

The Duke Chronicle

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Krassner, Keene talk on politics

By John Copacino
Staff writer

"There are two essential philosophical positions which collide: One is cosmic awareness, which is that in the infiniteness of time and space there is no good and evil. At the same time there is a human awareness where there are human judgements of good and evil. With that as a premise students feel they have a moral justification in making the demands they do," Paul Krassner proclaimed last night in the Bio Sci Auditorium.

The founder of the Yippie Movement went on to say that the basic issues are not so clearly defined as left vs. right, but rather as Totalitarianism vs. humanitarianism. The New Left, he said, was opposed to dehumanization, "whether that dehumanization resulted from a Communist bureaucracy or a capitalist bureaucracy."

Krassner said that the revolution attempting to thwart this dehumanization was essentially a generational rebellion, but not necessarily a chronological one. He cited the case of Dr. Spock, whom he considers younger than a great many teenyboppers who are already set in their ways. The ethic of the movement, he said, is to "do your own thing," with the qualification that there is a responsibility to interfere with any person preventing someone from doing "his thing."

He referred specifically to the responsibility of students to interfere with the recruiting of Dow Chemical Company, "which prevents people from doing their own thing, namely surviving."

David Keene National Field Secretary of the Young Americans for Freedom, called the New Left a "Frankenstein creation of the old liberal." They recognize the prevalent problems, but have no idea about how to go about trying to solve them. In attempting to answer these problems, they propose an elitist society, who could recognize the solutions and

(Continued on page 8)



Photo by Phil Kridei

Violence and rock throwing followed last night's rally in Durham.

Knight, Woodhall defend handling of Afro program

By a staff reporter

Duke's president and new chancellor said last night that the University was not guilty of bad faith in considering the black studies program, and said that the Supervisory Committee would "continue to work—with students—to develop a program of academic integrity which will be both respected and respectable."

The prepared statement was issued by President Knight and Barnes Woodhall, the new chancellor, and was addressed to "members of the Duke University Community."

They declared that the University would continue to follow "our present course aimed at providing the most meaningful and worthwhile educational experience possible..."

The statement apparently came in response to the tension of the past week and the decision of many of Duke's black students to withdraw from the University.

"Despite the reported plan of some black students to withdraw from Duke," the statement read, "the (Supervisory) committee will continue to work—with students—to develop a program of academic integrity which will be both respected and respectable."

"Instructional responsibility in the proposed program will be assigned by the usual procedures," it said, "and the staff responsible will be bona fide members of the instructional staff of the University."

Other black studies programs, particularly the one at Harvard, have provided for non-faculty members to participate in the program.

The statement also said that the Afro-American Society had "accused the University of bad faith and of an unwillingness to work with them in a meaningful way in planning a program in Afro-American Studies."

"There is simply no basis for this charge," the statement asserted.

The committee met Monday afternoon, and "at the initiation of the President," according to the statement, agreed to meet with six students. At that meeting, the students and faculty reached an impasse over the number of students on the committee.

The students wanted five members, and the faculty wanted three. Both sides rejected the other's, and a compromise calling for four students, five faculty and a member of the Duke community "agreeable to both" was proposed by the students.

"The committee unanimously reaffirmed its original recommendation, and the students left the meeting," the statement said.

Knight and Woodhall said that the "first consideration of black studies in any depth began at a meeting on October 4, 1968, of an ad hoc faculty-administrative committee."

The statement went on to point

Violence flares up after Durham rally

By Gretchen Wolf
Staff writer

The Tuesday night rally of the consolidated black and white community ended in chaos after 50 riot-equipped police reacted against the smashing of 25 downtown store windows, and students dispersed themselves to their respective campuses. Some arrests were made, but police refused to disclose the number of people arrested or to give any names.

One Durham Morning Herald reporter was clubbed and had his notebook ripped out of his hands by a policeman. Another reporter, showing his press credentials, tried to explain to the officer the situation, at which point he too was hit and told "You damn well better not interfere."

A Chanticleer photographer was reportedly ordered by the police to remove the film from his camera.

There was at least one injury in the process.

The rally, attended by some 800 Duke, NCC, and Durham Business College students at Five Points was intended to reunite support for the black students and to report any progress on the existing Duke situation.

Howard Fuller announced plans for a return march of NCC and the community to the Duke campus Wednesday night.

Mike McBride, president of the Duke Afro-Americans, told the crowd that they had received no official word as to any decisions reached by the Black Studies Supervisory Committee after meeting all Tuesday afternoon. Apparently the outcome was inconclusive.

McBride said that "when they do decide, maybe we'll have another decision also."

"They must decide—will Duke be lily-white? We can make Duke great, but it won't be so without black participation," he said.

"We live what we believe; we won't be messed over no more; therefore, we're leaving. I'd rather be a poor black than a rich nigger," McBride continued.

McBride called for the Duke community to work to end niggerhood, both that of the black man as well as that of the black and white student.

Fuller said that specific plans for the Malcolm X University will be announced at a Thursday 10 a.m. news conference. Among the specifics will be curriculum plans, faculty, place, and scholarship information. The university will open next Monday.

"We are nowhere; therefore, we must escalate," Fuller said. "Until we are treated fairly, we're going to march and march and march..."

YMCA sponsors draft conference

Appearances by David Harris and Joan Baez will highlight a Duke conference on the draft on March 16, 17, and 18.

The purpose of the conference is to provide information on conscription, its psychological effects, and the opposition which has arisen in the United States. Formal addresses and seminars will deal with draft resistance, conscientious objection, deferments, and the woman's response to the draft.

The principal speakers at the conference will be David Harris, Joan Baez and Father Robert Canane. Harris, one of the founders

of the West Coast Resistance, was at Duke during the Vigil and also participated in a symposium in the fall of 1966. Joan Baez, Harris' wife and well-known folksinger, has concentrated recently on working against the draft. Father Canane is a member of the Milwaukee 14, a group of clergy who napalmed draft files.

Other speakers will include Randy Teague, a national staff member of YAF, as well as some members of NSA and SSOC.

Further information on times and locations will be published in the Chronicle on March 15th.



Photo by Seth Krieger

Paul Krassner



Photo by Seth Krieger

David Keene

WCCC ok's social rules for dorms

By Tom Strohaker
Living group editor

The West Campus Community Council has been reviewing and approving the social legislation proposals of the west living groups. According to Dr. John Clum, chairman of the WCCC, fourteen living groups have had their proposals approved by the council.

Five of these living groups (Beta Theta Pi, Delta Sigma Phi, Zeta Beta Tau, Canterbury, and Taylor) have 24 hour open-open dorms 7 days a week. The living group have been or are meeting to arrange their own social regulations to submit to the council. Dr. Clum said that the WCCC is now considering the availability of week day 24 hour open-open for privacy, studying and sleeping in considering future proposals.

The council issued the following statement to living groups in their "Guidelines for Social Legislation on West Campus."

"The West Campus Community Council recognizes that the matter of conduct in the residence halls is primarily a student concern. As a result, the Council proposes that each living group on West Campus have responsibility for establishing and maintaining social regulations for its residents, and for assuring the Council that its regulations and enforcement procedures are supportive of the general welfare of the total university community."

The following living groups' open-open hours have been approved by the WCCC:

Beta Theta Pi—	no hours
Delta Sigma Phi—	no hours
Tau Epsilon Phi—	no hours
Mon-Th 6PM-2AM	
Fr-Sat 10AM-5PM/7:30-11PM	
Zeta Beta Tau—	no hours
BOG—	week 11AM-midnight
	weekend 11AM-3AM
Canterbury—	no hours
Manchester—	Mon-Th 6PM-midnight
	Fr. 6PM-2AM
	Sat. noon-2 AM
	Sun. noon-midnight

Taylor—	no hours
York—	Mon-Th 6PM-2AM
	Fr 5PM-Mon 2AM
Gloucester—	Mon-Th noon-2AM
	Fr noon-Mon 2AM
Lexington—	unavailable
Lee—	Mon-Th noon-midnight
	Fr noon-Sun. midnight
House M—	Sun-Th 10AM-5PM/6PM-4AM
	Fr. & Sat. 10AM-5PM/6PM-4AM
House P—	Mon-Th noon-midnight
	Fr. noon-Mon. 2AM

While the powers of the council are not clear, at the present, the WCCC has legislated several other proposals in the past months.

The council first passed the affirmation that second semester freshmen could have cars on campus.

Another proposal deals with housing next year on campus. The council requested that next years freshman class be restricted to a number that corresponds to the available housing on west campus. The council also asked that a committee be formed to look into the situation and availability of off-campus housing in Durham, as well as reasonably priced housing for Duke students. This request was sent to the provost.

The WCCC also drew up a statement of its convictions on events of the Feb. 13 occupation of Allen Building and the events that resulted from that action.

The following is a list of the members of the WCCC:
Chairman: John M. Clum (IFC)
Students: Tom Banks (MSGA President)
Ethan Grossman (ESC President)
Frazer Owen (AIH President)
Kerry Roache (IFC President)
Darryl Drage (Freshman President)
Andy Thomson (Judicial Board)
Faculty: Richard A. White (Freshmen)
Herbert Sullivan (AIH)
Deans: James Price (Trinity)
Hugh Hall (Associate Dean)
Edward Kaybill (Engineering)
Richard Cox (Men)
Housemasters: Buck Ferguson (Director of Men's Residences)
Tom Nolan
Bill Pusley

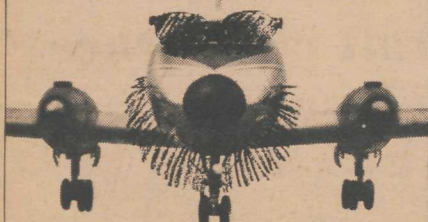
"Any fool can criticize, condemn, and complain, and most fools do."

D. Carnegie

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IFC changes rush rules

By Mike Patrick
Staff writer

The Ad Hoc Committee on Rush regulations of the Interfraternity Council acted last week to liberalize rush rules for next year.

The changes were the result of a two week series of discussions within the Interfraternity Council on means to improve both informal and formal rush. At a meeting of the I.F.C. executive board and the Council of Presidents last week the changes were adopted.

The first change involved the abolition of "closed relations" between freshman and fraternity men during Freshman Week. Also, the date of I.F.C. weekend was shifted to the first weekend of October. Between that weekend and Christmas vacation fraternity sections would be open to freshman, except on Friday night and Saturday. Fraternity men would be able to take freshman off campus except to organized fraternity functions.

Between Christmas vacation and semester break, relations would be restricted to table rush. Formal rush during semester break would remain five nights long. However, Monday night of rush would be restricted to mandatory "smokers."

John Sacha, newly elected President of the I.F.C., speaking on the question of rush regulations, said "I am worried that the impression that the freshman first get of fraternities is one of concern with regulations. It seems that an abundance of rules and regulations only weakens the relation between freshman and fraternities, and therefore weakens the entire

fraternity system.

"I think that for the first time the fraternity presidents are making an honest attempt to evaluate rush rules. They are considering openmindedly the welfare of the freshman and not, as in the past, continuing the system without

questioning it."

Sacha said that he felt that if the I.F.C. receives permission of the deans to allow rush advisors to enter freshman dorms that the freshman will get a better understanding of fraternities.

Soviet-Sino dispute discussed in Bonn

By David Binder:

(c)1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BONN—Soviet Ambassador Semyon Tsarapkin called on Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger yesterday afternoon for the fourth time in three weeks. This time they talked not about Berlin but about the Sino-Soviet dispute, according to an official source.

Meeting at his own request, Tsarapkin outlined Moscow's view of the gravity of the Soviet-Chinese border clash along the Ussuri River on March 2.

It was believed to be the first time the Soviet government had ever raised the topic of its difficulties with another Communist country with West Germany.

Gunter Diehl, the chief government spokesman, said afterward that Tsarapkin had also

briefly touched upon the Berlin situation—which had caused such a flurry of exchanges between the two governments in the last weeks—but this time "without any sharpness."

Moscow had warned Bonn against holding its presidential election in West Berlin last week and then tried to prevent it by offering to mediate with East Germany.

However, troubles with China had superseded the Berlin issue on the Soviet agenda of world problems, according to Communist sources.

Recalling Bonn's recent efforts to move closer to Peking, official circles here concluded that the Soviet Union wanted to make sure that West Germany would not play China off against them

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Laird considering troop withdrawal

By William Beecher
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird is reported to be considering a withdrawal of 40,000 to 50,000 American combat and support troops from South Vietnam this year, according to administration sources.

Laird will report to President Nixon after returning to the capital tonight following an inspection trip to Vietnam.

On leaving Saigon, he said it would be both "desirable and possible" to make some force reductions as the South Vietnamese Army increased its own combat proficiency. But he declined to say how many American soldiers might be taken out, or when that might occur.

However, administration sources said current planning in the Defense Department was focusing on the possibility of pulling out most of the 9th Infantry Division and many of its supporting units. Two of the division's brigades now operate in the Mekong River Delta area of South Vietnam and the third operates in the Saigon area.

The division is comprised of about 15,000 combat infantrymen,

with 35,000 other men in artillery and other supporting units.

Under this plan, complete responsibility for combat in the southernmost region of the country would be transferred to the three South Vietnamese divisions now operating there. If the experiment worked well, consideration would be given to the subsequent withdrawal of additional American combat units.

Laird is said by officials to be eager to enhance both the strength and the self-reliance of the Saigon regime by substantially bolstering the equipment of its military forces and by demonstrating confidence in its growing ability to handle the enemy.

During his Vietnam trip he spoke of plans to ask for \$70 million in additional funds to speed the modernization of equipment in the hands of the one million South Vietnamese under arms.

One of the aims of a modest American troop withdrawal and transfer of fighting responsibility to South Vietnam, officials said, would be to increase pressure on North Vietnam to come to terms at the Paris Peace Talks on both military and political matters or face the prospect of having to deal

with a much stronger Saigon government, which would be less likely to compromise.

Such a move would also be designed to shore up American public support for the Nixon Administration's policy on Vietnam by showing that, despite the apparent lack of progress in Paris. The war would become increasingly less burdensome for the United States.

It is not clear whether Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the U.S. Commander in Vietnam, has endorsed any specific withdrawal plan. Prior to Laird's visit, it was understood that Abrams would have preferred to wait until midsummer before making any recommendation, to see the effects of the current enemy offensive and judge how well the South Vietnamese forces absorb the new weapons they are receiving.

American military leaders generally have taken the position that any withdrawals should involve the forces of both the U.S. and North Vietnam on some mutually agreed schedule. This is still the official U.S. position.

The matter of troop withdrawals is number 2 on the Paris agenda, second only to an attempt to

restore the neutrality of the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Vietnam.

But to date the North Vietnamese representatives have refused to negotiate on this issue, declining even to admit that their government has troops in South Vietnam.

Instead, the North Vietnamese have been pressing for a political agreement under which the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Vietcong, would be invited into a coalition government in Saigon.

The Laird plan would go ahead with a unilateral withdrawal.

Defense welfare aid to continue

By Neil Sheehan
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The new Republican leadership at the Pentagon has decided to continue the Defense Department's activity in domestic social welfare that was started by the Johnson Administration.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird is understood to feel, however, that social programs should not be allowed to interfere with the department's primary function of military preparedness and management. Future social work will be governed by two broad guidelines endorsed last Thursday by President Nixon's Council on Urban Affairs.

The first is that no Defense Department program will be designed solely for domestic assistance. They will instead be created as offshoots of the Pentagon's military activity. Where Defense Department personnel or facilities are used by a domestic department such as Health, Education and Welfare, the costs will be charged to the domestic agency's budget.

The second guideline is that no program will be undertaken that is unwelcome to domestic departments. The Defense Department will coordinate its social work with the Urban Affairs Council and the other agencies.

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard enumerated the guidelines and ideas for: a wide variety of social programs the Pentagon could conceivably undertake in a briefing for the Urban Affairs Council on

Thursday. Packard is a multimillionaire electronics manufacturer who left private life showed considerable interest in urban rehabilitation. He will probably bear the major responsibility for overseeing the Pentagon's social programs.

Besides approving the guidelines, Pentagon sources said, the Urban Affairs Council expressed a desire for the Pentagon to continue its social welfare work.

Laird had suspended five new social programs begun by the former Secretary of Defense, Clark Clifford, in January until the council could review the Pentagon's role in this area. The Clifford programs were principally designed to increase employment in city slums by expanding Defense Department procurement from industries established in or near depressed areas.

It is understood that while many of the concepts in the Clifford programs will be retained, the specific programs themselves will probably remain shelved while the new Pentagon leadership works out its own designs.

Another idea under consideration is to expand and make more meaningful Defense Department participation in the summer youth program. Technically, the department benefitted 250,000 youngsters from depressed areas in the program last summer, but the vast majority of these youths simply toured a military base for a day.

"The Peace Corps ruined my Bernie's life"



"I just don't know. We had such plans for him. When he graduated he was interviewed by all the big companies. What offers he had! He and Barbara were going to get married and live

in the Monte Carlo Gardens with the rest of their friends. His father and I had all the furniture picked out. It was only two blocks away from here. We could have had coffee and

played Scrabble and watched TV every night. But no, Not Bernie. He had to run off half-cooked, and live in a shack ten thousand miles away. He works in a hospital of all places.

And with a degree in accounting! It wouldn't be so bad for a weekend, but two years. These kids nowadays. I just don't know." The Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525.

The Chronicle has added a number of new features during recent weeks, and more will begin this week. Some of these were selected at the request of our readers. Some have been added in the hope they will fill a present communications gap in the community.

Living group page—will appear twice a week at first (more often as the staff increases). Edited by Tom Strohaker, Theta Chi. Anyone with living group news should contact the editor at 3539 or 6588 or bring information to the Chronicle office.

Woman's page—will appear twice a week. Edited by Peggy Payne, Gilbert-Addams, and Cheryl Smith, Southgate. Anyone with news for this page should contact the editors at their dorms or at 6588.

Spectrum—will appear every day. This is a handy reference guide to what's going on on campus each day. It's a compilation of news briefs and the campus calendar. Anyone with information for Spectrum should bring it to the Chronicle office by 3 p.m. the day before the issue in which it is to appear. It should be deposited in a box at the front door designated for Spectrum items.

William Buckley's column—will appear two or three times a week on the editorial pages.

Crossword puzzle—will appear every day.

Russia unsatisfied with Prague 'normalization'

By Henry Kamm

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MOSCOW—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, has reportedly told recent high-level visitors from Czechoslovakia that the Soviet leadership was dissatisfied with the degree of "normalization" achieved by Prague.

Normalization is the Soviet term for the goal Moscow set out to achieve when it led four other nations in the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia last August. Never openly defined, normalization is thought to

encompass the return to strict Communist party control of all phases of Czechoslovak life, coupled with fidelity to the Soviet lead in world affairs.

Brezhnev told his visitors, according to diplomatic sources, he believed that the leaders of the Czechoslovak Communist Party did not exercise firm control over their country. The sources said Alexander Dubcek, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, was apparently the principal target of the criticism.

As long as the Soviet leadership remains dissatisfied with the rate of normalization, Brezhnev said, no thought will be given to the withdrawal of the estimated 75,000-100,000 Soviet troops who remain in Czechoslovakia under a treaty signed last October.

The treaty sets no date or conditions for the withdrawal of the troops and does not link their presence in Czechoslovakia normalization. But Czechoslovak leaders are known to hope that they can convince the Soviet Union that the presence of the troops is not necessary.

This was reliably reported to have been one of the goals that the Czechoslovak Defense Minister, Col. G. Martin Dzur, hoped to accomplish during his visit to Moscow late last month. He was

received by the principal Soviet leaders.

Another Czechoslovak leader who met with Brezhnev was Josef Kempny, a party secretary. Kempny, who specializes in propaganda and ideological work, was received twice by the Soviet party leader. Only the second of his visits was made public.

The joint communique issued on Kempny's departure last Wednesday expressed Brezhnev's "profound interest" in the progress of normalization. Kempny, according to the communique, assured Brezhnev of his party's efforts to strengthen party discipline and control over the press and other media and to raise the level of party ideological work.

The Soviet is known to be concerned over what it considers insufficiencies in these areas in Czechoslovakia.

Brezhnev was reported to have expressed to his visitors his disquiet over the attitudes displayed by the Czechoslovak trade union organizations, particularly at its congress last week.

He said that the demands of the unions for independence, for the right to strike and for councils of workers to take a hand in the management of enterprises were inconsistent with a "socialist" state.



U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird is greeted by Gen. Creighton Abrams, commander of the U.S. Forces in Vietnam, as he arrives at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airbase.

France hit by strike

By John L. Hess

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—France weathered a 24-hour general strike yesterday in nearly total calm and relatively good humor.

Fears that the strike might touch off a wildcat movement such as the upheaval of last May subsided. Power was restored on schedule, workers trooped back to their jobs and union leaders called for negotiations on wage demands. No effort to occupy factories was registered.

In a sign of relief, the price of gold fell sharply and French stocks rose strongly on the Paris Bourse, which like other world markets had been shaken last week by fear of new turmoil in France.

Also optimistic but not at all good humored was President de Gaulle. In a biting television speech last night he pinned the blame for all the troubles of the last ten months on a plot to "lock up our people into the totalitarian prison."

Now, just as recovery on all fronts is being assured, he declared, "here is a new offensive, led by the same assailants, backed by the same accomplices, using the same means and threatening again to sink money, economy and republic."

"Need I declare that they will be firmly defended?" he said.

The president offered as his alternative what he called "the great French reform of our century"—greater participation of the people in business and government.

This led into the originally planned theme of his speech, an appeal for a "yes" vote in the April 27 referendum on regional and senate reform.

This, as de Gaulle put it, would roughly reconstitute the old provinces of France in 21 regions plus Corsica, each with assemblies to govern local development.

The Senate, losing its nominal legislative function, would become an economic advisory council representing the regions and union, trade and professional groups, he said.

Fighting on Suez Canal continues

By James Feron

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
JERUSALEM—The third major artillery battle in four days along the Suez Canal yesterday drew an Israeli warning of new measures to halt the "Egyptian aggression."

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, noting that United Nations observers have been confirming that the Egyptians have been starting the shooting, said on the state radio:

"If Egyptian aggression continues we shall take counter-measures of the kind we've already employed and some hitherto not used."

One Israeli soldier died in yesterday's engagement, making a total of five Israeli fatalities in the three major engagements that began Saturday.

Allon said yesterday's three and one-half hour duel was less severe than the first two over the weekend, but that it followed the same pattern.

Israeli military sources described it as a sudden barrage of artillery and tank fire in the late afternoon, when the sun was in Israeli eyes, after a day of sniper and light arms fire.

Allon, who was interviewed shortly after the shooting had stopped, was asked about the motives of the Egyptians.

"Maybe Cairo does not have sufficient control of the army," he said, "or maybe they are trying to prove to the big four powers that the Middle East is on the eve of an all-out war."

By John Herbers

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—"Dear Mr. President: The South elected you in 1968. The South will defeat you in 1972 if you don't fulfill campaign promises."

This letter to President Nixon from a man in Lakeland, Fla., is evidence of what appears to be a widespread southern revolt against school desegregation.

White citizens, school boards and members of Congress have mounted a campaign to achieve a slowdown of integration for the 1969-70 school year, which the Johnson Administration had fixed as the target date for abolishment of the dual school system in districts receiving federal funds.

Nixon and Robert H. Finch, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, have received a flood of letters similar to the following from a woman in Elysian Fields, Texas:

"The South feels that we had a commitment from you guaranteeing true freedom of choice in attending schools. You were elected by Conservatives and middle of the roaders. I, myself, was influenced by Senator Strom Thurmond (the South Carolina Democrat who campaigned for Mr. Nixon.)"

The amount of mail and pressures from Congress, an H.E.W.

spokesman said, had picked up since the weekly news magazine, U.S. News and World Report, carried an interview with Finch in its issue dated March 10. The interview was widely read in the South and interpreted by many as a new, softer approach to desegregation enforcement.

In it, Finch said the desegregation guidelines drawn by the Johnson Administration would be changed to make them "more responsive and realistic in terms of what is happening in education" and to make them "nationally applicable."

"I'm convinced that we just can't work with raw percentages and say, 'You've got to have the same percentages of blacks and whites in every school,'" the report quoted him as saying. "You can go into parts of Chicago and Harlem and Pasadena, California, into Washington, D.C., and you find all-black situations."

"It's totally artificial to insist on busing schoolchildren if it may be detrimental to the level of education. The greatest problem we've got in the elementary and secondary schools in the country is not to get so hung up on these other struggles as to let the quality of education in the public school system erode and erode and erode."

Nixon puts off missile decision

By John W. Finney

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Confronted with mounting Senate opposition to the Sentinel program, President Nixon delayed yesterday a decision on whether to deploy a missile defense system.

The bipartisan Senate opposition kept pressure on the President by arranging for three prominent science advisers in the Eisenhower Administration to present arguments against deploying the multi-billion-dollar Sentinel system.

At his news conference last Tuesday, President Nixon promised a decision early this week on whether to proceed with deployment of the Sentinel system,

which he has had under review for the last month. But at a meeting with Republican Congressional leaders yesterday morning, the President said he would not announce his decision until later this week.

The White House explained that Nixon was "exploring the matter further" and particularly wanted to consult with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, before announcing his decision. Laird returns this evening from an inspection trip to South Vietnam.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler cautioned newsmen against drawing "any dramatic conclusions" from the delay in announcing the

Presidential decision. But on Capitol Hill the delay heightened speculation that the President was reassessing Pentagon recommendations to proceed with a modified Sentinel system and would seek to avoid a political confrontation with Congress by ordering a further delay in deployment of the system.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, a potential Presidential rival to Nixon in 1972, gave further indication yesterday that he was prepared to tangle with the President if he ordered a deployment of the Sentinel. Appearing briefly at a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee hearing, the Massachusetts Senator observed

that "we are at cross-roads in foreign and domestic policy." He said deployment of an antiballistic missile (A.B.M.) system now "would contribute to international tensions."

If the President was leaning in one direction or the other, however, he was keeping it a tight secret, even from his Republican Congressional advisers. The White House has refused to permit Republican Senators opposed to the Sentinel program to see the President. And when the subject came up yesterday at the end of his weekly meeting with Republican Congressional leaders, the President was said to have politely cut off the discussion.



Moscow: Carrying signs, Russian demonstrators march outside the Chinese Communist embassy March 7 in protest against the Chinese attack on Soviet troops in Siberia.

China says USSR broke 1964 border agreement

By Tillman Durdin

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
HONG KONG—Communist China asserted yesterday that the Soviet Union had admitted that Chenpao Island was Chinese territory during border discussions between officials of the two countries in 1964.

Chinese and Soviet frontier forces had a short but bloody fight on March 2 near Chenpao Island in the frozen Ussuri River. The stream marks the Sino-Soviet boundary in northeast Manchuria.

The Russians maintain that the island, which they call Damansky, is Soviet territory. Each country charges that forces of the other intruded into its terrain to cause the clash.

The latest Chinese claim was made in a detailed defense of the Chinese position of its frontiers issued by the information department of the foreign ministry in Peking. The statement was relayed here by Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency.

Along with the foreign ministry statement Hsinhua transmitted another outburst against the Soviet Union printed in Jenmin Jih Pao, the official daily of the Chinese Communist Party. It was signed "commentator," the byline used for Jenmin Jih Pao articles meant to be especially important and official.

The article charged the present Soviet leadership, which Peking brands as "revisionist," with betraying Lenin and the fruits of the October revolution of 1917. The article said the Soviet "revisionist clique" has "lost its senses" and is "digging its own grave" by "frantically opposing China."

Hsinhua reported that almost four pages of Jenmin Jih Pao were taken up with the articles and reports dealing with the Sino-Soviet border dispute. Fresh expressions of indignation by workers against the Soviet leaders were cited, along with pledges from them of harder work and increased production "to deal severe blows at the Soviet revisionist renegade clique."

A Peking radio broadcast heard here reported the resumption of mass anti-Soviet demonstrations in Chinese cities after a lapse over the weekend. Mass turnouts adding up to hundreds of thousands were reported in Peking, Harbin, Shanghai, Urumchi and Canton.

The foreign office exposition of Peking's views on China's borders stated that the Sino-Russian treaty signed in 1860 assigned the land east of the Ussuri to Russia and the land west of the river to China.

The statement pointed out that "according to established principles of international law in the case of navigable boundary rivers the central line of the main channel should form the boundary." Chenpao and the nearby Kapotzu and Chilikin Islands "are all situated on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Ussuri River and have always been under Chinese jurisdiction," it added.

The statement said "Chinese frontier guards have always patrolled these islands and Chinese inhabitants have always carried on production on these islands."

"During the Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations in 1964," the statement said, "the Soviet side could not but admit that these islands are Chinese territory."

The declaration made clear that

the Chinese Communist regime regards the boundaries that resulted from China signing "unequal" treaties in the days of Western imperialism as subject to renegotiation.

The statement said efforts to settle boundaries with India and the Soviet Union on this basis had been unsuccessful although boundary settlements based on this principle had been reached with Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The statement defined Communist China's attitude as one of accepting an existing boundary, with mutually agreed upon adjustments, once the other power involved has admitted the basic illegality of the entire boundary.

Fighting flares high in Vietnam

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—For the fourth consecutive day fighting flared in the central highlands and the border area near Saigon, as enemy gunners stepped up their nighttime shelling of Allied military bases and civilian communities.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning, an estimated battalion of enemy troops attacked a United States infantry force camped at a helicopter landing field 54 miles northwest of Saigon, three miles northeast of Phuquong.

The U.S. forces reported killing 37 enemy troops in a three-and-a-half-hour clash before the attackers withdrew.

American losses were five killed and 20 wounded, according to a U.S. Army report.

At about the same time yesterday morning, a company of North Vietnamese troops—about 136 men—attacked another American night camp 10 miles southeast of the helicopter landing field.

The U.S. ground forces and artillery fire from other Allied bases beat back the North Vietnamese without taking any casualties themselves, a U.S. military spokesman said. At dawn yesterday morning, the bodies of 38 enemy troops were found on the

battlefield, the report said.

In the central highlands, U.S. forces attacked an enemy force 18 miles west of Kontum City Monday afternoon. The Americans reported killing 13 enemy troops. U.S. losses were put at six dead and 28 wounded.

Meanwhile, the Allied command reported that 40 mortar and rocket attacks were launched by enemy gunners throughout South Vietnam Monday night.

There were about 30 such shellings the previous night.

A total of five civilian communities were hit, including Hue, in central Vietnam. Allied reports on the exact number of rockets fired against Hue varied.

The South Vietnamese government also reported that an American adviser was wounded in a shelling attack against Ducpho, a small district town 24 miles south-southeast of Quangnai City. A U.S. Army spokesman said the U.S. command had no report of the casualty.

According to a South Vietnamese report, Monday night's enemy mortars and rockets brought to 92 the number of Vietnamese civilians reported killed in the shellings since they began on a nightly basis February 22.

Harvard responds to class disruption

By Robert Reinhold

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Harvard University responded yesterday to a series of classroom disruptions by ordering the arrest of four young men and a girl who have been hanging around the campus for a week.

The five, not Harvard students, were arrested after their leader had shouted down Dr. Alex Inkeles, a sociologist whose lectures they have

been harassing for a week.

The incident has added to the rising indignation against attempts to prevent professors from teaching, both here at Harvard and on other campuses. Although Harvard officials refused yesterday to predict similar actions to prevent future disruptions, many here are interpreting the arrests as an indication of the university's resolve to preserve the sanctity of

(Continued on page 11)

Tito warns against USSR policy

By Tad Szulc

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

BELGRADE—President Tito of Yugoslavia, the first Communist country to break away from Moscow control in 1948, voiced grave concern yesterday over new Soviet attempts to force "dictates" or "unprincipled compromises" on Communist countries seeking independent development.

In a speech opening the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, the 76-year-old Tito avoided specific references to the Soviet Union, except for repeated charges that starting as early as in the 1930's, Stalin and the Comintern, the now defunct Communist International Bureau, had sapped the freedom of Yugoslav Communists.

But Tito made it clear to his audience that he saw a rebirth of these Stalinist practices in the current Soviet policies when he said that "in the name of the allegedly higher interests of socialism, attempts are made to justify even the outright violation of the sovereignty of a socialist country and military force is used to thwart its independent socialist development."

"Such a concept of internationalism inflicts serious consequences on the policy of Communist parties and other progressive movements and on the international anti-imperialist front, generally," he said.

As Tito spoke at the packed trade union hall here, authoritative Communist quarters reported that a

"summit conference" of the Moscow-led military Warsaw Pact alliance would open in Budapest next Monday.

The Budapest conference, repeatedly postponed because of the repercussions of last August's invasion of Czechoslovakia, is expected to concentrate on the streamlining of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

But Yugoslav observers believe the occasion may also be used to exercise new pressures to discipline Rumania, another independent-minded Communist state.

In her latest act of defiance, Rumania was the only Warsaw Pact member to send a delegation to the Yugoslav congress despite a Moscow-led boycott of the

Belgrade meeting by the Alliance.

The Rumanian delegation, headed by Emil Bodnarus, a high-ranking party presidium member, received the most thunderous applause from the audience of all the 60-odd foreign groups representing Communist socialist and Social Democratic parties at the Congress here.

Bodnarus met privately this morning with Mijalko Todorovic, the highest Yugoslav party official after Tito.

It was understood that the Soviets had sought to open the Warsaw Pact meeting today, but finally deferred to the insistence by the Rumanian President and party chief Nicolae Ceausescu that he could not be away from Bucharest this week.

Viet Cong tactics confusing

By B. Drummond Ayres, Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—After 18 days of fighting, Allied officials say they are more certain than ever of the enemy's goal in the current general offensive, but are still confused by the enemy's tactics.

"It's pretty obvious," one high-ranking officer said yesterday afternoon, "that the attacks are meant to inflict casualties, particularly American casualties, and thus influence the Paris Peace Talks."

"But," he added, "we're confused about the plan for doing this. While the attacks are primarily against the military, there have been days and nights when the civilians got it. Sometimes the weak have been left alone and the strong challenged."

"We don't know where it's coming next and we don't know for how long. The future is absolutely anybody's guess."

The officer, who has access to intelligence reports from around South Vietnam, said there was a "multitude" of theories about the enemy's tactics.

The most frequently heard is based on several captured documents and on statements by prisoners. It holds that on the night of February 22-23 the enemy began a campaign that will go through three phases and end about April 1. The first phase reportedly ended February 28 and the second on March 10.

During the February 22-28 period, so the theory goes, the enemy initiated almost 300 attacks. Most of them were shelling but a significant number were ground attacks on important installations such as the Bien Hoa airbase near Saigon.

The second phase of the offensive is said to have been a rest and regrouping period. Attacks declined by about a third—to about 200—with a marked decrease in the intensity of ground probes in the Saigon area.

The third phase reportedly will involve another series of attacks. Large cities, particularly Saigon, might be hit then.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University
Founded in 1905

Today is Wednesday, March 12, 1969.

A year ago, speaking on the subject of draft resistance, Dr. Knight promised that "Any Duke students who have been jailed for resisting the draft will be readmitted to this University after serving sentence." Dave Harris, another supporter of draft resisters, will be starring in the Y's draft conference beginning this Sunday.

Expressing solidarity with men of conscience, without regard to age, occupation or previous inconsistency, this is the less solid but more resistant Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 101, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. To TCB: 6588.

To trust tomorrow

Some of Duke's most moral and courageous students walked out of the University Monday. They did so because they are black and because historically Duke has been indifferent to the needs of black people.

They did it despite a real and visible advance of some faculty toward a realization of the urgent needs of black people. They did it, because, after so much indifference, they were too alienated from the white community to trust whites. And it will take what is for some a simple act, for others a complex dilemma to bring them back into the University.

Howard Fuller said at a rally last night that the black "may be able" to come back. Thus, if the University is not to suffer an irretrievable loss, the effects of which will be too far-reaching to conjecture, we must take action now to make up for the long years of neglect.

The supervisory committee will, we pray, give black students full and equal representation in the Black Studies program.

It is not easy when feelings have reached so high a pitch to analyze rationally the urgent needs of an entire community. But the five faculty members entrusted with the supervision of this program have not only the fate of black students at Duke but the moral and intellectual stature of the University resting with their decision.

We know the majority of the faculty fears increasing student participation; they fear students, if given equal control, will begin to try to dictate the content of courses and the tenure of faculty members with no respect for the broad historical scholarship of the men involved. They fear the academic integrity of the University.

Their fears are unfounded, based on myth and rhetorical illusion. And the fearful, self-interested side of their natures prevents them from realizing the trusting, hopeful side of their natures devoted to the pursuit of truth in all things.

They must know that students as well as faculty are seeking their identities in this increasingly technological, alienated age. Black studies, born in humanism and solidarity, have much to offer to the white world, and black students have much to offer to black studies.

Dr. Alan Kerckhoff noted recently that students and faculty together could be a great force for moral change. We hope that some of us will not fear now what tomorrow we will trust. It is inevitable that students and faculty together will work to create a more moral world. Let us not postpone tomorrow.

Southern Harvard?

A banner headline on the front page of the *Harvard Crimson* of January 15 read "Faculty Votes to Save Students," referring to a decision by the general faculty to lighten convictions of a number of campus "disrupters."

When do you think we'll be setting a head like that? Or do you think that geography is the only difference?

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'I FORGET WHAT IT WAS WE WANTED ...'



From the ramparts

New racists

By Jim McCullough—

Movement it was a basic premise of most Americans that there was a division of humanity along racial lines. Negroes were considered black first, persons second.

With the premise there are several to turn in action. The vast majority took the position that they were less than white (a position that cannot occur if they are considered persons first, blacks second) and therefore to be ordered about, oppressed, ignored.

The CRM was based on the opposite premise, and one which I find much more congenial, namely, that Negroes are persons first, black second. Race then is not a rational criteria for deciding political issues. Race is an invalid factor, whereas culture might be one.

But now many have gone back to the essentially racist division. Negroes are black human beings, and any equation which leaves out the race factor is invalid. In theory it may be possible to hold both race and humanity together, though it is doubtful. In practice one is surely going to show itself more important, and now, for many blacks is more important.

The difference between today's

racist and the pre-CRM racist (of which there are many still left) is that our contemporary has taken a logically possible alternative to the action of the older type racist.

Now, it is give them whatever they want, how can we presume to tell them what to do? how can we understand what they have been through? thus how dare we criticize? The result of this is a slavish bowing to blacks and to anything they want. If blacks do it, it is justified for the above reasons, and all we may do is follow.

This is a superficially sympathetic view. It is saccharine-sweet toadying on the basis of race rather than oppression on the basis of race. It is still racism at its core.

And, it is not an easy position to maintain when expanded (assuming you have no trouble accepting all the blacks demand). How about the Hun—he grew up in a war-like environment and was a Mongol, how can we criticize him? Or, take the killer of Martin Luther King—he was undoubtedly a white who grew up in a racist society; how can we really criticize him?

They key question for the racist Continued on page 7)

—The Good Life—

We can't fail them

By Clay Steinman—



Some weeks ago, Mark Pinsky wrote a column in which he said that it was the nature of the institutions here in North Carolina that makes "radicals" out of students at Duke who would be "moderates" or "liberals" in the "more enlightened areas of the North."

In light of the events of the past month, however, it seems questionable whether those who see the need for change here at Duke can succeed without destroying both the University and themselves.

The blacks have decided that change is impossible and have left. White students have yet to begin a responsible, massive attempt to change the University. Under the present decision-making-structure, they too may try to make this a just, humanitarian University and fail. If they do not succeed, Duke will be forever doomed to a mediocre existence.

Thus, while it represents only a small part of the problems inherent in Duke and its methods of governance, the current disaster concerning Duke's Afro-American

students is a good case in point.

The problem here, unfortunately, is not a simple one of consciously good people versus consciously evil people. If it were, the conflict would be much easier to attack and solve.

It is sad but true that elder faculty members, those in the higher echelons of the administration, and even, in their own way, the Board of Trustees, at least for the most part, honestly feel that they are doing as much as they can to make this a better University and a more equitable one as far as the blacks are concerned. They also are sure, again for the most part, that the students' role in university governance should be at best a limited one.

The black students saw Duke's response to their cry for justice and democracy as one of doubletalk, obstruction, and overt effort to preserve the status quo.

The report of the Proctor Committee and the Afro-Americans' response exemplifies this total misunderstanding.

The committee recognized the need for some sort of meaningful Black Studies Program. However, the final decision-making power concerning curriculum and personnel should, the report said, rest with a Supervisory Committee composed exclusively of faculty members. The report also provided for subcommittees on such concerns with black students participating. Of the history department, believed that "meaningful participation" for students consists of sitting on of History, believed that "meaningful participation" for students consists of sitting on subcommittees with no final decision-making power.

The blacks disagreed. For in what sense is it valid to consider any input with a lack of decision-making power "meaningful participation"? they asked.

So the blacks called for abolishment of the Proctor Committee which, they think, lacks a basic understanding, and for the establishment a Supervisory Committee with five faculty members and five students or five

(Continued on page 7)

By Carl Rowan

Black demands and higher education

WASHINGTON—The headlines are made by the student violence, the strikes, the absurdities of a half-generation that thinks it is in revolt.

But there is a genuine, little-reported drama of intellect and conscience that consumes the administrators and teachers of America's colleges today.

Whether it is a college in Emporia, Kansas, or Auburn, Wash., or Washington, D.C., these Americans are wringing their hands in frustration and despair—particularly over the demands of black students.

At Duke University, where they take pride in the label of "the Harvard of the South," what self-respecting intellectual would advocate a forceful crushing of the black uprising?

Yet, how does that intellectual reconcile a demand by black students that the college president resign from an all-white country club even as those black students demand their own all-black dormitory?

Men honestly concerned about the future of these black students ponder the wisdom of setting up full courses of study in black history and black culture when they know that what these young Negroes need desperately if they are to succeed in American society is some reading ability, some mathematics, some proficiency at communicating.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS listen to demands that they hire black professors, and they ask whether they must raid the faculties of predominantly black colleges where the need for good teachers is even greater.

University administrators fret over demands that they increase sharply the number of black students on their campuses. Must we enroll more even though we know that a high percentage will flunk out—or is there something we ought to be doing to ensure that more of them succeed in college, they ask.

Putting aside racial hostility, or

anger that one generation is "demanding" something from another, how do we answer these questions? Should universities acquiesce and set up "black studies" programs?

Yes. Overriding the violence and stupidity is this simple fact: confused though many are, these students are saying to the predominantly white university personnel: "Do something to show that you respect black people, that you appreciate what we have contributed to this country."

I hasten to add that it will be a stupid black student who tries to concentrate on black studies. The white students need these courses far more than the Negroes.

I recently listened to a white doctor, who migrated to this country less than a decade ago, ranting about "people who have done so little for this country demanding so much from it." He was referring to Negro demands.

I asked him if he had ever heard of Daniel Hale Williams. He had

not. I asked if he had ever heard of Dr. Christiana Barnard. He had, of course, he just stared in apparent disbelief when I mentioned that Williams was a black doctor, the first of any race to operate successfully on the human heart, who paved the way for Barnard and the heart transplants.

ANY UNIVERSITY worthy of its name ought to teach students something about the role of black people in building this society. And if it requires raising black universities to get some black professors, then raid them, and let the black universities raid some white institutions.

But this does not mean that black students should have the right to dictate what is or is not taught in a black studies program, or to hire and fire the teachers.

And, aside from whether it is good for black youngsters, it is in the interest of the nation at large that institutions like Duke enroll

more Negroes. Just as clearly, it is in the interest of us all that those youngsters make good.

So why not accept the fact of the black students' assertion that they have been cheated in elementary and high school? So if they ask for a special summer program that gives them some "compensatory" training and will prevent their flunking out, who loses by having them get it?

None of the grievances of students, black or white, justifies violence, destruction of property, kidnapping deans or forcibly taking over buildings. The penalties for such behavior ought to be clear and certain.

But college administrators must separate what are reasonable requests from the nonsense—and act on them promptly. It may cost some money, but it will not be nearly as costly as the destructive chaos that now passes for college life and education.

Letter to the editor

Dr. Clum replies

Editor, the Chronicle:

I was needless to say, disturbed to read Jim McCullough's account of the "Bind" of the West Campus Community Council. Once again it demonstrated the strangely paranoid attitude of members of the Chronicle staff (both conservative and radical) toward the administration of the university, as well as an irresponsible disregard for facts.

First of all, despite the fact that the Council has just agreed on a Constitution after eighteen months of activity, it has operated this year under a set policy that its proposals would be presented to the Provost for approval. So far, no proposal has been rejected by the "Second Floor Boys" as Mr. McCullough tastefully calls them. There has

been absolutely no indication from any floor in Allen Building of resentment toward the delegation of power to students as proposed by the Council. Moreover, Mr. McCullough would have an extremely difficult time proving that the deans who sit on the Council in any way try to "swing votes" to their side. The fact that I and other members of the Council do not agree with the idea of twenty four hour visitation privileges on weekday nights does not mean that we have bent under the strain of administrative power.

It has been my impression during my four months as chairman of W.C.C.C. that all members of the Council are acting in good conscience to further the best interests of the men's campus. It is inevitable that seventeen men from

different areas of the university are not going to have exactly the same concept of what is best for the community they serve. To accuse any of the members of W.C.C.C. of bad faith is neither a fair nor an honest representation of the facts.

John M. Clum
Chairman,

West Campus Community Council

Vigilance

By Bernard Gwertzman

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MOSCOW—A major Soviet newspaper yesterday called for strict vigilance at home to counter an alleged anti-Soviet campaign being waged from New York to Peking.

Sugar cubes and acid

asides from McWasp

Dr. Clum took the student members of WCCC out to dinner, but he assures everyone that the reason was purely informational.

At Duke University in Durham, N.C., black students recently ended an occupation of the main administration building after receiving a warning that police would remove them otherwise. Several student demands have been granted, but Frank Ashmore, a university vice president, warns that future disruptive protests will be dealt with sternly. "We'd be inviting anarchy otherwise," he says. "If one group can get by with it, why shouldn't another group come in with a new set of demands next week?"

from the Wall Street Journal
Well, why not? Frank.

sin of the month...

Wrath

Community in sin is unstable; it soon disintegrates into an anarchy of hatred of all against all. Dante distinguishes two kinds of Wrath. The one is active and ferocious; it vents itself in sheer lust for inflicting pain and destruction—on other people, on itself, on anything and everything it meets. The other is passive and sullen, the withdrawal into a black sulkiness which can find no joy in God or man or the universe.

Dorothy L. Sayers' notes on Inferno

Dante also has as the penance for the sin of Wrath the endurance of thick choking smoke. There is no provisions for gas masks.

majority of students who either have not yet reached an understanding of what is happening at Duke, or have and are lying dormant for whatever reason, to make their feelings known. It is apparent that most students feel the need for change, change will be more quickly forthcoming. Two thousand students' marching with a torch in the rain, for example, helps

avert violent confrontations.

If, however, Duke's majority remains content to have Seth Grossman speak for them while they quietly and unobtrusively go about their business, then change cannot come, and any small minority attempts are doomed to failure or violent end.

And for that matter, I am afraid, so might the University.

-New racists-

(Continued from page 6)
is not what is right and what is wrong, but only which race he will support. For many white radicals the decision is for the blacks. In a sense they are almost ashamed of being white.

A true respect for blacks as human beings would include the duty to criticize, for when we see our brother about to step blindly off a cliff, it is our duty to cry out to him to stop. Not because of his race, but because he is a person.

This view does not rule out modifications in response to people, even taken as a group—black people—due to environmental factors and special circumstances. I can see much more virtue in some type of all-black living situation as a temporary bulwark of black pride than in most kinds of all-white living situations, for instance. But, finally, there is a unity of mankind which will not allow the moral abdication of the white radicals, and calls for honest, open criticism of people, even if they are black.

-We can't fail them-

(Continued from page 6)
faculty members, four students, and one community representative acceptable to both the students and faculty members.

The demands were not met. Mass resignation from an uncomprehending Duke followed. And the senior faculty members are stupefied that the blacks would leave Duke after they had gotten so much.

Immediately following the negotiations with President Knight after the Allen Building crisis and its needless aftermath, the blacks unanimously affirmed that they had been given a promise of "meaningful participation" by Knight.

This week the cry of betrayal was heard.

Yet I don't think that Knight's promise was really "betrayed." What has happened is but another example of lack of understanding on the part of the all-powerful white leaders.

Knight and his associates meant what they said, but what they said

meant a different thing to the black students.

And it is precisely because people here don't speak the same language and don't think in the same way that Duke may never become a critical University. For there do not seem to be any dramatic efforts to help the various factors of the University to communicate on the same level.

Knight has told the country that it was a small group of destructive militants who have caused conflict here at Duke. He is wrong, and most students know that he is wrong. But Knight and all those in like positions know he is right.

If right and just change is ever to come at Duke, it cannot be through violent confrontation. We saw the power-structure's breaking point on February 13. Moreover, daily the national climate seems to be hardening against such action as the Allen Building takeover, and I fear that next time the boot will fall much harder.

It seems that the only thing that is comprehensible would be for the

'You're not pregnancy exempt'

By Peggy Payne
Women's Editor

"You may be military exempt, but you're not pregnancy exempt." A senior woman applying for a job with a bank was confronted with his statement from the interviewer.

Senior girls applying for jobs for next year are surprised and often rather indignant at being questioned by the interviewers about their marriage plans.

This economics major, tired of this approach, began opening the subject herself. "What are your policies of discrimination?" she asked. This question did bring answers that she considered "relatively reasonable." "For jobs with an eighteen month to two and a half year training program, it would take three or four years for you to start paying your way back." In these cases the question seemed to be in order.

"On the string?"

The indelicacy of the handling of the subject was the objection of most of the girls. Another economics major, attending a Career Day in Pittsburgh during Christmas vacation, was quite taken aback by the bluntness of the interviewer. "She asked if I had any marriage plans. I replied, 'No.' Then she asked, 'Do you have anyone on the string?' Those were her words," the incredulous senior said. "My mouth fell to the floor. I was flabbergasted... I never expected to be discriminated against in that way."

Most of the complaints are more subtle. "The interviewer builds you up to the sky and then says, '...but we have different hiring policies for women.' They are worried about women 'staying around.'"

One of the most irritating

comments was credited to the interviewer from a bank. After claiming to represent a progressive and "forward-looking" institution, he added "Our customers are not willing to deal with women on an equal basis." This was a source of some dissatisfaction to several girls interviewed.

A Man's World

The ones who complain are mostly economics and business majors—those who are trying to enter what has been called "a man's world." English and education majors have not been subjected to the same sort of questioning. "I've only had one person ask about my marriage plans," said one English major, "and none of the schools did. I guess that's because they need the teachers so badly."

Some interviewers pass on the responsibility for this kind of policy. "One man said he wasn't prejudiced, but the first thing the higher up men would ask is 'How long can we keep her?'" This was the complaint of another economics major. "Another man asked if I was going with anyone, and then clarified and asked if I was going steady," she said.

Another attitude credited to the "men higher up" was explained by an interviewer. "If she is an attractive woman, as she'd have to be in banking, then they'd say, 'Well, why isn't she married already?'" This idea was understandably unwelcome to the girls interviewed.

A Secretarial Course

The secretary angle is another bit of advice that is universally deplored by girls seeking executive jobs. "They always say, 'You should have a good secretarial background so you can move

around with your husband.' I'm sure they mean it in a nice way but I certainly don't like it." Econometrics and Operations Research would seem to be wasted in a typing and filing job.

"One guy asked me if my parents would be upset about my moving away from Raleigh," she continued, "and he was the nicest interviewer I had. Surely they don't ask the boys things like that."

Richard Frank of Abraham and Strauss defended the position of the business. He denied any discrimination against women in hiring for his company.

"Forty per cent of the executives of Abraham and Strauss are women—from executive trainees to divisional merchandise managing jobs. The range in salary is from seven thousand to thirty thousand dollars a year."

"There's A Law."

There is a law against discrimination by sex," he explained. "If the government came in and did a scattergram on sex, they would see that the women are treated the same. I'm surprised that there is any question."

Abraham and Strauss is a chain of department stores. "We hire only girls for fashion copywriting and naturally many of the departments are run only by women," Frank said. "We have openings for women with reasonable ability and qualifications. The opportunities are the same; the salaries are the same. Girls do get pregnant and their careers may be interrupted, but we hire the individual, according to his skills, ability, and potential."

Legally women are protected from any sort of discrimination in hiring. Ideally the sentiments of the

companies are for equal employment opportunities. But still the question comes—"Are you going steady? Are you getting married? Do you have anyone on the string?"

Awkward Moments

And some jobs obviously would contain awkward situations for a woman. One interviewer mentioned the scandalous possibilities of a job which entailed a certain amount of travelling—a woman might be assigned to work with a man. The problem of appearances here makes it easier to hire a man.

For many organizations jobs are divided into marketing and sales. "In sales they don't like girls because you spend your time carrying things like samples of cake mix into grocery stores. It's a man's job."

Whatever the conditions legally and ideally, practically there is still some complication for a business or economics major getting the job she has in mind—or so these interviews that are now being held on campus by the visiting interviewers seem to indicate. A lot of those being interviewed are getting discouraged. Said one girl after a full week on interviews, "I have every intention of graduating without a job. I figure I'll be out of the house by July anyway. I have enough money to support myself for a month and it really would be better to see the place where I'd work."

"I think it's unfortunate that girls aren't warned about this," she concluded. "I hope they know I'm ethical enough not to tell them I'm interested if I'm not going to be able to work for long."

-Krassner-

(Continued from page 1)

impose them upon the rest of the people who are seduced by the present society.

He went on to say that imposing moral judgements upon other people is wrong. "Because reasonable men differ in their judgements on issues such as Vietnam, there is question on this particular area and in other areas, and thus evil is a subjective judgement."

Keene went on to say that the basic distinction between the liberal and the conservative is in their approach to solving problems. The liberals want to solve problems by using the government to solve them according to their own wishes. The conservatives are willing to use government, but are more disposed to work on a smaller scale.

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On the national scene

Teams begin long road to NCAA title

By Bob Heller

Independent teams have been waiting all year for it. Conference champions are anxious for it. Teams with mediocre records sit in front of the tube. It's tournament time again, when the alleged best teams in the country face each other to determine the "national champion," the winner of the NCAA tournament. In New York a cheap imitation of the same thing

will be going on, the National Invitational Tournament, better known as the NIT.

Play in both of these basketball "classics" gets underway tomorrow. There are sixteen teams participating in both the NCAA and NIT. The former began with 25 squads, but nine were eliminated in games played last Saturday. Seven teams get "byes" into the Regionals and do not have to put up with the preliminary round of play.

The Eastern Regional, to be played at College Park, Maryland, is the strongest of the four. Duquesne will tangle with North Carolina and St. John's will take on Davidson for the second time this season. All four teams were ranked in the AP's final Top Ten.

Coach Lefty Driesell's Wildcats posted an impressive victory over highly regarded Villanova last Saturday to earn their position. Davidson has lost but two games this entire season, one to St. John's in overtime. The nation's fifth ranked team will be out for revenge as well as a shot at the national title. All-American Mike Maloy leads a rather balanced attack.

Their competition will be quite stiff to say the least, as the Redmen of St. John's also defeated Carolina this season. Lou Carnesecca, their colorful coach, finished high up in the national balloting for coach of the year.

The Carolina-Duquesne clash could be a lot closer than what most people expect. The Tar Heels have not been overly impressive in their last six or seven outings, and it must be remembered that Duquesne has knocked off such national powers as St. John's and Villanova. It is possible, though not probable, that Charlie Scott will repeat Saturday's super-performance against the Dukes. An effort such as this could be needed to offset the loss of Dick Grubar, who sustained a knee injury in the ACC finals.

Madison, Wisconsin is the site of the Mid-eastern Regionals. Sixth ranked Purdue will meet Miami of Ohio, the surprise winner over Notre Dame, and seventh ranked Kentucky will have to tangle with

fourteenth ranked Marquette.

The Boilermakers compiled a very impressive 20-4 record in running away to their first Big Ten title in many years. The only blemish on their conference record was a loss to an excellent Ohio State team, which finished tied for second in the conference, four games behind the frontrunners. Purdue boasts All-American Rick Mount, who has singlehandedly rewritten the Purdue and Big Ten record books this season with his consistent, outstanding performances. Mount has capable support from Herm Gilliam and the rest of Coach George King's crew, and should have no trouble in disposing of a mediocre Miami team.

Coach Al McGuire's Marquette Warriors could give Kentucky quite a game. The George Thompson-led team easily disposed of Murray State in the preliminary round, and will be remembering the humiliating loss Adolph Rupp's squad gave them last year at Lexington.

Kentucky, like Marquette, has dropped four games this season, though their competition has been a bit more formidable. The teams did have two common opponents, Army and Wisconsin. Marquette disposed of the Cadets by 20 and the Badgers by three en route to the Milwaukee Classic championship. The Warriors later lost to Wisconsin at the latter's fieldhouse, 56-50. Kentucky whipped Army by 15 and lost to Wisconsin, 69-65, on a neutral court.

The Mid-western Regional, at Manhattan, Kansas, is perhaps the weakest of the four. Colorado State, the 52-50 victor over Dayton last Saturday, will meet Big Eight champion Colorado. The Buffaloes should be given the slight edge, mainly because of their much stiffer competition throughout the

season. They finished with a 20-6 mark, which earned them a ranking of eighteenth in the final AP poll. State is 18-6, but their only foe of any decent caliber was New Mexico State, which defeated Coach Jim Williams' team 95-89 in the season opener.

The other game will pit Drake, the winner of the extremely tough Missouri Valley Conference, against Texas A&M. A route of nationally ranked Louisville captivated Drake to the eleventh position in the AP, and the Bulldogs are not to be taken lightly. The Des Moines, Iowa team has won their last nine games. Their explosive offense has erupted for 100 points or more four times this season.

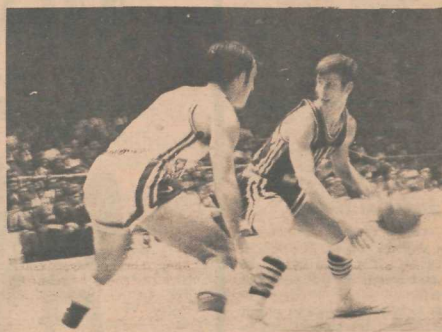
Texas A&M does not play an impressive schedule, and barring any slowdown tactics, Coach Shelby Metcalf's team could really get clobbered.

Moving to the far west, we find four very good to outstanding teams entered in the Western Regionals, to be played at UCLA's

home court. The Bruins could need their home floor advantage, as Johnny Wooden's super-stars lost their final game and had to go into one overtime once and two overtimes once to secure victories in earlier contests.

UCLA's and Lew Alcindor's opposition will be New Mexico State, an independent team that finished twelfth in the final rankings. The Aggies, who finished with an outstanding 25-2 record (both losses at the hands of New Mexico) will most likely slow things down against the Bruins. Coach Lou Henson's team features a balanced attack, in contrast to UCLA.

Weber (pronounced Weeber) State upended Seattle last weekend and will thus get a shot at third ranked Santa Clara. Dick Garibaldi's squad finished this regular season with an amazing 28-1 mark, their only loss in double overtime to San Jose State. Big men Dennis Awtrey and Bud Ogden lead the Broncos, who could be in for quite a game with Weber State.



Sophomore guard Dick DeVenzio received the third most votes in being named to the ACC's all-tournament team. Despite being guarded so closely each game, DeVenzio managed to score 24, 14 and 15 points in the three games.

House G cops title, Searl leads the way

By Joe Hoyle

The team of Dennis Satyshur and Rick Searl-a combination that proved quite effective for the freshman football team last fall-hit on all cylinders Monday night to lead the House G "A" team to an upset win over Phi Kappa Sigma "A" to take the intramural basketball title.

Freshman houses do not often take intramural team trophies but Searl's two free throws with nine seconds remaining gave the frosh their final 44-43 margin of victory.

Both teams opened the game with cold shooting, as both defenses forced long shots. The Phi Kap's-hobbled by the loss of Larry Dempsey with a leg injury-spent most of the first half trying to figure out how to work their big men free under the basket. G's 2-1-2 zone time after time cut off the Phi Kap's usual inside play.

After early basket exchanges, the Phi Kappa Sigma team pulled to a 6 point lead on two baskets by Ralph Corey, a lay-in by Jim Dearth and a pair of free throws by Bob Albright and appeared to be getting their offense into high gear. But then Searl took over. House G scored 16 of the last 20 points in the initial half to move to a 24-18 lead. G's offensive spur was led by Searl who hit on two beautiful

layins, two outside jumpers, and a pair of free throws for 10 of their final 16 in the half.

The Phi Kappa Sigma's changed to a man-to-man defense for the second half and immediately began chipping away at the lead. Four times the losers came within a single point of the frosh but could never regain the lead.

The second half saw much improved shooting by both squads, with Thompson and Dale Stubbs hitting from outside and Dearth inside for the Phi Kappa Sigma crew and Satyshur working well for G against the new man-to-man defense.

Baskets by Dearth, Thompson, and Stubbs pulled the Phi Kap's within one at 34-33 but a basket by Satyshur and two by Searl put G back to 40-33 with only 5 minutes remaining. The Phi Kap's were not through, though, and made one last rally closing the score to 40-39, but then failed to score twice down court before a jumper by Satyshur and Searl's foul shots put the contest out of reach.

Stats: House G-Searl 18, Satyshur 12, Giffen 6, Ricketts 4, Jamieson 2, and Kirkman 2. Phi Kappa Sigma-Dearth 14, Thompson 11, Stubbs 10, Albright 4, and Corey 4.

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YSA

The Chapel Hill-Durham local of the Young Socialist Alliance will hold an open meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. in Room 205 Alumni Hall on the UNC campus.

Topics for discussion will include the national YSA organization and its position on national and international issues and analysis of local issues. In addition groundwork will be laid for the April 6 peace mobilization.

Model UN

New positions are now open for students wishing to participate in the Mid-South Model United Nations.

Special events for this year's conference include speeches by Dean Rusk, former U.S. Secretary of State, and by the Right Honourable Lord Caradon, Foreign Policy Minister and Permanent United Nations Ambassador from the United Kingdom. Tele-lectures will be featured at committee meetings and a direct line to the United Nations will be provided.

Duke delegates will participate in the General Assembly, the Security Council, and UN Committees. They will join students from East Coast colleges in representing member nations of the UN.

The conference will be held at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina from March 26-29.

Interested students should contact Katy Matheson (4165) immediately.

Judicial Board

Interviews for positions on the Men's Judicial Board of 1969-70 will be held March 14 from 8-10 p.m. and March 16 2-5 p.m. and 7-10 p.m.

The format of the interviews will be as follows: the student will be given case summaries of two cases (chosen at random from a file of ten). He will be given fifteen minutes prior to the interview to read over the summaries thoroughly. Then he will be asked to comment on the cases before the board.

Only rising juniors and seniors are eligible. Sign-up sheets will be posted March 12 on the MSGA office door.

Friday at 6:30 in the Epworth Parlor a meeting is being held to plan actions to be taken in conjunction with the Miss Durham pageant.

The meeting is planned to discuss the validity and values represented by the pageant and to plan tactics, which may include guerrilla theater, a counter parade or picketing.

For further information, call 286-4022.

Council

The First International Model Security Council will be held in New York this summer. Student delegations from fifteen countries will represent Security Council delegations from countries other than their own. Any Duke student interested in applying for the United States delegation should contact Katy Matheson (4165).

Conference

A national conference on "United States and China: the Next Decade" will be held in New York on March 20-21. The conference chairman is Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer. Among the speakers are Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Lucian Pye, Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, and James Thomson, Jr.

For further information or use of reduced registration, contact Katy Matheson (4165).

Seminar

The Duke-UNC National Security Policy Seminar is sponsoring a public lecture by General Minoru Genda, Japanese Air Self-Defense Force, on "Recovery and Defense Problems of Postwar Japan" in Room 139 Social Sciences Building at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow.

A wartime naval aviator, General Genda was Chief of Staff of the Air Self-Defense Force, 1959-1962, and is now a member of the House of Counsellors.

Housemaster

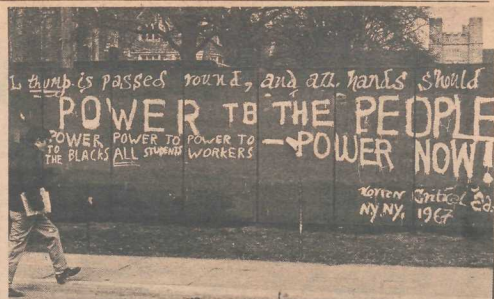
Richard L. Cox, Acting Dean of Men has announced that applications for Resident Fellow, Housemaster, and Assistant Housemaster are now available in 116 Allen Building and House 0-101 R. Interested students and faculty members are urged to apply.

Calendar

10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon Campus Club Coffee. Dining Room, third floor Duke Hospital. Speaker: Dr. W. G. Anlyan.
6:25—8:00 p.m. Chapel Choir Rehearsal. University Chapel.
7:30 p.m. Duke-UNC National Security Policy Seminar. Room 139 Social Sciences Building. Speaker: General Minoru Genda.
8:15 p.m. Arts Festival Lecture: Mr. Jay Broad, Music Room, East Duke Building.

Peace Corps


Four Peace Corps volunteers are on campus distributing information about the Peace Corps. They may be reached in Room 101 Union Building from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. every day until March 14. Peace Corps literature and tests may be obtained. The representatives also announced that they are available to speak to any interested living group and may be reached at extension 6078.



Wall power.

Photo by Seth Krieger

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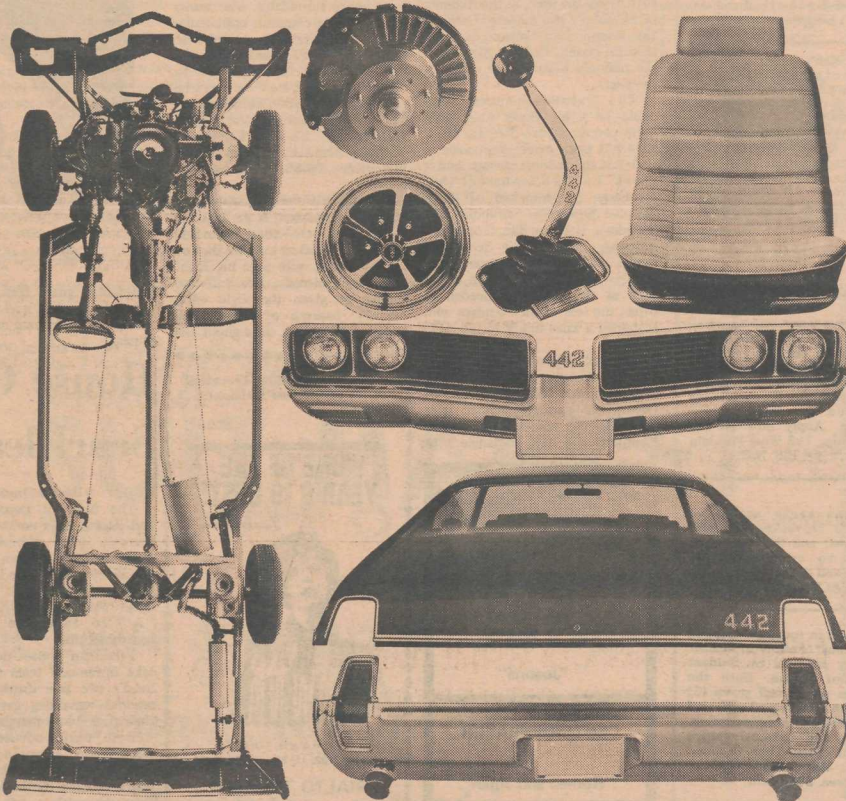
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Photo by Christine Smit

A scene from the Duke Players' upcoming production, "Dark of the Moon." Tickets for the play are now on sale.



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Cleveland poet ponders the death of another

by Anthony Ripley

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CLEVELAND—A thin and bearded young poet lit a shaking cigarette as he considered questions about the life and suicide of his fellow poet, d. a. levy.

Near him in the terribly neat and clean and worn apartment room in the integrated suburb of East Cleveland sat the mimeograph machine that had brought the two friends together three years ago. It seemed to be awaiting instructions.

A Siamese cat strode noiselessly by in the hall and a visitor's chair began to come apart.

The poet, R. J. Sigmund, or rjs in the lower case style that Cleveland poets seem to prefer, said many different reasons had been given for the death of his friend. He seemed pleased by the ambiguities and felt d. a. would have been, too. "Everybody has said something different and it doesn't really matter," he said.

rjs is still alive. But he is not sure whether the arrangement should be terminated.

His friend was a poet known through much of the underground whose way of life is symbolized by Allen Ginsberg. He was also the publisher of mimeographed poems and of an underground newspaper, "The Buddhist Third Class Junk Mail Oracle," which he had lately begun to rename "The Barking Rabbit."

Last Nov. 24, after he tidied up his world, mailed letters off to friends across the country saying he was leaving Cleveland, drove away his common-law wife in anger and shipped his belongings off to friends, he placed a .22-caliber rifle between his eyes and pulled the trigger. He died at age 26.

There are many, Ginsberg included, who wonder if the poet

was driven to his death by governmental harassment.

"Society and this court," said Juvenile Judge Albert A. Woldman more than a year ago, "have a right to protect kids from this type of filth, which is filth for the sake of filth and nothing else."

He was speaking of Mr. Levy's poetry. It has often had a heavy measure of four-letter words that kept him in trouble with the police over the years.

On March 30, 1967, The Plain Dealer in Cleveland, in an editorial, came to the defense of the city's 117-pound, 5-foot 7-inch poet:

"Practically every time he looks up from his work he can behold a cadre of bluecoats, their hands ready for the quickdraw if the dangerous levy should ever show fight. Harassing him for writing words that are uttered from stage and screen and are scrawled on fences and walls all over town is making Cleveland look more like a province than it really is."

The police actually gave him notoriety.

"It put him in a public light that was hard to handle," rjs recalled.

He said the two poets had an "open" apartment where anyone could come and stay, but it became too much to handle.

"Kids would come knocking at our door in the middle of the night, trembling," he said.

So they shut themselves off, as best they could, from the world.

There are others who feel the manic-depressive tendencies that Mr. levy said had shortened his career in the United States Navy to only seven months and may have influenced his suicide. He preferred to think of himself as a paranoid, however. Certainly suicide was not a strange idea to him:

decided to commit suicide
at the age of 17 since i
had experienced everything
of note that was legal

& i wudnt think
of breaking the law

sumone thot of it for me

while other kids went
into activities (preparing
their bodies for actions denied)
i skipped the surface.

Delusion

& read books

spent a year as an
apprentice shoplifter
preparing for a life
in "the real world"
—from "praps i (three)

"The Wednesday before d.a. split," said rjs, "we had a kind of heavy conversation. What we talked about was splitting."

He said he was not sure if he was supposed to go along with his friend in suicide but now he was too busy. There wer things left to do—publish a book of rabbit

pictures, get out the newspaper, print some 17 other books by different poets.

In a note sent around announcing the suicide, rjs added an afterthought:

"it had become very tiring & boring for us here; now we have fooled ourselves into having a "surface" for the present. our thanx to d.a. for his recent action which allowed for this accomplishment"

In his earlier works, Mr. levy's poetry ranged from the angry to the shocking to the lyrical as in "passover '65":

an old man sweeps
the sidewalks

old ladies sit on
wooden chairs before storefronts
the hot sun beats a summer riff
on my winter coat

when i heard
the angel of death was around
i wanted to go and see him

In one of his last few works, the lengthy "suburban monastery death poem" which he finished in August, he seemed to speak as a man who had tried everything he could but death. In the preface he wrote, in part:

"i once read something about existential boredom & since then ive been bored—some weird consciousness bend forces me to recognize all my actions as illusory games designed to fill in the boredom."

good bye television
im going back inside my head.
"d.a. went around smashing his media-imposed image," said rjs. It was a negation of everything accepted. If people believed pot and acid were the answer he would turn on with wine and sleeping pills."

Death was the final negation.

Jim Soric, of the Gunrunner Press in Milwaukee's underground, got a letter from the poet mailed the day before his death. Part of it read:

"if you don't hear from me, for a while its ok since time is nonexistent (that's what my angels tell me when i get impatient
till dec 1
only—maybe

-Harvard-

(Continued from page 5)

the classroom.

The apparent leader identified himself to police as King Collins from New York. Sources describe him as a former graduate student in social psychology at Columbia University's teachers college who was suspended for academic and disciplinary reasons last year.

He was charged with trespass, illegal possession of marijuana and two counts of assault and battery on police officers—the last charge apparently the result of a scuffle during the arrests.

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Durham's finest were out in force last night.

Photo by Phil Kride

Murphy attacks mass arrests

By Candy Carraway
Staff writer

"The greatest mistake of cities in the past is that there has been no preparation for mass arrests," Judge Tim Murphy, D.C. Court of General Sessions, told a forum of Duke law students.

"In the midst of the hysteria and violence of riots, the courts must be islands of calm. This cannot be done without planning because generally the judges will act badly. They must not operate as arms of the police or prosecutors," he said.

Murphy pointed out that assembly line justice and storing prisoners were serious problems. "When the cell blocks are bulging, in Mikwaukee where they have a

Civil War vintage jail, the authorities would have to put mass demonstrators in Brave Stadium. Last year in Detroit, prisoners spent 36 hours in a bus with no toilet facilities.

"You can mass advise them of their rights or talk to them individually. Contingency plans should include getting lawyers on the case as soon as possible to contact the prisoners' families immediately. Thousands of people are potential rioters because they are scared for their family and expect the worst.

"It's a problem to get people in court to realize that you're trying to do your job well because down the hall your colleague is not trying

to do his job well."

He cited the example of a judge in Washington walking down the aisle of the court with a black dog and with 2 pistols in his belt exposed.

"Judges' work hours are normally around 9 to 5, and when you put them on the bench for 24 hours there is a big adjustment. The lawyers will overreact, and the judges will be terrible.

"Another problem occurs when your executives wear out and the privates of the outfit, so to speak, take over," Murphy said.

"These are problems law students must prepare their communities for," Murphy added. "We must work together to see that human rights are maintained."

Gallup poll shows support for Teddy

By George Gallup
(C) 1969, American Institute
of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J.—If Sen. Edward Kennedy decides to focus his political ambitions on the White House, he will have assets that would make any presidential aspirant envious.

First, almost everyone has heard of him. The percentage of people who can correctly identify the 37-year old majority whip, 94 per cent, is an awareness score usually obtained only by Presidents, presidential nominees, top athletes and entertainers.

Second, favorable opinions of Senator Kennedy outweigh unfavorable opinions by 6-to-1 and the ratio is even higher among rank-and-file Democrats.

Third, two Democrats in every three would like to see him become President someday.

8 in 10 Think He Will Be Nominee

The first public profile of Sen. Edward Kennedy also reveals that eight in ten Americans think the youthful senator has White House ambitions. Eight in ten also believe that he will actually win his party's nomination, either in 1972 or at a later date.

The pattern of support for Kennedy among Democrats is remarkable for its uniformity among most population groups. As many men as women would like to see him become President, and very little difference is found in terms of age, educational level and income.

A majority of Democrats in each region of the country would like to

see Senator Kennedy reach the nation's highest office, but support is lowest in the South.

Image Better Than RFK's

Sen Edward Kennedy's public profile today, with the 1972 presidential race a full three years away, is more favorable than was the late Sen. Robert Kennedy's two years prior to the 1969 presidential race.

The following questions were asked of a nation sample of 1511 adults interviewed in 300 localities adults interviewed in 300 localities across the nation:

1. Can you tell me who Edward Kennedy is or what he does?

All those who gave a correct answer (94 per cent) were then asked:

2. In general, would you say you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Edward Kennedy?

Here are the results, nationally and by Democrats:

	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	No Opin. %
NATIONAL	71	12	17
Democrats	85	5	10

3. Do you think Edward Kennedy wants to be President of the U.S. at some time?

	Yes %	No %	No Opin. %
NATIONAL	77	13	10
Democrats	77	13	10

4. What is your best guess as to whether he will ever win the Democratic nomination for the Presidency?

	Yes, Will %	No, Will Not %	No Opin. %
NATIONAL	79	11	10
Democrats	83	8	9

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for interviews come to 304 Flowers Building Thursday from 8-10 p.m. or call 6588 and ask for an appointment.