

The Duke Chronicle

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Photo by Bruce Vance

A thoughtful Barnes Woodhall waiting outside Flowers Lounge. Woodhall did not speak to the gathering of students who were waiting for him inside because, he said, he was on "University business."

Employees pleased

By Gordon Stevenson
Labor reporter

The Service Council and the University had another successful meeting yesterday. Oliver Harvey, the Service Council chairman and president of Local 77 said, "everything went well today except for the discussions about payroll checkoffs of employee organization dues." According to William R. Linke, Director of Personnel, "our discussions continued successfully today with one hang up with regard to checkoffs."

"Last week we had a more general discussion of the issues. Today we worked more with specifics," said Harvey. "Committees were set up to work on issues of possible dispute," he explained.

Linke said, "the Service Council itself suggested the formation of the committees. The first meeting of such a committee will be held this Thursday morning."

Linke also added that, in his opinion, "the only answer for labor problems is to meet between the different parties to work and discuss opinions with a desire to reach toward mutual agreements."

According to Harvey the committees set up will deal with job classifications, wages, grievance procedures, job training, promotions based on seniority, and payroll checkoffs. The Service Council would like the University to deduct contributions from the paychecks of those employees who

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Budd group meets, silent; curfew imposed on city

'Emergency' in Durham

By Julie Logan
Staff writer

"A state of emergency exists within the city of Durham," said Durham mayor Wense Grabarek yesterday in his resolution proclaiming a 7 p.m. to 5 p.m. curfew within the corporate limits of Durham.

As his legal basis for the action the mayor cited a resolution made by the Durham city council in April, 1968, which authorized him to "impose a curfew for the protection of lives and property" when there is "widespread illegal activity" endangering them.

The exact wording of the curfew order reads as follows:

"All persons shall, from and after 7 p.m. on this the 12th of March 1969, observe a curfew and remain in their homes, businesses, or offices during the hours from 7 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily until such curfew is terminated by the Mayor or City Council of the City of Durham."

The proclamation also carried the further warning, "All persons are, during the existence of the aforesaid emergency, admonished not to violate any ordinances of the City of Durham, or any laws of the State of North Carolina or of the United States, and particularly to observe the provisions of the emergency ordinance adopted by the city of Durham, forbidding the sale of certain items, such as explosives, firearms, ammunition, gasoline and intoxicating beverages."

Another provision of the statement exempted from the curfew "policemen, firemen, doctors, nurses, and other such classes of persons as may be essential to the preservation of public order and immediately necessary to serve the safety, health and welfare needs of the people within the city."

In addition to imposing the curfew, Grabarek also called in Company A of the 730th Maintenance Battalion of the North Carolina National Guard. The Company consists of 350 Guardsmen from Butler, Roxboro, and the Raleigh-Durham Airport. According to a spokesman at the

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350 National Guardsmen were called into Durham yesterday by Governor Scott to reinforce police maintenance of the city's curfew.

Security extended in time of crisis

By Carolyn Arnold
News editor

Additional security measures were instituted on the Duke campus last night because of the possibility of disruptive action resulting from racial tension in the Durham community.

These campus security measures were taken in conjunction with extra community security resulting largely from a curfew imposed by Durham Mayor Wense Grabarek.

The curfew began at 7 Wednesday night and remained in effect until 5 a.m. this morning.

The curfew was primarily a preventive measure decided upon after some disruption in the downtown Durham area on Monday night.

Violence broke out as students from North Carolina College, Duke, and Durham Business College were leaving the downtown area.

According to reports from Durham merchants, about 25 store windows were broken in ten different stores on Main Street.

Concerned with the possibility of similar disruptive action on the Duke campus, the deans of all four campuses met.

In this mid-afternoon meeting, representatives from Trinity, East Campus, Hanes, and the School of Engineering discussed the measures that should be taken to protect Duke students and to insure the greatest possible communication in case of disruptive action on the Duke campus Wednesday night.

The results of this deans' staff meeting were related to the presidents of men's living groups at another meeting later Wednesday afternoon.

At this time, James L. Price, Dean of Trinity College, emphasized the necessity for student's observing the citywide curfew set by Mayor Grabarek.

He informed the group that the Duke administration had nothing to do with the imposition of the curfew for Durham. "The University did not request anything in the way of security," he explained.

Price announced that although the citywide curfew did not apply between campuses, he encouraged students to keep traffic between East and West campus to a minimum.

Following this explanation of the curfew, Price answered questions posed by the House Presidents about communication breakdowns in times of crisis on the campus.

He stated that during all of Wednesday night there would be an information service set up in the dean's offices and he distributed the telephone numbers where deans

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Committee may comment later today

The Supervisory Committee of the Black Studies program met yesterday to consider a compromise representation proposal, but did not reveal what action, if any, they took.

The committee will probably issue a statement today, after a 4 p.m. meeting of the Undergraduate Faculty Council, according to Dr. Louis J. Budd, its chairman.

Budd told the Chronicle after his committee met today that he "thought it possible that I would make some statement after the UFC meeting tomorrow, if it seemed useful or necessary."

As the committee met, the Afro-American Society approved a compromise representation plan which would add four students to the committee, now composed of five faculty members. Any measure would need two-thirds vote to pass, thus giving both groups veto power.

The compromise was suggested to individuals of both groups Tuesday night and Wednesday morning by editors of the Chronicle. Some members of the Budd committee were reportedly in sympathy with the plan.

Chuck Hopkins, a spokesman for the Afros, also said yesterday that the black students had voted in the afternoon to accept a compromise membership of the five faculty members presently on the committee, four students and one faculty member acceptable to both groups.

The committee originally called for a membership of five faculty and three students.

The Afro's originally proposed a membership of five faculty, four students and one member of the Duke community agreeable to both.

It was over the division between the two proposals that the negotiations between the groups broke down Monday afternoon. The black students announced their decision to withdraw from the University an hour later.

According to Budd, no member of the Afro-American Society has contacted his committee officially since Monday.

There are a number of reasons why the committee might be contacting the UFC today before making a statement. If they have approved the compromise, the UFC will have to approve it—or any other plan.

The committee may have a tentative proposal for the UFC's consideration, or they may merely be seeking the group's advice.

The Supervisory Committee was appointed by Harold Lewis, dean of arts and sciences and UFC chairman, and is responsible to the UFC. He made the appointment after consulting with Afro representatives and the UFC's Committee on Committees.

Poli Sci revamped

By Heloise Merrill
Academics reporter

New innovations in the Political Science curriculum should provide "a new imaginative program are relevant and meaningful for today's students," Dr. Samuel Cook, Director of Undergraduate Studies in Political Science, said recently.

In this respect, Cook particularly pointed out the Introductory seminars and other such discussion courses to be offered next year in

the Political Science department. These Seminars will attempt to bring in discussion on basic problems in such areas as American government.

Also established has been a set of Senior Seminars, divided into the four basic areas of: American Government and Politics, Comparative Politics, Political Theory, and International Relations. These will also focus on the major problems in these areas.

Independent Study will receive a much larger stress than before. Interested students will be strongly urged towards directed reading and papers of individual interest.

New professors will include Dr. Peter Fish (currently lecturing at Princeton) and Dr. Norman Thomas (currently at the University of Michigan). In addition, Dr. M. Margaret Ball and Dr. R. Taylor Cole will regain full-time teaching positions.

Museum sparks interest

By Michael Patrick

Development beat reporter

"I hope that the new Art Museum will enliven interest in the arts within both the University and Durham communities," Robert C. Moeller, director of the Duke University Art Museum, said yesterday.

The Art Museum opened its first exhibition of painting last Sunday. The present exhibit is of works by Philip Jamison. It is being held in the main gallery of the Art Museum through March 22.

An exhibition on the East Campus Quadrangle of fifteen pieces of large modern sculpture is planned from mid-day to commencement. Also, a showing of tapestry of contemporary painters is expected during the spring.

Moeller described the main work of the Art Museum as "the running of changing exhibitions, and the development and expansion of a permanent art collection. As a result of this we hope to develop an educational institution serving the

entire community, especially promoting the exposure of the non-specialist to art.

"We are fortunate to already have a very fine collection of medieval sculpture. The 280-piece Brummer Collection is comparable to the collection of any museum in this country." The Brummer Collection, acquired in 1966, form the core of the University's art collection. It will be featured at the inaugural opening of the museum this fall.

The Art Museum is cooperating with the Classics Department in planning the acquisition of Greek and Roman art. The Art

Department will also benefit from the opportunities given both students and faculty to study, at first hand, works of art. Though not directly related with the Art Museum, the Art Department is now investigating addition of a graduate studies program.

The museum, the first art museum in Durham, has been approached by several Durham groups with proposals that would lead to a greater exposure in the town. "The Art Museum is Janis-faced; we face inward to Duke University, but on the back we are on the edge of East Campus facing the city," Moeller commented.



Photo by Jesse Venable

Policemen armed with rifles and shotguns were in evidence throughout the city last night. The extra precautions were taken as a result of Tuesday's violence.

ASDU announces new privacy policy

Editor's Note: In a letter to ASDU President Wade Norris several weeks ago, University President Douglas Knight announced his approval of a University Policy concerning the privacy of students' rooms. Earlier this fall, the ASDU Legislature passed a resolution on the privacy of students' rooms which was then discussed with representatives of the Dean's staffs on each of the three campuses. The final policy, which differs from the original ASDU document primarily on matters of procedure and implementation rather than on philosophy, represents the final agreement between these two groups.

Concerning the Privacy of Students' Rooms

Whereas heretofore the University policy on the privacy of student's rooms has been undefined and unclear; and

Whereas incidents in the past have arisen due to this uncertainty; Be it therefore resolved by the Associated Students of Duke University that SFAC be asked to recommend adoption of the following policy and regulations:

POLICY:

Students who reside in University dormitories should be assured privacy of their rooms and freedom from the admission into or search of their rooms by any unauthorized persons. The University also has the obligation to maintain reasonable regulations to promote an environment consistent with the aims of an academic community.

REGULATIONS:

1. No person shall enter a student's room without:
 - a. permission of the student, or
 - b. written authorization from the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, the Dean of the School of Nursing, or persons publicly designated to act as their representatives, or
 - c. a properly drawn legal search warrant, or
 - d. emergency situations (provided for in 4, below).
2. Written authorization from the Deans must specify the reasons for believing such a search is necessary, the objects sought, and the area to be searched. An effort must be made to conduct the search in the presence of the student.
3. The request for a search, if approved by the designated authorities, shall be kept in records with the authorization until the time of the student's graduation and shall be available to the student for examination. These records will be kept completely separate from the students permanent record. Should the search figure in any trial proceeding within the University, the authorization shall be attached to the trial record; if no action is taken following an authorized search, notation of this fact shall be filed with the authorization.
4. No general searches shall be conducted except with the possession of the written authorization of these above mentioned Deans, stating the reasons for the search and the specific goal, or under circumstances deemed to be of extreme emergency by these Deans or the officer on each campus in charge of maintenance.
5. In the absence of a written request to the contrary by the student, maids may enter a student's room in actual performance of their duties. It is understood that Housekeepers are not, for the purpose of this provision, considered maids; Housekeepers may, however, enter the room for the sole purpose of employee supervision. No personnel of the University shall require or request maids, or any person authorized by the student to enter his room, to describe a student's room in any way. The University reserves the right to use dormitory rooms, after prior notification of the regular occupant (s), during announced vacations for special guests.
6. The University shall designate no more than two limited periods each semester for room inspection for the purpose of assessing damage to University property or violations of Housekeeping regulations. The University shall notify the student body of its intention in this regard one week in advance. Changes in room occupancy will occasion a special inspection of any or all rooms involved. At the time of the inspection, the student may or may not choose to leave the inspector alone in his room.
7. The University shall inform all University personnel of those portions of this resolution which are relevant to them.
8. The statement of policy and regulations 1-7, when accepted by the University, shall be published in the Information and Regulations Bulletins of the various colleges.

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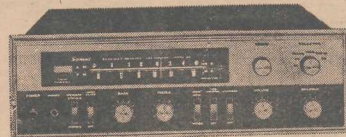
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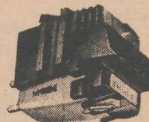
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-Security-

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could be reached.

Price also gave the official report that no black students had officially withdrawn from the University. He added that though several had inquired about withdrawal procedures, none of the black students had actually taken official withdrawal steps.

Action concerning security was also taken by the East campus living groups. According to Dean Virginia S. Bryan, Assistant Dean of Undergraduate Instruction, the academic deans, deans of women, East campus House Presidents, and House Counselors met yesterday afternoon.

At this meeting it was generally decided that East Campus women would not be allowed to sign out late leaves for the night nor could they take out special overnight leaves after 7 p.m.

Campus buildings on East were closed with the exception of dormitories, the East Campus library, and the Women's Student Health Services.

It was announced at both East and West campus meetings that any unauthorized people on the Duke campus after 7 p.m. when the curfew started could be considered trespassing.

At another meeting of administrators, deans, and University chaplains Wednesday, discussion centered around the course of action that Duke would take if the black students marched to campus.

General consensus of this group reportedly was that unauthorized persons could be determined by a campus police check on identification cards.

If a person was found without sufficient proof that he was a member of the Duke community, he would either be charged with trespassing or be requested to leave the campus.

Because of the presence of many campus policemen on the West quad, there was speculation that additional numbers of them had been called for duty Wednesday night.

However, H. Franklin Bowers, Manager of Operations, refused to give out information concerning the number of Duke policemen on duty.

Bus service between the campuses was discontinued after 7 p.m. Wednesday. According to Duke Power Company, all of their buses were stopped at this time and would resume their normal schedules this morning at 6:30 a.m.

Adults favor ousting college lawbreakers

By George Gallup

(C) 1969 American Institute of Public Opinion

"I like the way Father Hesburgh of Notre Dame handled students who acted up," said a middle-aged Illinois housewife. "He gave them 15 minutes to shape up or ship out."

As campus turmoil across the land continues and the demands of students reach new extremes, the mood of the public is becoming increasingly hard line and bitter. At the same time, however, many Americans feel that college students have legitimate grievances and should not be denied the right to demonstrate in a peaceful manner.

Throughout the nation eight adults in every ten think college students who break laws while participating in campus demonstrations should be expelled. And a similar proportion think Federal loans should be withdrawn from campus lawbreakers.

In addition, 7 persons in 10 interviewed in the latest Gallup survey believe college students should not have a greater say in the running of their institutions. As far as students having a greater say in determining the curriculum, in concerned, an earlier Gallup report showed 55 per cent of adults opposed.

Adults puzzled

Confusion as to the goals of students underlies current attitudes toward campus turmoil. When asked why they think students are engaging in demonstrations and riots, many Americans admit they are puzzled. Others feel that students themselves do not know the reasons.

Here are the reasons given most frequently:

1. Students want to change things—college, society as a whole. They are anti-Establishment. "Kids today see wrongs that others are blind to," said a youthful Portland, Oregon, resident.

2. They want a voice—they want to be listened to and they know they can be heard this way. A 32-year old man from Dallas said: "Students have learned from the civil rights movement that violence and threats bring results."

3. The demonstrations are caused by a small minority—only a few students cause the trouble.

4. Outside agitators are starting the trouble. The demonstrations and riots are communist-inspired. "It's carefully planned anarchy,"

Here are the questions asked in the latest survey and the key findings:

Do you think college students who break laws while participating in college demonstrations should be expelled, or not?

	Yes	No	Opin.
%	%	%	%
NATIONAL	82	11	7
21-29 years	71	23	6
30-49 years	83	10	7
50 and over	85	7	8

Would you favor or oppose having Federal loans taken away from students who break laws while participating in campus demonstrations?

	Yes	No	Opin.
%	%	%	%
NATIONAL	84	11	5
21-29 years	78	19	3
30-49 years	84	10	6
50 and over	88	7	5

Do you think college students should or should not have a greater say in the running of colleges?

	Yes	No	Opin.
%	%	%	%
NATIONAL	25	70	5
21-29 years	44	54	2
30-49 years	26	71	3
50 and over	16	76	8

Young sympathetic

But a sharp difference in viewpoint becomes apparent when the survey findings are looked at in terms of age level. Not only are younger adults, those in their twenties, less likely to favor expelling campus lawbreakers, but they are also much more inclined than older persons to think students should have a greater say in running their colleges and in deciding on courses.

A Lyndhurst, Ohio, resident in his twenties said: "College students feel that nobody has faced up to their problems. Active civil disobedience is a powerful tool. The American system does not address itself to many of these problems. You have to shout to be heard."

said a 65-year old Virginia housewife, "but the kids aren't aware of it—they're going along like sheep."

5. The upbringing of youth has been too permissive—they have too much freedom, lack discipline.

6. Students like the publicity. "If the newsmen would take their cameras off the campus, we'd have the problem half licked," said one midwestern homeowner.

Other reasons given for student demonstrations are: They want thrills, excitement; it's the "in thing" to do; students want new challenges; they are "misfits," "malcontents."

Number one topic

Over 300 trained Gallup interviewers talked to a total of 1511 adults in a national survey conducted February 21 through 24. When interviewers sat down in the homes of typical citizens, it soon became apparent that the issue of campus turmoil is supercharged. As a matter of fact, the Gallup Poll's Conversation Index shows student disorders to be presently the number one topic of serious discussion in homes across America.



Though a picture is worth a thousand words, Americans responded to thousands of pictures like this one of a Berkeley riot with one word: expulsion.

Sirhan 'shot father'

By Douglas Robinson

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

LOS ANGELES—The slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was said today to have been motivated by a fantasy in which the Senator replaced the killer's father as the victim of the shooting.

"By killing Mr. Kennedy, Sirhan B. Sirhan kills his father and takes his father's place as the heir to his mother," a report on the defendant's mental state read in part.

"The process of acting out this problem," the document continued, "can only be achieved by a psychotic, insane state of mind."

The report was prepared by Dr. Martin M. Schorr, a psychologist who gave Sirhan a series of tests in his jail cell last November. Only two paragraphs from his lengthy summary on the defendant's mental state were read into the court record today.

In his testimony, Schorr, who has been on the witness stand for three days, has been reiterating that the battery of tests showed that Sirhan is a paranoid personality who also had tendencies toward schizophrenia and hypomania.

Schorr, a defense witness, has contended that the defendant did not have the mental capacity to plan the murder of the Senator. Yesterday afternoon, and again today, the prosecution spent most of the time trying to discredit

Schorr's methods of scoring the tests. The attempt did not appear to be succeeding, largely because of the witness's technical knowledge.

In discussing his report Schorr was allowed to read only two paragraphs. The entire report may be introduced later as evidence.

"Essentially, the more he (Sirhan) railed and stormed, the more the mother protected Sirhan from his father and the more he withdrew into her protection," the psychologist's summary said. It then continued:

"He hated his father and feared him. He would never consciously entertain the idea of doing away with him. But somewhere along the line, the protecting mother fails her son."

"The mother finally lets down the son. She, whom he loved, never kept her pledge and now his pain had to be repaid with pain. Since the unconscious always demands maximum penalties, the pain has to be death."

"Sirhan's prime problem becomes a conflict between instinctual demands for his father's death and the realization that killing his father is not socially acceptable. The only real solution is to look for a compromise. He does. He finds a symbolic replica of his father in the form of Kennedy, kills him and also reverses the relationship that stands between him and his most precious possession—his mother's love."

Network presidents to aid violence study

By Richard D. Lyons

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The presidents of the three commercial television networks told the Senate yesterday that they would cooperate with the Surgeon General in his study of the connection between television and violence.

But the network executives repeated their doubts about the proper "methodology" for this study, and suggested that one demonstration of cause and effect in violence might be impossible.

They also insisted that news, even when it involved violence, should be reported "straight," and

that there was a legitimate place for some measure of violence in entertainment drama.

Dr. William H. Stewart, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, outlined his plans for a million-dollar, one-year study of the impact of televised violence, before the communications subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee.

"We cannot hide from the growing body of reports and studies on the effects of television on children," Stewart said.

"Investigators have shown that, under certain conditions, children become more aggressive after viewing acts of television aggression. Other research suggests that a steady diet of televised violence may act as a social sanction to violent behavior and may increase indifference to violence in real-life situation," he said.

Stewart's predecessor, Dr. Luther L. Terry, made the government study in 1964 that related smoking to heart disease, emphysema and cancer. Terry's report, which led to the printed warning on cigarette packages, is still contested by the tobacco industry, which published advertisements this month saying, "there is no demonstrated causal relationship between smoking and any disease."

At today's hearing, Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said the question of violence on television was one "which has so far resisted our own best efforts, and those of others, to unravel it."

Stanton and Julian Goodman, president of the National Broadcasting Company, said that their networks were both paying for independent inquiries into the causes of violence.

Goodman said an "ideal" study would take 20 years.

Vincent T. Wasilewski, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, said that his organization had commissioned three studies of the effects of "aggression on television."

Leonard H. Goldenson, president of the American Broadcasting Company, said he had acted already to de-emphasize violence on ABC. The network's new schedule for fall, 1969, has eliminated all westerns, he said, and only one of its 30 new programs will fit the "action-adventure" category.

-Pleased-

(Continued from page 1)

request it. The money is to be used to establish an operations fund for the Non-Academic Employees'.

The Service Council and the Personnel Policy Committee of the University will continue their discussions at a meeting next Thursday morning.

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Soviets exploit border incident

By Henry Kamm

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MOSCOW—Observers here believe the Soviet Union has decided to exploit its border incident with China on March 2 for maximum effect in its relations with China, the World Communist Movement and possibly the West.

While assuming that the clash, which took the lives of 31 Russians and an undetermined number of Chinese, was the largest of its kind in a decade of troubled relations, the observers are interested more in the Soviet treatment of the incident than in the incident itself.

They believe the Soviet Union is utilizing it in an all-out effort to depict China as Russia's principal enemy. It is doing so, in the view of these observers, with an eye both to the Soviet people and to the world at large.

The goals, in this view, are to prepare Russians psychologically to view China no longer as a socialist ally temporarily estranged because of "mad" leaders but as a nation whose aggressiveness and territorial designs on the Soviet Union make her a constant threat.

At a time when final preparations for the long-awaited World Conference are being made in Moscow, the border clash can be used, the observers say, to argue that China, by cruel aggressiveness, has put herself beyond the pale. This would leave nothing for the Conference in May but to ratify Peking's self-exclusion from the Communist Movement, restoring Moscow to its commanding

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position in the Communist camp.

And, the observers say, if the Soviet's long-range goal really is what many believe, namely a broad accommodation of coexistence with the United States, a much publicized widening of the gulf between Moscow and Peking could be presented diplomatically as reassurance to the West that the two principal Communist powers will not suddenly form an anti-Western front. At the same time, Moscow continues to show signs of apprehensiveness over the specter of a Chinese-Western agreement.

At the moment, the observers say, the domestic aspect of the campaign is the most intensive and



The flag-draped coffin of Lt. Gen. Abdul Koneim Riad, Egyptian chief of staff killed by Israeli shellfire March 9, is shown as it was carried from a Cairo mosque March 10 by an emotional crowd.

Laotians deny US presence

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
VIENTIANE, LAOS—United States and Laotian officials acted quickly today to counter the effect of the admission by U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird that American troops have entered neutral Laos.

At meeting with the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, the U.S. Ambassador, William H. Sullivan, admitted that American marines had on one occasion entered Laos. The ambassador apologized to the premier for the incident and assured him that such incidents would be avoided in the future.

The Laotian Ministry of Foreign Affairs then issued a communique clearly designed to confine the controversy to a discussion of the one incident. Although there is a large American military involvement in Laos, it has stopped short of the commitment of American troops to combat here.

The communique said: "The United States ambassador has expressed his regrets to the premier and assured him that his country would continue to avoid the extension of hostilities onto Laotian territory. He also informed the premier that the American military authorities in Saigon have informed him that the American marines have already left Laotian territory."

Both American and Laotian officials responsible for foreign affairs today limited their discussions of Laird's statement to the incident, in which American marines entered Laos in the course of recent fighting in the upper areas of Ashau Valley.

The Laotian communique said "The maneuver took place when a unit of marines was heavily engaged near the Laotian frontier, where there are no civilian settlements."

The communique concluded: "The Royal Government once again affirms its intention to stop the extension of the Vietnam conflict into Laotian territory, a natural consequence of its policy of solemnly proclaimed neutrality."

Nixon will announce ABM decision Friday

By Robert B. Semple, Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—President Nixon will disclose at a news conference on Friday his decision on the future of the controversial Sentinel Antibalistic Missile System, the White House announced yesterday.

White House sources insisted that the President had not made up his mind on how to proceed, if at all, with deployment of the multibillion dollar system, asserting

that he wished to explore the matter further.

Senate opponents of the system took advantage of the delay to mount new pressures on the President. Of these, the most dramatic was the disclosure on the Senate floor by Sen. Marlow W. Cook, R-Ky., that a Sentinel subcontractor had told him that the antimissile system was technically so unreliable that it "should not be deployed."

Cook, who opposes deployment, said he would not identify the company on the ground that this would invite reprisals from the Defense Department, which has recommended deployment, in the form of "lost contracts on other projects." It was later learned that the subcontractor is an electrical company in the northeast United States.

The Kentucky Republican said a scientist from the company had been "authorized by his employer to come to Capitol Hill and tell members of Congress that he and the managers of his company were

convinced that Sentinel, in its current state of development, would not work and should not be deployed."

Despite the prospect that the company would lose "hundreds of thousands of dollars" if deployment were delayed, Cook asserted, "its technical people could not, in good faith, advocate such an expenditure of public money on a project which its scientists felt had little or no chance of performing as it was designed to function."

The announcement that Nixon would make public his views on the Sentinel system came from Ronald L. Zeigler, the White House press secretary. Zeigler told newsmen that the President would discuss the system with a bipartisan group of congressional leaders at 8:30 Friday morning and then, at noon, hold his fourth nationally televised press conference in the East Room of the Executive Mansion.

At that time, Zeigler said, "the President will have an announcement" on the antimissile system.

Izvestia says ABM system may stop arms control talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MOSCOW—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia tonight suggested that deployment of an American antimissile defense system might set back chances for successful United States-Soviet arms control talks.

Breaking its silence on the debate in Washington over deployment of the Sentinel system, Izvestia said the current balance of forces between the U.S. and the Soviet Union "offers a possibility to conclude agreements on the freezing and reduction of nuclear armaments."

"It is well known," said its leading commentator, Vikenty Matveyev, "that the Soviet Union is suggesting the beginning of talks on the restriction and reduction of both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons."

However, in an apparent reference to the debate on Sentinel,

Izvestia said that "steps that may be taken in the field of disarmament must not place any state or group of states in an unfavorable position in respect to other states."

The Izvestia article was given prominence and seemed to be an effort by the Soviet government to add its voice to those trying to get President Nixon to cancel or postpone plans for the start of the Sentinel deployment. Nixon has said he would give his decision by the end of this week.

Although the article seemed to hint that actual installation of ABM missiles might cause the Russians to have second thoughts about talks, senior western diplomats pointed out that Moscow already has a small-scale system of its own and had agreed to hold talks with the U.S. last year after President Johnson and the Congress had given the go ahead to an ABM deployment.

Izvestia said there was a split in the U.S. between those who are "sober minded" and those who are "adventurists." It praised former defense secretaries Robert S. McNamara and Clark M. Clifford for advocating the prompt commencement of talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament after they had left office. Actually, both men were on record for such talks while in office.

"Words of course are insufficient," Izvestia said. "Other words are being heard from high places in the United States. Their authors propose 'not to rush' into such talks and call for creating a 'position of strength.'"

Observers believe that much of the criticism was aimed at Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, who has advocated the start of ABM deployment, but he was not mentioned by name.

Gold prices decline as franc steadies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—The price of gold continued to retreat in European financial centers today as fears of an imminent devaluation of the French franc receded.

A report in a Zurich financial newspaper, Finanz Und Wirtschaft, that South Africa had resumed sales of newly mined gold could not be confirmed.

But the belief that the world's biggest gold producer, if it has not already done so, will have to come to the market soon to earn foreign exchange is acting as a depressant factor.

In the big Zurich gold market the price fell from \$43,025 to \$42,975. There was a decline of similar proportions in London, the other major international center. In the last two days prices have fallen by nearly \$1.

The gold fever subsided also in Paris, while somewhat greater confidence in economic prospects brought buying of French stocks on the bourse.

South Africa has not been selling gold on the free market since the end of 1968. The policy objective is to keep pressure on the U.S. to raise the official gold price and barring this to get Washington to permit South African gold sales to monetary authorities.

Zurich sources say South Africa wants an arrangement under which it could sell more than half of its output to monetary authorities and

half to the market.

The Johnson Administration had been trying to get South Africa to move all of its output to the market, which would cause a sharp sell-off. According to central banking sources, the Nixon Administration is still making up its mind.

Meanwhile, the South Africans may be beginning to sweat a little in the poker game with Washington. Figures released today by the South African Reserve Bank showed a rise last week in gold holdings of \$2.9 million.

This is much smaller than the usual weekly rise of \$14 million to \$16.8 million. Though no official explanation was offered, there was speculation that South Africa was selling:

—Preparing to sell gold to the market.

—Preparing to accept rands drawn by some country from the International Monetary Fund in exchange for gold. This would give South Africa a reserve claim on the fund, which could be used to meet foreign exchange needs.

Book exhibit scheduled

Some 25 of the best designed books to come from the nation's university presses during 1967 will go on exhibit here March 17.

Biafrans see fight as one to survive

By Winston S. Churchill
(Specialist of The Times, London)
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
(Winston S. Churchill writes in his third article on the Nigerian war that the Biafrans continue their fight against a far stronger enemy because they are convinced that surrender or defeat can only mean death.)
LONDON—What makes a people who have already lost one million out of a population of eight million, who are starving, many of them to the point of death, who are being bombed daily in their towns and in their villages, carry on their struggle when they are faced with an enemy superior by more than ten to one in fire power?
The answer frequently suggested of an "Ojukwu Clique"—a group of crafty evil men with an insatiable political ambition and greed for oil, carrying on the war against the wishes of their people—certainly is an inadequate explanation.
Ojukwu acclaimed
Few people can have suffered so much or have been in such poor circumstances as the Biafrans are today. Yet the people not only seem to acquiesce in Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu's leadership; they acclaim him at every level.
In the 10 days that I spent in Biafra I tried to draw individuals out from their views of their leader. Even in private conversations with soldiers and villagers or talking to ordinary citizens in a palm wine bar, it was impossible to extract a disloyal or critical opinion.
"He is our saviour," said some. "If Ojukwu were to say 'One Nigeria' tomorrow, he would be strung up by his eyelids," volunteered another. These opinions about a man who has led them through such suffering and privation are a remarkable reflection on the universally held belief among Biafrans that they have no alternative but to fight on.
I asked Ojukwu, the 35-year-old Oxford-educated Biafran leader, why he insists in carrying on when his people are suffering so terribly. With large sorrowful eyes, a low voice and grave manner he answered:
"If..."
"I can imagine that what you have seen here saddens you as an Englishman. Our people are starving; our women and children are being killed by bombs. But the British government approves of Nigeria's policy of siege tactics and military victory. I do not believe

that war solves any problems. If Britain and the U.S. were to call for peace, you would have all of Africa behind you.
"Meanwhile we have no alternative but to fight on. We can never again allow our freedom and our lives to depend on a government in Lagos for their protection, after all we have been through."
It is impossible to understand the Nigerian civil war until one appreciates why the Biafrans are fighting and what they are fighting for. Above all, this is a people's war. No other explanation fits the facts or accounts for their spirit and long-suffering. The Biafrans almost to a man—and indeed, as is so often the case, the women are even more forceful on this point—believe that surrender or military defeat can only mean death.
Convinced of genocide
Genocide is certainly not the intention of General Gowon or the Nigerian government. Nevertheless, the people of Biafra are convinced that it is. It has been suggested that it is only the clever propaganda of Colonel Ojukwu that has brought the Biafrans, in their complete isolation from the outside world, to this misconception. But no propaganda machine could rival the experience they themselves have gone through.
Scarcely a family has not suffered loss either in the massacres of 1966, the fighting on the war front, the bombing of towns and market places or from starvation which has taken the greatest toll of all. The daily bombing of the civilian population only gives constant and vivid reinforcement to their deeply held conviction that they must fight on even to the end.
There is a strange fatalism about these people. An old man in the village of Ezidu, where two people were killed on Jan. 28, when the local primary school was destroyed by an Illushin bomber, told me, sitting with his family round him:
"If it is the will of God that we should die, then so be it; but if it is his will that we should survive and be free, then we shall be even happier."

Total Mobilization
But their fatalism by no means leads them to inactivity or helplessness; far from it. The Biafrans have mobilized all their resources of education, intellect and ingenuity in what they regard as their struggle for survival.
Second only to the incongruous

sight of a bewigged judge presiding, with a gravity which only a British legal upbringing could be responsible, over an open-air court while rubble from the almost daily bombing raids lies in the streets, the greatest surprise for a visitor arriving in Umuahia for the first time is the enormous volume of traffic on the roads.
One's suspicions are aroused. Surely the relief organizations must be flying in colossal quantities of fuel to keep all this traffic moving?
Certainly the relief organizations do fly in fuel for the distribution of food to the relief centers and refugee camps. But as far as the Red Cross is concerned fuel represents no more than 2.5 per cent of the total tonnage they fly in. Far from supplying fuel to the Biafran government or military, the churches and the Red Cross get a weekly allocation from the Biafran government of 1,000 gallons of gasoline and 500 gallons of diesel fuel. Since the taking on Bonny Island in July, 1967, Biafra has been under naval and land blockade. Only the Uli Airstrip has

linked her with the outside world. Where then does the fuel come from?
Mini-refineries
At a Biafran Army divisional headquarters I saw one of their homemade refineries in action. The man in charge of it, an economics graduate of Durham University, Nwofili Abiduah, 34, explained: "The process we use is fractional distillation using these crude cooking pots. These are our mini-refineries."
Aidibuah commented: "The gasoline comes off first, then the kerosene, and finally the diesel. To boost the octane of the gasoline we mix in a tetra-ethyl lead additive."
He added apologetically: "It is really all very primitive."
Dr. Ben Nwosu, a Biafran nuclear physicist who trained in London and the U.S. and worked until recently at the international Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, heads Biafra's research and production department. He told me:
"Our main refinery, which is considerably more sophisticated

than what you have seen, produces 25,000 gallons of fuel per day and we are now investigating the possibility of making our own aviation fuel."
One of the homemade devices of which the Biafrans are proud is a mine not unlike the Claymore mine, which they call the "ogunigwe," which means "kill 'em plenty." According to Dr. Eke, the Biafran Commissioner for Information: "The ogunigwe, which we are producing at a rate of up to 500 a day, is effective up to a range of half a mile clearing an angle 60 degrees wide in front of it."
"But we do more than produce equipment for the army," Dr. Nwosu added. "We have devised what we call 'survival gin,' which has palm wine as its base. Until we lost Abakaliki we were able to produce our own salt. We make our own matches. Dyes for military clothing, soap made from palm oil and caustic soda, shoe polish and farm implements. I believe there is an English phrase—'Necessity is the mother of invention'."

Bucher calls mission 'unproductive' in court

By Bernard Weinraub
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CORONADO, CALIF.—Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher has told the court of inquiry here that the U.S.S. Pueblo's intelligence mission was unproductive during the 11 days that the ship sailed from Japan before it was captured by North Korea.
As the court moved into its closing hours, the Navy released a summary of Bucher's testimony before a closed session of the inquiry yesterday afternoon. In the one-hour appearance, the Pueblo's skipper said he was informed one day before the capture that some of the 29 crewmen in the secret research space had "low job proficiency levels...which lessened their intelligence collection capability."
Bucher said he was told of this by Lieut. Stephen R. Harris, the Russian-speaking Harvard graduate commanding the "research space" crewmen who performed the bulk of the Pueblo's intelligence work.

Bucher appeared before a closed session of the inquiry yesterday to discuss the Pueblo's intelligence missions as well as his delicate and still cloudy relationship with Harris. It was Bucher's final turn to answer questions before the court of five admirals.
Today the inquiry heard in closed session two intelligence specialists on the Pueblo. This afternoon the court held an open session with Capt. Albert S. Giorgis, a naval expert in scuttling ships. Tomorrow Bucher is scheduled

to make a closing statement and the court is tentatively scheduled to end. The five admirals will meet secretly for about 10 days and then make a recommendation to the commander in chief, U.S. Pacific fleet, Adm. John J. Hyland, who will then make his own recommendations to Washington.
It is up to the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations to decide what action, if any, should be taken against Bucher for surrendering the Pueblo without a fight on Jan. 23, 1968.

-Sino-Russian dispute-

(Continued from Page 4)
the most obvious.
For the Russian reader, today's press furnished many examples of an intensification of what a seasoned observer considers a "love-your-country, hate-the-enemy" campaign without equal since World War II.
The dual theme being stressed is the cruelty of the Chinese and the patriotism, heroism and martyrdom of Russians defending their border.
An article in today's Pravda, newspaper of the Communist Party, said that 19 of the Russians killed were slain as they lay wounded on the ice, with knives, bayonets, rifle butts or bullets through the face.
The press in unsparring in painful and emotional detail. Literaturnaya Gazeta today, for example, described the funeral of the victims in a common grave with extraordinary vividness and photographs. The reporter told of

mothers searching for their sons as though they were still alive and kissing their wounds.
"You wrote to me that you had long hair," one mother addressed her dead son, "but they completely smashed your head."
At the same time the press stresses the determination of Soviet border troops to heighten their vigilance and tells of a flood of volunteers to serve at the border post where the battle took place.
"I have more sons and all would behave like Ivan," the father of the slain commander of the border post said at the funeral.
Another theme believed to be designed to strike a responsive chord with the population is an emphasis on Soviet help to China in the past. "My only son was killed by Mao after all we did for Mao," another father was quoted as saying.
Observers noted that a similar

charge of ingratitude for wartime help was widely used to overcome possible popular misgivings over last year's Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia and appeared to find a positive echo.
The combined appeal to the average Soviet citizen's sense of patriotism, compassion for his soldiers, deep-seated suspicion of China and outraged national feeling is believed likely to achieve the intended domestic effect.
Job Corps
There were 33,601 youths enrolled in the Job Corps last week, according to the Office of Economic Opportunity.
Of that number, 23,617 are men and 9,984 women. They are enrolled in 83 conservation centers, six urban centers for men, 18 for women and three special centers.

The crossword puzzle is now a daily feature of the Chronicle. Answers to the day's puzzle will appear in the following issue.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

1-Experimental room (colloq.)	4-Pasteboard	7-Dwell	10-Arat-in chieftains
2-Crate	5-Peer Gynt's mother	8-Painter	11-Region
3-Remunerated	6-Enthusiasm	9-Those who suffer loss of speech	12-Juncture
4-Exist	7-Model	10-Printer's measure	13-Fondle
5-Suicide	8-A state (abbr.)	11-Greek letter	14-Compas point
6-Female deer	9-Suicide	12-Strike	
7-Ship (abbr.)	10-Ship (abbr.)	13-Strike	
8-Compass point	11-Strike	14-Strike	
9-Jump	12-Strike	15-Strike	
10-Roman road	13-Strike	16-Strike	
11-Tidy	14-Strike	17-Strike	
12-Hits lightly	15-Strike	18-Strike	
13-Small island	16-Strike	19-Strike	
14-Emerge	17-Strike	20-Strike	
15-Torrid	18-Strike	21-Strike	
16-Conjunction	19-Strike	22-Strike	
17-Drink	20-Strike	23-Strike	
18-Fish limb	21-Strike	24-Strike	
19-Babylonian deity	22-Strike	25-Strike	
20-Hurried	23-Strike	26-Strike	
21-Skill	24-Strike	27-Strike	
22-Trade for money	25-Strike	28-Strike	
23-Symbol for tellurium	26-Strike	29-Strike	
24-Remainder	27-Strike	30-Strike	
25-Prison	28-Strike	31-Strike	
26-Strife	29-Strike	32-Strike	
27-Emerge	30-Strike	33-Strike	
28-Torrid	31-Strike	34-Strike	
29-Conjunction	32-Strike	35-Strike	
30-Drink	33-Strike	36-Strike	
31-Fish limb	34-Strike	37-Strike	
32-Babylonian deity	35-Strike	38-Strike	
33-Hurried	36-Strike	39-Strike	
34-Skill	37-Strike	40-Strike	
35-Trade for money	38-Strike	41-Strike	
36-Symbol for tellurium	39-Strike	42-Strike	
37-Remainder	40-Strike	43-Strike	
38-Prison	41-Strike	44-Strike	
39-Strife	42-Strike	45-Strike	
40-Emerge	43-Strike	46-Strike	
41-Torrid	44-Strike	47-Strike	
42-Conjunction	45-Strike	48-Strike	
43-Drink	46-Strike	49-Strike	
44-Fish limb	47-Strike	50-Strike	
45-Babylonian deity	48-Strike	51-Strike	
46-Hurried	49-Strike	52-Strike	
47-Skill	50-Strike	53-Strike	
48-Trade for money	51-Strike	54-Strike	
49-Symbol for tellurium	52-Strike	55-Strike	
50-Remainder	53-Strike	56-Strike	
51-Prison	54-Strike	57-Strike	
52-Strife	55-Strike	58-Strike	
53-Emerge	56-Strike	59-Strike	
54-Torrid	57-Strike	60-Strike	
55-Conjunction	58-Strike	61-Strike	
56-Drink	59-Strike	62-Strike	
57-Fish limb	60-Strike	63-Strike	
58-Babylonian deity	61-Strike	64-Strike	
59-Hurried	62-Strike	65-Strike	
60-Skill	63-Strike	66-Strike	
61-Trade for money	64-Strike	67-Strike	
62-Symbol for tellurium	65-Strike	68-Strike	
63-Remainder	66-Strike	69-Strike	
64-Prison	67-Strike	70-Strike	
65-Strife	68-Strike	71-Strike	
66-Emerge	69-Strike	72-Strike	
67-Torrid	70-Strike	73-Strike	
68-Conjunction	71-Strike	74-Strike	
69-Drink	72-Strike	75-Strike	
70-Fish limb	73-Strike	76-Strike	
71-Babylonian deity	74-Strike	77-Strike	
72-Hurried	75-Strike	78-Strike	
73-Skill	76-Strike	79-Strike	
74-Trade for money	77-Strike	80-Strike	
75-Symbol for tellurium	78-Strike	81-Strike	
76-Remainder	79-Strike	82-Strike	
77-Prison	80-Strike	83-Strike	
78-Strife	81-Strike	84-Strike	
79-Emerge	82-Strike	85-Strike	
80-Torrid	83-Strike	86-Strike	
81-Conjunction	84-Strike	87-Strike	
82-Drink	85-Strike	88-Strike	
83-Fish limb	86-Strike	89-Strike	
84-Babylonian deity	87-Strike	90-Strike	
85-Hurried	88-Strike	91-Strike	
86-Skill	89-Strike	92-Strike	
87-Trade for money	90-Strike	93-Strike	
88-Symbol for tellurium	91-Strike	94-Strike	
89-Remainder	92-Strike	95-Strike	
90-Prison	93-Strike	96-Strike	
91-Strife	94-Strike	97-Strike	
92-Emerge	95-Strike	98-Strike	
93-Torrid	96-Strike	99-Strike	
94-Conjunction	97-Strike	100-Strike	
95-Drink	98-Strike		
96-Fish limb	99-Strike		
97-Babylonian deity	100-Strike		
98-Hurried			
99-Skill			
100-Trade for money			

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The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Thursday, March 13, 1969.

On March 13, 1954, Dienbien Phu, colonial France's great white house on the Vietnamese hill was vacated. The yellow peril, with no regard for Western technology, came marching through the city gates in tennis shoes and riding on bicycles.

Listening to the police calling in over the police radio band with more than a vague sense of *deja vu*, this is the curfewed Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 102, published at Duke in Durham (after seven and before five), North Carolina. News: Ext. 2663. Business: Ext. 6588.

An opportunity

A tense, potentially volatile situation is developing on campus and downtown in Durham's black community. Its roots are too many even to list. And it is too late to assign blame to any one group. We are all guilty, and if we can recognize that historical truth, then perhaps we can begin to work together to build a black and white University. If both sides will be guided by the principles of reason and justice, then, we hope, a sense of community can begin at Duke for the first time.

Tomorrow the Undergraduate Faculty Council meets and indications are that they will consider the status of students in the Black Studies program.

Yesterday black students met and voted to suggest a compromise which would place four students on the committee now composed of five faculty members and require a two-thirds vote for passage of any measure.

Later they also declared that they would accept a plan which would allow the present five faculty members, four students, and one faculty member mutually acceptable to both students and faculty.

We hope one of these proposals giving the black students representation on the committee will be adopted by the faculty.

We have an opportunity, rare in any University, to assert the humanitarian and egalitarian principles to which we all adhere, by our acceptance of a mutual respect between students and faculty.

This University has a chance to inaugurate a new period of cooperation and mutual trust. It is true that to do so, the University will have to make up for long years of neglect of black students by giving them a special position in the Black Studies program, but as the Proctor committee noted, this is necessary.

A joint student-faculty report on university governance at the University of California, Berkeley, said last year, "For this university and this society, a rebirth in education and the development of the student role in governance are closely dependent upon one another.

And again, "incorporating students into academic policy-making is essential if today's large university is to create an environment which more successfully promotes the realization of its still unfulfilled educational ideals."

We wonder if there are any more pleas that are worthwhile. The faculty of the University has an unusual chance to make Duke a more humane society.

Winston Churchill once said that people stumble over the truth at least once in their lives and then pick themselves up and walk on as if nothing had happened. We hope the faculty will realize Duke's greatest opportunity.

Editor, Alan Ray

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THE SILENT MAJORITY



Gaza, '67
Durham, '69?

—the pinsky commission report—

On contradiction

—By Mark Pinsky—

What we have here is not a failure to communicate. It isn't even a failure to perceive.

For instance, the University community perceived and communicated quite satisfactorily the existence of a power dynamic wherein matters of critical importance to this institution—i.e., settling the Vigil, formulating a Pickets and Protest Policy, calling the cops—are decided solely by the Board of Trustees.

What we do have here is a conflict of interests. Or rather, a series of conflict of interests.

The contradiction inherent in men such as our beloved Trustees, whose primary interests lie with sustaining, justifying, and perpetuating the American system of corporate capitalism, controlling the destiny of an academic community, whose primary interests allegedly lie with free inquiry, is graphic enough.

But only since the fall has the conflict of interests between students and faculty been so visibily and consistently manifested.

In that period of time our faculty has committed the single most destructive act to this University—institutionally as well as educationally—attemped in the last four years—by anyone. And it is a pity that sloppy and incomplete reporting of this crime by the Chronicle has muddied the waters to such an extent that the student body never believed it was actually happening.

Directly, indirectly, implicitly, explicitly, in subtle fashion, in obvious fashion, overtly, covertly the young faculty members who constituted the conscience and the

soul of this place have been forced, are being forced, and will be forced to leave Duke.

Admittedly, that covers a great deal of ground. The reasons given by senior and junior faculty, however are equally varied. They run from flagrant cases, such as Hart, Baylis, Rainey and Graham to some so subtle and complex that those involved refuse to comment on them—for print and for now, at any rate.

There is no doubt whatever that within two years many of these brilliant young people who want to stay at Duke, who are willing to make financial as well as professional sacrifices to stay at Duke, will be gone.

The senior and middle rank faculty had three primary reasons for getting rid of these people, by whatever means.

First, many couldn't handle the competition of too much brilliance from below. Neither could they, in many cases, accept the rapport and mutual respect with students that was achieved by these newcomers in such a short time;

Second, as professional academicians, they could not tolerate the bases for such relationships; the insistence by these teachers that theory, if valid and relevant, must be wedded to practice; that those who believe that it is intellectually honest to divorce the two, that those who are too timid to practice what they teach, are doing nothing more than peddling bad fish; and

Third, by permitting people who believed, vocally, in the principle of sharing power in the department with students and junior faculty, they were sanctioning and nurturing a Fifth Column which might one day undermine them.

It isn't surprising, under the

circumstances that the senior faculty acted in this case as they did. They acted to preserve their clearly vested interests. What is disappointing is that so many of the intermediate faculty stood quietly by and let them get away with it.

This group of intermediate faculty: that is, the associates, and some of the younger full professors and department chairmen, are an interesting lot. Drawn from what at Duke must still be considered ethnic, national, religious, racial and sexual minorities, they are almost typical Hubert Humphrey liberals. So typical of this political philosophy are they, that when confronted with an issue of principle versus personal ambition (linked with their conceptualization of "the greater good,") they chose the latter without hesitation, just as Hubert did in Atlantic City in 1964.

And just as the student body was unable to do anything about this involuntary exodus, so was the administration unwilling. That would have gone against the rules of the game.

On the big issues, the Trustees rule. The faculty with periodic reminders from Dr. Knight, except this. Dr. Knight tells the faculty that the Trustees have decided to bring the police onto the campus and the faculty screams "Hozannah!"

A week later a faculty committee upholds one of the fundamentals of collective bargaining—a very Hubert Humphrey thing to uphold—and Dr. Knight, with implicit approval from our textile-tobacco-furniture Board of Trustees, shouts "Right on, brothers!"

And when the faculty purge is almost complete and administrators are asked by students what the hell

Continued on page 7)

Foreign Affairs

Divided we stand in Pakistan

By C.L. Sulzberger—

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

Islamabad, Pakistan—There has never been another state like Pakistan, whose national cement is compounded solely of hatred and religion. Its two geographical provinces, together holding about 125 million people and comprising the second largest Islamic power, are separated by 1000 miles of enemy India.

It is hard to think of anything East and West Pakistan have in common save faith and fury. The disorderly, plump, fish and rice-eating easterners number 55 per cent of the population but inhabit less than a fifth of the area. They love politics, prefer conspiracy to soldiering, speak Bengali and build houses of bamboo. They are intellectually alert for Asia despite their economic backwardness.

The martial, well-built westerners eat meat and grain, mostly speak Urdu, make their homes of clay, are unaccustomed to political subtleties but familiar with the art of war. They are less literary than the easterners but have shown more knack for governing. Indeed, the populous East complains that it has become a colony of the arrogant, nonintellectual West.

Could one set aside the religious-political factor of a largely Hindu India sandwiched between two Pakistans, there would be no

reason for this anomalous country. East and West lack any common antecedent or recollection of history. The former is oriented toward Southeast Asia and the Malaysian-Indonesian community of Islam; the latter toward the Middle East and the Persian-Arab world.

Nevertheless, so hysterical did sectarian rivalry become in the 1940's when Britain began to yield its empire that leaders of the independence movement on this subcontinent opted for amputation. Partition, dividing India on the basis of faith, was carried out in a welter of bloodshed.

The Pakistanis—even the name is artificial, deriving from an anagram—soon found that only authoritarian rule could reconcile their own disparities. This upset the nonpolitical West somewhat less than the Bengalis. Since then administration has consistently remained inn the fists of Western strongmen while Western millionaires fed on the economy. They held on to the lion's share of Pakistan's foreign aid and even extracted an undue portion of Bengal's overseas income.

Until today real power has stayed with a relatively small West Pakistani elite even though its individual representatives rotated with successive intrigues and coups. The class itself was never challenged

but now, for the first time in Pakistan's short history, all this may change.

The disadvantage to the East of partition's political illogic combined with corrupt Western maladministration to fuel a national crisis. This began when the present regime was unsettled by a wave of student unrest and not long afterward the deep frustration of the Bengalis surged to the surface. A wave of public insurrection exploded and the national government lost control.

Whatever Pakistanis decide about their political future in the wake of the dissolving Ayub regime, they can no longer pretend that a unitary system can really run two dissimilar states 1000 miles

apart. Even though a Bengali receives one of the top power positions in the next government, it is probable the East will insist on sufficient autonomy to control its own internal administration and economy.

Nonetheless, despite the collapse of the existing framework. It is unlikely Pakistan will take the final step of formal divorce. The people of the East, depressed and resentful as they are because of an evidently inferior status, realize the enormous cost of trying to go it alone. An independent Moslem Bengal would have neither the bureaucratic nor the entrepreneurial talent to survive; its defense would be precarious, its viability doubtful.

Moreover, an unexpected sense of national identity forged an

emotional link between some easterners and westerners during the brief 1965 war with India. Echoes of this still persist and the highly respected army hopes to cherish these and veto too extreme a political solution. When the more sober East Pakistanis peered into the frightful chasm exposed in Dacca, their provincial capital, as recent disorder turned to anarchy, they drew back in alarm from visions of a sovereign future.

Pakistan is in a desperate crisis as it tries simultaneously to create parliamentary democracy and a confederation of autonomous states. Certainly today it realizes that, united in rigid rule, it is doomed to fall because of the ghastly centrifugal forces. Nevertheless, divided, it will most probably manage to stand.

Read
the almanac,
dummy!



-contradiction-

(Continued from Page 6)

is going on, they shrug their shoulders. That's all they can do.

And so the entire community loses.

Over at UNC they also threw out a young faculty member they felt was a political troublemaker. He said:

"You may eliminate all the suspicious men from your institutions of learning, you may establish any number of new colleges which will relieve you of

sending your sons to free institutions.

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That sounds just as valid for Duke in 1969 as it did for Chapel Hill in 1857.



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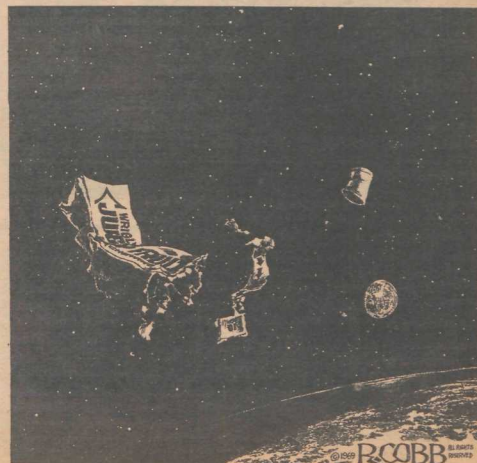
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Interview with Chief of Police

Chief Pleasants: 'Why animosity?'

By Keith Upchurch

Feature Staff Writer

"We felt that using gas was the most humane way, rather than using sticks and bodily force."

This was Durham Police Captain T. B. Seagroves' reply to the controversial gaseous events of

February 13 on the Duke campus. As Captain Seagroves recalled his thoughts of that "cloudy" evening that has changed Duke's history, he stated in reference to the student provocations of his officers, "Well, I guess most young people just like to have the chance to call the police

the fuzz and the pigs."

Captain Seagroves' disappointed tone toward some students has not, however, destroyed his basic love for Duke.

No Bitterness

"Both the officers and myself have Duke stickers and Blue Devils all over our cars, and there they will stay. No, we are not at all bitter toward Duke students."

Those who claim that gas was shot in the chapel are sharply contradicted by Captain Seagroves: "There was no gas in the chapel whatsoever that I know of. All my officers swear they didn't shoot any gas in it."

In interpreting the general attitude of the Durham community toward the police action and on the general uprise of "anarchy" and "nihilism" in the past few years in this country, Captain Seagroves contends, "Well, most of the Durham community believe in law and order, and believed it was wrong to take over the building; therefore, they supported us. Now you know that when the proclamation was read and they were told to get out, then they were violating the law."

"Overrun the law"

"Actually, I think many people think they can just overrun obeying the law." Recent court decisions limiting the freedom of officers and the lack of discipline from parents were included among his reasons.

"We've had a doctor to call in recently and ask for a policeman to come talk to his four-year-old son to convince him to stop running away from him, since the parents couldn't control him—now this is ridiculous. I guarantee you that when I was four years old and I had run away from home, I'd think a second time before doing it again. It seems that these parents are raising their children by a book and without discipline, and people need to be disciplined."

Chief of Police W. W. Pleasants joined the conversation to comment on his actions: "I was acting under the orders of the mayor of Durham, who was conferring with the president of Duke University when I ordered my men onto the Duke campus."

Hatred hurt

Mr. Pleasants seemed genuinely hurt to have discovered the feelings of hatred held by the students toward the police. The shouts of "Seig Heil" and "fascist pig" toward Chief Pleasants' men gave him pause.

"I can't see to save me why the students would have any particular animosity toward the police. The Durham police have no desire to go to Duke or anywhere else and have to restrain anybody. We would



Photo by Bob Hewgley

Chief of Police W.W. Pleasants

never have been there if it wasn't by the request of President Knight. A lot of those officers were on overtime duty and not getting a cent of money for it. And why these students showed such feelings of hatred and bitterness is beyond me."

Condemnation of the Durham police outside of the University was non-existent in Chief Pleasants' eyes. On the contrary, every letter and every phone call was in praise of the police.

Commendation

"I received a tremendous number of letters from people all over the country, as far away as New York, Alabama, and Florida, all commending the police on their action. As far as I can remember, not one letter or phone call was in condemnation."

Chief Pleasants' concern over the disintegration of law and order in this country comes as no shock. His feeling that the anarchists and the nihilists, people who believe in absolutely nothing, who destroy for the sake of destroying, are a small minority at Duke. But his fear is

also of that larger majority who don't destroy but who still have no desire or respect for law and order.

"The only reason I can see for this growing attitude is that in almost everything he does, a police officer restricts the freedom of an individual, and human nature, I think, is to kind of resent any restriction on what you want to do."

Optimistic

Chief Pleasants is, summarily, an optimist. He firmly believes in the students at Duke as a whole. And so, the tragic incident at Duke has not shaken his faith in the youth one iota, nor in life generally.

"In my opinion, it's a very small minority of the students that have no respect for the law. I believe most Duke students are good, reasonable people who are there to get an education and who will ultimately give a great deal to society."

Only 40 days until Henry Fielding's birthday!



Photo by Bob Hewgley

Durham Police Captain T.B. Seagroves



Durham police—in action.

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In baseball

Is Tony C. on comeback trail?

By Arthur Daley

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—In August of 1967 an errant pitch gunned in with sickening velocity on Tony Conigliaro of the Red Sox. The ball struck him on the left cheekbone. It shattered the cheekbone in three places, dislocated the jaw and severely damaged the vision in the left eye. The youthful outfield wonder, a big and handsome kid of 22, was sidelined for the rest of the season and watched the World Series in helpless frustration from the dugout.

A year ago at this time Tony C. tried to resume his trade despite headaches, spells of dizziness and a left eye that couldn't be trusted when at bat. His depth perception was faulty and not even his grim determination could counteract his handicap.

"The final game I played last spring was at Pompano," he said today with shiny-eyed earnestness. "I struck out three times. I never saw the ball. Phil Ortega threw me a change-up and it was embarrassing. I had completed my swing before the ball crossed the plate. I had completed my swing before the ball crossed the plate. So I flew to Boston for an examination by eye specialists and was told that I'd never be able to play ball again. I had to sit out the entire 1968 season."

"Where my vision had once been 20-15, my left eye had become 20-300—and that's ridiculous. But when I had an examination last November the vision in the left eye had improved to 20-30 and the doctors thought it was a miracle."

If good wishes could return Tony C. to stardom, he would have it made because everyone is pulling for the young power hitter. The folks in camp here are cautiously confident, including Tony himself. He is now able to pick up the rotation on a pitched ball and has not flinched at the plate or shown traces of being gun shy. He has hit with reasonable authority but the exhibition season hardly has been on long enough to provide the basis for a weighted judgment.

In fact, the hopes of the Sox are more "ifs" than any other top contender. They won the pennant in 1967 but their walking wounded betrayed them last season. First there was Tony. Then Jim Lonborg, the 22-game pitcher of the championship year, broke a leg in a ski mishap and was sidelined for months.

Jose Santiago, another top pitcher, came up with mysterious arm malady and was on the disabled list for the last half of the season. Rico Petrocelli, the brilliant shortstop, had various ailments, and George Scott, the first baseman, had pernicious anemia of the

batting average, plunging from .303 to .171.

If all can regain pristine peaks, the Red Sox might even be able to topple the Detroit Tigers in the tough Eastern Division of the American League.

"We can be a stronger team than we were in our pennant year," confidently says Lonborg. But so much depends on "if," the biggest little word in the baseball lexicon.

Conigliaro could be the key, a six-foot, three-inch powerhouse with speed of foot, a great arm, a ball hawk's range and the muscle to average 25 home runs a season.

There was no brighter young prospect in the game than he, and he was just beginning to approach attainment when tragedy struck him low. So desperate was he to hang on that he even tried to switch to pitching in the Winter League.

"I got bombed in my second start," he said with amusement. "But eight errors contributed to 15 runs as much as I did. In my first game I retired the first six men to face me. Then I walked a man and had to pitch without a windup. That threw me."

"I walked the next man, too, and the next one hit a double-play grounder to the shortstop. I looked around and the shortstop wasn't there. He was covering second base or something. The left fielder, Go-Go Gilbert, wasn't there, either."

He was backing up third. I didn't know what to do with myself so I backed up home plate.

"In all, I pitched 12 innings. But I'll tell you one decision I reached. I'm not going back to pitching. Gosh, I'd be two years in the minors and I'd be an old man of 26 before I ever got back up here. It's all or nothing for me now. If I can't make it in the Red Sox outfield I'll go into radio-TV—I've already had offers—and also conduct a baseball school on the side. I'd like to work with kids and help them. But here I am and we'll have to wait before we find out whether I'm here for keeps."

Boston fans idolize him and they'll be pulling for him and praying for him. It would be the most dramatic and heart-warming story of the year if Tony C. could climb the pinnacle he once was fast approaching.

Welcome back, Bucky!

Raymond G. "Buckey" Waters, head coach of the West Virginia Mountaineers, has been officially named to replace retiring Duke basketball coach Vic Bubas.

Waters, who used to be an assistant coach here under Bubas, agreed to sign a five year contract.

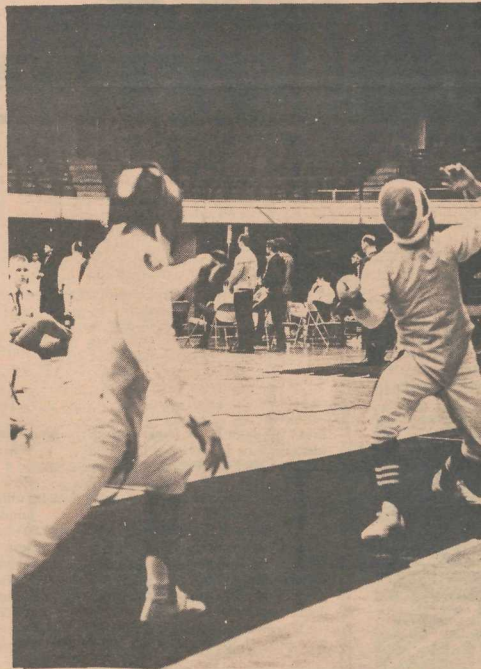


Photo by Bob Hewgley

Duke fencers in action in Saturday's three weapons meet in Card Gym.



UPI

Jacques Laperriere of Montreal yanks shirt tail of New York Ranger Brad Park and is grabbed in turn by New York's Jim Neilson during second period melee at Madison Square Garden.

Track schedule

March 17	Kent State	Durham
March 18	Cincinnati	Durham
March 19	Ohio University	Durham
March 22	Clemson	Clemson, S.C.
March 25	Florida Southern	Winter Park, Fla.
March 26	Rollins	Winter Park, Fla.
March 27	Jacksonville	Jacksonville, Fla.
March 29	South Carolina	Columbia
April 1	East Stroudsburg State	Durham
April 3	Colgate	Durham
April 5	Hope College	Durham
April 7	N. C. State	Durham
April 12	Washington & Lee	Lexington, Va.
April 16	Wake Forest	Durham
April 19	Davidson	Durham
April 25	Virginia	Charlottesville
April 26	Maryland	College Park
May 1	North Carolina	Chapel Hill
May 8-10	ACC Championships	Raleigh

Derby report

By Mark Stancato

The 1969 Kentucky Derby is shaping up to be an unusually clear picture.

Advans of the racing world are somewhat surprised to see two horses stand out in what is normally a muddled confusion at this time of year. Top Knight, the winterbook favorite in light of his two-year-old championship,

recently won the important Flamingo decisively, while California's 3/4 million dollar "bargain," Majestic Prince, remains undefeated in five starts.

Despite such assumed clarity, this writer predicts a yet unknown quantity will emerge the victor in the May 3rd classic. His name is Drone.

Announcement

-Fencing-

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Fencing Championship will be held on the North Carolina State campus in Raleigh this Saturday, March 15. The meet will feature the finest fencers in the land.

-Intramurals-

Entries have opened for Intramural tennis, handball, and horseshoes. The entry fee is \$1.00 for each entry; a doubles team counts as one entry. The time to get the entries in will be on March 19.

All pairings will be posted Monday at noon, allowing a week

for competition in each round of the single elimination tournament. Matches must be completed and

scores turned in by 9 a.m., Monday of the week following the posting of the pairings, or both players

forfeit their match. No exceptions will be made for this deadline. Contestants will arrange their own matches.

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Fifth Decade plan 'behind'

By Ann Wightman
Staff Writer

The Duke University Fifth Decade Program, defined by Frank Ashmore, Vice President in charge of Institutional Advancement, as "one very carefully defined area [of university development] that lists specific problems," is now in the final stage of its Phase One Campaign.

Although the campaign is "running behind at the moment," Ashmore cited previous cases in which other colleges met their projected goals during the last days of their campaigns.

Director of Development David Ross said that corporations and foundations are exceeding, and alumni are falling short of their campaign quotas.

Ross said that the shortcoming in alumni support "can't be attributed to any one thing." He added that it could be attributed in "a general way to the Vigil, the occupation of Allen Building by the Blacks, concern over changing social regulations and a feeling that there has been a decrease in the emphasis placed on athletics."

Ross cited the alumni's lack of understanding of "the depth of feeling the student generation has for the social concerns with which the United States is faced." One basic problem in the Fifth Decade Program has been communication between the program and the alumni, Ross contended.

Phase One of the program covers three basic areas: the endowment fund, construction of new facilities, and additional current operating expenses. Of the 102.8 million dollars projected for Phase One, approximately 75.6 million have been designated for specific building projects. Construction plans include work on the new Perkins Library, new chemistry and engineering buildings, renovation of the old chemistry building and Carr building, improvement of men and women's physical education facilities, and new housing on East Campus.

Because of rising construction costs, achievement of the initial financial goal does not insure completion of all building projects. Ross said that "increased operating costs have taken some of the unrestricted funds that might have gone for construction."

No specific priority list has been established for the proposed projects. Ross explained that priority may be "based somewhat on specific grants" such as gifts with specified purposes which contain a time limit for raising matching funds. Ashmore said that no priorities had been established "for reason of donations." Contributors are inclined to donate on the basis of interest, not priority.

-Emergency-

(Continued from page 1)

Durham National Guard Armory, the only other unit in North Carolina, Company B at Greensboro, had not been alerted as of 7:30 last night.

Yesterday's events marked the fourth time in two years that the National Guard had been called into Durham, and the third time a curfew has been imposed.

Tuesday night's action plus indications of more disorder were the mayor's reasons for calling in the Guard to reinforce Durham police.

The curfew will continue indefinitely until removed by Grabarek.

Decade Program may or may not stipulate restrictions on their use. Ross estimated that approximately fifty per cent of alumni gifts are designated for use within a specific college of the university. Allocation of unspecified funds is under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

The Fifth Decade Program is actively soliciting funds from alumni, private foundations and corporations. President Douglas Knight has been "very active throughout the campaign" in this area, said Ashmore. Government grants and loans have also been secured.

The most publicized single contribution, a matching grant

from the Ford Foundation, will earn Duke eight million dollars, if the university can raise thirty-two million by June 30, the deadline date for both this grant and for the Phase One campaign. Only gifts from sources other than the Duke Endowment, the federal government, and trusts with a special interest in Duke qualify for this total.

Funds from an initial payment on the grant have been designated for construction of the new chemistry building, renovation of the West Campus Student Union, acquisition of materials for the General Library and Law School Library, an education and research, opportunity fund and an improved electrical power system.



The still uncompleted new library attests to both the progress and the shortcomings of the first phase of the Fifth Decade Program.

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Lost: In the Gothic Dining Hall during second period on Friday March 7, a small, blue, leatherette box with the inscription "Duke Optical Co." Contains 8 plastic prisms. Contact Robert Gentry, 6787. Reward.

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Lightfoot awaits discovery here

By Rick Gaw
"By hurrying, there is still time to 'discover' singer-songwriter Gordon Lightfoot before he becomes community property." This appeared in the Los Angeles Times following his highly successful engagement at the Troubadour in Los Angeles. The Performing Arts Committee of the Duke Student Union offers you this time to see and discover Gordon Lightfoot for yourself on Saturday, March 15 at 7:00 p.m. in Baldwin Auditorium.



Photo by Christine Smit
Gordon Lightfoot is as famous a songwriter as he is a folksinger.

The original 'discovery' of Gordon Lightfoot was made in May, 1964 in Steeles Tavern, Toronto with the help of Ian Tyson of Ian and Sylvia. He soon signed his management agreement with the John Court-Albert Grossman office who also handle Peter, Paul, and Mary, Bob Dylan, and Ian and Sylvia and began his climb to the top in the folk music field. He is quite versatile within the realm of folk music with his excellent song writing ability and fine voice to convey his ideas. He has the capacity to draw from and write on a wide range of subject material from social problems and conflict to the emptiness of the vast northland of his native Canada. His delivery is simple and profound. It has been said that he is "as finely tuned in to human emotions and nature in all its manifestation as a bat to inaudible squeaks."

As a performer he is able to develop and maintain excellent rapport with any audience with his ease at speaking and sense of humor. Hearing him perform provides a valuable frame of reference to his compositions which may be lacking when performed by others. He has the voice to mirror the sensitivity and emotion of his compositions which rates him among the best of current folk composers and performers.

Discover Lightfoot for yourself. Tickets are available at \$2.00 for Duke students and \$2.50 for all others at Page Box Office or the main Quad and the Record Bar Stores in Durham and Chapel Hill. The concert will begin at 7:00 p.m., Saturday, March 15, in Baldwin Auditorium on East Campus.

Choral Society to feature Duke graduate as soloist

When the Durham Civic Choral Society appears in concert next Tuesday evening, March 18, their

Myers gives musilogue

Gordon Myers, Baritone, will conduct a Musilogue of his experience as a "singer on tour" while a member of the New York Pro Musica, Randolph Singers, and during four years of service in World War II. Dr. Myers interestingly combines comments, slides, and musical illustrations with colorful individuality and the insights of a keenly observant professional.

This event is sponsored by the Department of Music and will be held in the Music Room of East Duke Building on Saturday, March 15, at 8:15 p.m. The public is cordially invited to attend and there is no admission charge.



Photo by Christine Smit

Tickets for "Dark of the Moon," to be performed in Page Friday and Saturday nights in Page, are on sale on the Main Quad.

tenor soloist will be a 1962 Duke graduate who is pursuing a promising opera career in New York City.

Michael Best, a native of Durham, will join the Choral Society and the Duke University Symphony Orchestra in their performance of Carl Orff's monumental secular cantata, "Carmina Burana." The concert will be in Page Auditorium at 8:15 p.m. and admission is free.

Best studied voice with Professor John Hanks while he majored in economics at Duke. He now holds a master's degree from the Juilliard School of Music, and has appeared in numerous operatic roles in Washington and Dallas, as well as New York.

Other soloists for the concert will be Joan Schuetz, soprano, of Chapel Hill; and Gordon Myers, baritone, of Trenton, New Jersey.

Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana" is a three-part song cycle celebrating the beauty of Spring, the joys of wine, and the delights of love. The lyrics were written by the "goliards"—traveling scholars, de-frocked monks, dissatisfied graduate students and revolutionary young university instructors from the Europe of the 13th century.

Writing in vulgar Latin, Middle-High German and Old French, these poets, radicals and hippies left behind them love songs of rare lyrical beauty, as well as bawdy, satirical philippics which are neither simple nor desultory in their intensity. Like Jim Webb, Tim Hardin, Malcolm Boyd, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Rod McKuen, Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel, the goliards brought from varied backgrounds their poetic insights into the meaning of life, as they travelled "with suitcase and guitar in hand."

Thirty years ago, Orff set these poems and songs into a framework of lusty, brilliant music that often sounds like a contemporary musical group at one o'clock in the morning with all amplifiers going at full volume. The 95 members of the Choral Society and the full orchestra, under the direction of Professor Allan Bone, will also sing Franz Schubert's Mass No. 2 in G Major, with soprano solos composed by the 18-year-old musical genius for the girl he loved.

The Duke University Community is invited to this musical celebration of the vernal equinox.

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-String Quintet-

On Friday, March 14, the Duke University String Quintet will present a recital of music for string quintet, in the East Duke Music Room. Their varied program consists of music by Tomaso Albinoni, Johannes Brahms and Wolfgang Mozart.

The string quintet, as an ensemble, is greatly overshadowed by the string quartet, and perhaps unjustly. There have been some incomparable masterpieces written for quintet, especially those of Mozart, which are just not heard enough because of the scarcity of string quintets to play them. Duke University is indeed fortunate to have such an

ensemble. They have recently played in Raleigh at the Governor's Mansion.

The members are Patricia Cranford and Helen Fruitstone, violins; Phillip Magnuson and Elizabeth Schultz, violas; and Gary Hardie, cello. The program will begin at 8:15 p.m. with the Sonata a cinque in G minor, Opus 2, No. 6, by Tomaso Albinoni. Following this will be Brahms' Chorale Prelude, "Es ist ein Ros' entsprungen" and Mozart's String Quintet in C Minor, K. 406.

After intermission, the quintet will perform Mozart's String Quintet in G Minor, K. 516.

Spectrum

Calendar

- 10 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel. Speaker: Dr. Kenneth Clark. Reader: Mr. Will Finnin.
- 4 p.m. Undergraduate Faculty Council Meeting. Room 208 Flowers Building.
- 5-6 p.m. Dean's Hour. Hospital Amphitheater. Speaker: Dr. Robert Livingston.
- 7-10 p.m. Arts and Crafts Workshop in Two-Dimensional Media. Room 108 Art Building.

Urban conference

Information is now available in the ASDU Office in Room 206 Flowers Building on the Urban Futures, U.S.A. Conference to be held on the campus of Rice University on March 26-29.

Featuring thirteen national figures in the field of urban development, this conference will emphasize both the solution to current urban problems and long-range development of the urban environment. Duke University has been asked to send two delegates to this conference.

While financial arrangements are not yet complete, it is expected that funds will be available to cover room and board, registration, and most of the transportation expenses of the delegates selected to attend.

Any interested students should check with the ASDU office as soon as possible to pick up an application form which should be completed and returned to the ASDU Office next week. From these applications, two delegates will be selected and notified later next week.

Senior recital

The Department of Music will present D. Kern Holoman in a bassoon recital on Sunday evening, March 16th, at 8:15 p.m. in the Music Room, East Duke Building.

This program was postponed from March 2.

The soloist will be accompanied by John Newell, pianist, (class of '71) and a chamber orchestra of members of the Duke Symphony. James Weber, first flutist of the Duke Symphony, will appear as flute soloist.

Housemaster

Richard L. Coix, 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.

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).

College Life

"College Life," Sunday night at 9:00, Green Room of East Duke. All are welcome. Sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ.

Student meeting

There will be a meeting of all interested students in Room 208 Flowers Building at 12:30 p.m. to discuss the outcome of Howard Fuller's press conference and the UFC meeting earlier today.

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.

Sports car club

Duke Sports Car Club will meet in Room 229 Social Science at 7:00 P.M., Thursday, March 13th.

Law forum

U.S. Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana will address the Duke University Law Forum here at 11 a.m. Friday.

His topic is "Rate overcharging in Public Utilities."

The senator stirred up a controversy in North Carolina last year when he charged that private power companies operating in the state were overcharging their customers by millions of dollars a year. The assertion was promptly denied by spokesmen for the companies.

Y interviews

Interviews for YMCA committee chairmen and junior chairmen are being held in the Y office this week. All those interested can sign up at the Y office. All Y-Men are encouraged to interview for positions of junior FAC chairmen, which will be held Friday afternoon and on Sunday if necessary.

Duke denies report of Raleigh station

A spokesman for Duke University has repudiated Tuesday's report from a Raleigh television which stated that President Douglas M. Knight has been "stripped of his power."

The statement had been made in reference to the appointment of Barnes Woodhall to the newly created position of chancellor.

The university's spokesman also said that the proposal according to the article in yesterday's Durham Morning Herald to name a chancellor pro tem had originated with president and not with the trustees, as had been stated in the

television report.

According to Frank Ashmore, Vice President for Institutional Advancement, Dr. Knight had discussed the "general concept" of the chancellorship several months ago with the Academic Council, the administration, and some students.

Also, Ashmore explained, the trustees had had knowledge of the idea several months prior to their meeting last week.

Ashmore believes that the spokesman was Clarence Whitefield, Director of the Office of Information Service. Whitefield was unavailable for comment.

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

**TUESDAY
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