

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Friday, Feb. 21, 1969

Knight denies Duke conceded to blacks

The Kerckhoff Committee studying the grievances of Duke's Afro-Americans yesterday released a statement denying that the University gave any concessions to the black students sitting in Allen Building.

President Douglas M. Knight also declared yesterday "It is imperative that we correct the rather widespread impression that Duke University capitulated on most, if not all, of the 13 demands made of her last Thursday by a group of our black students.

"This is made difficult for us," he added, "because we have reached a realistic understanding with our students, and we do not wish to say something now which might serve as an excuse for renewed disruptions on our campus.

"The fact is that Duke University already was working very hard to overcome problems which were included among the demands of the black students, and those demands which had no merit were rejected.

The committee declared that the goals of the Afro-Americans already "had been defined as legitimate ones, and progress toward them had

been made."

They said, "What last Sunday's statement did offer that was new was a recognition that the channels of communication and deliberation are in need of repair" before the black students seized Allen building.

The committee, officially called the Faculty Committee on Student Concerns, was appointed by President Douglas M. Knight during the week before the Afro-American occupation of Allen building but was not announced until the day of the sit-in.

It consists of Dr. Clark Havighurst, law school, Dr. Martin Lakin, psychology, Dr. Thomas Langford, religion, and Dr. Richard Watson, history.

The committee statement follows:

"Since last Sunday, we have heard many comments on campus and have been aware of the tenor of the press coverage which suggests that the University gave a number of 'concessions' to the black students who occupied Allen Building as a means of 'keeping the peace.' The clear implication of such comments and interpretations is that direct, obstructive action is

the only way to get things done at Duke. We wish to go on record as rejecting completely both the interpretation of the statement last Sunday and the inference drawn from it.

"Sunday's statement makes very clear that the kinds of actions to which the University agreed were already planned and had been agreed to in principle well before last Thursday. Hiring an advisor for black students, the establishment of an African Studies living-learning dormitory, plans for an African studies program, a summer program to assist students whose backgrounds required some preparatory work, attempts to recruit additional qualified black students (with the aid of currently enrolled black students)—all of these were established University goals before last Thursday. The University has not committed itself to any new course of action. It did not need to do so, because these goals had already been defined as legitimate ones, and progress toward them had been made.

"What last Sunday's statement did offer that was new was a recognition that the channels of communication and deliberation are in need of repair. The understandings of Sunday could have been reached without the tragedy of Thursday had we been more fully aware that our words and deeds often reflect very poorly our needs, our intentions and our plans. As a result, the central lesson of this past week should be that information needs to be shared as fully as possible and that all of us need to be certain that we say what we mean and that we act openly on the basis of principles we are willing to defend. To this end, we have pledged ourselves to keep the University community fully informed of our goals, our accomplishments, and our failures. We plan to issue weekly statements to keep all members of the Duke community informed of the situation as we see it. The Duke Chronicle has agreed to publish these statements, and we invite you to read them and to respond to

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Oliver Harvey of Local 77 addresses the Student Liberation Front meeting last night as leaders Ed Lavall and Neil Bushoven look on. Professor Andrew Feenberg of the philosophy department also spoke on the recent black student demonstration.

SLF endorses union counsel

By Michael Kopen
Staff writer

Oliver Harvey, president of Local 77, addressed SLF. He said that the non-academic employees have been denied the right to negotiate with the University because they have Peter Brandon as an advisor.

Harvey said that "the employees are tired, and we will not take it much longer. We want recognition, and we demand a voice."

After the speeches, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas the Student Liberation Front wishes to minimize the confrontation atmosphere, polarized positions and hardened attitudes; and Whereas, we wish to encourage the development of free discussion and negotiation between employee

representatives and the University on the problems that concern all of us, we, therefore, endorse the right of the non-academic employees to have counsel of their own choosing in all negotiations with the University.

"By organizing themselves well, the blacks were able to put pressure on the administration and get a little bit out of it," declared Andrew Feenberg of the philosophy department as he addressed an open meeting of the Student Liberation Front last night.

"Direct negotiations," he continued, "were the only way to resolve the conflict. That the administration chose negotiations rather than the National Guard to resolve the conflict is to their credit."

"The blacks," declared Feenberg, "showed great political skill in leaving the Allen Building. They set up a situation that was extremely embarrassing to the administration. They made people aware that police start riots."

Feenberg then listed the lessons learned from the events. One lesson is to have set demands and to try to get them. "Demands must be a set of things to organize around," he said. Another lesson is for students to have the credibility of using force.

"The blacks," he said, "had to retain the credibility of being able to disrupt the campus and raise hell. But the administration dragged the thing out too long, and the blacks felt that their bluff had been called by the end of Black Week. So they moved, and no longer were normal channels a possible means of finding solutions."

Union walks out as counsel barred

By Gordon Stevenson
Staff writer

The Service Division of the Non-Academic Employees' Council walked out of its first formal meeting with the University yesterday. The dispute arose over the right of the employees to take a consultant into the meeting with them.

After the meeting, which lasted approximately fifteen minutes, Oliver Harvey, a member of the Service Division and leader of Local 77, expressed his disappointment with the proceedings. On behalf of the division he said, "We feel very

discouraged and disturbed and unhappy with our first meeting with the University."

Harvey also said, "Without a consultant, we feel very unequal in our meetings with the University when it is represented by professional negotiators consulted by a lawyer."

The meeting was short because the administration, according to Harvey, "Turned down our first and main demand to have a consultant." He added, "The dispute will now be turned over to DUERAC for adjudication."

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ACLU Inquiry

The North Carolina A.C.L.U. is holding hearings concerning the events of last Thursday at Duke. Its report will be published and will be sent to the President's Commission on Violence.

Members of the committee will be interviewing those who have "a relatively coherent recollection of what transpired" in 304B Flowers from 12:30 to 2 p.m. each day this week.

Anyone who has photographs or would like to make a written statement is urged to submit such material to the committee. Anonymity will be provided if desired.

Student leaders resign from SFAC 'temporarily'

By Tom Campbell
Executive Editor

"We considered our resignations would be a way to dramatize, other than occupying a building, the fact that the whole idea of the environment and structure of university governments needs a thorough overhaul."

"If the student body has the impression that our participation in SFAC represents student input into the large and basic issues of university policy, they are wrong."

With these statements, ASDU president Wade Norris explained

why he and the other student members of SFAC temporarily resigned their membership in that group Wednesday night.

As reported in yesterday's *Chronicle*, the students withdrew their resignations pending further discussion of SFAC's role in the decision-making process of the University. Thursday afternoon, Steve Johnston said that the students had decided not to resign, but that they would view SFAC's role differently in the future.

Johnston said that "the students agreed that the only thing that may

be possible is to use the SFAC procedure to demand replies to issues that are already well-known from the president of the University."

"This is really a pathetic use of an instrument of university governance," Johnston said, "but, as rude as it is, an SFAC which demands communication and response from the president may have some redeeming value, since it is very difficult to get response any other way."

Johnston explained that this was

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AFL-CIO favors new national police union

By Damon Stetson

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BAL HARBOUR, FLA.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations gave a go-ahead signal yesterday for the establishment of a national union of policemen.

George Meany, President of the Federation, said that he has been authorized to charter a new union after interested policemen had set up a satisfactory constitutional structure and had commitments of affiliation from police organizations in a representative number of cities.

The new organization, he said, would also have to give assurances that it would confine itself strictly to its intended jurisdiction over state, county and local policemen. Police officials estimate that the potential strength of such a union

of policemen would be more than 300,000.

Labor sources here said, however, that they anticipated that the initial strength of a new police union would be about 50,000 to 60,000.

John Casese, President of the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, with 23,000 members, and Norman Frank, Community Relations Counsel for the Association, had initiated talks with the AFL-CIO leaders last year regarding the possibilities for the establishment of a national police union. Interest has also been reported among policemen in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco and Oakland, California.

However, another group led by policemen from Boston has been seeking support throughout the

country for an independent organization of policemen without any ties to organized labor. This could result in organizational rivalry in the months ahead if both groups press their efforts.

One of the critical issues in connection with the establishment of a policemen's union is whether such an organization would approve the use of the strike as a pressure tactic in labor negotiations. The group that originally approached the AFL-CIO regarding a union, Meany said today, told the labor leaders that they did not want the right to strike. Meany said that he agreed that policemen should not have the right to strike.

This opposition to policemen striking, by both Meany and the group planning a police union, made it likely that a no-strike provision would be written into the constitution of the projected organization.

It was not immediately clear who would head the drive to bring the policemen's union into being.

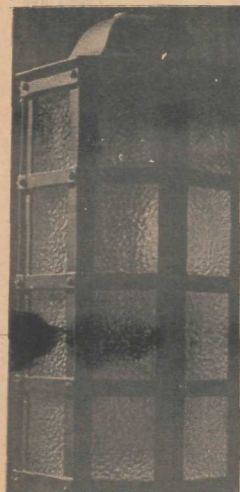


Photo by Watson

A phone booth on a rainy London night? A symbol of things past? A sign of things to come? Tune in next week.

Lindsay to run for re-election

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Mayor John V. Lindsay has told close political associates that he now intends to seek a second term.

He has also informed them that Richard R. Aurelio will serve as his campaign manager.

Publicly Lindsay continued yesterday to parry all questions about his plans by saying he has not decided whether he will be a candidate.

But a formal announcement that he will run again is expected late next month or in nearly April.

Assemblyman Vito Battista, Brooklyn Republican, has

announced his intention of entering the June 17 primary.

State Senator John J. Marchi, Republican-conservative of Staten Island, has said he is considering entering the primary.

Thus Lindsay, in theory the city's top Republican, will be in the unusual position of having to fight one and perhaps two other members of his party merely to get the nomination.

According to friends of the mayor, he returned from his New Year's holiday in the Bahamas with the intention of not seeking a second term.

But in the seven weeks since

then he has changed his mind and decided to place his political future on the line by seeking a second term.

Lindsay did not give these friends any detailed reasons for his apparent change of mind but Republican leaders have known that Lindsay believes he cannot expect to gain any state-wide Republican support for a future race for governor or senator unless he can convince upstate party members that he can win solidly in New York a second time.

In 1965, with the support of the Liberal Party, Lindsay defeated Abraham D. Beame by 102,000 votes.

This year he will be running on his own record in a city where registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by more than three to one.

SFAC

(Continued from Page 1)

a completely different view of the function of SFAC than both the committee itself and the president had previously taken. "One of the original hopes was that in a representative group like SFAC, we could expand ourselves into five groups or committees which would develop an expertise in any one area, so that committees responsible to SFAC could resolve the major issues facing the community.

"We failed to bring this off because the people on the council are just too busy," he added.

Norris commented that, "We are no longer a group that can resolve major issues, the solutions to which are not plainly obvious.

"I went to Knight this fall with the proposition that Duke had the same problems of these other schools, and that we needed to address ourselves to these issues before a crisis situation developed. I received general agreement, but couldn't get anything concrete from him."

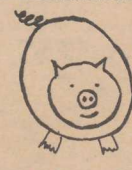
"Now we've had this crisis, and conditions are worse," Norris said. "There is more mistrust of the administration and a higher level of student frustration. I think this is the time for the university to sit down and take a hard look at its own governing structures. Because the ones we've had haven't been able to resolve grievances without some groups resorting to extra-system activity."

Calendar

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1969

General Tire & Rubber Company
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Leeds & Northrup
Caterpillar Tractor Co.
Wheeling Steel Corp.
Montgomery Ward
Naval Security Engineering Facility
U.S. Dept. of HEW, Audit Agency
Sangamo Electric Co.
Ernst & Ernst
Alexandria, Va., Schools
Valhalla, N.Y., Schools
Aetna Life & Casualty
Smith, Barney & Co.

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Piggies there are
All around
Mules, goats, and dogs
Abound
But a real women is indeed rare
With personal style
And revolutionary flair
Real Women swear by

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My pardons, young lady, I only intend to be of help.

Mr. Pickwick

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Wanted: Ride to and from Fort Lauderdale for Spring Break. Please call Jenine, Debbie, or Gail. Ext. 3721.

Marc Caplan recovered his glasses through the Chronicle Classified. Let them work for YOU!

Rock Climbers, Whitewater Canoeists, Equestrians! Camp Sequoyah, Weaverville, N.C., needs highly qualified activity counselors. Associate Director Steve Longenecker will interview faculty and students on Tuesday, the 25th, in 214 Flowers. Display of mountaineering equipment, too.

Happy Birthday Mike! from the other men of House L.

MGC Figs, I hate to miss it but I'll be in Buffalo. Do it again this spring. The Clocktower Housemaster

Paas'

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US urges seeking of 'common ground'

By Paul Hofmann

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—The United States urged the other side at the Fifth Plenary Session of the peace talks yesterday to seek "common ground" for negotiation by tackling military issues, and particularly the mutual withdrawal of armed forces from South Vietnam.

However, the session produced no sign of a thaw in the Communist side's rigid all-or-nothing position. The outcome of yesterday's meeting came as no surprise to conference experts who feel that no possibility for give-and-take will emerge before President Nixon's visit here, and then most probably in backstage contacts. The President is scheduled to be in Paris from February 28 to March 2.

Yesterday, delegates for Hanoi and the National Liberation Front harshly restated earlier demands for "complete and unconditional" withdrawal of U.S. forces and a "correct" political settlement that would do away with the present

Saigon regime.

U.S. role denounced
The Vietcong's Chief Negotiator, Tran Buu Kiem, alleged that the U.S. role in Vietnam was "not different at all" from that of the Nazis, Italian Fascists and Japanese militarists.

If there was a difference, Kiem said, it was the "refined, overt, cruel and sanguinary nature" of American crimes in Vietnam, whose methods surpassed those of World War II criminals.

The new Chief U.S. spokesman, Harold Kaplan, told a news conference afterward that his delegation had not deemed Kiem's remarks worthy of a rebuttal.

Commenting on the lack of visible progress in yesterday's round-table session, which lasted five hours 15 minutes, Kaplan observed: "We are prepared to be as patient, as we need to be."

Positions being defined
The Chief U.S. Negotiator, Henry Cabot Lodge, explained to reporters after the meeting that the talks were in the necessary process of defining the bargaining positions, and that patience was required. There was not a daily or weekly rhythm of progress, he pointed out—"It's slower than that."

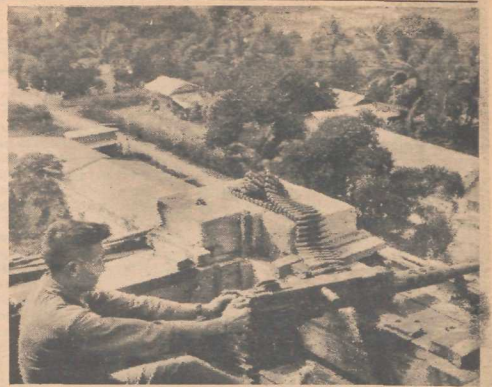
In his formal statement at today's session, Lodge warned the other side that its "unconditional and sweeping demands" were not the language of negotiation.

Lodge suggested that the 1954

"Fundamental" question
Citing a statement by Kiem at last Thursday's Plenary meeting in which the Front representative described the withdrawal of Allied troops as a "fundamental" question, Lodge said: "Thus our side and your side seem to agree that military issues, and particularly the question of withdrawal of military forces are of key importance to an over-all settlement."

Lodge stressed that the question, like all other issues involved in the Paris talks, must not be approached in terms of unconditional demands, but by "discussion leading to agreement on mutual action."

In a one-hour round of rejoinders that concluded yesterday's meeting, the North Vietnamese and Vietcong representatives repeated previous allegations that the U.S. was totally misinterpreting the Geneva agreements. Hanoi's Delegation Head, Xuan Thuy, made what the Allied side considered a thinly veiled admission of North Vietnam's military intervention in the South.



SOUTH VIETNAM: A South Vietnamese soldier mans a .50 caliber machine gun mounted in the belfry of a Catholic church here as people in the area await an expected Viet Cong attack.

Garrison case rested in trial

By Martin Waldron

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW ORLEANS—District Attorney Jim Garrison yesterday rested his case for a conspiracy in the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

The shakiness of Garrison's case was demonstrated when Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr. said he would have to study the testimony before deciding if the State had even made a prima facie case.

The Judge had ruled in effect last week that a legal case had been made, but yesterday he appeared to be uncertain.

He said he would read the entire testimony of Perry Raymond Russo, the State's chief witness, before ruling on the defense motion for a directed verdict. Haggerty said he would announce his ruling this morning.

Mistrial request refused

In the meantime, he said, attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, the defendant, should begin lining up witnesses for possible testimony.

Shaw, a retired 57-year-old New Orleans businessman, is charged with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferris, a pilot who died during Garrison's investigation, to murder Kennedy.

Garrison's decision to rest his case came after the Louisiana Supreme Court refused to order Haggerty to grant the mistrial demanded Tuesday night by the State after Haggerty said he did not believe State witness.

The District Attorney's Office had filed a writ with the Supreme Court, an appeals court in the State, asking the Court to hear arguments on its demands and to stop the trial until there was a ruling.

Haggerty said six of the seven State Justices signed an order denying Garrison's application.

Verdict delayed

Garrison sat glowering as Haggerty said he needed to read over much of the testimony before deciding if the State had proved a semblance of a case with the 43 witnesses who were heard by the jury.

In asking for a directed verdict, F. Irvin Dymond, Chief Counsel for Shaw, said that Russo, a 27-year-old Encyclopedia salesman, was the only witness who even suggested that he had heard a conspiracy.

"And he denied it," said Dymond.

He read from a transcript two statements which Russo gave about a September, 1963, meeting at Ferrie's apartment where the State contends that the plan to kill Kennedy was formulated.

"I never said anything about a conspiracy," Russo testified last week. "I never sat in on any conspiracy."

Dymond called the charge against Shaw "complete nonsense" and said it was "fabricated."

Bombing continues

By Lloyd Garrison

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
UMUAHIA, BIAFRA, NIGERIA—At 10:10 yesterday morning, life on Ohafia Street in downtown Umuahia was as normal as life can be in this provincial wartime capital.

Mrs. Patience Nkememena was behind the counter of her Bread and Biscuit Bakery talking with an old customer who had stopped to chat. Biafra has been without bread and biscuits for months. The customer bought nothing and left after a short time.

Across the street, a dozen mothers with nursing babies waited in a clinic for their weekly allotment of American corn meal.

At 10:11, a Nigerian Ilyushin Jet bomber swooped in low out of the sun, machine guns chattering. There was no warning, no time to dive into nearby shelters. Mrs. Nkememena was halfway out the door when the first of two 200-pound bombs struck. Her body was found in the courtyard; the front of her house and bakery had been ripped away in the blast.

Twelve other homes and the clinic were demolished. At first count there were eight dead and more than a dozen wounded. Civil defense workers were still searching the rubble for bodies at nightfall.

It was the 21st air raid on Umuahia in 11 months. All the dead have been civilians and most have died within 10 blocks of Ohafia Street in the crowded residential quarter just off the main road that dissects the town.

Your mother should know

UN action requested

By Juan De Onis

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Israel called on Secretary General Thant yesterday to make known what form of international action he had in mind to protect Israeli civil aviation from Arab commando attacks.

A note from Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel accusing Arab governments of complicity in the commando attack on an El Al airliner in Zurich Tuesday was delivered to Thant by Yosef Tekoah, Israel's Permanent Representative.

The note, in which diplomats found touches of sarcasm, said there was "deep interest" in Israel over an official comment by Thant condemning the attack in which he called for "constructive international action...to prevent such acts of violence against international civil aviation in the future."

"Since Israeli civil aviation is the main target of this governmentally sponsored piracy, we should like to be informed of all steps taken or planned," Eban's note said.

By placing the problem before Thant, Israel made a gesture of restraint in response to the commando attack in contrast to the retaliatory attack against the Beirut airport by Israeli commandos after an El Al airliner was shot up by Arab gunmen in Athens two months ago.

But there was no move by Israel to bring the new attack before the Security Council, which Israel feels is dominated by a pro-Arab majority. The 15-member Council condemned Israel for the Beirut attack in a resolution Dec. 31 that made no direct mention of the Athens incident.

Diplomats here felt the Israeli note, which was circulated to all members, was designed to win support for Israel's position in world public opinion. But there was deep concern that any new incident instigated by Arab commandos could lead to direct Israeli retaliation.

Hardin to announce free food stamps

By Marjorie Hunter

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Nixon Administration moved swiftly today to work out details for feeding the neediest poor in two South Carolina coastal counties.

Within days, free food stamps will be distributed to the lowest-income families of Beaufort and Jasper counties under a pilot project.

Details of the plan will be disclosed today by Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin.

Hardin's decision to make free food stamps available was hailed yesterday by Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) as an "historic breakthrough" in combating hunger.

McGovern said he hoped that the two-county pilot program might become a model for feeding the neediest poor throughout the nation. He heads a special committee that is making an extensive study of hunger and malnutrition in the United States.

Witnesses this week told of widespread hunger and disease in certain areas of Jasper and Beaufort counties.

This will be the first free distribution of food stamps—redeemable for purchase of food at stores—since the program was authorized by Congress on a permanent basis in 1964.

The law, in effect, forbids free stamps by stating that they can be distributed at no cost only to those families spending no money on food.

However, Hardin is acting under

an appropriations act which authorized the spending of \$50 million in this fiscal year on supplementing existing programs for feeding the poor.

Some within the Department of Agriculture are known to be dubious about Hardin's authority to make food stamps available without cost, even under the appropriation act.

Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture in the Johnson Administration, steadfastly maintained that he had no authority to distribute free stamps without a change in the food stamp law. Two years ago, after a tour of Mississippi, the late Sen. Robert Kennedy and several other senators asked Freeman to make stamps available free to the neediest. Freeman said he had no such authority.

Hardin decided to try to aid the two counties after a meeting late Wednesday with Sen. McGovern and Sen. Ernest Hollings, (D-S.C.).

Yesterday, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, (D-Mass.), encountered Hollings on Capitol Hill and congratulated him. "Bobby worked for a year and a half to get done what you did Wednesday in two hours," Kennedy said.

Several circumstances, social and political, accounted for what McGovern termed the "historic breakthrough" this week.

First, Hollings took the lead in admitting that there was hunger in his own state. He was one of the first political leaders in the Deep South to acknowledge openly the existence of hunger.

It's your Chronicle; read it.

'Law and order in the University...'

Editor's note: The following is the text of the proceedings of the Feb. 13 general faculty meeting which decided to support the administration and board of trustees in using police to oust the black students in Allen Building. It is illuminating in its exposure of faculty opinions during the early stage of the crisis. These quite readable minutes were written by Dr. George Williams, secretary of the Academic Council.

The Faculty of Duke University met in called session on February 13, 1969, in Baldwin Auditorium. Vice-Provost DeVuyver, acting for the President, called the meeting to order at 4:05 p.m. Approximately 600 persons were present. The Chair announced that this was a meeting of the Faculty of Duke University and then read the Bylaw of the University defining the Faculty. He remarked that in accordance with past precedent other members of the teaching staff might attend but they had no voice and could not enter into the discussion. He then reiterated that it was a meeting of the Faculty and it did not include undergraduate students or graduate students or the press. He asked any persons in these categories to withdraw.

A student who identified himself as Sandy Pearson, a junior in accounting, rose and remarked that he had been approached by a member of the department of physiology, he thought it was, who had asked him to show up to serve as a spokesman for the Afro-American students occupying the Central Records Office. The Chair announced that he would ask the group assembled here if they would approve of this young man's presence at this meeting. Professor Bradley observed that since the student had been invited to this meeting, could we not request him to wait outside and speak to us if we wanted any specific information. The Chair repeated that he would appeal to the floor for a decision. Professor Latty moved that we ask the young man to leave the room until he is invited in to give information. The motion was seconded and being put, carried. He withdrew.

Professor Ginter rose to request a point of information; he asked: has there been an ultimatum given to the students to evacuate the building that will expire at 4:30?

Professor Cartwright at the request of the Chair took the podium. He remarked: I am not an administrator. We expect President Knight at this meeting at any moment.

It was the intent of the administration and of the Executive Committee of the Academic Council that the Faculty be given all the information available. The Faculty cannot take action without sufficient information. The timing has been crucial in these matters. It is true that the Provost read a statement at 3:35 to the students occupying Allen Building that they were to be out in one hour. Mr. Cartwright answered that it was then agreed that he would read that statement. The Chair requested him to do so. Professor Cartwright then directed that copies of the statement be distributed to the meeting.

Before the reading of the statement President Knight arrived and took the chair.

A member of the Faculty commented on the statement that he was disturbed by the use of force implied in the statement. He therefore moved that the Faculty request the President to suspend the force of the statement until after the deliberations of this Faculty meeting have been completed. The motion was seconded by many voices. President Knight replied that at certain times it was impossible to suspend an action. Another member of the Faculty asked: have the police actually been called? President Knight observed that it should interest the Faculty who and what have been called. He requested Vice-Provost DeVuyver to review the actions of the past few weeks. He felt that it was difficult to take action on the motion without sufficient background.

Professor Van Kluывe pointed out that we have fifteen minutes. All of us are wary of violence. President Knight replied that we were indeed wary of violence. President Knight replied that we were indeed wary and weary of violence and weary also of long speeches. The information from the

Vice-Provost bears on the motion and the Chair ruled that it should be heard. Vice-Provost DeVuyver then recounted the events of the day from 8:05 this morning.

Professor Tanford moved that, in view of the fact that decisions have all been made without the involvement of Faculty, the meeting adjourn. It was seconded by many voices. The motion being put, failed. (About forty faculty members withdrew.)

President Knight replied that you know what has been happening on other campuses. In addition to the involvement of the Faculty there is involvement of the alumni, of the mayor, and of the governor. The context is not one of our devising. A threat of force has been brought to bear on us. The students have refused to proceed with discussion and conference.

At this moment (4:30) Professor Blackburn reported from a telephone conversation that he had just had with a student that the students within the building are very eager to discuss matters with the Provost.

The President resumed that if indeed this report is accurate, we may have a real chance for renewal of conference.

He returned to the original topic. If the confrontation occurs, it will not be the result of the importation of force from without but of the exertion of force from within. The implication of this message is that we now have an opportunity for genuine discussion.

Professor Cartwright added that the telephone conversation was a message from the ASDU legislature.

A member of the Faculty repeated the question: have the police actually been called?

President Knight replied that the police have been called. You know that, he said. You cannot exist without recognizing the pressure of force. We would have been irresponsible had we not called the police. If your research or your office were in that building you would have been concerned too. A Faculty member observed: there are also students in that building. The President agreed that they were the subject of first importance.

Professor Cartwright added that the student who called in is now talking to the Provost.

At the request of the Chair, Dean Price recounted some of the background of the situation. He reported that when it was decided this morning to call a Faculty meeting, it was decided also to call a meeting of students; it was agreed in conversations with Steve Johnston, chairman of SFAC, and Wade Norris, President of ASDU would probably be able to communicate with the students occupying Allen Building. It was felt necessary that certain factual matters should be communicated to the students in Central Records. The meeting in 208 Flowers was a brief meeting. A resolution was passed in that meeting by a substantial majority that the students were eager to have the black students negotiate with the administration.

Professor Kamin observed that the President was correct in saying that the University is not one that should initiate violence or submit to it. He hoped that the University would adopt as a guideline the principle that matters are not considered negotiable while the threat of violence hangs over them. President Knight replied that that was an absolute guideline: the occupation of a building is the absolute use of force. A member of the Faculty remarked to the President that in his opinion a majority of this Faculty would like to see you take charge and demonstrate clearly who is going to run the University. You have our support. President Knight replied that the University succeeds only if it has the loyal support of its Faculty. He expressed his gratitude at that expression of support.

A member of the Faculty wondered why the timing of the ultimatum had coincided with the middle of the Faculty meeting. He supposed that it would be possible to get more support if these matters had been better arranged. President Knight replied that if we had had control of the structure of timing, we would have indeed arranged

this matter better, but it is not always possible to convene the Faculty when we would like to. The timing of the events of this afternoon is an accident of history. He asked Professor Cartwright to comment on this matter.

Professor Cartwright remarked that he feared his comments would not be entirely successful. The Executive Committee of the Academic Council has been interested in this matter for a long time. We did not anticipate this sit-in at this moment. We were working towards solutions of the demands in another way. While Professor Blackburn and I were waiting on Alan Kerckhoff to ask him to be chairman for the committee we were asked by the Provost to join him. We have been in session with the administration since then. It has been a full, open, long, and difficult session. All of us in that meeting were in agreement that we could not act on these demands under the threat of violence. We were not in agreement on what to do. As Vice-Provost DeVuyver has said, the Provost made earnest efforts to get the students to confer they would not. Do you consider calling the police at such a time? You do. Some of us thought that an offer of amnesty should be made, some thought not; but we did not favor acceding to those demands under such circumstances. Some felt that an offer of amnesty was a dangerous precedent, and we were aware as well of the principles involved. At one point in the deliberations of the morning we were told in session that the students were to be given one hour in which to evacuate the building and that no offer of amnesty should be made. Beyond this we Faculty who were there did not know what was exactly the right thing to do. We knew somebody had to make a decision. Somebody other than a group had to take action.

A member of the Faculty asked from the floor: who told you they were to be given one hour and no amnesty? President Knight: the Chairman of the Board and the President jointly are responsible for that decision.

Professor Cartwright resumed: I still think that there are not adequate ways by which we communicate news to the Faculty and the majority of the Faculty would not take advantage of them if there were. We agreed to have a called meeting of the Faculty so that the Faculty could get some information. It is not true that there has been nothing done to satisfy our Afro-American students' demands. It is not true that there has been no input from our Afro-American students. These students are not ones who have had no chance to confer.

President Knight confirmed the correctness of Professor Cartwright's comments and asked Dean Price if he would provide some more information as to the background. He asked Vice-Provost DeVuyver to take the chair so that he might go elsewhere on the campus where he might be useful. A member of the Faculty requested the President not to withdraw because he felt the conversations with the President would be more meaningful.

Professor Miller moved that the Faculty go on record as supporting the action of the President and the Chairman of the Board in this crisis. The motion was seconded by many voices. A member of the Faculty remarked that what bothered him was the erosion of Faculty involvement. He did not wish the Faculty to be made a puppet. He wished to know if the Faculty had any authority. President Knight replied that at times it is impossible to make decisions in a town-meeting gathering. When we are forced to make decision, as we were, it becomes necessary for those charged with making those decisions to make them. The member of the Faculty asked the President that if the Faculty votes NO on the motion before it, do you consider yourself bound by the vote of the Faculty? President Knight replied that he considered himself bound by decision already made, and he admitted that he was always ready to be educated by the Faculty.

Many called "Question" from the floor. A member of the Faculty requested one more piece of information. If there is no amnesty for these students, what is planned? President Knight replied that they have worked to devise full protection for all

students; complete due process will be followed for each student.

Dean Cushman rose to ask the mover of the motion if he would accept an amendment to it. He offered the following: and that the Faculty encourage the administration to seek every means for a peaceable solution pursuant to the achievement of the largest measure of human values.

Professor Miller said he would not accept it.

The motion being put, carried; there were a few Nays.

President Knight returned the chair to Vice-Provost DeVuyver and left the meeting (4:57 p.m.). Vice-Provost DeVuyver asked Dean Price to tell us what had been going on.

Professor Schmidt-Nielsen asked whether it would not be appropriate to ask the student waiting outside to make a comment.

Professor Kamin: the President has said that it is not proper to discuss this matter until the building is evacuated. He therefore recommended the student not be invited to speak.

Professor Blum: we would like to hear what the student has to say if he has any specific details to provide.

The Chair ruled that the request for the report from Dean Price had priority and he therefore invited Dean Price to take the podium.

Dean Price called to the attention of the Faculty that the statement prepared and read to the students sketched briefly the history of events. He pointed out that last summer President Knight asked Dean Griffith to convene a group of our Afro-American students to discuss their grievances. Most of these had to do with undergraduate curriculum and living conditions. The requests the students made were temperate, and five of the original demands were met without delay. Some were long-range and could not be handled immediately, such as black professors and black courses. No one knows better than this Faculty that all qualified institutions are seeking the same things at the same time. On the subject of black courses the students went to the departments; they wanted to participate. They went in early October; they explained their concerns directly. Efforts have been made by department chairmen to meet these demands.

In the living situation, they reported they were not at home in a white culture. Selective programs eliminated them. They were aware of the Kerner Commission Report, and they were interested in developing their racial consciousness. They wished to be able to hold up their heads. We have been encouraging them from the beginning in planning their living situation around an Afro-American core course.

On the subject of the University advisor: where do you find him? It is not possible to choose a member from the administration because he represents the establishment. We are hoping now that we can find a Faculty member who will accept this position.

The President has announced his decision as to his membership in the segregated country club.

We are faced now with a new set of demands. The action of the Academic Council in naming a steering committee to hear and understand these demands is to be commended.

Many long hours have been given to meeting with these students. Early in November the students began to realize they did not have time to give to such meetings. They said they were sorry but they must pass their exams. After the exam period came Black Week. All our efforts to expedite the demands were stymied as the blacks continued to insist upon their inability to participate. We are ready now to work on specific details of their housing. We set up a special meeting with them for this purpose for yesterday afternoon; they did not come.

The Deans were to meet today at noon to examine the transcripts of black students who had failed since 1963. That meeting could not take place.

Dean Price finally expressed his pleasure

(Continued on Page 7)

Laird urges missile system deployment

By John W. Finney

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird argued yesterday that the United States should deploy a missile defense system because of "very rapid" Soviet progress in the strategic arms race, including the testing of a "sophisticated new" antimissile system.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee,

Laird suggested that it may be necessary to reorient the Sentinel Antibalistic Missile (ABM) system, originally proposed as an anti-Chinese defense, to give it some capability against Soviet missiles and space weapons.

At the same time he held out the possibility that the U.S. and the Soviet Union might be able to work out an arms control agreement limiting each country to deployment of a "thin,"

anti-Chinese ABM system.

Laird's three-and-one-half-hour testimony before the Committee produced the first signs of strain, if not split, within the Administration on the related issues of deploying a missile defense and entering into negotiations with the Soviet Union to cure offensive as well as defensive strategic weapons.

Laird, Rogers differ

From the testimony of Secretary of State William P. Rogers before the committee on Tuesday and Laird yesterday it was apparent that the Secretary of State was far more interested and eager than the Secretary of Defense in entering into strategic arms control negotiations with Moscow.

Despite repeated prodding by the Committee, for example, Laird declined to associate himself with the hope expressed by Rogers that the arms control negotiations could begin before deployment was started on the Sentinel ABM system.

Emphasizing that he personally was "leaning" toward deployment of the Sentinel system, which is now being reviewed by the Pentagon, Laird said:

"I would not be for delaying construction of an ABM system pending the outcome or convening of talks with the Soviet Union."

Laird, along with Gen. Earle O. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared before the Committee in support of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty designed to prevent the spread of atomic weapons.

USSR officials visit Bulgaria

By Tad Szulc

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
VIENNA—The Soviet Union's Special Envoys to Rumania returned to Moscow yesterday after they reportedly discussed the full spectrum of the complex military and political relations between the two countries.

Both sides kept official silence on the reasons for the Bucharest trip by Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovsky, the Commander of the Warsaw Pact Alliance Forces, and First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, the Soviet Union's chief Eastern European trouble-shooter.

The two officials conferred at length yesterday with President Nicolae Ceausescu, who is an outspoken critic of the new Soviet concept of "limited sovereignty" of Communist countries, and Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu and Armed Forces Minister Col. Gen. Ion Ionița.

Manescu also met separately with Kuznetsov, which suggested that the political aspects of Soviet-Rumanian relations came up for a detailed review.

Speculation in informed Eastern European quarters yesterday centered on the likelihood that the

Soviet team wanted to clarify Rumania's attitudes toward the Warsaw Pact military activities and toward Soviet policies in Europe's Communist area.

Relations ambiguous

Rumania's position within the Warsaw Pact, especially since last August's Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, with whom Bucharest had maintained warm relations, has been increasingly ambiguous.

A pact member, Rumania was the alliance member that did not contribute forces to the Czechoslovak invasion.

While it is understood that Moscow wishes to incorporate the Rumanian armed forces more closely into the Warsaw Pact by holding joint maneuvers on Rumanian territory, the Bucharest regime has been evading a firm commitment, despite an agreement in principle reached last November.

Ceausescu's public criticism earlier this month of the Soviet "limited sovereignty" doctrine and of all multilateral military maneuvers seemed to suggest that he remained reluctant to accept Warsaw Pact exercises in his country.



President Nixon holding meeting with his cabinet.

Israel to combat Arab terrorists

By James Feron

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
JERUSALEM—There is a growing feeling among Israelis that the nation's security leaders will have to develop new techniques for dealing with Arab terrorists who attack Israeli airliners.

This feeling has emerged from the view that the Beirut Airport raid, which was intended to enlist Lebanese support to curb these terrorists, has proved to be ineffective.

Knowledgeable sources assume that the nation's defense chiefs are discussing new options as their political colleagues begin a diplomatic campaign to seek help abroad in halting airline terrorism.

The diplomatic campaign is seen

here as a substitute for the widely condemned military reprisal characterized by the Beirut raid which followed an attack against an Israeli airliner at Athens Airport December 26.

Critics challenged

The Israelis are calling on critics of the reprisal action, in effect, to come up with something better. Failing that, the Israelis presumably would feel free to rely on their own devices to halt the airport attacks.

It is these devices that are being questioned at home, however, in the wake of the Zurich Airport attack, the third by the popular front for the Liberation of Palestine since last July's hijacking of an El Al airliner.

Domestic critics say the Beirut raid only exposed the weakness of the Lebanese government while presenting the terrorists with psychological advantages. Some of these critics will agree with the official view that it is the Arab governments that must accept responsibility for terrorists who operate within or from their territory. But they say that it also must be faced that some of these governments are either unwilling or unable to take action against the commando organizations whose popularity soars with each Israeli raid.

-No concessions-

(Continued from Page 1)

them, either directly to us or through the same medium.

"Last week's tragedy was two-fold. We suffered an agony which need not have been. The gap in understanding that made that agony possible can be bridged, and we pledge ourselves to work toward building such a bridge. Even more tragic, however, is the interpretation some have given to those events—the view that the use of force is an effective means of accomplishing goals in a university community. We repudiate that view, and we reaffirm our commitment to the reconciliation of differences through collective deliberation, evaluation, and decision-making. Not only do we see this as the only way to accomplish the goals we all seek, we recognize that to reject this means of reconciliation is to destroy any possibility of achieving those goals."

By Tillman Durdin

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
HONG KONG—This year is to see a great economic upsurge in Communist China inspired by continued Maoist revolution, according to Jenmin Jih Pao, official daily of the Chinese Communist Party.

Plans to make 1969 a year of great industrial advance through revolutionary mass repudiation of reactionary and revisionist ideas and individuals were laid down by the Peking party organ in an editorial relayed here yesterday through Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist Press Agency.

The editorial was obviously intended to be an important statement of policy. Hsinhua said it was written for publication today in Peking and did not explain why it was released for dissemination in

Hsinhua's English-language service yesterday. Advance releases of this kind are rare.

Production intensified

In proclaiming an intensified production drive, which the editorial related more to industry than to agriculture, Jenmin Jih Pao used a number of the hortatory phrases employed during the Great Leap Forward of 1958-59.

Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung has defended the Great Leap even though it had to be abandoned and many of its policies had to be revised to revive agriculture and industry. Mao attributed its difficulties to bad weather, the termination of Soviet economic aid and the undermining of the program by alleged revisionists, such as his Deputy at the time, Liu Shao-Chi.

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The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Friday, February 21, 1969.

Four years ago today, at 2:15 in the afternoon, Malcolm X was executed. "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Make way, make way..." John the Baptist said that. They killed him, too.

Bearing in mind the fate of those who don't know when to keep their mouths shut, this is the Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 88, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: 6588.

Redirection

The Kerckhoff committee now studying the problems of Duke's Afro-Americans is not the first link this University has had between students, faculty, and administration. But it is the first body which has been granted a realistic and urgent mandate to recommend whatever changes are necessary here.

The problems of the Afro-Americans demand the full attention of the committee now. But it is imperative that students soon be included in the committee and that faculty and students together examine the whole question of community governance.

The exact mechanisms for decision-making will have to be worked out in a thorough study. But it should now be obvious to everyone that students require a substantial voice in all aspects of university governance. We will become a community only when students have some control over their welfare in a university that so ultimately controls them.

The question of university governance is, of course the most basic concern for us now. However, there are other problems that cannot wait for a resolution of this issue. The University's relations with Durham, the University in the military industrial complex, and the kind of education at Duke are broad areas that will eventually prompt student revolt unless they are settled now. We must define these areas and redirect the University's energies if it is found to be engaging in acts against the public interest.

Fly now...

The Civil Aeronautics Board Examiner Arthur S. Present has asked the board to eliminate youth fares on air lines because the practice to him seems to be discriminatory to adult passengers.

Although this decision is no way is as important as the events happening on campus, students should now try to exert some type of unified reaction as a pressure group with practical interests of its own.

No one can be happy about such a decision, least of all the airlines who for the past couple of years have been "hooking" students into the habit of flying from place to place. And we wonder just how many adults have actually complained to Mr. Present about this practice.

Of course students have no right to these benefits, but the situation until now seemed to be satisfactory to all concerned. Maybe they are just doing this to punish us for making so much noise on all these campuses?

Unsigned editorials represent the views of a majority of the editorial board. Signed columns represent the opinions of the author.

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'ABOUT THIS PRESENT JOHNSON LEFT IN MY OFFICE ...'



Distributed by Los Angeles Times SYNDICATE

Strawberries

New directions

By Alan Shusterman

Now that the multifaceted phenomenon known as "The Revolution" has once grown into a violent confrontation here at Duke, it is necessary to reevaluate its directions.

The status quo has changed. The students now know exactly what to expect in response to disruptive tactics. The faculty members now know that they have no real voice; last week they were presented with a *fait accompli* regarding the use of police on campus. And the administration should now be aware that the suppression of a concentrated action will result in a more diffuse, and more widespread pressure for change.

Where?

Where do we go from here: community or chaos?

It seems to me that the different portions of the University community each have different areas in which they must work. The goals all revolve around a redistribution of power.

At this time, decision-making power is concentrated in the hands of the trustees first and the administration second. Members of the administration, Dr. Knight included, have the responsibility to obtain some semblance of campus-centered authority relating to at least internal affairs. From past experience, however, there seems to be little probability that this will occur.

The faculty

The faculty, now that it has seen how little power it does have, should work toward an active involvement in the non-academic, as well as the academic, affairs of the University. The Free Academic Senate is an organization which is attempting to expand faculty concerns into these areas. This is the type of step which must be taken, because the current faculty voice, the Academic Council, seems not to be concerned with other University matters.

It may be worthwhile, also, for this free senate to work with the unions of majors toward redistribution of departmental decision-making procedures. For years faculty members claimed a sort of autonomy within their individual worlds. Their new responsibility though, must be to give to the majors and junior faculty some of this intradepartmental authority while working toward gaining some say for themselves in matters outside of

academics.

The students

The students at this school have the most difficult responsibilities, for the power which they need is held not only in the hands of the administration and trustees, but also in the hands of the faculty. Some of the structures already exist in which to work toward gaining representation. These structures, though, are diverse, because they are directed at different factions.

Within each department the establishment of the unions of majors is essential, for the problems and areas of concern vary greatly. These unions must strive for equitable representation of students and junior faculty in decisions regarding hiring, and release of faculty members as well as curriculum offerings and requirements.

Authority

Regarding administrative authority at Duke, the students must begin to form new inroads for reform. The paralysis of the floundering SFAC to deal with relevant problems follows on the

decline of ASDU as an important voice. A voice or a vote without strength is worthless, and one can only hope that more confrontations will not be necessary before those in authority realize this. But I expect that no voice will be gained through donation, and sooner or later student support will coalesce around a specific issue and somebody will be once more up against thywall.

SFAC Chairman Steve Johnston's proposal for an academic senate of students and faculty is the most reasonable suggestion so far. As suggested, such an organization would "maintain a purview over policy-formulation as well as the administration of said policy."

The changes are going to come. It is totally up to the persons now in power whether the changes will be peaceful or disruptive. The students—even the "revolutionaries"—can be bought out, but the price is a true voice. Until that voice is forthcoming the probability of direct confrontation remains.

The illusions of 'Biafra'

Editor's note: Mr. Oddo is a Nigerian who, since last September, has been a graduate student in Duke's School of Forestry.

About three years ago, a small group of young Ibo officers in the Nigerian Army attempted the forcible overthrow of the Federal Government.

The events which led up to that landmark in the history of Nigeria are now widely known. I shall not belabour my readers with details. It is useful however, to recall to mind some of the events, because they have been grossly distorted and they bear relevance to the tragedy that gave birth to the state of mind called "BIAFRA." Biafra is not a geographical location.

Background

It was Okjukwu and his small band of ambitious men who broke the peace in Nigeria by murdering the Prime Minister, two regional premiers and all senior military

officers who were not Ibos. They destroyed the Nigerian Constitution, insulted the feelings of the vast majority of Nigerians, inflamed their own people to fear and hatred of other Nigerians and thus let loose a chain of unprecedented tragedies on a country known for its stability and democratic compromise.

They then raised an illegal Army and equipped it with arms purchased from gun-runners all over the world while Nigerians were searching for a peaceful solution to the country's crisis. Finally they announced that the former Eastern Region had "seceded" from Nigeria and declared war on their own country.

When the war went against them they disseminated lies about genocide, religious warfare, etc. Sadly enough the war still goes on but it is important that the world

(Continued on Page 7)

Throwing back the cannisters—

And now, 'Excelsor!'

By Clay Steinman

Following the emotional outbursts of last week, it is now possible to examine the decision-making process at Duke as revealed through the sanctioning of the police action on our campus.

In order to evaluate reasonably the process and the individuals involved in light of past events, it is necessary to ask the hypothetical question: "If Allen Building were taken again, would the trustee, faculty, and administrative reaction be the same?"

I think so.

Trustees

The trustees from their point of view have no reason to abandon their philosophy of "repressive toleration." The threat of police action on the albeit illegal occupants of a University building "worked" last week, and there is no reason to believe it would not "work" again.

The policy of tolerating dissent so long as it does not disrupt anything has worked in the past, and so logically, they would probably think, will work in the future. As to reconstructing a policy on disruptive protest, well, the trustees are not generally praised for their creative thinking on such matters.

President Knight has admitted that if he had not called in the police, he would have been replaced. "Yes," he said on Thursday, "I would have been removed, but no one ever discussed it."

There is no reason to believe that Knight in the future would stand up to the threat of resignation and echo the question of Brandeis President Morris B. Abram: "Was the immediate recapture of Ford Hall worth one serious injury?" Abram said no. Knight said yes.

No, there is no reason to believe that Knight would, in an out-of-character move, prove true what he said to those who questioned him last Saturday: "I believe in many of the same things you do." To manifest the ideals of Duke's concerned students would

take courage. Abram had it, and there was no police action at Brandeis.

We can never forget the gas on the Quad here at Duke.

Faculty

With the faculty, there is some hope that the lessons of last Thursday would be gleaned by those who profess to teach and continually learn. But this is of no consequence. For Knight at the faculty meeting on that day told the assembled group: "I am bound by decisions already made." This was in response to the question "If the faculty votes NO on the motion before it (support of Knight's calling of the police) do you consider yourself bound by the vote of the faculty?"

Thus whether or not the faculty would desert its demonstrated affinity for support of violence against people in the face of violence against property, it would not matter. For even if the faculty had voted no support for the actions of the President, Knight would have acted in the same tragic manner.

In discussing the administration's actions, a clarification must be made. According to very reliable sources close to the deliberations of the administration on last Thursday, upper-level administrators supported with strong conviction the policy of Knight. Among members of the deans' staff, however, it is reported that some dissension against the use of police was present.

Administrators

Even if the lower-level administrators had stood up in the face of possible job loss for their beliefs which condemn violence against essentially non-violent students, the firm hawkish convictions of the upper-level administrators would have prevailed.

What does this say about the decision-making process at Duke and the personalities involved?

Faced with the same unfortunate circumstances, the

same tragic results would ensue.

Whether or not building occupation is ever justified is not the question here. The point is that if such action is taken, regardless of its legitimacy, Duke's governing forces will act causing the same virtually unbridled violence as that of last Thursday. Such actions are not tolerable by any means.

However, no matter how attractive, change in the University's power structure will not come easy. Under present circumstances, active or passive confrontation will only lead to more brutal repression. Whether this is the proper course of action for change is not clear at this time.

But, thankfully, other movements are under way.

Unions

The organization of students into departmental unions, advocated in this column last Thursday, is a potentially effective pathway to change. If used responsibly, pressure here could eventually lead to a democratic Duke which would no longer have the need or the potential for confrontation or violent over-reaction.

The Free Academic Senate, formed in protest of the non-representative practices of the Academic Council could serve as a model of a functioning democratic interest group within the University.

Also, the study being undertaken by Drs. Korenberg and Back if reported with the professed, discretion could also be used to convince those in power that future confrontations can be avoided only by greater communication between all participants in the University.

However, most important, is the continued realization by all members of the University community that what happened last Thursday could very well happen again. The threat of police using gas is no way gone from our campus.

It would be an injustice to ourselves and to the University to rest until it is.



-Biafra-

(Continued from Page 6)

should know the truth.

Non-representative

—Ojukwu and his band do not represent the Ibos; the rebels are a tiny minority. "Biafra" is not a homogenous state. Five of its twelve million are not Ibos. They are Ibibios, Efiks, Ekois and Ijaws. There is overwhelming evidence of mass intimidation and brutality conducted by the Ojukwu regime against them. Three quarters of the area claimed by Ojukwu as Biafra have been liberated by the Federal Government and are operating peacefully along with the other twelve states in Nigeria.

Propaganda

—The war to crush the rebellion is not a tribal or religious war against Ibos. There are millions of Ibos in other parts of Nigeria today who are living in peace. Ibos are in high ranking offices today in the Federal structure of the twelve states. The worries about extermination or tribal genocide are mere propaganda. Nigeria has invited foreign military observers to be present and they report that Nigeria is prosecuting its efforts to put down the armed uprising within the recognized rules of war and humane treatment of civilian populations.

Starvation

—The starvation rate has been widely exaggerated and in any case the people suffering privation and

shortages of food are by no means limited to the 75 miles by 24 miles area that is "Biafra" today. It is not a question of numbers. Even if one Nigerian "Biafran" child dies it is bad enough, and we should do everything to stop it; but to use this terrible human situation, which is very un-African, for political complaint is terrible.

It may not be well known, but most of those in the refugee campus under Ojukwu's control are not Ibos. They are people Ojukwu carried away and drove in front of his troops from the non-Ibos areas and prevented on pain of death from returning. They provide Ojukwu's photographs of starvation shown world wide in a bid to obtain funds for arms from unsuspecting Americans.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has reported more than once that food and medical supplies sent by humanitarian organizations to rebel-held areas are distributed primarily and largely to rebel soldiers on Ojukwu's orders and not to starving children.

I would like to end on this one note, Nigeria in terms of a negotiation has gone as far as they know how. What they ask is a joint declaration with the secessionists, expressing belief in the unity of Nigeria and an end to the war. Ibos will not face massacre or revenge if they give up secession. Nigeria needs the Ibos, even more the IBOS need NIGERIA.

-Law and order-

(Continued from Page 4)

in knowing that the President had approved a blue-ribbon University committee to deal with these matters.

Professor Blackburn first wished to amplify the news bulletin that he had given earlier. The black students have offered to send out a delegation to meet with the Provost in a neutral building.

Professor Blackburn continued that the task force committee was nominated yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Academic Council acting as the Committee on Committees of the University Faculty. The committee was nominated before the events of this morning. The members of the committee are as follows:

Professor Alan Kerckhoff, chairman (Sociology)

Professor Clark Havighurst (Law)

Professor Martin Lakin (Psychology)

Professor Thomas Langford (Religion)

Professor Richard L. Watson (History)

This committee is charged with the responsibility of identifying the present nature of the problem now disturbing the students and to identify other problems which might materialize and to expedite the solution of these problems with the highest priority.

Professor Blum said that he would like to hear a comment from the student waiting

outside. A member of the Faculty asked that he not be asked to attend the meeting.

Professor Colton thought it would be more appropriate for the new committee to discuss this matter with him and with others than for the Faculty to do so, and he asked the Chair to rule on this matter. Vice-Provost DeVyer thought that the new committee would be appropriate to talk to the students, and he ruled that Professor Colton's suggestion be followed.

Professor Colton offered as a small footnote to these proceedings the fact that he spoke as chairman of a department which at this moment was considering the appointment of a black professor and had extended to him an invitation to visit the campus. He wished to point out that this is the way we should be going.

He then moved as a private member of the Faculty (not as a member of the Executive Committee of the Council) the following resolution:

In view of the progress being made in the attempt to resolve pressing Afro-American student concerns on the campus,

And in view of the frank recognition by administration and Faculty that much remains to be accomplished in this area, and will be accomplished in an orderly way;

This Faculty goes on record as condemning the action of the student groups in occupying the Central Records Office of Allen Building and threatening the loss of the irreplaceable academic records of students past and present of the University;

And furthermore, it pledges its support to the administration as it moves forward to provide not only law and order within the University but justice and equal opportunity as well for all students.

Several voices seconded.

Professor Sage returned to the matter of the student waiting outside. He observed that in denying that student access, we are repudiating the consultation that we spoke of as essential. We have a unique opportunity to find out information. If we are here for information, then we should listen to it; if not, we should adjourn.

Professor Ronald Greene requested the chair to rule that Professor Colton's motion be discussed first.

Professor Bradley remarked if these Afro-American students are to be given due process, then we should not prejudice that process by hearing from one of them in advance.

Professor Henry Clark observed that the

number one issue was whether people were going to get their heads "bashed in." He offered this substitute motion: This Faculty urges the University to use every effort short of force to get the students out of the building before negotiating with them.

Vice-Provost DeVyer speaking as the Chair commented that one of the real worries that we have had in meeting them is that if the students (as we hear) have taken gasoline into the building, it is extremely dangerous in confined and barricaded rooms.

The Chair's opinion was that everything possible short of force had been used.

Professor Kamin facetiously wanted to rephrase the substitute motion to read so that the use of force shall be permitted unilaterally to students but not to the University authorities. This amendment was laughed down.

Vice-Provost DeVyer on the call of "Question" put the motion of the resolution offered by Professor Colton; the motion carried over a few Nays.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn. The Chair ruled that the motion was not discussable. The motion being put, carried over a few Nays, and the meeting adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

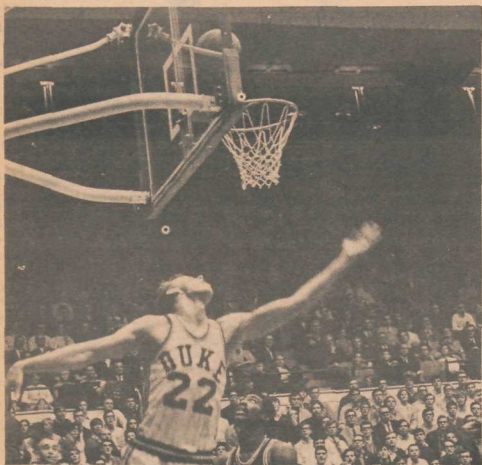
Respectfully submitted,
George W. Williams
Secretary, pro tem.

Duke prepares for State, UNC, ACC

By Bob Switzer
Sports Editor

Regardless of their loss in overtime to Davidson Wednesday night, the Blue Devils have finally established themselves as a basketball team of the first order. The team has undergone a transformation from five individuals playing b-ball just coincidentally on the same team to a cohesive well meshed unit of five team players. Three sophs, Randy Denton, Dick DeVenizio, and Rick Katherman, the sudden emergence of senior captains Dave Golden and Steve Vandenburg, and Fred Lind's steady play have been responsible for this transformation into a team. The dazzling fast breaking play, which was expected of them all along, has finally been displayed. Although Duke will most certainly go into the ACC Tournament as underdogs, they could be the real darkhorse of the tourney. In Coach Bubas's last season as head coach of the Blue Devils it certainly would be fitting if the team went "all the way," if just to pay tribute to Coach Bubas.

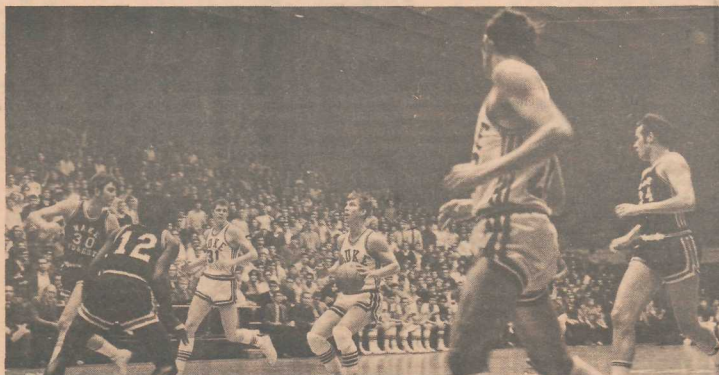
Here then is a story in pictures of that transformation.



Rick Katherman, usually seen making 25-foot jumpers, is shown here making a difficult reverse layup.



A demonstration of the team play of the Devils. Here they gang up on a Virginia player in Monday's night game.



Dick DeVenizio leading the Duke fast break against Wake. DeVenizio, Randy Denton and Dave Golden (pictured above) have provided the impetus for the team's improved play.

Photos by
Bob Hewgley



The continued improved play of Steve Vandenburg has provided a spark for the Devils. Here he is shown going over Virginia's John Gidding for two points.

Rugby wins two

The Duke Rugby Club ran its undefeated streak to ten straight as it scored a double victory last weekend. Saturday, Duke defeated N.C. State by a score of 19-8, and on Sunday shut out Hampden-Sydney 13-0.

Against State, Rich Henderson opened the scoring by battling over the for a try. Other Duke tries were made by Hugh Stevens, Dan Smith and Paul Messick. Bill Harvey made two conversions, and kicked a penalty goal. The game on Sunday was played in a snowstorm and the slippery conditions hampered the Duke backs, who had ball possession most of the game. Duke scorers were Larry Tseng, Dave Pollard and Barr, Boyd. Dave Larves kicked two converts.



Coach Bubas, in his last season as head coach at Duke, is seen talking to his players during a timeout.

Grapplers meet UNC

The Duke grapplers have their final match of the season at home on Saturday against UNC in Card gym.

The Devils have undergone some rough experiences of late. On Monday the grapplers faced a tough Maryland team in Card Gym. The Terps, who have the best wrestling team in the Conference, efficiently mauled the Devils by a score of 34-7.

The only Duke victories came on a forfeit and a split decision.

Duke winds up the wrestling by participating in the ACC Tourney, February 28-March 1, at College Park, Md.

Admission to the Saturday match with UNC is free.

MOVIES

RIALTO THEATER

"Brotherhood"

CENTER THEATER

"3 in Attic"

QUADRANGLE PICTURES

"Arsenic and old Lace"

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'La Mancha' tonight

As part of the Student Union's "Broadway at Duke" program "Man of La Mancha" will be presented tonight in Page Auditorium. The Albert W. Selden-Hal James production, starring David Atkinson and Patricia Marand, will begin at 4 p.m. and 8:15 p.m.

The musical tells of the Spanish novelist, Miguel de Cervantes and of the immortal character he created, Don Quixote. Cervantes, in the dungeons of the Inquisition,

defends himself and his book in a mock trial; by acting out the role of "The Knight of the Woeful Countenance." To the charge of being "an idealist, a bad poet and an honest man," Don Quixote defends himself; he tilts at windmills, mistakes an inn for a castle where he is to be knighted; swears that a barber's basin is a golden helmet and vows devotion to a hard-bitten wench whom he views as a lady of unsullied virtue.

Parts of the Tour (Cont)

By Jeff Van Pelt

Back on the Bus (cf: "The Celestial Omnibus," by E.M. Forster), the Hostess tells us, "If there is anything I can do for you...your wish is our command!" Of course, we think we know what we'd like her to do for us, but maybe there's something even better we can't guess...

The film diverges from the storybook at this point. There is a slightly different sequence and the whole episode about Happy Nat is missing from the film. We shall follow the film here.

The Tour continues to an Army recruitment center. "We're just passing through," says the Hostess (through life as well?). The scene is a terrific commentary on the inhuman irrelevancy of the military approach. A sign on the Major's desk says "I WAS YOU" instead of the usual recruitment slogan. The Sergeant rants away, in full control until one young man innocently asks, "Why?" The Army answers with an amazing mock bull fight,

indicating both the "kill for kill's sake" and the "prove my manhood" aspects of the military mind. The real punch, of course, is that the bull is really a cow—a stuffed one at that.

Having survived the first trial, we go to the Great Marathon Race. Here is the Trial of Competition. Wrestlers, freaks and rugby players compete to compete. Clergymen vie with one another to join the world in its rat race (and they cheat, says the storybook). Of course, the Marathon is in the middle of nowhere and leads nowhere. The whole thing, as several members of the Saturday night audience exclaimed, is stupid. As everyone begins to cheat, resorting to faster and faster ways of running the stupid race, the Rolls Royce pulls ahead, picking up the clergymen. The rich and powerful seem to be winning. Somehow, though, Ringo drives the bus and the whole Tour to victory. It's all pretty stupid, still. Duke people noted the police lines towards the end of the race

with some interest.

The Bus goes beyond all that: suddenly we are "Flying" over landscapes very similar to those fantastic lands in 2001: A Space Odyssey. They are pretty breath-taking; the Five Magicians are up to something. Soon Mr. Bloodvessel is falling in love with fat Aunt Jessie; "life goes on," sort of, as he continues to search for who he is (he gets up and really tries to be the Courier). His moralizing puts that way of finding identity in hilarious perspective.

Then we get the Walrus sequence. It may have something to say about death, reincarnation, and rebirth amidst its condemnation of modern life. The egg-man wait to be born (they dance in a long procession). The animals have us inside them; the appearances are only garments. All the while, most people run from the truth: "see how they snide," a Lennonism for the sarcastic derision which usually greets the knower's attempts to teach the truth. (These are the "Piggies" on the latest album, not the cops; although they are most often wearing the common man's clean white shirt as they "eat the bacon.")

The Tour goes by, and on to the next Trial: the Trial of Base Desires. Aunt Jessie is confronted with all the food she can possibly eat, shoveled to her by handsome gigolos. Yet, amazingly, she resists. "Jack wouldn't want it this way," I believe she said, rising above the food as she rose above Mr. Bloodvessel's hypocritical advances on the dream-beach.

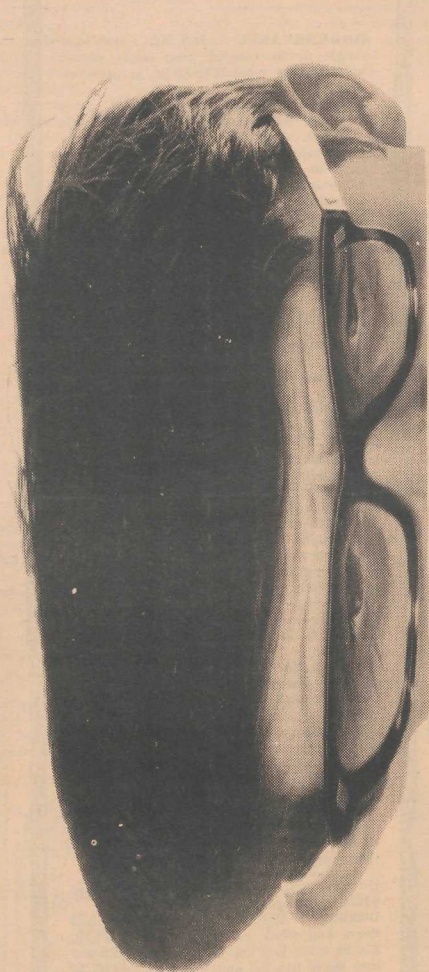
At least the Tour reaches the Entrance to the Underworld. As in Orphic legend, as in the epics of Homer, Vergil, and so many others, the Descent is the final Test on the Journey to the Goal. Everyone from the bus crawls into a small pup tent, (is in a ritual of initiation) and suddenly, there they are! Magical!

Here George warns of the perils of the commonplace existence. "Wives and Children To Support" has been written in the fog near him, and he pleads "Please don't be-long. Don't belong." Does anyone understand?

At last we come to the big finale, and the glorious end of the Tour. Perhaps the Magician-Beatles sing "Your Mother Should Know" here because their message—the "hit"—is a very, very old one, indeed. In fact, it transcends time, older than whatever Mother they mean to refer to. They urge us to dance to this Song once again, as the Shamar does when he in initiatory rites urges a return to the Original Time.

And finally—"Roll (enroll) up for the Mystery Tour!", everyone sings to the audience. The Magical Mystery Tour is dying to take you away—dying, the Tour is dying to our false selves to "take us away" to where we really re all the time. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I commend the Major Attractions Committee of the Student Union for bringing us the Tour.



Marcia O'Brien and David Atkinson in "Man of la Mancha" tonight in Page Auditorium.

QUADRANGLE PICTURES

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'School' returns

"Mr. G's Swing School" will make its annual appearance 8 P.M. Friday, February 21, Saturday, February 22, and Monday, February 24 at Hillside High School. It is written and produced by John H. Gattis and a cast of Hillside High students and their dates. The program will include the traditional "Swing School" classroom, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, a modern dance called "Gain'to Nea'm on a Mule," "Modern Millie," "Miserere" from Verdi's "Et Travatore" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic." General admission is \$1.25.

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"WHILE ALL THE PIGS in the Infrastructure were slouching around supping over pumpkin pie and once-living feathered friends, the Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam convened in Montreal. Two thousand Left-Overs from the U.S., Canada, and Latin America attended the 're-union' which took place at—are you listening?—the gymnasium of the Externat Classique Roman Catholic School."

For a free copy of Wm. F. Buckley's NATIONAL REVIEW, write: Dept. L, 150 E. 35 Street, N.Y. 10016.

Business school fails to aid Project Outlook

By Betty Baxt
Staff writer

"The School of Business Administration has never been approached concerning Project Outreach, Dr. Louis Volpp, department chairmen said earlier this week.

The text of a report on University participation in Project Outreach was presented to President Knight and printed in the Chronicle, in December. It contained suggestions for Duke involvement in Durham on three levels: the university as a participant, individuals, and individuals with university support (such as intership programs).

The recommendation included a request that "the Chairman of the Department of Business Administration explore and report methods of providing Business Credit Aid to disadvantaged businessmen by committing University personal resources to such businessmen through Project Outreach...and to explore and report methods of providing Tax

Assistance and other aid to disadvantaged businessmen through Project Outreach."

Volpp commented that the program "should have been organized after consulting the various departments for suggestions and after learning what they were already accomplishing and what it was feasible for them to accomplish in the future."

He explained that, for example, an individual had already taken it upon himself to help the medical school organize its business structure, and another was assisting five Negro colleges to get maximum benefits from federal programs.

"We don't have the excess capacity to undertake additional studies," Volpp said. "These things must be funded. Some of the faculty use their own free time to undertake projects, but we can't assign them to these people," noted the business administration department chairman.

"Our business as a department," Volpp added, "is to participate in

the main mission of the university—to invest in human capital." He explained that one must balance his focus between the future and the present. Looking too far to the future won't leave anything there, Volpp explained.

He said that he would be pleased to have students in his department undertake studies involved with disadvantaged areas in the community, and that his department is in the process of instituting an intership program for graduate students, where they will be able to work in industry.

However, he explained that each student should be free to decide where he desires to undertake his project, according to his particular interests and aptitude.

Noting that the degree for business administration is not designed to prepare the study student to run a business, he emphasized that the course is supposed to help the student to understand the problems of society.

Hard line for UNC blacks

William C. Friday, president of the Consolidated University of North Carolina warned that a hard line would be taken against any group seizing a building on any of the four campuses of the university Wednesday night.

Leaders of the Black Student Movement (BSM) issued the

university in Chapel Hill an ultimatum Tuesday that said if the school did not act on black demands by Friday that its tactics would "change from reform to revolution." Friday's remarks were apparently directed toward the threat of change in the tactics of the blacks.

Explaining his stance, Friday said that North Carolina citizens expect "their university to stand for a free and open society based upon respect for law. This obligation will be met."

The North Carolina General Assembly has also taken a hard line on the occupation of buildings on state campuses.

A bill now before House Judiciary 1 Committee would increase the punishment for such action from the present 50 dollars or 30 days to up to 1000 dollars and two years in prison.

Rep. Jim Johnson, R-Cabarrus, who introduced the measure, said that he is willing to reduce the punishment to a 500 dollar fine and six months in prison so that the state would not have to appoint counsel for such demonstrators.

Campus newsbriefs

"Nigeria and Biafra: A Compendium of the Conflict" is the title of a talk to be delivered at Duke Saturday by His Excellency M.O. Ihonde, Nigerian Vice Consul and member of the Nigerian mission to the U.N.

The speech will be given at 3:00 p.m. in the International House on Campus Drive. The public is invited to attend.

His Excellency Ihonde will address himself to such questions as the viability of Biafra, the future impact of Biafra on Black Africa, the military and food situation, and America's options vis-a-vis Biafra.

A meeting of the psychology majors of the Free University formed a student organization to serve as a liaison with the faculty of the department Wednesday night.

A spokesman for the group said they are "exploring the benefits to their educational experience to be

gained by increased student participation in areas such as curriculum reform, areas which affect them directly."

Other areas being considered include the advisor system and teacher-course evaluations.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 26, at 7:30 p.m. in 130 Soc.-Psy. All interested majors, both declared and prospective, are urged to attend.

The Celestial Omnibus has two nights of music in store this weekend. On Friday, The Dorian Mode, "Duke's own outstanding hard rock group," will perform, following "Man of La Mancha."

Saturday night will feature two top guitarists, Mary Torrington and David Smith, playing from 8:00 p.m. until 2:00 a.m. Miss Torrington will perform a variety of folk and original songs, while Mr. Smith will play original country and blues material.

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Doorbaker—6—long sleeve dress shirts to \$10.00, Frogstrangled to \$3.99.

Doorbaker—7—choice group of dacron/wool suits cut from \$85.00 to \$60.00.

Doorbaker—8—group wool suits, many vested, regularly \$110.00, going for \$80.00.

Doorbaker—9—lots of pants reduced—\$20.00 to \$10.00; \$14.95 to \$7.50; \$22.95 to \$15.00 and \$25.00 to \$18.00.

Doorbaker—10—great deal on 321 pairs of bells—lots of co-ed sizes—\$8.00 to \$6.00; \$9.00 to \$7.00; \$14.00 to \$11.00; \$16.00 to \$12.00.

Doorbaker—11—shetland wool hunting socks cut from \$5.00 to impossible \$1.99.

Doorbaker—12—63 pairs of Johnston & Murphy and another famous name shoe, regularly to \$45.00—now going for a mere \$15.00

Doorbaker—13—four brown discontinued colors in Bass Weejuns—cut from \$20.00 to \$12.00.

Doorbaker—14—Small sizes in wine and Carolina blue lambswool sweaters—sizes 38 and 40—cut from \$20.00 to a double Washington of \$4.44!

Doorbaker—15—hand knitted Italy Fisherman knit sweaters in turtle and crew necks, cut from \$25.00 to \$14.99 and \$30.00 frogstrangled to \$16.99!

Doorbaker—16—Entire stock women's Bass Weejuns—penny loafers and tassels—cut from \$17.00 to a half Washington—\$11.00.

Doorbaker—17—group ties to \$6.00, frogstrangled to a crazy \$1.22!

Doorbaker—18—Entire stock topcoats to \$100.00, if frogstrangled to \$75.00.

Doorbaker—19—fortrell cotton crew neck half sleeve knit shirts cut from \$7.95 to \$3.99;

\$10.95 orlon knit knit shirts cut to \$6.99 and long sleeve Ban lon knits cut from \$12.95 to \$9.99.

Doorbaker—20—entire stock women's white Adler sport socks cut from 59 cents to 29 cents

Doorbaker—21—LOTS OF DEALS ON PARAPHERNALIA!

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Nixon requests reform for Electoral College

By Walter Rugaber

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon asked Congress yesterday for a Constitutional Amendment that would permit the selection of a President who won as little as 40 per cent of the electoral vote.

The President, saying the nation's election machinery "once again requires overhaul to repair defects spotlighted by the circumstances of 1968," also proposed a popular vote run-off between the top two vote-getters if no candidate won 40 per cent. At present, a candidate must win at least a majority of the electoral vote to be assured of election.

In his second substantive message to Congress in as many days, Nixon failed to support outright abolition of the electoral college and the substitution of a direct election system.

He said he has not abandoned "my personal feeling," but forth regularly during the campaign last

fall, that "The candidate who wins the most popular votes should become president."

"However," the President wrote, "practicality demands recognition that the electoral system is deeply rooted in American history and Federalism." The attitude is felt "especially in our smaller states and their legislatures," he said.

The present electoral college arrangement, which assigns to each state one vote for each of its two senators and each of its congressmen, is weighted to the advantage of smaller states. Nixon said.

"I doubt very much that any constitutional amendment proposing abolition or substantial modification of the electoral vote system could win the required approval of three-quarters of our 50 states by 1972."

Correction of "compelling specific weaknesses" before the next Presidential election is so urgent, Nixon suggested, that he

would settle for "a system that can receive the requisite Congressional and state approval."

In last year's election, former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, a third-party contender, threatened to throw the election into the House of Representatives by denying Nixon an electoral college majority.

Prospect of such a crisis provoked widespread national concern and many demands either to junk the electoral college or at least to make its vote more in line with the popular outcome.

The President noted in yesterday's message that he had in the past supported the so-called proportional plan, under which each state's electoral votes would be distributed in proportion to its popular vote.

But Nixon told Congress that he was not "wedded to the details of this plan or any other specific plan." Rather, he said, he would support any arrangement that met the following objectives:

—"The abolition of individual electors," which would avoid the sort of bolting that occurred last year when a North Carolina elector pledged to Nixon actually cast his vote for Wallace.

—"Allocation to presidential candidates of the electoral vote of each state and the District of Columbia in a manner that may more closely approximate the popular vote than does the present system."

—"Making a 40 per cent electoral vote plurality sufficient to choose a President."

WCCC tables censure

By Keith Kennedy
Staff writer

The West Campus Community Council tabled after some discussion a proposal asking the administration to "make a public statement decrying the behavior of the police on the Duke campus."

The proposal also recommended that "the University use all necessary legal staff" in the cases of those arrested, and that "police force not be considered a legitimate means of settling disputes on the Duke campus."

Dean Hugh Hall voiced objections to the proposal, feeling that the Council should "note the deficiencies of Duke itself before those of Durham," that to do otherwise "would only exacerbate the tension of 'town and gown,'" and that the proposal as stated would register the "righteous indignation of the Council" more

than help prevent further confrontations on the Duke campus.

Dr. Richard White, professor of botany, agreed in that the proposal was "criticizing the past rather than looking to the future." After other objections by members of the Council, the proposal was sent to subcommittee without further action.

Earlier in the meeting the Council reviewed and passed the new social regulations of the upperclass and freshman living groups. Though varying in their approaches to the guidelines set forth by the Council, all of the proposals considered extended women's visitation hours in the dorm, some up to twenty-four hours.

The Council will continue to review the new regulations in its meeting next Tuesday night.



"A friend in need is a friend indeed" is probably what this apprentice matador is thinking as he is given a helpful hand over a wooden barrier during a session with a wounded bull in Madrid recently. The man escaped with only a slight injury this time. If he's not careful, no doubt, next time he may not be so lucky.

Memorial program for Malcolm X set

Students from North Carolina College and members of Duke's Afro-American Society are sponsoring a memorial program in honor of the late Malcolm X this Friday.

The program will start at 8:30 a.m. on the campus of NCC with the raising of the Liberation Flag.

A panel discussion on Malcolm X and his career will begin at 9 a.m. in the Student Union lobby on the campus. The panel, moderated by Albert Whitehead, will consist of Dr. Stuart Taylor of Southern University, Dr. James Brewer, and Rev. C.W. Eaton.

At 12:30 p.m., participants will mass on the NCC campus to prepare for a march to downtown Durham. The group will proceed to Five Points Park for a rally at 1:30.

Rev. Eaton will serve as commentator at this event. Ben Ruffin will give a speech, followed by Joan Brewer, who will read poetry. A recording of a speech of Malcolm X, "Ballots or Bullets," will close the program at Five Points.

Recommencing at 6:30 in the NCC Student Union lobby, a group of plays will be presented. The Duke Afro-American society will put on "God's Trombones" and "The Bronx is Next," while the NCC Drama Department will produce a Leroi Jones play.

The main address highlighting the program will be given at 8:30 in the Student Union lobby by community leader Howard Fuller. His speech will be followed by a performance by the NCC Dance Group.

Discussion groups will follow this aspect of the program. Members of Ex Umbra, the campus literary magazine, will lead a discussion on black poetry. A seminar on organizing actions will be held by Howard Fuller.

Rev. Eaton will conduct a discussion on the teaching of Islam, and the topic of black students on white campuses will be examined in a group moderated by Vaughn Glapion.

HAPPY PURIM FROM THE DUKE CHRONICLE

-Local 77-

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles Huestis, vice president of Business and Finance, "asked Brandon (the consultant) to leave since the matter of his presence at Council meetings was not within the agreements formulated last summer between the University and its employees."

Huestis asked Brandon three times to leave while the dispute over his presence was discussed. Harvey and other members of the Service Council protested this. A member of the Service Council suggested that the dispute be taken to DUERAC. Both parties agreed to this proposal.

The administration met for two hours and 45 minutes with the Technical and Clerical division of the Employees' Council. This meeting produced tentative agreements between the T & C division and the University regarding a number of employee matters. These agreements are subject to approval by the Service and Maintenance divisions of the Council.

Huestis also stated that the DUERAC decision will be binding on both parties, subject to President Knight's approval. President Knight also has the power to keep DUERAC's decision until he acts on it.

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V. V. "PETE" THOMPSON INNKEEPER



RED CARPET RE-OPENS your host Bob Wagner

invites you to visit THE CARPET in Chapel Hill during his NEW HOURS 4 - 12 Monday - Saturday

FRIDAY NITE - JAZZ FORUM

SATURDAY NITE - fabulous COACHMEN

COVER \$1.00

FRIDAY FREE DRAFT WITH EACH SANDWICH

Blow Yourself UP TO POSTER SIZE 2 ft. x 3 ft.

Send any Black and White or Color Photo, also any newspaper or magazine photo. We will send you a 2 ft. x 3 ft. BLO-UP...perfect POP ART poster.

A \$25 value for 3 ft. x 4 ft. Blo-Up \$7.50

Photo Jigsaw Puzzle 1 ft. x 1 ft. \$3.50
Send any B & W or color photo. Mailed in 40 days to assemble pieces.

Your original photo returned undamaged. Add 50¢ postage and handling for EACH item ordered. Send check or M.C. (No C.O.D.) to:

PHOTO POSTER, INC. Dept. C-592
210 E. 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010

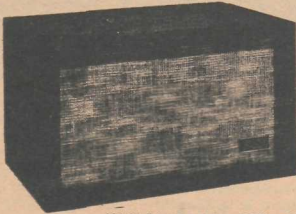
WE'VE CHOPPED DOWN OUR PRICES FOR- WASHINGTON'S *Birthday*

**SATURDAY
FEB. 22**

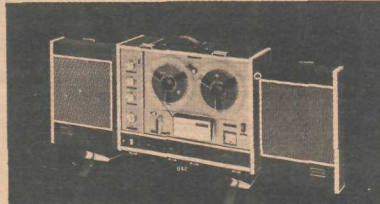
SALE

BUY NOW - No Payments til April 1

Free shuttle service
Troy's picks up & returns
you to Duke. Call 286-2221
8AM til 6PM
Today only!



KLH Model 14B 30% off
reg \$50, now \$35



Sony 540 Recorder
save \$100
list \$399.50, now \$299.50



KLH Charger base
Pickering Cartridge
\$100 value 49.50 one day
only

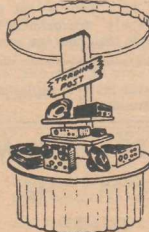


Save
\$500
Diamond
Needles
Reg. \$7.95
Today \$2.99



Free to everyone
Stylus Care
Brush by
Orfoton

20% off all used
merchandise
ONE DAY ONLY



HEAR the new BOSE loudspeaker

Free to first
50 people-
Demonstration
Record

15% off
all JBL
demo
speakers

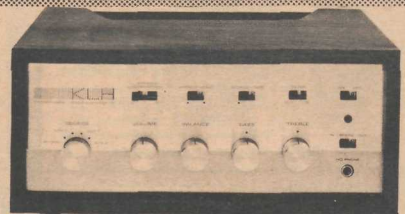
**ONE
DAY ONLY**

DOOR BUSTERS!! ONE ONLY

New Garrard 3000 record changer with base \$5.00
Lafayette 99-0022 cross over (\$30 new) \$29.00
Concord 320 transistorized tape recorder
AC-DC with all accessories (\$200.00)
Bookshelf speaker 24"x8"x8" \$1.50
Heakit AA22 transistor amp (90 new) \$35.00
Sheere M55E cartridge-no needle \$1.00
Sheere M30 cartridge with needle \$2.00

**PLUS MANY MORE DISCOUNTS WE ARE NOT
PERMITTED TO ADVERTISE**

All sales final. No phone orders. No exceptions.



KLH
Model 16 Amplifier
Regular \$219.95 **TODAY \$189.95**

Troy's

STEREO CENTER

1106 Broad Street, only 6 blocks from East Campus
open Mon-Fri 10 AM-9PM, Saturday 10AM-6PM

BAC FUMB MASTER CHG. AM. EXP. STUDENT CHARGE ACCOUNTS WELCOME