Washington Monument to hear speeches, sing songs and stay warm together in the

cold November wind.

Many participated in a "March Against Death" with individuals representing soldiers who had died in Vietnam. And most walked from the Capitol down to the Monument prior to the rally. But it was at the Monument that the great throng of protestors realized they had size and potential strength:

The "Woodstock Nation" responded nearly as one when Dr. Benjamin Spock said "welcome my children," and Pete Seeger sang "Give peace a chance."

"Peace now!" they shouted, while President Nixon was watching a televised football game and the Washington police were using tear gas to break up the 10,000 who had marched on the Justice Department.

Washington was a finale to the decade. But it also seemed an end to the anti-war movement and its ability to be heard. And for many who considered themselves to be a part of the "Woodstock Nation," it signified an end to large protest gatherings as a means of achieving an end to the war.

The movement of October and November seemed lost and divided in the wake of the March on Washington, and the discouragement and disillusionment followed the 800 Duke protestors back to Durham.

Early in December, the leaders of the Duke Mobe disbanded the organization, claiming it had not been set up to continue indefinitely and there was school work to be done. Several other students, many from the Young Democrats Club, formed a new Duke/Durham Moratorium Committee, to keep the anti-war movement alive at least in name.

Soldiers for peace

The first action they worked towards was a march in Fayetteville, the location of Ft. Bragg. The march was sponsored by the North Carolina Moratorium Committee and the local chapter of GI's United Against the War in Vietnam. It was designed to focus on military rights and repression and resulted in the restriction to base for a "beautification project" of substantial numbers of soldiers. One hundred GI's did participate in the March, along with about 600 civilians.

The marchers went from the Quaker House, a local anti-war drop-in coffee house through downtown and out to Rowan Street park accompanied by motorcycle escorts.

A previous march and rally had been held in Fayetteville on Oct. 11 with 500 people, including about 100 soldiers from Bragg participating. It was the first of three marches in this city this year and was indicative of a trend throughout the nation to win the soldiers to the side of peace.

At the very least, rallies near Army bases have succeeded in keeping the Army brass uptight and increasing soldiers' awareness of the peace movement.

A hundred Duke students traveled to the rally and heard Don Duncan, an anti-war ex-Green Beret and Dr. Howard Levy speak on repression in the Army and the possibilities of the Army rising up and refusing to go on fighting and dying in Indochina.

A third action took place last Saturday in Fayetteville and at Bragg. First, 2000 people met in Rowan Park and heard Rennie Davis, Mark Lane and Jane Fonda speak on the state of the nation, the anti-war movement and the GI's.

Then, about 1000 went from the rally to the Army base to talk with soldiers and leaflet. According to those who went, the GI's were very willing to talk and sponsors of the venture said they were "very pleased" with the results.

CIA recruiter protested

SDS returned to the Duke campus in February and held a demonstration protesting a CIA recruiter on campus. About 50 students gathered in the lobby outside 201 Flowers Building and succeeded in preventing the interviews

from continuing. Although the omnipresent Duke Young Americans for Freedom took everyone's photography, the University, after a preliminary investigation, decided not to prosecute for violation of the Pickets and Protest regulation.

National Anti-draft Week was celebrated in Durham with a march sponsored by Duke/Durham Moratorium on the Durham draft board on March 1. Eighty students marched in a drizzle from campus to the draft office, led by four hooded "spectres of death."

The second weekend in April, an anti-war festival was held in Chapel Hill. Although a fair number of students attended, it was not nearly the 10,000 anticipated. And the crowd that did show up seemed more interested in the music than the politics. War protest, in this area at least, seemed as if it had exhausted its immediate potential.



Vietnam to Indochina

Then on April 30, Nixon revealed that American troops were in Cambodia. Students, who had been striking against ROTC and numerous other problems at many colleges, now had a new issue and the reaction was swift and strong.

Demonstrations against the military action began at many campuses and grew after four students were shot dead by the National Guard at Kent State University. Students at Yale called for a national student strike for May 5.

At Duke, in answer to a strike call by Hutch Traver, ASDU president, classes were boycotted by a large number of students on Wednesday, May 6.

On the night of May 5, about 1000 students met in a disorganized session in Page Auditorium to decide what course of action should be taken in response to the Kent deaths and the escalation of the war in Southeast Asia. After the meeting, about 200 students gathered in Flowers Lounge and decided on two specific demands to present to President Sanford.

Further, they supported the national student demands for immediate withdrawal of troops from Southeast Asia, end to repression in America and such examples as the trial of Black Panther Bobby Seale, and an end to campus complicity with the military.

Their first demand here spoke to that issue, saying that the Army Research Office-Durham and ROTC should be moved from campus. The second demand was for an election by hospital workers to determine if they want a union.

The next morning, about 500 students met on the quad. About half decided to go into Durham to leaflet. Leafletting and canvassing has been continuing ever since.

The other half moved into Flowers Lounge to decide on a more "militant" course of action. The group agreed to move to the traffic circle on campus in an attempt to "shut down the University." The 250 moved down Campus Drive and

sat in the road. Other moved out onto Duke University Rd. and halted traffic. Eventually, police set up roadblocks and diverted most of the traffic away from the area. During the afternoon, roadblocks were built using dead trees from surrounding woods.

Barricades

There was little excitement other than several cars that attempted to drive through the students or around the barricade. Two of these drivers were Duke students. Their cars were immediately covered by people and police argued them into retreating. A pickup truck driven by a Durham citizen did make it through the crowd lightly striking two students. Then the barricades were erected.

At five that afternoon, Sanford spoke in Page and he called for the students to leave the circle.

He told students he was considering

getting a court injunction against those involved in the disturbances. This action would have taken the situation out of the control of Sanford and put it into the hands of outside forces.

Sanford also proposed the creation of an Interim Committee to deal with anti-war matters at Duke. He also announced he would recommend to the Undergraduate Faculty Council a plan, later adopted, which gave students the opportunity to take pass or incomplete in their courses in order to devote more time to anti-war activities.

The demands were answered somewhat with the creation of a University committee to investigate ROTC and a promise that the matter of a union election would be on the Trustees calendar for their May 30 meeting.

Allen Building, library

After the speech, students held the circle for a while, then moved to Allen Building. It was locked, and students invaded the library, chanting: "On Strike! Shut It Down!" After the students "held" the library for about an hour, the 200 protestors left, fearing they were alienating too many other students. The second floor of Allen Building was "occupied" and held until 10 p.m.

Students then dispersed, some going to the Chapel where Sanford answered questions, and action was planned for the coming days.

The next day, there were two rallies: one on the quad to discuss plans and attitudes, the other at the Hospital in favor of a union election. Plans were also made to go to Raleigh to protest Governor Scott's telegram to Nixon in support of the Cambodian action.

Friday, several hundred students joined with 5000 from N.C. State and UNC-CH in a march from the N.C. State campus to the state capital building. The peaceful marchers garnered a statement from Scott saying he appreciated student

(Continued on Page 6-A)

By Ralph Karpinos

Assistant Managing Editor

While Reserve Officer Training Corps buildings were sat in and burned on college campuses across the country this year, student protesters of ROTC at Duke have been largely non-violent and inactive.

And while ROTC programs were denied academic credit for the first time at a few colleges, faculty and administrators here have made only slight changes in Duke's two ROTC programs, Navy and Air Force.

Except for some paint on the Navy ROTC sign on the front of the Social Sciences Building two

directly to Sanford.

Yesterday Sanford and Traver met to discuss membership on the proposed University committee.

Earlier this week Traver said he would "not make the student appointments until the faculty members had been selected."

After meeting with Sanford yesterday Traver said "President Sanford said there was some faculty opposition to the establishment of a University committee rather than a standing committee of the Academic Council." Traver said Sanford also mentioned some opposition to having students on an Academic Council committee.

ROTC at Duke:

weeks ago and the disruption of last month's Academic Council discussion on ROTC by members of the Duke SDS, protest of ROTC here has been nearly non-existent since a mild student demonstration at the final ROTC awards ceremonies last May.

Faculty quiet

And except for a brief discussion of ROTC at last month's Academic Council meeting, the ROTC issue has remained relatively quiet in the ranks of the faculty and administration since the approval by the Academic Council of a committee report last September. That report recommended no basic

Traver said yesterday it was "highly unlikely that the committee would meet this year," and indicated he was not sure if it would be a University Committee or a committee of the Academic Council.

He also said he did not know when the faculty members would be appointed.

Last night Donald Fluke, chairman of the Academic Council, said, "My understanding is that President Sanford's proposal was for a University Committee."

He added that he had heard of no plans to consider such a committee at this Thursday's

substantially detrimental effect on the University."

The council discussed and approved the report by a 35-14 vote at their Sept. 26, 1969, meeting.

A few changes

While faculties and administrators at Harvard, Yale, the University of Virginia, Boston University and others have voted to end academic credit for ROTC, changes in the program at Duke have been slight.

In establishing the New Curriculum last year the Undergraduate Faculty Council limited to four the number of ROTC courses that may be taken for credit.

NROTC requires a total of six courses in the department of Naval Science. AF-ROTC requires a total of six courses in the department of Aerospace Studies.

The Academic Council's committee report recommended a few other changes.

Earlier this week Donald Fluke discussed the status of the report's recommendations.

"Recommendations that ROTC course offerings be brought under the sponsorship of other departments" have been sent "from the provost to the ROTC groups," Fluke said.

Less drill

Also, in accordance with the report's conclusions the provost has recommended to the NROTC that there be "less emphasis on drill," Fluke continued.



changes in the ROTC program at Duke.

In the midst of growing antiwar protests at Duke and across the country during the past few weeks, final ROTC ceremonies this year were not held as scheduled on May 7.

University committee

At a meeting with students in Page that afternoon President Sanford announced plans to set up a University committee on ROTC.

According to Hutch Traver, ASDU president, both Traver and Sanford have an "abstract view of the committee" as including "four students, three faculty members, an additional faculty chairman, an administrator, and one worker."

Traver stressed Monday that this is an "overall configuration" and "plans have not been finalized."

He said "over 50 students interviewed for the committee last week." He described the interviewees as "representative of the entire spectrum of opinion on campus."

Traver said the presidential committee will be responsible

Academic Council meeting.

At a Delta Sigma Phi colloquium April 27 Sanford endorsed ROTC for providing the military with "well-rounded, liberally educated men." He said, however, he would consider "any workable options" to the present status of ROTC here

'Legitimate' program

Last spring, the Academic Council voted to establish a special committee to investigate the ROTC program at Duke. The committee, composed of five faculty members and appointed by the council's executive committee, released its report, dated July 2, 1969, to the public in September.

The four page report described the ROTC programs as "legitimate and important sources for well-trained officers."

Proceeding from the assumption of a "need for armed forces" the report said "the retention of ROTC on campus is in the national interest."

Regarding ROTC's influence on the University the report said: "It has not been established before the committee that the ROTC programs are having any

Fluke said "the administration feels that it has complied with the reports suggestion that review of ROTC faculty be formalized."

Fluke described the report's recommendation that ROTC faculty other than the senior officers be given the rank of "visiting professors" as "unfinished business for the council."

Since the committee made this recommendation with the understanding that "visiting professors do not vote in any faculty body," Fluke continued, "the faculty was redefined to include all full-time members of the instructional staff."

A fifth recommendation, arising from the council's discussion in September, that air science not be the first department listed in the bulletin of undergraduate instruction is now operating procedure, Fluke said.

According to John Elliker, a sophomore in NROTC, the UFC ruling on credit limitation applies to classes after the class of '72.

The limit for credit, Elliker said, has been "about the only major thing that has changed" in the Navy

program at Duke.

Curriculum changes

He also mentioned some changes in the course curriculum. These, he said, are "the result of a three year study by the Department of Defense and are nationwide changes in NROTC programs."

For the Navy program here at Duke, Elliker added, outside drill has been decreased. "Last year on Monday and Wednesday we had drill," he explained. This year drill is held only one afternoon a week. On the second afternoon "physical activity," including various competition between platoons" is held, he said. He called this change

the military," they say. Further, they contend "providing officers for the military is a service to the country." Giving students the option of participating in ROTC, they maintain is in keeping with the "principals of an open academic community and academic freedom."

Opponents of the ROTC programs here have argued for either elimination of academic credit for ROTC courses or the removal of ROTC from the campus entirely. "Since military officers who teach the ROTC courses legally and morally owe their allegiance to the Department of

the controversy yields inaction

"an experiment" here at Duke.

Motion tabled

Following the endorsement by the council of the committee report last fall the ROTC issue remained relatively quiet among the faculty and administration until last month.

At that time the Academic Council voted last month to table a resolution introduced by Richard Hobbet, professor of law, that "the Academic Council recommend to the appropriate bodies that ROTC be terminated as an academic program of Duke University as soon as administratively feasible."

The proposal to remove academic credit was originally introduced to the council at its March meeting by Peter Klopfer, professor of zoology, and an outspoken critic of the ROTC program.

At the September meeting Klopfer had argued that the report "evaded" the two issues; 1) "the compatibility of the aims of ROTC and the aims of the University" and 2) the idea that "many members of the University community do not take for granted the assumption (in the report) of the 'necessity of armed forces.'"

In presenting the proposal in April Hobbet argued that "the content of ROTC courses are formulated outside the University." Further, he said, "It would be inappropriate to grant academic credit" to courses which "do not serve the academic purposes of the University."

Disruption

The council approved a motion introduced by F. Hodge O'Neal, to table Hobbet's proposal. O'Neal, professor of law and a member of the original ROTC committee, preceded the motion to table with a criticism of both the motion and Klopfer himself.

O'Neal sighted the work done by the original committee and said supporters of the Klopfer resolution were "a determined minority unwilling to abide by a decision democratically arrived at."

Following the vote to table one of several students attending the open meeting attempted to read a statement prepared by SDS without being recognized by the acting chairman, Irving Alexander. Alexander, chairman of the psychology department, took over when Fluke relinquished the chair to participate in the discussion.

Fluke's motion on the floor to establish a permanent committee on ROTC died when the council adjourned as soon as the disruption occurred.

For and against

Proponents of the ROTC program have argued along the same lines as the Academic Council committee's report. ROTC at Duke provides a "liberalizing influence on

Defense, and not the University, opponents say, "they and their courses are both entirely out of the control of the University."

"Because of this," they argue, "ROTC courses should not receive academic credit. In addition, the presence of ROTC units on the university campus implies that the University is endorsing the military and the militarization of society."

The question of the liberalizing influence of the University on people in ROTC programs has brought much debate throughout the year. Opponents of the programs point out that well over 60 per cent of those who enter ROTC as freshmen withdraw from the program before completing it and receiving their commissions. This, they say, leaves only the "gung-ho military students" in the program.

ROTC enrollment

In the midst of the ROTC controversy and changes in the draft law enrollment in ROTC at Duke has decreased somewhat recently. In response to questions from the Chronicle NROTC reported in February freshman enrollment was down from 66 in '68-'69 to 41 in '69-'70. At the same time AFROTC reported freshman enrollment down from 57 in '68-'69 to 24 in '69-'70.

The Navy unit reported an increase from 31 in June, '69 in number of graduates to an expected 45 in June, '70 for this year. The Air Force unit reported a projected graduating class of 16, down slightly from 1969's 21 but still above the 13 graduated in '68.

Both units explained "enrollment is voluntary." Specific reasons for variations in enrollment "are not known" the Navy unit replied. Likewise the Air Force unit said "reasons for changes have not been determined."



Nonetheless, it is not unlikely that national events as well as college protests have affected ROTC enrollment and the attitudes toward ROTC. Clearly the issue is not yet completely resolved here.

It remains to be seen whether or not the new University committee will find an answer to this controversial issue acceptable to the entire community.

And it remains to be seen whether or not this University will be able to avoid the violence characteristic of ROTC protests across the country.

Plans for residential reform turn to gloom

By Steve Letzler

Assistant Managing Editor

Prospects for residential change at Duke this year began with much optimism and hope as the Blue Ribbon Committee on Residential reform recommended sweeping changes, but these gradually changed to frustration and disappointment as administrative caution and student reluctance foiled many of the changes recommended.

The Blue Ribbon Residential Life Committee, commissioned in May, 1968 by President Douglas Knight and headed by Dr. H.A. Strobel, professor of Chemistry, issued its final report in October. The report asked for sweeping changes in Duke residential life.

The report called for elimination of all-freshmen dorms, a form of co-ed living, and a series of quad federations. The report tried to propose solutions to what it termed "six areas of residential life problems."

"An ordeal"

The first "problem area" the committee mentioned in its report was that the all-freshmen houses on West subjected freshmen to "an ordeal."

"The freshmen are isolated from the rest of the University. They usually have great difficulty in meeting and getting dates with girls. Thrown back on their own devices for entertainment, some freshmen houses engage in loud games and carousing," says the report.

The second problem cited by the committee was the West Campus selection process. Those in all-freshmen dorms, the report said, have to go through a process which, if they did not conform successfully, could leave them without a place to live in their sophomore year. They can try fraternity rush, says the committee, where "the criteria for admission are predominantly social: either narrowly social—how well does the candidate behave at parties and interviews—or broadly social—how will he fit into our house and its program."

Independent rush

The freshmen may then try independent rush, in which case "his credentials are reviewed by the selection committee of each house. If the first house rejects him, he is considered by the second, and so on down the list. If he is rejected by his first five choices, he is then relegated to assignment as an independent-independent in a fraternity section. Future acceptance into these houses, is, again, broadly social," the Committee reported.

Artificial separation of men and women on East and West Campus was another problem area which the committee cited in its report.

"Men and women students have difficulty establishing daily conversational relationships with each other. The basic fact of separation tends to preclude the kind of informal give-and-take and companionship that might arise if men and women were able to eat together without special arrangement and to become acquainted on a daily, casual basis," the report said.

Nurses' separation

Another problem related to the separation of the campuses is the separation of the nurses, the report said. The committee proposed a "residential situation that will sustain the strong professionalism of nurses while expanding their interests and life."

The fifth problem area was the fact that administrative personnel (i.e. the deans) barely got to know the members of a class when that class graduated into a higher year and a different dean.

The final area cited by the committee's report was the overcrowding. The committee charged that in the fall semester of 1968 "there were 36 double rooms converted to triples, and 37 singles converted to doubles, or 182 students living in rabbit-warren conditions."

New committee

The committee's report was referred to a new committee set up by Chancellor pro-tem Barnes Woodhall. This commit-

tee was to be a sub-committee of the Undergraduate Faculty Council, and included six administrators, five faculty, and 11 students.

After a brief controversy over the type of representation and the way in which a chairman should be picked, during which Bob Feldman, president of ASDU, proposed setting up a separate ASDU residential committee, the group finally began considering the proposals of the Strobel Committee, with all members present.

The first proposal in the report of the Strobel Committee was to place freshmen in fraternities and other cross-sectionals, and to renovate the freshmen houses and convert them to cross sectionals.

The Strobel Committee proposed that if a national fraternity refused to accept freshmen into its section, then the national fraternity would be asked to leave, and the fraternity would go local. If a local refused to accept freshmen, then its charter would be revoked and the fraternity would be dissolved.

The new sub-committee on residential life, took a different stand. Since the purposes of the committee were spread over a three-year period, with the first year for

evaluation of the Strobel Committee recommendations, the second for experimentation and the third for re-evaluation and implementation, the RLC decided to ask the fraternities if they would accept freshmen, rather than extend the ultimatum of the Strobel committee.

Four accept frosh

The RLC persuaded four fraternities Phi Gamma Tau, Pi Kappa Phi, Sigma Nu and Zeta Beta Tau, to accept freshmen,

with special rules and regulations governing the financial and social aspects regarding the freshmen in the fraternity.

However, late this year, the RLC voted that every dorm must accept freshmen, including fraternities. This will present problems for the selective fraternities, and exactly what action they will take is as yet unclear.

The Strobel committee made no recommendations regarding the selection procedure on West Campus, since they had recommended the elimination of freshmen dorms by having all freshmen live in cross-sectionals or fraternity sections. The majority of the independent houses, however, took action on their own.

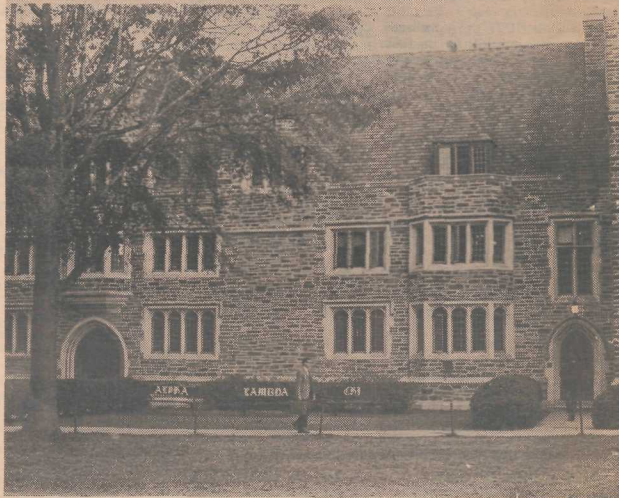
Non-selectivity

Ten of the 12 independent houses adopted non-selective procedures for this year, with all house selections being made by



chance, at a drawing on the third night of fraternity rush. The only independent houses not participating in the Association of Independent Houses (AIH) drawing were BOG and Taylor, who elected to remain selective. Dave Erdman, president of AIH, called non-selectivity "a continuing trend which will eventually include BOG and Taylor, and even a few fraternities."

A few fraternities did end up going non-selective, including Phi Gamma Tau, and a part of Zeta Beta Tau. Many critics felt, however, that moves toward non-selectivity



were simply stop-gap measures which do nothing to solve the problem of all-freshman houses.

The problem of artificial separation of men and women was the area in which the most work was done by the RLC. It was also the area in which the RLC adopted the Strobel Committee recommendations almost in toto.

Coed-dorm

The Strobel Committee recommended that "a coed dorm of roughly 80 members be established for those engaged in independent study." The dorm was established under a separate administration, and in effect, became a separate college.

The experimental coed college, to be set up in Faculty Apartments this fall, will be under the direction of Dr. John Clum, professor of English. The experimental college received over 150 applications for the 54 available places.

Critics of the college objected to the fact that only those people involved in "Program II, independent study, or a 'group of related courses'" under the new curriculum could participate in the experimental college.

When a group of students who had been turned down by the experimental college attempted to set up a similar coed project on West Campus, the RLC turned down the group because it was "detracting from the main goals of this committee," according to the chairman, Dr. Thomas Langford.

Living-learning dorm

The RLC did attempt to allow those wished to use the space in House N, where the coed project was proposed, to make it a living-learning corridor dorm. They decided, however, to only accept applicants from West. The project received five applicants, and was abandoned in favor of a dorm for those students on West Campus who were dissatisfied with their present living situation.

The coed federations, which were first intended to include the moving of several dorms intact, between East Campus and West Campus started off enthusiastically but met several imposing roadblocks, mainly from students.

Several federations were suggested by the students involved, one with the new dorms and Gilbert-Addons, one with BOG, Brown, House O, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and one with Southgate, Lee and Windsor, (with the women from Southgate moving into spaces vacated by Canterbury, Buchanan and Manchester. All these federations became slowly downgraded, until the only function was social, and any thought of moving dorms was pushed into the background.

Board restriction

While the women's dorms were very enthusiastic about the move, the men were notable in their lack of enthusiasm. Taylor voted down the move to Gilbert, questioning

the facilities on East, and specifically in Gilbert. While Southgate voted 82-11 to move, the members of Buchanan, Manchester and Canterbury voted down any move, mostly because they would be required to accept the present board restriction on East Campus imposed by Ted Minah, director of the dining halls.

The federation of Brown-BOG-SAE-House O never really got started because of a lack of space in which the federation could move.

Langford blamed the failures on "pressures of time" and "necessary board restrictions and practical limitations imposed by the structure of the campus."

The problem of segregation of the nurses on campus will be answered by the administration with a new dorm to be built on East next year, hopefully to be ready by September of 1971. The RLC was unaware of the proposal of the new dorm until after the final decision on the dorm had been made by the administration.

Apartment complex

A junking of the residential college system had even been proposed by Chancellor pro-tem Barnes Woodhall. This would entail the building of an apartment complex which would rent rooms to students, disregarding sexual differences. All dormitories would then be converted to classrooms, with the possible exception of the new dorms on West Campus. The Board of Trustees voted on the proposal and reached "no final decision," leaving the matter open for further discussion in the future.

Virtually no action has been taken by the administration or the RLC on the problems of overcrowding or administrative re-organization.

Whether real residential reforms will proceed with any speed is open to question. Both President Terry Sanford and Hugh Hall, dean of men, have expressed opposition to any form of coed dormitories. With such high level opposition, it is unlikely that any significant changes will take place quickly or on a large scale.

Tight money

With the present tight money situation now in effect in the government, federal aid is likely to decrease and no major building projects are apt to be started by the University, unless other monetary sources become available.

While there has been much talk about residential reform the only significant change which has occurred this year is the formation of the coed experimental college. Whether student indifference and opposition, and administrative caution and closed-mindedness can be overcome is doubtful, and most observers of the residential scene at Duke see long, hard road ahead if any significant widespread change in residential life here is to be achieved.

By Mike Mooney
ASDU Editor

The potential power of the Associated Students of Duke University was expanded this year by its work on the student fee control bill, insistence on privacy policy revisions and passage of the "rules and regulations" bill.

Also, ASDU's role in the University community was extended as its executive officers sponsored a one-day boycott of classes and anti-war activities in the wake of the invasion of Cambodia and the killing of four students at Kent State University.

But throughout the year, ASDU was plagued by poor attendance at its meetings and what ASDU Vice President Rick Carro termed "pigeon-holing" of the fee proposal by the administration.

In fact, one student leader of an underground campus organization commented that "I can't believe how much didn't happen around here this year."

Visible action
Although much of the visible action of ASDU came near the end of the year, outgoing ASDU president Bob Feldman pointed to the "reorganization" of ASDU as the unitary student government after the dissolution of the Men's and Women's Student Government Associations as a major accomplishment of his administration.

The ASDU legislature is now "more representative than in

ASDU potential grows despite lagging interest

"would govern the University and would have ultimate power."

The senate "would include every segment of the University" with students, faculty, non-academic employees, trustees and administrators all having voting membership, Perry said.

Loss support

Candidate Hutch Traver said he "ideally" supported the senate concept, but that it would "strip the trustees of their power" and "Duke would then lose its financial support."

He said the senate "would be the best thing that could ever happen here" but that "right now the answer is student involvement in the Board [of trustees]" so that the members are "more academic type people."

Traver won the election handily, defeating his closest opponent, Perry, by over 300 votes. He said after the election that his campaign "had given people who haven't been motivated before something to vote for."

In his inaugural speech on April 6, Traver said "the presence of two branches of ROTC within the

and giving them some control over those decisions."

The most controversial issue involving ASDU during the year was the administration's attempted privacy policy revisions, which had been drawn up by a committee of students and administrators.

James Price, dean of undergraduate education, said he had been given "reasonable assurances" that the student members of the privacy policy committee spoke for ASDU and student opinion.

Under attack

But the revisions, which eliminated a provision allowing students to exclude maids from their rooms and permitted University personnel to report student possessions in violation of University regulations, came under attack from several students.

Steve Schwartz, president of Taylor House, charged that the revised policy "doesn't do anything for the students." Dave Erdman, president of the Association of Independent Houses, said he opposed the revisions because they allowed rooms to be inspected for damage without prior written notice.

At the February 24 meeting of the legislature, the revised privacy policy was defeated by a vote of 24 to 6, after Price and James Adams, director of management services, spoke in favor of the changes.

When contacted after the meeting, Price said the revised policy would be put into effect in spite of the ASDU vote. He said the revisions had been approved by the troika and "were not a matter for final resolution by ASDU."

'Not Surprised'

Jim Leach, West campus vice-president and a member of the student-administration committee that drew up the revisions, said he was "not really surprised," but "extremely disappointed" by the administration's decision to overrule ASDU.

Price defended the administration action, saying "the idea that this policy has been rammed down the throats of the students is absurd."

"It was understood that the final result did not depend on the ASDU legislative vote but was put before the body because it is important that we have the support of the students," Price explained.

In order to resolve the controversy, another committee was appointed, this time to

negotiate further changes in the policy put into effect over ASDU's objections.

Amendable policy

"We hope to negotiate a policy amendable to both the student's right to privacy and the University's right to property protection," then-president Feldman said.

"The administration is showing interest in being flexible toward the students in this matter," he added.

The privacy policy negotiation committee came up with a final version that was "in some ways better, and is no worse" than the one put into effect by the administration, according to Carro, who served as chairman of the negotiation committee.

Best possible

In a compromise worked out by the negotiation committee, maids could be excluded from students' rooms for the purposes of cleaning, but could enter at any time to inspect the room for damages. "It was the best we could do," Carro commented.

Newly installed President Traver said he was "in favor of most of the bill" worked out by the negotiation

revisions, with an amendment stating that the University "shall not sanction or approve the illegal entrance of law enforcement personnel into a student's room."

Null and void

In one of its last actions of the year, the legislature passed the "rules and regulations" bill, which provides that University policies "dealing specifically with students" that have not been approved by ASDU should be considered "null and void."

Traver described the bill as "the culmination of student control" over student affairs. Carro said the bill "might force the administration to have more student representation and input in the undergraduate decision-making process."

But immediately before the passage of the bill, the legislature had voted to approve all standing University regulations, including the "pickets and protest" and drug policies.

Although the passage of the bill had no immediate effect on ASDU-administration relations, Traver said he saw the privacy policy and the drug policy as "potential points of conflict between the administration and ASDU."

Restudy planned

The drug policy was approved for only a six month period, during which an ASDU committee will study it and present any revisions to the legislature. The privacy policy was later approved by



previous years" because it consists of living group representatives instead of at-large members, Feldman said.

Feldman praised the new judicial code, under which "Duke students now have more due process than probably any other university students in the country."

He also said "there is more student involvement on faculty-administration committees than ever before." It will no longer be possible for members of the administration to "hide behind the trustees," he added.

Farewell address

In his farewell address, Feldman also congratulated the student members of the governance and residential life commissions for, "an admirable job," and praised Jim Leach, West Campus vice president, for his work in abolishing Saturday classes.

In the area of grading reform "the research has been done," Feldman said. "Pressure has to be brought to bear on the UFC to consider grading reform and not pay lip service to it in a personalized, uneducated way," he added.

In the March presidential election campaign, candidates Doug Perry and John Benton endorsed the idea of a University Senate, which, in the words of Benton,

community is anti-thetical to those ideals upon which the University is founded."

'Obvious mechanism'

Traver said the establishment of a department of non-violence and pacifism was "an obvious mechanism" for maintaining balance in the community.

At his first legislature meeting as president, on April 18, Traver charged that the administration "is trying to find excuses" not to fully implement the student fee control proposal.

"ASDU must counter excuses with facts" until the administration approves the proposal, he said.

If accepted by the administration, the fee control bill will allow ASDU to hold hearings at which campus organizations present requests for funds, determine the amount to be given to each, and then set an appropriate student fee to be collected by the University.

Extra money

Next year, however, ASDU will receive "whatever the University can spare" in addition to the money from the old student fee, and funds for the Publications Board and Radio Council, Carro said.

Feldman had supported the fee control proposal as "an important step in involving students in decisions that directly affect them,



committee, but that "it still stands that the administration put the privacy policy into effect by fiat, although it was unamenable to the students."

Traver said that if the legislature also defeated the second privacy policy revisions, he would "look into getting new locks" for students' rooms.

The legislature did pass the



ASDU, thus eliminating any conflict.

Several legislators had questioned the rule ASDU was presuming to take in the University. One said that the passage of the bill would "lead to a meaningless confrontation" with the administration "showing student government to be a farce."

Traver had warned that if the legislature defeated the bill the students would have a "student council, not a student government."

With the legislative business of the year over, the executive committee of ASDU met in emergency session on Friday, May 1, to consider action in protest of President Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia.

Unanimous endorsement

The executive officers unanimously endorsed a call for all members of the University community to gather in front of the Chapel on Wednesday, May 6 to protest "the continuing conflict in Southeast Asia and the escalation of the conflict by the government of the United States."

A twenty-four hour vigil and fast was scheduled, with readings and songs. The ASDU officers asked all students to "please join us in a boycott of classes to protest against this senseless loss of human life."

Governance Commission work goes on

After almost seven months of weekly meetings, the University Governance Commission approaches the end of the academic year with none of its proposals yet implemented and the prospect of a divided report on the issue of student participation in departmental governance.

Founded largely as a result of student dissatisfaction last year with the responsiveness of University governing structures, the Commission was formally constituted by the Chancellor in late September. Thus far it has issued two reports—one on the Board of Trustees and one on central administration. A third report on departmental governance is scheduled for release in the near future.

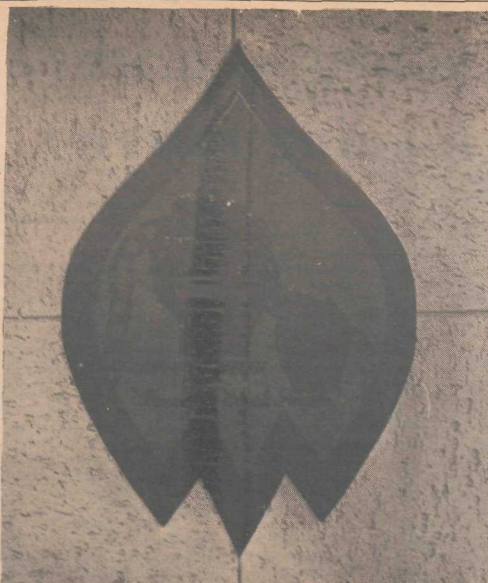
Earlier in the year, the commission's chairman, law professor William Van Alstyne, predicted that the study group's recommendations on departmental governance would have the "greatest impact" on the University. However, it has recently become known that the departmental reports will include a set of dissenting recommendations supported by the two undergraduate students on the commission and perhaps by one other member.

Besides the two undergraduates, the commission consists of four faculty members, one graduate student, one administrator, one alumnus, and one trustee.

According to sources within the commission, the dissenting report will advocate that students be involved as voting members on the final decision-making body of each department. This type of structure would bring student participation to curriculum and personnel considerations.

The majority report will recommend only "advisory and informational" student participation, citing "confidentiality and professionalism" as reasons for limiting student participation. To institutionalize such advisory participation, the report calls for the establishment of undergraduate and graduate program committees with half student and half faculty membership. The program committees would be advisory to a department's decision-making body.

Both reports will stress the opinion that teach is not given (Continued on Page 7-A)



Quiet year for Afro society

Editor's Note: The following article was written by Adrenee Glover, Chronicle assistant editor, and a member of the Afro-American Society.

On February 13, 1969, 60 black students occupied first floor Allen Building. The occupation was precipitated by the negligence and inefficiency of the administration. The problems that were unresolved then are still unresolved. Acts of liberalism do not adequately alleviate any situation.

To the dismay of concerned university persons like the administration and the Chronicle, the Afro-American Society didn't give them the opportunity to display their liberalism.

The preponderance of activity this year was in reaction to rather than action by the Afro-Am Society.

The Budd Committee (supervisory committee for Black studies) submitted further proposals for expanding the still undirected program. Their request for the appointment of a search committee for a director, reportedly lay on Dean Lewis' desk for months before consideration.

The search committee succeeded in maintaining the image and efficiency of all other University committees. Officially, there's still no director for the Black Studies program, and consequently no one to administer the Ford Foundation Grant for the Program.

A list of requests started off the second semester. Afro-Am spoke of the director of the STP program, a black advisor for '71, an assistant for the present advisor. Also requested was a black in the admissions office, a brochure for black freshmen, an Afro-Am center, transportation for the Society, and a workable budget.

Black Week, which was dedicated to Malcolm X this year, included plays by the Black Revolutionary theater, seminars, and such notable speakers as Howard Fuller, HNIC at MXLU, and Roy Innis, National director of CORE. The cultural phase of the week listed a 50 page literary magazine by the black students, the African Heritage Dancers, and James

Brown.

For some strange reason, the addition of a plaque over the Afro-Am table in the dining hall drew some attention. It merely states, "POWER TO BLACK PEOPLE."

The trials of the "Duke Forest Seven" proved to be the fiasco expected of them. With the exception of one 18 month active sentence all the sentences were suspended. The 18 month sentence was later commuted by the governor.

Nat Turner's birthday was highlighted by the burning of Willie Styron's book. Members of the Afro-Am Society and staff members from Malcolm X Liberation University gave the historical facts about Nat Turner and a critique of *The Confessions*.

Admissions received a proposal from Afro-Am requesting that black applicants have the benefit of having their applications read by some black people, among other things.

Afro-Am calmly maintained its cool, while the University remained heated over two year old problems.

This University obviously has enough to keep it busy for years to come. It takes each issue at least six months to sift through the bureaucracy. It would be unfair to suggest that the administration is doing nothing. In fact, it is working very hard on its pacification program.

But to exert all pressures and energies toward this university is foolhardy. The struggle of black people extends far beyond the walls of Duke University. The same energies exerted in this University that produce negligible, if any, results are better used in the black community; for, with, and by black people.

For too long black people have directed their energies toward changing the attitudes of white society. It is becoming increasingly evident that black people across this nation are withdrawing into themselves, among their own people. Perhaps the seeming inaction of the Afro-American Society is the necessary quiet before the storm.

Student participation in departments static

The struggle to establish student participation in departmental decision-making, which began last year, continued this year but made little progress.

The conflict began last year, when students, angered that certain popular young teachers in political science, history and other departments had been eased out by senior faculty members, began to demand student participation on departmental committees.

Unions of departmental majors were formed in several departments last year. The religion, history, and political science unions were still functioning this spring.

In a number of departments, students were given some connection with the decision-making process. But only in classical studies were students given a vote on an important decision-making body.

The religion department began giving students a voice last year.

This spring, the faculty council of the classical studies department voted to allow two graduate students and two undergraduates voting membership on it.

But in other departments, students' views were aired only in a purely "advisory" capacity. In others, no formal means for student input into decision-making existed.

In the history department, an elected majors committee of six members has been established. But when the majors committee unanimously voted to ask for a voting student representative on the department's executive committee, they were denied. At an executive committee meeting when the proposal was being discussed, associate professor William Scott read part of a Chronicle editorial and commented that he did "not want students gaining executive committee control who might be of such a persuasion." Two of the members of this year's and three of next year's history majors committee are also members of the Chronicle editorial council, which sets editorial policy for the paper.

Three elected political science majors sit on the department's Undergraduate Studies Committee without a vote. Students have advised on such matters as the quality of introductory courses and the requirement that majors take two 200-level courses. All departmental majors were asked to hear lectures by prospective new faculty members and comment upon their qualifications.

The issue of student participation was complicated by the publication of a new policy statement on departmental chairmen approved by Harold Lewis, vice provost and dean of faculty, and written by John Fein, chairman of romance languages.

The new policy statement greatly expanded the powers of departmental chairmen in comparison with the policy stated in the Faculty Handbook. The new version gives chairmen the authority for "appointment of all departmental committees and the power to appoint departmental directors of undergraduate and graduate studies...for departmental governance in general, unless they choose to delegate it...the sole responsibility within his department for space, schedule, assignments of academic and non-academic staff, and teaching loads."

In April, nearly half of the Divinity School's students signed a petition asking for great student

(Continued on Page 7-A)

-War protest grows-

(Continued from Page 2-A)

concern and was glad their march was peaceful.

Then Saturday, May 9, a few hundred went to Washington for the second time in a year. The mood was depression rather than elation and the temperature was in the 90's rather than the 20's. The 100,000 seemed almost a different group than the one several months before. The chants of "Peace now" still rang out while "Free Bobby Seale" was received with much less enthusiasm.

But the speakers at the rally stressed that Washington this time was a beginning, not an end. And the next week at Duke, while protest was quieter, hundreds of

students canvassed Durham door-to-door with literature asking people to write their representatives in Washington. Other distributed information at factories and high schools.

Some students remained in Washington for lobbying with congressmen, while others, as mentioned previously, went to Ft. Bragg.

Student anti-war protest assumed proportions large enough to have great impact in Washington this spring, conceivably shaking up the leaders in Washington if not affecting their policies.

For a few short weeks, at the end of the spring semester, it appeared that Duke students had

finally discarded their lethargy in favor of an active effort to change the course of this nation. But the protest here has been rather quiet when compared to most other schools across the nation. And we must recall the sporadic nature of the peace efforts throughout the year.

But possibly the late spring offensive against the war-prone leadership in Washington and Saigon will have enough momentum to politically involve Duke students in their home communities this summer and provide the impetus for them to carry on the struggle for change when they return to Duke in the fall.



Grade, schedule changes highlight academic year

By Diane Lubovsky
Academics Editor

Changes in grading and in scheduling have been the academic issues which have been the chief concern of the Undergraduate Faculty Council in the first year of the "new curriculum reform."

The council, the official body concerned with undergraduate instruction, has approved the elimination of the D grade and has extended the pass-fail option to include electives for all those who have declared a major.

The group also voted in February against the extension of the pass-fail option to include required courses, but reversed the decision in May in view of "the extraordinary circumstances of the moment."

The council passed a resolution on Nov. 19 which opened UFC meetings for the first time to "observers, including representatives of the press, except upon call to executive session by the decision of the chair."

Grading
The UFC Sub-Committee on Curriculum of the Committee on Undergraduate Instruction introduced a report which recommended the establishment of four grading categories of fail, pass, honors and high honors instead of the present system of 13 categories. The council did not approve this recommendation, but did approve a motion which will eliminate all

grades of D, D+ and D-.

The resolution was introduced at the April 30 meeting of the council by Robert Krueger, associate professor of English. He commented at the time that the elimination of the D grade would contribute to "raising the standards at Duke and would make the P grade respectable to those who doubted it."

The resolution was passed with the understanding that "work receiving the grade of P (in pass-fail courses) is equivalent to work graded C- or higher."

Pass-fail defeated
Discussion of the pass-fail option throughout the year led to a policy on its extension which was reversed at the UFC's final meeting of the year. On Feb. 12, a proposal expanding the pass-fail option to include required courses as well as electives was defeated.

The option was later extended for electives only to all students including freshmen and sophomores who have declared a major.

At a special meeting on May 7, the UFC voted to allow students to apply for a pass-fail option, an X or an I in any course, whether it be an elective or a required course. This proposal, passed in the midst of student protest concerning the war in Cambodia and Vietnam, cited the "extraordinary circumstances of the moment" and "the strong pressure currently upon the students of Duke University."

Faculty and administration also were concerned this past year with scheduling questions which arose as a result of student political unrest. A statement issued by Marcus Hobbs, university provost, prior to the October Moratorium events stated that the "official schedule of classes should be followed on Oct. 15, unless there is official notice from the chancellor or provost to the contrary."

This was followed by a statement issued on Oct. 10 by Chancellor Barnes Woodhall, Provost Marcus Hobbs, and Charles Huestis, vice president for business and finance which said that "classes should be held at officially scheduled times" on Oct. 15.

The troika statement went on to say that the University should not take stands on "political, social, moral, or philosophical issues except those which clearly and directly affect the University's freedom of inquiry and teaching."

Sanford telegram

At its May 7 meeting, the UFC defeated a motion to endorse a telegram sent by President Terry Sanford and Kenneth Pye, dean of the law school, to President Nixon. The telegram read: "We implore you to consider the incalculable dangers of an unprecedented alienation of America's youth and to take immediate action to demonstrate unequivocally your determination to end our military presence in Vietnam."

Members of the council opposing the motion expressed the view that it was not the UFC's function to vote on matters not officially concerning the body.

A motion approved by the council at a May 14 meeting urged faculty members "not to schedule examinations or to require papers to be turned in from Oct. 29-Nov. 9, 1970." This period is centered around election day, Nov. 3.

An amendment calling for classes to be dismissed from Nov. 2-Nov. 4 was defeated. The passage of this amendment would have endorsed President Sanford's statement in the *Charlotte Observer* that students would be given a week off from classes to work in the fall elections.

University handed down.

The administration was aided in keeping up this *modus operandi* by the fact that students and workers forced no confrontations of any magnitude during the troika's term. Sanford named

In mid-December, the search committee announced its choice for the presidency: 52-year-old Terry Sanford, former governor of North Carolina. Sanford was chosen over two medical men, one at Duke and one at Johns Hopkins. The Board of Trustees immediately ratified the choice.

Sanford is a Laurinburg native who took his B.A. and L.L.B. degrees at UNC-CH. During World War II he resigned his position as an FBI special agent and enlisted in the service, subsequently fighting in several European campaigns. After the war Sanford began a meteoric rise in North Carolina politics, a rise culminating in his election as governor in 1960.

Throughout his term, Sanford's primary concern was education.

(Continued on Page 11-A)



-Governance-

(Continued from Page 6-A)

enough consideration as opposed to research in personnel considerations.

Meanwhile, the Board of Trustees is scheduled to vote at its May 30th meeting on plans for self-reorganization based partly on recommendations of the Governance Commission.

At its last meeting, the Board approved the "general sense" of the recommendations of both the Governance commission and the trustees own self-study group, the Watson Committee. The proposed bylaws the Board will vote on next week are the work of a drafting committee whose membership included trustees, University Counsel Edward Bryson, and Van Alstyne.

The Board will consider the bylaws against the background of some hostility toward the Governance Commission and its report. Board member Thomas Perkins, who is also chairman of the board of the Duke Endowment, has reportedly circulated a letter to all trustees criticizing the commission's recommendations and questioning the commission's legitimacy on the grounds that its establishment was not approved by the Board.

Van Alstyne has been critical of two sections of the proposed bylaws, areas in which he considers the Governance Commission's recommendations to be "critical." These areas are the Board's nominating committee and its standing committees.

The Governance Commission recommended a nominating committee composed of four trustees, two faculty members, and two students. Speaking of the nominating committee on March 6, Van Alstyne said that "Board action on this proposal short even of the recommendation of the Governance Commission would simply not be significant."

The bylaws the trustees will consider May 30 call for a nominating committee of five trustees, one faculty member, and one student.

President Terry Sanford said recently that he does "not see a crucial difference" between the proposed bylaws and the recommendations of the Governance Commission.

The proposed bylaws seek a four-step process for the selection of non-trustee members of standing committees and a ruling against the total of non-trustee members of any committee exceeding the number of trustee members. The suggested selections process would have faculty and student names moved from their respective representative bodies to the President, from the President to the trustee's appointments committee, and then to the full board for final approval.

Representing the Governance Commission, Van Alstyne opposes this selections process and the clause guaranteeing a trustee majority on all committees.

The Governance Commission's report on the central administration, which was made public March 30, called for the establishment of the position of vice provost and dean of student affairs, which would oversee the work of the dean of men and the dean of women. The report also stressed "administrative accountability" to the community for decisions made and information gathered.

In the same report, the commission called for once renewable five year terms for the principle administrative positions.

Thus far, no action has been taken on any of the commission's administrative recommendations.

-Departments-

(Continued from Page 6-A)

and faculty participation in decision-making and for decreased powers in the office of the dean. The petition was presented to Robert Cushman, dean of the divinity school.

The petitioners criticized the broad powers now held by Dean Cushman and asked that representative committees of faculty and students be given decision-making power.

Several members of the Chronicle staff would like to take this opportunity to extend their thanks to Hubie head dog, Boswell and all other quad dogs. And let's hope they can make it back for next year's yip-in.



Total change in top leaders

By Ken Vickery
Editorial Page Editor

For a large part of the year just past Duke University had no president.

This fact by no means made Duke unique, of course. Literally scores of American universities found themselves in similar positions as a result of presidential resignations following the widespread campus upheaval of spring 1969.

Here, Douglas M. Knight sent his resignation to the trustees in March of last year, at least partially in response to the turmoil initiated by the takeover of Allen Building by black students. Knight cited the "severe and sometimes savage demands" of a college presidency.

Soon thereafter a search committee was formed to nominate a successor to Knight. The committee, headed by John McKinney, professor of sociology and dean of the graduate school, included trustees, administrators, faculty and two students (The

number of students was considered inadequate in some student quarters). Throughout the summer and fall the search committee sifted through resumes of hundreds of prospects for the top job at Duke.

The "troika"
Meanwhile, the University was headed by that Russian import, a troika. The three members of the ruling group were Chancellor pro-tem Barnes Woodhall, renowned brain surgeon and long-time power in the hospital; Provost Marcus Hobbs, chemistry professor and one of the main cogs in Duke's association with the Research Triangle; and Charles Huestis, vice president of business and finance, a mountain-climber who was once vice president of Hughes Aircraft.

The troika was an interim arrangement, and none of the three ever pretended it was anything else. They basically carried out a holding operation, waiting for the new president to be named and take power. No major decisions were made, no new directions for the

On the sports scene

A year of mediocrity

By Bob Heller
Sports Editor

Roman Hruska made the word "mediocre" a fashionable one this year, when he used it to describe a famous Duke alumnus.

Not that we on the Chronicle sports staff aspire to be Nebraska politicians, but that word does best describe the 1969-70 Duke sports activities.

Let's take the events in chronological order. The autumn saw the football, soccer and cross-country teams perform sporadically.

Great things were expected of the 1969 football team. After a surprisingly good season in '68, there was much talk of a conference championship and possibly even a bowl bid here at Duke. But the team finished with a 3-6-1 record.

In one of the best games of the year, the Devils opened up the season by losing to eventual conference champ South Carolina, 27-20.

Injuries begin

Duke lost starting guard Bob Fitch and all-ACC line-backer in the contest. Those injuries were just two of a nightmarish list that encompassed the entire season.

The play of the offensive line spelled 10-0 and 14-12 defeats to Virginia and Pittsburgh. Neither of those two teams finished with a winning record.

At that juncture things looked indeed depressing. The performance at Wallace Wade stadium against Pitt, in front of perhaps the smallest football crowd in Duke history, was pathetic.

But the offense finally got rolling against league weakling Wake Forest, and Duke had its first win, 27-20. However, a relapse at lowly Maryland followed. At the

halfway mark, the Devils stood at 1-4.

Despite all of the crippling injuries, the Dukes played some inspired, if not excellent, football in the closing games.

Zwirko moves

Moving Bob Zwirko from his spot in the secondary to one in the offensive backfield was all that the team needed. With the exception of the 48-12 disaster against Virginia Tech, Duke played well for the duration of the year.

Perhaps the most disappointing



Yes, it was a disappointing lacrosse season. moment came at Atlanta, where over 41,000 fans saw Duke run all over Georgia Tech, only to lose 20-7 because it could not hold onto the football.

The famous "shoe-string" play brought a victory against North Carolina in the season finale, and prevented the 1969 team from accumulating the worst record in Duke football history.

Leo Hart once again led the Blue Devils, and when the offensive line was functioning, the attack was awesome. With his senior year still ahead of him, Hart has eclipsed most every individual offensive mark in the record book.

Fine secondary

A fine secondary, headed by returnees Rich Searl, Ernie Jackson and Mike Davies, should make the Devil defense stronger than it has ever been.

Despite its poor 2-3 record, the freshman football team closed the season with an impressive 24-0 victory over Wake Forest, and some top individual performers can be expected to come from the squad.

Coach Tom Harp will be looking for his first winning season at Duke when he opens up the 1970 campaign on September 12 at Jacksonville, against the University of Florida.

Soccer success

The soccer team was a successful one, as it compiled an 8-4 record. The defense was especially tough, as it shut out five opponents along the way. Captain Mark Furness was consistently one of coach Roy Skinner's top performers.

The cross-country team was quite successful, as it registered a 7-1 mark in dual competition. The Iron Dukes finished second to Maryland in the ACC meet.

The team, coached by Al Buehler, compiled the best record among the 1969-70 Duke athletic squads.

Basketball rallies

In the dreary winter months in Durham, the Duke community usually relies on the basketball

team to revive the spirit. This year was no exception.

Bucky Waters had the tough assignment of taking over for one of the most successful basketball coaches of all time, Vic Bubas.

Waters proceeded to take a team with unknown talent and guide it to a 17-9 record and an NIT appearance, certainly an admirable job.

The team began the season remarkably, compiling a 9-1 record by the first week in January. But then a combination of tough opponents, poor scheduling and injuries began to take its toll, and the Devils lost four straight conference games.

Successful February

But, behind the inspired play of Don Blackman and outstanding offensive efforts by Randy Denton, the Devils rolled up an 8-2 mark in the month of February.

Unfortunately, the Duke tournament performances were not quite up to par. The Devils lost in the first round of the ACC tournament-travesty to a Wake Forest team that it had defeated three times in the regular season.

Because N.C. State upset South Carolina in the finals, Duke had the opportunity to go to the National Invitational Tournament. In New York, the Devils lost to Utah.

Seniors Ray Kuhlmeier and John Posen, neither of whom had played much as underclassmen, performed well when called upon. Blackman, after a disappointing start, came on strong down the homestretch. He will certainly be missed next season.

Juniors see action

This year's juniors saw most of the action, though, as Denton, Rick Katherman, Dick DeVenzio, Brad Evans and team captain Larry Saunders composed the most familiar of the starting line-ups.

Add to those returnees four standouts from an undefeated freshman basketball team, which was the talk of the area.

Coach Jack Schalow guided Alan Shaw, Gary Melchionni, Richie O'Connor and Jeff Dawson to a spotless 16-0 mark. Along the way, scores of old frosh records were broken.

Each of those four players will be pushing for a starting job next season, and some real grade-A basketball should be returning to



Duke basketball captain Larry Saunders, shown here in the team's 91-83 victory over North Carolina. Saunders, a transfer student from Northwestern, was an instrumental part in the Devils' success and 17-9 record.

the Indoor Stadium.

Good fencing team

Only the fencing team saved the winter's "minor sports" from suffering complete embarrassment. Led by Randy Peyser and John McFarland, the squad compiled a 9-4 dual meet record.

Though some fine individual performances were turned in, the wrestling season was far from successful, with a 6-8 mark in dual meets and a fourth place finish in the five team ACC tournament.

The team was quite young, though, and sophomore captain Walt Reinhardt's 10-1-2 record may indicate a good season next winter.

The swimming team, coached by Jack Persons and captained by Walt Schmidt, compiled a 3-6 dual meet mark and finished a disappointing seventh in the ACC meet.

The spring was highlighted by an encouraging baseball team and a disappointing lacrosse effort.

Tom Butters' diamondmen rolled up a 17-16 mark, the team's first winning record since 1963. A pair of 2-1 victories over tough Clemson last Saturday was a fitting climax.

Pitching was the forte of the team, as the sparking ERA's reflected. Steve Denison's win and strikeout totals were the most by a Duke pitcher since 1963 and 1957, respectively.

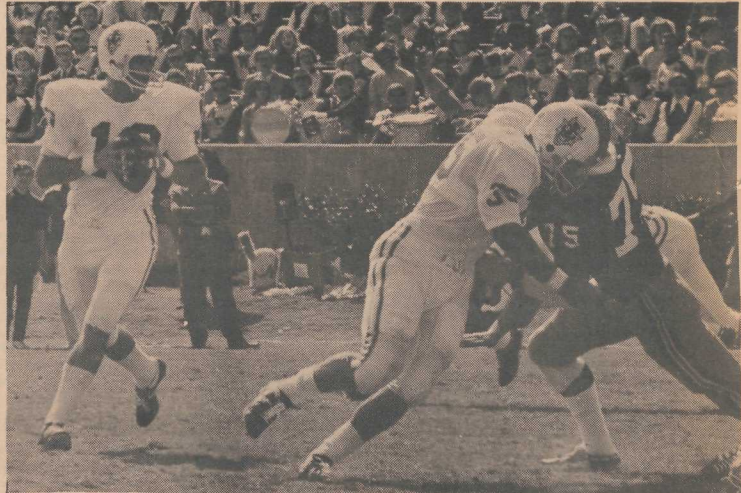
The lacrosse team, which was last spring's bright mark, fell to a 2-9 record this year. Jeff Neffgen and Newt Hasson led the team's offense, in what was truly a disappointing season.

Top relay team

The record-breaking medley relay team highlighted a mediocre track season. Despite the efforts of Jim Dorsey, Mike Murphy, Phil Wilson and Roger Beardmore, the trackmen earned just a 4-6 dual meet record and a fifth place finish



Richie O'Connor drives in for a lay-up in one of the freshman basketball team's 16 victories. O'Connor, along with teammates Alan Shaw, Gary Melchionni and Jeff Dawson will be on the varsity next season.



Leo Hart, when he has the time, is one of the top quarterbacks in the country. Despite the team's 3-6-1 record last season, Hart still managed to roll up nearly 1700 yards of total offense. The football team opens up the 1970 season at Jacksonville, Fla., against the University of Florida, on September 12.

A brief review of academic year

September

20—The Student Liberation Front sponsored a counter-orientation program for freshmen which included as speakers Howard Fuller of Malcolm X University and Harry Boyte of ACT.

24—Interim suspension, a new judicial measure that gives the chancellor and provost the power to suspend and order off campus any student who they feel poses an "immediate threat" to the University was announced to the General Policies and Regulations of Duke University.

25—Chancellor Barnes Woodhall announced the formation of a University Governance Commission and two committees to find a new chancellor and provost for the University.

25—The Residential Life Committee released a report calling for the elimination of freshman dorms, a form of co-ed living, and a series of quad federations.

25—The Academic Council approved its committee's report by a 35-14 vote which recommended the continuation of ROTC as "a legitimate and important" program of the University.

29—Phi Gamma Tau became the first fraternity to abolish selectivity in its processes of choosing new members for the fraternity.

October

8—Tony Axam was sentenced to 18 months in prison for his part in the setting of the fire in the Duke Forest following the Black takeover of Allen Building last February.

15—Over 2000 members of the Duke community participated in a "moratorium on business as usual" as part of a nationwide protest against the war in Vietnam.

27—Malcolm X University officially opened with over 1000 people attending the dedication ceremonies in Durham.

31—Dave Erdman, president of the Association of Independent Houses announced that the AIH would select new members during the week of fraternity rush using non-selectivity as the basis for their decisions.

November

5—The U.S. Department of

December

13—Former North Carolina Governor Terry Sanford was elected President of Duke University and in his first press conference cited the "immediate responsibility" of the University to its "urban surroundings."

13—Over 600 students and soldiers participated in an anti-war rally in Fayetteville, the location of Ft. Bragg and one of the centers of the GI's United Against the War in Vietnam movement.

January

9—The Residential Life Committee approved a plan which called for the formation of two co-ed federations, one on each campus, for next year.

9—Poet Allen Ginsberg held an overflow crowd of 2500 people spell-bound in Page Auditorium with his poems, mantras, and songs.

20—Eighteen people were arrested at the Duke hospital on charges of creating a public nuisance while they were staging a sit-in demanding a response to a complaint of a dietetics worker.

30—The Commission on University Governance released its report on the Board of Trustees which called for more diversity among the Board through the reconstitution of the nominating processes for trustees.

February

4—The Afro-American sent a letter to the administration outlining ten areas of concern including a black assistant in the admissions office and a black studies director acceptable to the Society.

5—The Academic Council voted to recommend that Duke remain in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

10—The bursar's office announced that 43 overdrawn student accounts were being suspended.

11—The Men's Judicial Board released a verdict of not guilty for the six students accused by the University of "malicious and intentional destruction of property" in the supposed setting of a fire in the Duke Forest last February.



Labor filed suit against Duke University in a federal court in Greensboro, charging the University with violating the Fair Labor Standards Act in its dealing with its non-academic employees.

15—Over 800 Duke students participated in the massive march in Washington, D.C. in protest of the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

21—Judy Hoover was crowned Homecoming queen.

12—The Residential Life Committee announced the institution of a "living-learning" corridor for this fall.

13—Fifteen of the 18 defendants in the Duke Hospital sit-in trial were found guilty of "engaging in disruptive conduct and creating a public disturbance."

16—Howard Fuller of Malcolm X University told a Black Week audience that "we are no longer moving toward our goals as black militants."



27—The freshmen basketball team completed its season with a 16-0 record, the first perfect season in Duke freshman basketball history.

March

3—ASDU approved a student fees proposal that "sets a precedent for student control over student activities."

10—Registrar Clark Cahow announced that his office has begun work on the schedule for next year which would eliminate all Saturday classes.

18—Hutch Traver was elected the new president of the Associated Students of Duke University and pledged to lead a "student government, not a student council."

April

6—Dr. John O. Blackburn, chairman of the department of Economics, and A. Kenneth Pye, Dean of the Law School, were named provost and chancellor of the University, respectively, by President Terry Sanford.

8—West Campus Deans announced their approval of the IFC's changes in freshmen rush including moving rush to the first semester.

15—The new William R. Perkins Library was dedicated, with University President Terry Sanford delivering the dedication address.

16—ASDU declared "null and void" all University policies dealing specifically with students that have not been approved by the ASDU legislature.

20—Charges were dropped against those students who participated in the CIA protest last Feb. 10.

22—Financial Aid Director E.B. Weatherspoon announced that Duke will decrease its financial aid for next year by 12 percent.

-Sports-

(Continued from Page 8-A)

in the ACC meet.

The golf team met moderate success, with a 7-4 record. In conference competition, though, the golfers notched a poor sixth place in the tournament. Hank Walters led the way, with an 8-2-1 record.

Coach Bob Cox's tennis team, led by Chuck Saache and Jim Strawinski, compiled a 6-12 record and finished seventh in the ACC championships.

This school year was neither a complete failure nor a roaring success in the field of sports. Though the performances were basically mediocre, Duke sports fans should have quite a bit to look forward to next year.

23—The Academic Council voted to table a resolution to withdraw academic credit from the ROTC program here. After the vote, the meeting was disrupted by members of the SDS who read a statement without being recognized by the chairman.

28—Four fraternities agreed to allow freshmen to live in their sections beginning next fall.

May

1—The Undergraduate Faculty Council voted to eliminate all D grades from the course evaluation by professors for undergraduates.

6—Over 1000 students participated in various forms of protest at Duke to announce their dismay at the decision of President Nixon to send troops into Cambodia and the killing of four

students at Kent State University. 7—The Undergraduate Faculty council approved a resolution allowing Duke students to take their courses this semester pass-fail in order to free them from academic pressures so they could participate in anti-war activities.

9—Five hundred Duke students traveled to Washington to protest the escalation of the Indochina war by President Nixon.

11—Hundreds of students began a canvassing effort that would last for nearly two weeks in an effort to convince the people of Durham to support the anti-war movement.

16—3000 people participated in a rally in Fayetteville to support the GI movement against the war and heard actress Jane Fonda and Rennie Davis, one of the Chicago 7.

Duke ECOS falters; student apathy cited

By Steve Letzler

Assistant Managing Editor

The issue of the pollution of the environment came into national view this year as the issue of the war in Vietnam sank briefly from view. While the initial response at Duke was one of enthusiasm, the Duke-Durham ECOS met with almost completely apathy at the national highpoint of the anti-pollution campaign.

While nationally, the issue first began building in late December, ECOS did not become a fully operational project, with fairly massive student support, until late February.

The first Duke ECOS meeting drew over 500 students, and plans were drawn up which would center on the nation-wide "teach-in" in April. As plans progressed, virtually nothing was done to involve the vast majority of students in the movement.

ECOS developed plans to attack the Eno River project which would have allowed a plant to be built where formerly a park was planned. Legal challenges were developed for the proposed expansion of the Raleigh-Durham airport.

Various committees began to deal with the general areas of air, water, and land pollution, in an attempt to educate people to the problems of the environment.

Many complaints were leveled at the ECOS group and at the whole direction of the movement. Many of the more radical critics said that the movement had to attack the

very foundations of the system to succeed to an appreciable degree. They accused the movement of being apolitical and distracting from the issues of the war.

ECOS, however, did have broad based support from the Duke and Durham communities, at least in the beginning, and planning went forward for the April 20-22 Teach-in.

However, in late March and early May, the movement for a cleaner environment began to falter out at Duke. Why it did is open to debate. Many observers have said that people just got tired of hearing about the pollution of the environment.

Some said that the movement killed itself by inane demonstrations which turned off those deeply concerned with the problems for which ECOS was formed.

In any case, the Teach-in at Duke drew approximately 50-60 people per seminar, while millions participated in activities around the nation. In New York City, Fifth Ave. was closed and millions walked in the streets. At Duke, business was conducted as usual.

The ECOS movement since then has been largely inactive, and it even had difficulty in finding enough members to staff the positions of committee heads.

The environmental movement at Duke this year can only be characterized as a disappointment, and the final reaction of the students can only be characterized as apathetic.

Duke, Perkins, and the empire

By Alan Ray

When Buck Duke began in 1924 to transform his millions into Duke University and the Duke Endowment, leftist journals like the *Nation* sneered.

He created a university, it said, "as he would a factory, by going out and buying the brick and stone, the machinery and tools and the workmen to operate them. He forgot that he was dealing in the most elusive commodity in the world. He could no more create ideas in this wholesale fashion than he could later create a market for them."

The *Nation* was wrong, of course, because it saw only the obvious about what Duke was planning.

Buck, as people called him, had begun his tobacco trust in North Carolina in the same years Carnegie in Pittsburgh was remaking the steel industry, Rockefeller in Cleveland was molding the Standard Oil combine, Mellon in Philadelphia was taking hold of the nation's aluminum.

They were all separately, and yet together, raising up a new culture based on bigness, and fed on a philosophy of paternalism, that some men shall do for others what those others are not allowed to do for themselves.

Buck consciously took Rockefeller as his model. He thought John D. W. was the greatest man alive and he said so often. What had been done with oil, he thought, could be done with tobacco, and Duke used the Rockefeller philosophy with success.

"First you hit your enemies in the pocketbook," he said, "hit 'em hard. Then you either buy 'em out or take 'em in with you."

With the aid of secret rebates, lobbyists, price-fixing, and shrewd advertising, Duke forced five big tobacco firms to become part of his new American Tobacco trust. Then he drove 250 other small plants out of business. When he had completed his monopoly, he set his own price for the raw leaf, depressing the Southern tobacco market so that the farmer was often forced to sell below the cost of producing it.

He also built up Duke Power, the first of the great hydro-electric corporations of America, and forced his way into the Mellon Aluminum trust.

Like his Northern counterparts, Duke was never a manufacturer. He was a financier, a contriver of vast schemes, and when he had finished accumulating his wealth, he departed on his last great scheme—the Endowment. He decided he would give his stock in Duke Power, American Tobacco and the Aluminum Trust to a foundation controlled by his trusted business partners.

Rockefeller, he noted, was finishing his life in the same way. Both said they wanted to give something back to the country that had given so much to them. But Buck, in one of his rare unguarded moments, let a little more slip to a newspaper reporter.

"I've got 'em fixed now so they won't bother it after I'm gone. I'm the last Duke, but I don't think anybody will bother this thing I'm leaving. What I mean is that I've got 'em fixed now so there won't be any more meddling with it by legislatures and courts and newspapers like I've been bothered with all my life. But I've got 'em now and it's going on making profits."

Duke explained that public thinking is oriented by lawyers who dominate government, by

preachers who dominate religion, by doctors who dominate life and death. Here are the sources of public opinion, he said, and here at my university they'll be trained.

So also with the Endowment. Its resources would aid orphans, hospitals, indigent preachers. "Would anybody bother the thing that was taking care of them?"

Duke left control of the Endowment and his personal empire to William R. Perkins, a long-time business partner and law-friend.

Perkins had been born in the South, learned law at Washington and Lee. He moved north to New York City to make his fortune in 1906, during the age of self-made millionaires. Duke noticed him and gave him law firm legal business, until finally Perkins began to handle Duke's affairs full-time.

Since 1930 William Perkins and now his son Thomas have perpetuated and enlarged the empire that Duke and other entrepreneurs raised up in the Gilded Age.

Today Thomas Perkins, like other new corporate oligarchs, motivates the movement of billions of American dollars across the world and charts the lives of the people affected by that American capital.

Perkins acts not only as head of the Duke Endowment, but also as investment chairman for the University. Through it, he and like-minded men influence the Research Triangle Park, a national center for military and industrial research. He is also a director of several corporations, including Duke Power, American Cyanamid, the Aluminum Corporation of America, and General Motors.

Most important, however, Perkins acts as a director of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., which, along with three other banks, Chase Manhattan, First National City, and the Bank of America, ultimately controls most of the top industrial corporations in the country.

The power of Morgan Guaranty has dimmed considerably since the days at the turn of the century when old J.P. Morgan used to arbitrate differences on Wall Street and settle financial panics with a telegram.

But the effects of his dynasty are still felt. Morgan promoted the "community of interest" principle, now ever-present, which dictates that the biggest financiers bury their conflicts for power and profit by linking their properties in a complex network of interlocking directorates and stockholdings.

Using this philosophy in the early 1900's, Morgan either organized or brought under his sway United States Steel, General Electric, International Harvester, and American Telephone and Telegraph.

Although the Morgan heirs have come on "hard times," Morgan Guaranty still has a controlling interest in 72 of the nation's major corporations and holds an influential position in many more.

The Rockefeller interests, centered around Chase Manhattan, have after a half-century of rivalry eased the Morgan group out of its pre-eminent perch in finance. Today they are both forced to share the leadership, while the other financial oligarchies still, as usual, follow. Beyond this power-shuffle, however, little has really changed.

Back in the days when the business of America was unequivocally business, J.P. Morgan was fond of saying that "A man with property should be able to do what he wants with it."

Today when the business of the country is still business but vanished over, Perkins plays a slightly different variation of the same tune.

When a group of students two years ago protested the University's investments in Dow Chemical, Perkins replied that Dow could be manufacturing napalm and at the same time protest the war with no moral conflict. In effect, he meant a person can say what he wants as long as he does what the government tells him.

Perkins can say this, because he and his cohorts, like Duke and Morgan and others before them, have a greater plan.

As George S. Moore, president of the First National City Bank, put it in 1963: "With the dollar the leading international currency and the United States the world's largest exporter and importer of goods, services and capital, it is only natural that the United States banks give themselves to play the same relative role in international finance that the great British financial institutions played in the nineteenth century."

The role of British banks at that time was due to Britain's primacy as a colonial power. The United States, coming of age in a new century, is not repeating all the mistakes of her predecessor. Chastened by Vietnam, her new policy is to take over the economic and, eventually, the political institutions of the world, if possible, without firing a shot.

Through private corporate investment abroad (increasing at the rate of \$10 million a day) and foreign aid, the United States is enriching itself

at the same time that she brings the rest of the "Free World" and underdeveloped countries under her control.

She had been stimulated mainly by a desire for raw materials and for profits. The President's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy declared in 1954: "Both from the viewpoint of our long-term economic growth and the viewpoint of our national defense, the shift of the United States from the position of a net exporter of metals and minerals (before World War II) to that of a net importer (after World War II) is of overshadowing significance in shaping our foreign economic policies."

Private corporate investment overseas has increased from \$19 billion in 1955 to \$65 billion last year. Morgan Guaranty Trust has holdings in commercial, development, and investment banks in 24 countries. General Motors sold about \$3 billion abroad in 1967. Standard Oil sold \$9 billion overseas that year.

The World Bank, a nominally international institution, has loaned nearly \$1 billion to other countries. The profits have gone to American banks, especially Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty Trust.

Through investment in underdeveloped countries, American corporations are able to buy raw materials cheaply, make them into finished goods, sell them back to the underdeveloped countries, and pocket the profits.

This means that, although in 1934 the standard of living of the citizens of the United States was 17 times higher than that of the citizens of India, in 1962 it was 35 times higher. The United Nations has euphemistically called this a "worsening of the terms of trade."

Where private investment has not succeeded in enriching American corporations, foreign aid has usually worked.

As President John F. Kennedy frankly declared before New York's Economic Club in 1962, "Foreign aid is a method by which the United States maintains a position of influence and control around the world, and sustains a good many countries which would definitely collapse, or pass into the Communist bloc."

At the time, Kennedy was stumping for greater infusions of this "foreign aid."

Not only does this aid not really help underdeveloped countries, it keeps prosperous the American corporations which exploit the Third World.

As Charles Baker, administrative vice president of U.S. Steel, noted in 1964: "...It is largely due to the operation of our foreign aid program that the steel industry has managed to escape the full effects of the forces at work in the world market place. We estimate that AID (America's Agency for International Development) procurement in the United States of steel mill products accounts for some 30 per cent of the value of our steel exports."

Behind the verbiage, Baker is saying that without foreign aid to buy off foreign governments, U.S. corporations might be kicked out of the underdeveloped world, and the American economy would feel the full force of a depression.

"So," as Secretary of State Dean Rusk told a Congressional committee, "Our influence is used wherever it can be and persistently, through our Embassies on a day-to-day basis, in our aid discussion and in direct aid negotiation, to underline the importance of private investment."

In America and abroad, as Rusk knows, those who have the money to invest dictate the terms of investment. From the monopolies in oil, tobacco, aluminum and other goods, to the foundations, to the universities, the Dukes and Rockefellers have purchased a culture and a government.

As MacGeorge Bundy, a former Kennedy advisor and now president of the Ford Foundation, told a group of big businessmen in 1963: "The whole notion of drawing a line between anything as large and varied as the business community of the United States and anything as complex and multifarious in its machinery as the Government of the United States is foolishness. You know that it's foolishness—we know that it's foolishness."

From the Dukes, the Rockefellers, the Morgans, to today's corporate heirs, the Perkins, the Rockefellers, the Rusks, those who made it foolishness have created an empire out of the rest of us.

* * * * *

Material for this article was gathered from Richard Barber's "The American Corporation"; the Africa Research Group's "Dependency in the 1970's"; Pierre Jalee's "Pillage of the Third World"; Ben MacNeill's "Duke" in "American Mercury" (1929), pp. 430-438; Harry Magdoff's "The Age of Imperialism," Victor Perlo's "The Empire of High Finance," "Who's Who in America," 1969, and John K. Winkler's "Tobacco Tycoon."

Women's lib movement grows at Duke

By Celeste Wesson

Assistant Managing Editor

Women's liberation became a movement this year at Duke, as several groups with divergent political and social orientations and different goals organized both on and off campus.

Campus reaction to the issue of women's liberation ranged from sympathy to skepticism to scorn.

Exploitation and oppression

Women at Duke, like women across the country, are concerned with what they feel is the economic and psychological oppression and exploitation of women.

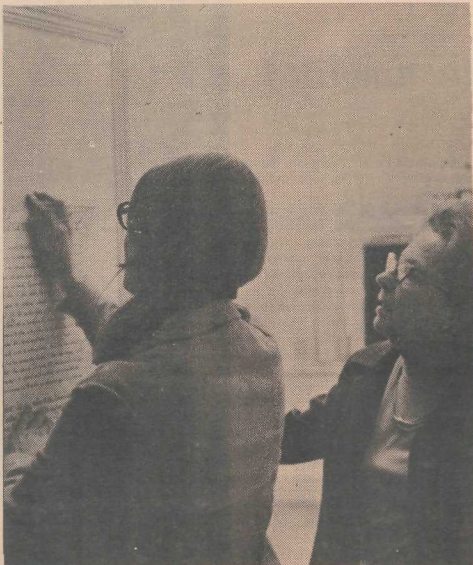
Specific issues which the different groups raised included equalization of job opportunities, the creation of better child care facilities and new concepts of the family which would free women to work outside the home, an end to strictly defined roles for women and men, and an end to sexual exploitation of women.

Probably the most active group throughout the year was Female Liberation Eleven, formed last fall by about fifteen women from Duke and from the Durham community as "an action group, not a study group."

One member of Eleven said an original goal of the group had been establishing contact with Durham women. "Our priority is struggling with the working class and black women, and obtaining an understanding of them," she said.

The women in the group prefer not to be quoted by name but rather as individual members of the group.

Politically, the women in the group are oriented toward socialism, and believe that the "oppression of women" is institutional, not individual, and



liberation movement because it takes women out of their usual passive roles, and because it gives them self-confidence.

"The Longest Revolution"

Perhaps the major attempt of the group to educate the Duke community was a two-day symposium in March entitled "Women: The Longest Revolution." It was planned as an alternative to the view of the women's liberation movement as presented in a Directions for Educated Women (DEW)

show, "Look Out Girl, Women's Liberation's Gonna Get Your Momma," an introduction to women's lib prepared by women at Oberlin.

There were also four seminars: "The Politics of Housework," "Self-Defense for Women," "Personal Liberation and Female Consciousness," and "Women in the Labor Force."

A speech by Lydia Clark on "Sisterhood" dealt with the problems of working class women.

Organization

Eleven was originally organized as a small group, which met once or twice weekly, part of a larger area organization which also met regularly.

The small group organization met the needs of the women in Eleven this year, one member said and they have developed their "organization skills," but the small group became too inward-directed and did not meet the needs of Durham women.

Presently, Eleven is part of a broader-based, larger group which meets once weekly.

Child care

The issues the group is organizing around now, a member says, are child centers, the "fascist" public school program, and health care.

Child care is "central" because it speaks to the needs of the largest numbers of women; although abortion and birth control are important, it can turn into "genocide of poor blacks and whites," a member said.

"Redistribution of resources is a more critical problem" than limiting the number of births among poor women, she continued. "Birth control and contraceptives should be available, free," but having children should also be a woman's right.

This past month several women from Eleven attended a southeastern conference of women in Mt. Beulah, Miss., and took part in discussions of the women's liberation movement as a whole.

Eleven will be one women's lib group featured in the May 25 segment of the ABC "Now" series.

Milton's

In November, several members of a women's liberation group

asked the Chronicle to stop running advertisements for Milton's Clothing Cupboard which featured nude women and which they felt were exploitative and depicted women as sexual objects.

At the next meeting of the Chronicle editorial council, the women presented their case for the removal of the ads. Discussion at the meeting centered around the issue of whether or not the Chronicle should exercise censorship over ads sent into the paper.

The editorial council voted not to censor the ads. However, the ad salesman for Milton's explained the opposition of the women's liberation group to the ad, and Milton decided to withdraw the ads himself.

Women in the '70's

"The New Woman for the New Decade" was the theme of the symposium conducted by DEW in coordination with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Woman's College.

Carl Degler, Stanford University historian, said in his address "What Men Should Know About Women," that women should have "more options" in order to live "more complete lives."

He called for specific reforms such as more flexible hours of work, child care centers, and maternity leaves.

Nancy Hanks, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, spoke on "The New Woman for the New Decade," and five Duke women, each representing a decade in the college's history, held a panel discussion on "Do We Need to be Liberated?"

Educated women

Peggy Reichert, co-chairman of DEW, said that the group is "entirely oriented" toward the educated woman.

She said that internship programs in Durham for Woman's College students, and dinner meetings with career women, have served to create an awareness of the opportunities open to the educated woman among some women on campus.

Next year the group is planning a course, probably second semester, on the history of women. The course will probably be organized initially as a dorm course.

Retreats

The YWCA also organized a woman's liberation group. The group distributed a leaflet on woman's liberation to everyone on campus, and held two overnight retreats.

The first retreat was for women only. Twenty women divided into two small groups and discussed largely personal problems concerning liberation.

The second retreat was for women and men, and again the discussion centered around the psychological, rather than the political, aspects of the movement.

Members of the group also spoke at several dorm discussions on women's lib.

One member of the group said that the retreats created "an awareness of the issue" in some of the participants. But that the group dissolved before it had "more than scratched the surface."

Working women's rally

The SDS Committee on Female Liberation sponsored a rally in March in support of working women. Speakers at the rally were Geraldine Lunsford, Union 1199 leader and Duke hospital worker, and Elizabeth Tornquist, Durham journalist.

Both speakers at the rally emphasized the oppression of women, and especially of working women, in the university and in the community.

After the rally, a group of about 50 students marched to Chancellor Barnes Woodhall's office and posted a statement supporting women workers on his door.

The statement "deplored an economic system which superexploits and oppresses women, by creating wage differentials, channeling women into certain kinds of jobs, and enforcing the 'subordinate nature' of women in society."

Individuals in the female liberation movement have also talked to high school women in Durham. Two women spoke to social science classes at Durham High School about the history of women in America and women's roles in society today.

-Leadership changes-

(Continued from Page 7-A)

and it is this facet that was most often mentioned when he was selected for the Duke position. Under his leadership the state budget for university education increased by 70 per cent, and for public education by 50 per cent.

Liberal reputation

The new president has consistently been allied with the moderately liberal elements of the state and national democratic parties. In choosing such a man, the search committee and trustees hoped to get a man who could assuage all but the most radical student protestors, who could deal with conflicting groups within the University, and who with his many connections and personal charm could be an effective spokesman and fund-raiser for Duke.

In his first month-and-one-half as president, Sanford has probably not disappointed those who selected him. He has proven a vigorous president and has filled his schedule with many speaking engagements, etc.

Press comment in and out of state has been most favorable. Sanford performed ably in defusing a possible serious confrontation on campus after the Cambodia and Kent State issues arose.

Outspoken

On the other hand, Sanford has proven more outspoken than many people here expected. He openly endorsed the Chapel Hill Peace Festival and the activities of the Mobe/Moratorium. He said police would not come onto campus unless lives were in danger, even if buildings were being burned. He supported a student voice on questions of faculty tenure. On other issues, such as non-academic employees and ROTC, Sanford has proven a bit more equivocal.

At this point, Sanford seems to be balancing the factions of the University community well. He is the man of the hour here, enjoying widespread respect and most probably support. Maintaining such a position, as Sanford well knows, will not be easy. Doug Knight was once on top too.

will not end until there is a change in the economic base of society."

Literature table

The earliest action the group took on campus was setting up a literature table in the East Union once a week. Because the group does not have a campus charter, it had to move the literature table outside of the Union.

"We sold a lot of literature," and campus response was good, one member of Eleven said.

On March 8, International Women's Day, members of the group leafleted downtown and at shopping centers. There was little response, according to one member.

Self-defense

Eleven also organized a self-defense karate class which met weekly for three months.

Over 30 women attended the self-defense sessions, including Duke workers and women from the community as well as Duke students.

A member explained that self-defense is part of the woman's

symposium the same week.

A leaflet describing the conference said that was "in solidarity with oppressed and exploited women all over the world as well as in this country."

Main conference speaker was Betty Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique* and founder of the National Organization of Women (NOW).

Friedan said in her speech that if female liberation were achieved, it would be liberating for men as well.

Furthermore, the redefinition of women's roles in society will not be possible unless society is fundamentally restructured, she continued.

On the subject of the "feminine mystique," she said that only as long as women could be kept isolated in the "feminine mystique" could they be kept in "second class, oppressed states." The realization that this is true has come since large numbers of women have joined the work force, she added.

The symposium included a slide

Two unions vie for support;

1199D and 77 organize in hospital

By Ann Wightman
Hospital Editor

Duke's non-academic employees, who received two pay increases during the 1969-70 school year, expressed their discontent with the Employees' Council and continued their efforts to organize workers into one of two local unions.



The unions—77 and

1199D—concentrated their efforts at Duke Hospital, each trying to win recognition as the workers' bargaining agent.

The local unions
Local 77 is a campus-wide union of non-academic employees which was organized in the early 60's and grew in strength during the 1968 student Vigil.

The union is headed by Oliver Harvey, an employee in the University's Services Division.

1199D is a local of the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, AFL-CIO.

The local is headed at the present by a 40-member steering committee of Duke workers.

Last December, 1199D requested University recognition in a telegram to Chancellor Barnes Woodhall, but recognition was denied.

The University has thus far received no such request from 77.

The pay raises

Both unions' leaders feel that the two pay raises non-academic employees received during 69-70 were inadequate.

The first pay raise increased the minimum for non-academic employees to \$1.80 per hour.

The second increase, announced just before spring break and effective this July 1, provides for a minimum salary of \$2.00 per hour for non-academic employees with one year's service at Duke.

Both Harvey of 77 and Eddie Bragg, a vice-president of national 1199, have expressed discontent with the new minimum wage.

Harvey has said that his union is aiming for an hourly minimum of \$2.30.

Shortly after the new minimum was announced, Bragg called it "a poverty wage" and claimed that University officials had raised salaries with the intention of "keeping workers from organizing."

Employees' Council
In addition to wage demands, the subject of workers' representation has been discussed constantly this year.

The Employees' Council—a representative body with employee-delegates from the Services, Maintenance, and Technical and Clerical divisions—has been criticized by both unions.

The fact that Harvey, head of 77, is the chairman of the Services Division is proof, say 1199D

leaders, that 77 is a "company union" and that Harvey himself is "as bad as Duke officials, unresponsive to the real needs and desires of the Duke workers."

But Harvey himself has recently criticized the Employees' Council as "nothing but a hoax."

"I don't believe in it, and I wish people would understand that," Harvey said.

Hospital

The inadequacy of proposed pay increases and the ineffectiveness of the Employees' Council are two main issues that are part of the local unions' individual drives to organize Duke workers.

Duke Hospital has been the center of most labor organizing on campus, primarily because the national 1199's strength has traditionally been in the area of hospital, drug, and nursing home workers.

Both unions operate under a North Carolina statute which says that a non-profit organization need not voluntarily accept collective bargaining organizations.

The 77 drive has been a low-keyed one, marked by 1199 charges that Harvey has been

conducting "back-door agreements" with University officials.

The 1199D drive has been marked by help from the national, the presence of personnel from the national union, and increased support from student organizations.

The national unions
Both locals are affiliated with national unions. During the year, each local received some assistance from its national, 1199 getting more open help than 77.

Local 77 is affiliated with AFSCME (the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees).

According to Harvey, the association between 77 and AFSCME began "last summer" when AFSCME field representative Joseph Trotter of Memphis came to Durham to work with 77.

Trotter was succeeded in Durham by James Pierce who, in turn, was succeeded last fall by Jesse Epps, an AFSCME leader connected with the 1968 strike of Memphis garbage workers.

National 1199 has sent a series of its organizers to Duke, including Henry Nicholas—who announced last October that he was "ready to bring the union to Duke,"—and Sidney Von Luther—who led the Jan. 20 sit-in in the hospital's Nursing Services offices which resulted in 18 of 21 defendants being convicted of disorderly conduct and creating a public disturbance.

The conviction is presently being appealed, one of the defendants' lawyers being Harry Weinstock, general counsel for national 1199.

Presently helping to organize 1199D is Eddie Bragg, a national vice-president of 1199.

Woodhall
The clash between the two locals (a clash leaders from both unions deny by saying they want "what is best for the workers") was made

apparent when Chancellor Pro-Tem Barnes Woodhall spoke at a Lee House colloquium of the possibility that "about the middle of April, 77 is going to ask for a vote of hospital workers."

1199 leaders at once charged that Harvey and 77 were negotiating "back-door" agreements with the University.

Harvey denied the charges.

Students
The support of students and student-organizations has been one goal of the locals' unionization drives.

Geraldine Lunsford, member of 1199D's steering committee, first spoke at the Student Liberation Front counter-orientation last fall.

Since then 1199D members have spoken before other campus groups—including Praxis and SDS.

Last week, Eddie Bragg spoke to a mass meeting of students in Page, connecting the anti-war effort with labor organizing drives, and trying to gain student support for a University-wide union election for non-academic employees.

At the rally, Bragg told a group of over 500 students that they "must support the non-academic employees in their historic struggle with those in power at Duke with as much fervor as they act to get the United States to remove its troops from other nations."

Because of the interest in the non-academic employees situation that was generated by the rally in Page, one of the demands that was presented to President Sanford the next day was an end to the "repression of non-academic employees."

During the meetings and conflicts of that day, Sanford told students at one point that the University would recognize a union chosen by Duke non-academic employees in a "properly supervised" election.

The next day, however, Sanford told a group of about 20 student leaders that he would not recommend to the Board of Trustees that they allow an election concerning union recognition at Duke.

He did say, however, that he would "request the executive committee of the Board of Trustees to meet as soon as possible to consider the matter."

At an 1199 rally last week, Bragg said that over 600 hospital workers now belong to 1199D.

"Everything we do must be moving toward a strike at Duke," he said. "We don't want to make this another Charleston, but the workers demands must be



The best of the almanacs

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Tuesday, October 28, 1969.

On October 28, 1958, Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, of Venice, became Good Pope John, XXIII, of Rome. The world soon rejoiced in its good fortune, not realizing that for every short-lived John Kennedy there is a Lyndon Johnson to follow—and endure.

But this is the temporarily apostate Duke Chronicle, Volume 65, Number 30, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News of empty crypts: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, March 18, 1970.

Yesterday was Saint Patrick's, but the almanac was wiped out by a irrelevant editorial. So—one day later—a few good words about the Irish: De Valera, Yeats, Pearse, Casement, Connolly, MacDermott, Briscoe, Breslin and Devlin. Also some initials, IRA, who (along with the Molly Maguires) knew the value of the well-placed bomb placed under the well-placed Limey and, more importantly, knew their business well enough to keep from blowing themselves up.

Waiting and wondering who is going to drive the snakes from the Duke campus, this is the Duke Chronicle, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. Volume 65, Number 102. Detonations: Ext. 2663. Black feathers: Ext. 6588.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Saturday, October 11, 1969

One hundred ninety years ago today, Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski—one of the few foreigners to fight in the American war of national liberation—was killed during the Battle of Savannah. A highway is named in his honor.

Wondering whether there will ever be a "William C. Westmoreland Highway" anywhere in Southeast Asia, this is the doubting Duke Chronicle, Volume 65, Number 20, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Thursday, March 19, 1970.

This is also the morning after technology demonstrated how naked we are without it. Caught with our IBM down, we had to cut our losses (i.e., pages 9-12) and run to Raleigh to use the good offices and machines of the N.C. State "Technician." So there's a lot of previously scheduled copy which didn't make the issue, like sports, arts and a long news analysis on the labor in the Duke Hospital. Our stapler is also broken.

Chastened, sheepish and hung over, this is the semi-automated Duke Chronicle, with a growing number of staffers who want to be on the scene when the Movement gets around to trashing IBM, published at Duke (N.C. State), in Durham (and Raleigh), North Carolina. Volume, 65, Number 103. News of breakdowns: forget it, don't bother us. Repairs: Ext. 6588.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Thursday, January 8, 1970.

Yesterday, January 7, was a better day in history. On that day Millard Fillmore was born in 1800. Fanny Farmer published her first cookbook in 1896. Benito established the dictatorship of the proletariat in 1918 and George Gershwin completed the score for "Rhapsody in Blue."

In ten words or less, write your own witty tag line including all of the above. Tie your entry around a brick, an arrow or the neck of a bottle filled with gasoline—and wait for the revolution to begin. The best entry recovered from the most spectacular ruin gets to go into the exile of his or her choice. Time is limited.

For anyone still awake, the sponsor of this contest is the January down Duke Chronicle, Volume 65, Number 66, published at Duke, in Durham, North Carolina. News of bummers: Ext. 2663. Stuff of all quality: Ext. 6588.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, December 3, 1969.

If today is also your birthday, your Death Lottery Number is 157, which means you may have lost the first round of Beat the Reaper. Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you...

But don't despair. Your horoscope for today says "...seize every opportunity to insure your safety...if you cannot find a way, make one..." At any rate, this is the Duke Chronicle, where our motto is "Whatever you do, get Agnew first." Volume 65, Number 52. Published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News of high numbers: Ext. 2663. Birth certificates alert: Ext. 6588.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, October 8, 1969.

On this date in American history Chicago burned in 1871, Sergeant York singlehandedly smote 20 Huns in 1918 and Don Larsen pitched a no-hit, no-run game for the Yankees against the Dodgers in 1956. Truly, a Red, White and Blue day.

Praying that if history must indeed repeat itself, it does so in chronological order, this is the incendiary Duke Chronicle, Volume 65, Number 17, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. To report any new conflagrations please call Ext. 2663. To purchase the requisite ingredients, Ext. 6588.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Thursday, April 9, 1970

On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Seventy-four years later, black opera singer Marian Anderson sang to 75,000 people at an East Concert at Lincoln Memorial after having been denied the use of Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Today is also the 72nd birthday of black singer Paul Robeson, about whom, unfortunately, people our age know very little.

Nothing that in AmeriKKa, when it comes to race, "which one?" is still more important than "who won?"; this is the ever-questioning Duke Chronicle, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. Volume 65, Number 110. News of skirmishes: Ext. 2663. Handicaps: Ext. 6588.

or

A

capsule

view

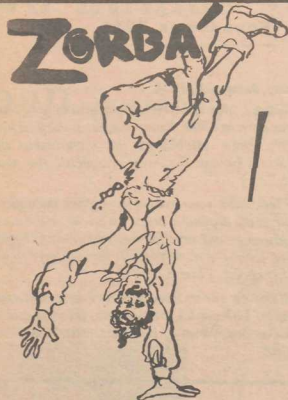
of

Mark

Pinsky's

Amerika

The Duke University Union Drama Committee Presents
BROADWAY AT DUKE



Thursday, September 24, 1970



"THE BOYS IN THE BAND"

Friday, October 23, 1970



1776

Wednesday, November 4, 1970

HADRIAN VII



Wednesday, April 7, 1971



SEASON TICKET PRICES

Five Plays for \$25.50, \$20.00, or \$16.00
 (On Broadway these five plays would cost \$58.50)

Seat assignments made in order of receipt as follows:

- (1) SEASON TICKET HOLDERS may reserve same seating or request change.
Accepted now until deadline of June 15, 1970.
- (2) STUDENT reservations accepted immediately and assigned first after
present season ticket holders are seated.
- (3) DUKE COMMUNITY accepted now, processed as of June 15, 1970.
- (4) GENERAL PUBLIC accepted now, processed after July 1, 1970.

(Plays definite—dates may be adjusted)

Mail Order: Page Box Office, Box KM, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706

NAME _____
 HOME ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 CAMPUS ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____
 CHECK: STUDENT _____ FACULTY, STAFF, EMPLOYEE _____ GENERAL PUBLIC _____

Indicate Number of Seats Desired

ORCHESTRA NUMBER	AREA	TOTAL AMOUNT	BALCONY NUMBER	AREA	TOTAL AMOUNT
_____	A-P @ \$25.50	_____	_____	A-F @ \$25.50	_____
_____	Q-Z @ \$20.00	_____	_____	G-O @ \$20.00	_____
_____	AA-EE @ \$16.00	_____	_____	P-R @ \$16.00	_____

SEASON TICKET HOLDERS:

Keep Same Seats _____

Improve Seating _____

Explain _____

NEW AND OLD PATRONS:

If location preferred is sold out: Please Call _____

Return Check _____

Please enclose check (payable to Duke University Union) and stamped self-addressed envelope for ticket return.
 Students may pick up tickets at Page Box Office on return to campus in September.



Wednesday, December 2, 1970

*I'll be no more a Nun, Nun, Nun,
I'll be no more a Nun;
But I'll be a wife, and lead a merry life,
And brew good ale by the Tun, Tun, Tun.*

With prospects bleak for accolade as one of literature's more moving verses, the above 17th-century poem nonetheless serves to render due honor to the English county whence it originated—County Durham.

Capital of the county is the city of Durham, for centuries the home of one of England's finest cathedrals and center of the North's most illustrious ale-brewing region. The cathedral, considered the best example of Early Norman architecture in England, towers above the city proper and, with its 11th-century neighbor Durham Castle, commands a strategic view of a neck formed in the serpentine River Wear below. Yet far from the moldering fossil one might conjure up, Durham Cathedral is as visually spectacular as it is historically enthralling.

A vision

Legend has it that the site for the building of the cathedral was revealed in a vision to the guardians of the body of Saint Cuthbert, former Bishop of Lindisfarne. Directed to carry the remains of the Saint (whose body was still "free from decay" two centuries after burial) to "Dunholme" (i.e., Durham), the virtuous monks were distressed to discover they were ignorant of this preordained place of rest.

"As they were going," recorded the *Bishoprick Garland* in 1834, "a woman, that lacked her cow, did call aloud to her companion, to know if she had not seen her cow; who answered with a loud voice, that her cow was in Dunholme, (a happy, and heavenly echo to the distressed monks, who by that means had intelligence that they were near their journey's end)...And thereupon they brought his body to Dunholme, in the year 995, which was *inculta tellus*, a barbarous and rude place, replenished with nothing but thorns, and thick woods."

Needless to say, tribute to the celebrated Dun cow in Durham has not been slight: one heavily traversed cobble-stone street bears the precious appellation, Dun Cow Lane.

More resplendent than this tale, however, is the finished cathedral itself. As the basic structure—nave, chancel, and transepts—was fashioned entirely within a single period (1070-1140), the interior is particularly striking; pointed arches, ribbed vaulting, and perfectly proportioned Norman columns are as impressive as they are functional.

Knocker

Dignifying the North Door of the Cathedral is a demon's head knocker which dates from the 12th century. Any malefactor or fugitive from justice who eluded his pursuers could clutch the ring swinging from its mouth and thereby claim sanctuary—a feat accomplished no less than 331 times between 1464 and 1524.

Inside the cathedral are two historic tombs. The first, inevitably, is the ultimate resting place of St. Cuthbert, who, it is said, "loved the birds and beasts. The grey seals, which still inhabit the outer Farnes, kept vigil with him." The second is that of the Venerable Bede, whose *Ecclesiastical History* is the earliest known chronicle of England. Unfortunately, both men, linked so eminently with the city, died long before Durham was founded.

Ever since the building of the cathedral, Durham's destiny has paralleled that of Carthage, being constantly ambushed, ravaged, despoiled, and abandoned from the time Saxon stalwarts (unable to accept the reality of Hastings) butchered 500 of William's Norman knights in 1069, to 14th-century days as pawn in the constant struggles between the English and Scots. The Industrial Revolution appears to have by-passed the city entirely, electing nearby cities like Newcastle-on-Tyne for drab, sprawling industrial centers instead, leaving Durham unscathed, peaceful, and clean.

The people must have bread, though, and organs are the generator of much of Durham's lifeblood, just as tobacco and cigarettes give its North Carolina namesake an excuse for existence. "The

local industries," a municipal booklet announces, "are a carpet factory and two organ factories"; a footnote laments that the manufacture of "once famous Durham mustard has now ceased."

Unsuitable organ

The organ of Durham Cathedral is itself an attractive ornament, with the long pipes painted red and gold, and the chestnut case decorated with garlands and gargoyles. Once the center of a stormy controversy, it bears the explanation: "The Organ case was erected by Bishop Cousin toward the end of the 17th Century. It was removed in 1847, as being 'after designs wholly unsuitable to a place of worship,' and the screen presented to the university." The criteria by which something is condemned as unfit for a church but regarded acceptable for a center of learning, harbored in rowhouses and castle remnants clustered around the cathedral, is wisely not divulged.

Quaint 18th-century dwellings and inns nearby similarly should not go unnoticed. "On a day of early summer," the Council of the City of Durham advised us, "with the laburnum in bloom by the Water Gate, the whole makes a scene which would form a fitting background for a Jane Austen novel or one of Sheridan's plays." Nothing was said about rainy days in early spring.

Nor was anything said about boisterous University class reunions whose partisans occupy major sections of the Castle and warrant locking of others, as the case may be. At any rate, the Castle is ordinarily open to the public three days a week, of interest, again, not only as an historical fortress and episcopal residence, but as the seat of present-day University of Durham. Formally founded by Act of Parliament in 1832, the University was first conceived by King Henry VIII.



British Tourist Agency Photo

Although Oliver Cromwell made considerable progress with the scheme, all arrangements were quashed with the Restoration.

To the oars!

A ripping good view of Castle and Cathedral alike is afforded from the middle of the River Wear, at least if one rents a boat and rows downstream beyond the "Danger: Treacherous Falls Ahead" warning signs. Such a naval maneuver further affords an intimate view of the lustrious Prebend's Bridge, which, the City Council divines, "would have delighted Rusking." Stylist and critic John Ruskin might have appreciated it, too.

The twisting River Wear has itself generated the popular romance concerning a monstrous worm and an heroic knight. Hooked by a dissolute youth whose profane custom it was to fish on Sundays, this enormous worm ("of most unseemly and disgusting appearance") was pulled from the Wear and left to become the terror of the whole countryside, "devouring lambs, sucking the cows' milk, and committing every species of injury on the cattle of the affrighted peasantry."

At length, a gallant knight returned after seven long years from the wars, and immediately consulted a Sibyl on the "surest means to destroy the monster." Told he must have his best suit of mail studded with blades and then prepare for lone combat, the knight found himself obliged to vow

that, "if successful, he would slay the first living thing he met, but, if he failed to do so," future Lords of his ancestral heritage "for nine generations would never die in their beds."

Needless to say, when the dastardly worm coiled itself around the heroic knight, deadly wounds were inflicted by the coat of spears, and at last the decapitated monster was swept away by the crimson current. But as the jubilant "aged parent" was the first to rush forward to embrace his son—and the knight could not raise his arm against his father—the Sybil's curse weighed heavily and the predication was fulfilled for nine generations. Or at least, so many inhabitants of the County of Durham still implicitly believe, according, once again, to the 1834 edition of *The Bishoprick Garland*.



"He that hath seen the situation of this city hath seen the map of Zion and may save a journey to Jerusalem."

—Robert Hegge, writing of Durham, 1626

To refer back, now, to the opening verse and its reference to brewing "good ale," it is worth noting that this region boasts passionately of its nationally respected brews, especially "Newcastle brown," served in traditional oak-paneled and brass-laden English pubs. Politely refused by one who preferred to drown the shamrock and debauch with imported lager in hand, these Northern spirits prove just as apt to stir local controversy today as they did centuries ago. Indeed, the weekly *Durham*

other Durham

By Richard Smurthwaite
and Dave Badger
English Bureau

The

one in England

Chronicle (in a story wedged between accounts proclaiming "Mud on Roads Again Criticized in Thorney" and photo after photo of regimented rows of second-formers with regimented rows of gleaming fangs), reported wrangling over a proposal to convert the Old Brewery into a pub and restaurant.

"The century-old building," the *Chronicle* declared, "an imposing stonebuilt fore story structure, is now vacant, but it is regarded as being of such architectural and historic importance that the Minister and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings think it is well worth preserving."

"Meanwhile," the article expounded, "the county council is interested in buying the vacant adjoining land so that it can extend the site on which it will build a health centre." Could there be a connection?

Leek show

Along with the Northern beers, the gourmet is advised to sample spice loaf, stotty cake, and "singin' hinnies." Hallo, the most exciting bill of fare has yet to be mentioned: "The cult of the giant leek is followed from Bishop Auckland to Amble: on a September evening the visitor might do worse than call at a leek show, and sample afterwards the free bowl of soup that goes with local ale."

Quite the gastronomic *festa*, that.

Mitchell hits use of guns on campus

By John Nordheimer

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service
CLEVELAND, Miss.—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said yesterday that American education was experiencing the "saddest semester" in its history.

"There can be no greater evidence of disorder in society than the sound of gunfire on a college campus," Mitchell told a group of Mississippi delta business leaders in the heartland of the state's plantation economy. Even as he spoke, a group of about 100 black civil rights workers demonstrated outside and were confronted by shot-gun-wielding city police.

Demonstration leaders said they were protesting the appearance of the attorney general before the business group, the Delta Council, which they contended had refused membership to blacks until a token few were admitted this year in anticipation of Mitchell's appearance.

Referring to the shootings of students on campuses at Kent State University in Ohio and last week's incident at Jackson State College in Mississippi, where two blacks were killed and seven others wounded by the state highway patrol, Mitchell said:

"I, as attorney general, will not

offer judgments now on matters under urgent investigation, but I will say this: this is a nation determined to live within the law—neither violent demonstrations nor unrestrained reactions are part of that law."

The first duty of peace-keeping forces is to "protect the innocent," he went on.

"There are times when the shock of tragedy awakens a people to the futility of violent actions and reactions, and I believe we are going through such a time. We in this Administration will do everything that responsive leadership and cool judgment can do to hasten the return of peaceful change to this country."

The demonstrators, led by Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, marched about two miles through the shimmering heat of this small northwest Mississippi city in the heart of the flat delta country.

Henry said the protest was directed against Mitchell's alleged role in making possible a "rebirth of a horrible racist climate" in the United States.

"His sympathies are with the segregationists," he asserted.

Agnew does it again!

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, already a legend on the fairways, demonstrated the same smashing aptitude for tennis yesterday in a no-love-lost match in which he placed a serve with exquisite inaccuracy on the back of his partner's head.

Asked afterward whether his double-fault serve had been an accident—similar to the golf shot that hit golf professional Doug Sanders in the head during the Bob Hope Classic in February—or just a joke, the 51-year-old vice president replied with a smile that gave away nothing: "I seem to be able to hit people either way."

The incident took place at the start of the third game in the first set of a doubles match between Agnew and Joseph H. Blatchford, the Peace Corps director, who represented the Nixon Administration, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Lowell P. Weicker Jr., of Connecticut, representing Congress. The tournament, in which several other representatives of both branches

played without incident, was staged on the courts of the Washington Hilton Hotel for the benefit of a program of tennis day camps for children in Washington's inner city.

As the crowd of about 200 persons cheered, laughed and clapped, after Agnew's unfortunate serve, Blatchford, 35 years old, ran to the sidelines, where he was handed a motorcycle helmet by his sister, Bea Ballance. Blatchford trotted back onto the court, suitably helmeted and grinning, and play resumed a few minutes later—after Blatchford took off the helmet.

Javits, 66, and Rep. Weicker, 39, won the match handily, the best of two sets, 6-1, 6-1.

With 300 demonstrators Augusta march begins

By Thomas A. Johnson

(C) 1970 N.Y. Times News Service
PERRY, Ga.—First they prayed. Then with lusty shouts of "soul power" more than 300 demonstrators followed a mule-drawn coffin—representing black and white youngsters killed in recent disorders, out of this black belt Georgia town of 11,000 people to start a 110 mile, five-day "march against repression" to Atlanta.

The hot sun bore down on the mostly youthful and except for five University of Georgia students, all-black and spirited marchers tramped out of the dilapidated black community along the red-earthed spring street. They swung, singing "Oh Freedom," at 1 p.m. onto the black ribbon of asphalt—Highway 341—that pointed north to Atlanta. The road winds through a succession of small towns, meadowlands, woods and swamps.

Paced by three Georgia highway patrol cars, the march was without unusual incident except when youngsters killed a four-foot-long snake during a rest period. Very few white people were seen along the road and none seemed hostile.

With marshals from the local Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the NAACP, the demonstrators moved wearily about 5 p.m. to the outskirts of the 8,000 citizen town of Fort Valley, trudging now behind the two mules—a white one nicknamed Nixon and a brown one called Madrox.

A mass rally was planned for later yesterday night in the predominantly black community of Fort Valley where local people were to house and feed the marchers. A delegation of national civil rights figures, including Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who heads the SCLC, was scheduled to join the marchers at Fort Valley this morning.

The march was announced on Sunday by Abernathy who said racism in America, the war in Vietnam, and government actions against black and white disorders were a part of a national program of repression of basic freedoms. He said that the death of six blacks in Augusta last week, of four hits at Kent State and of two black students in Jackson, Miss., were a part of that repression.

In a stiflingly hot, clapboard meeting hall in Perry yesterday morning, the SCLC organizer, Hosea Williams reiterated Abernathy's position. And like Abernathy, he blamed President Nixon and Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia.

He told the 300 demonstrators that: "Our actions will determine whether America lives as a democracy or whether Rap Brown

is right—that you must burn it down and hope to build a new nation." He said that America needed only "be true to what you've got on paper," referring to the Constitution.

The bearded, heavy-set Williams went freely from a mood that was serious to one of humor as he told his attentive audience that he did not believe it was necessary to burn the nation down because "there are a lot of good white folks—not all white folks are crazy."

He also compared the demonstrators to Moses leading the Israelites out of Egypt. Williams said of Moses: "He might have had a Red Sea to contend with but he did not have a Maddox nor a Nixon."

Later during a news conference, Williams read a telegram he said had been sent to SCLC by Maddox. The telegram began: "I urge you to cancel the protest march from Perry to Atlanta. Previous non-violent marches and demonstrations by your group and similar groups, all supported by the Communist enemies of freedom in America, have spawned the hate and prejudice among our and some of your fellows which later led to the violent deaths of six people in Augusta."

Williams then said, "What would Maddox say led to the civil war, to the many lynchings and atrocities before Martin Luther King was ever born?"

He said: "Well, I won't say, phooey to Lester Maddox as he has said to others, I'll say, Lester, may God bless you and some day make you learn some sense."

-Letter-

(Continued from Page 3)

September, 1970 gynecological services will be provided. In fact, according to Dean Griffith, it is unlikely that the Duke women will have these services available in the fall. This is inexcusable.

Dean Griffith has mentioned the problem of cost. This is simply a diversionary tactic. How can the university pretend to take care of the health needs of the undergraduate women and ignore the fact that they have reproductive organs. The facts of life are that during their stay at Duke a majority of the undergraduate women become sexually active and a good number become pregnant. They have an urgent need for gynecological services. This situation cannot be ignored.

Marcia Freed
The Committee on Contraception and Abortion

Will miss
ya'll like
hell next
year, but
will still
love you.

-Della

ANTONIONI's

ZABRISKIE POINT

"IF ANTONIONI IS GOD, THEN HE IS SURELY ON OUR SIDE! In 'Zabriskie Point' Antonioni make a very personal statement in his belief in and admiration of American youth. The progressive aspects of our revolution are graphically presented. A screen work of great interest and beauty. 'Zabriskie Point' gets past the horrors of Chicago, past the assassinations of our youthful leaders, literally past all the shit, and presents our reaction to it. I could feel it, it moved me. I would like to blow it all up over and over. We do it inside our heads; Antonioni has done it on the screen. Soon it maybe in the streets."

—Alexander Demers,
WNYU—New York University



Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents A Carlo Ponti Production/A Michelangelo Antonioni Film/"Zabriskie Point"/Starring Mark Frechette Daria Halprin / Written by Michelangelo Antonioni, Fred Gardner, Sam Shepard, Tonino Guerra and Claire Peipole / Executive Producer, Harrison Starr/Produced by Carlo Ponti/Directed by Michelangelo Antonioni/Panavision® & Metrocolor

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