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ASDU elections this Friday

By Carol Harvey
ASDU reporter

Elections of officers for ASDU will be held this Friday, according to Bob Hosea, Chairman of ASDU Elections Committee.

Campaigning began last night with only two offices being contested. Bob Feldman and Rich Poland are the candidates for next year's President of ASDU.

Jim Leach and Gil Scharf are opposing candidates for Vice President from West Campus.

Both Feldman and Poland have been active in student government at Duke.

Poland intends to bring up several issues which he feels are of importance to students. His main concern is that "student government have better communication with the Administration." He does not feel that the fact he has "never voted for anything" ("not always against everything, just never for anything") while a Legislator "will go against" him in the election.

Feldman feels that the main issue is that the "role of student government at Duke can be more active in governing the University." He feels that "ASDU is not something that people should laugh at; it has a lot of promise." However, he also feels that "in the expansion of ASDU, its coordination of student services should not be neglected."

The other candidates are all running unopposed. Peggy Friedlander is running for Vice President from East Campus. Judy Patton is the candidate for Executive Secretary with Pat Kenworthy running for Administrative Secretary. Rich Carro is running for Treasurer.

Students to keep strike at Harvard

By E. W. Kenworthy

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—A rally of nearly 6,000 Harvard students voted narrowly yesterday for a three-day continuation of a strike that was launched last week to protest the use of police against radical students who had seized a building.

The students said that within those three days the University administration must inform the student body on its response to a list of demands approved today. At the end of that time, the student body would decide what further action it would take.

The strike, which was approved last Thursday at a rally in Memorial Church following the police action, was for three days—ending yesterday.

The three-day extension was
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Costs hindering Med school blacks

By Betsy Bittle
Staff writer

"We have accepted a lot more Negroes than have accepted us," Dr. E. C. Long, Associate Dean for Undergraduate Medical Education said Friday in an interview concerned with the status of black students in the Medical School.

There are currently three black students enrolled in the Med School. This number represents a minor percentage of those who were accepted.

"One of the greatest problems we face is how to support black students financially," Dr. Long said. "I think it is cruel and immoral to encourage students to apply without giving thought to how they will be supported."

"The average cost for one year for a Med student is approximately \$5,000 and Duke is only able to give \$1,700 from Government sources," Dr. Long said. "We would like to provide more substantial scholarship aid," but he emphasized the difficulty of this idea due to the cut by 25 percent of next year's government funds.

Dr. Long spoke of an ad hoc committee now formed which is comprised of faculty members and students to look into the problem of black enrollment in the Med School. The committee has come up with several ideas concerning the two main problems of recruitment and academic aid for the underprivileged.

One important idea is to draw the attention of high school students to the career opportunities in medicine. "The idea is that information teams will go to high schools to present the health professions as possible careers," Dr. Long said.

Another recruitment idea, Dr. Long continued, is for "members of the Duke Admissions Committee and medical students to visit Negro colleges and discuss medicine as a career. There could also be conferences with the Pre-Med advisors from black colleges to encourage them to get their good Pre-Med students to apply to Duke."

Another proposed idea explained by Dr. Long is the fellowship program. "Negroes could come to Duke at the end of the Junior and

New business school gets grant from Ford

The Ford Motor Company Fund has awarded Duke University a grant of \$100,000 to assist in establishing its Graduate School of Business Administration.

Plans for such a school already have been made and announced, and the first students are scheduled to be admitted in September, 1970.

In commenting on the gift, Ray C. Kool, Director of the Ford Motor Company Fund, wished Duke University success in this important new program, and asserted that "the Trustees (of the Fund) affirmed a conviction that Duke is a logical place to develop a Graduate School of Business of high quality."

Mr. Kool noted that the trustees of the Fund in approving the \$100,000 award also authorized full payment immediately "so that the University may use it in connection with the Ford Foundation challenge grant."

"We are particularly grateful for

this generous gift from the Ford Motor Company Fund, for the confidence which it indicated in our new Graduate School of Business Administration," said Charles B. Wade, Jr. of Winston-Salem, chairman of Duke University's Board of Trustees.

"Grants of this magnitude are of particular importance as we enter the final quarter of our Ford Foundation challenge grant. We shall do our best to justify such support as we move forward with our efforts to make Duke University one of the strongest of the nation's private universities."

"We who are associated with Duke are very pleased with the progress toward funding this very important new school, and the leadership of the corporate community through gifts like yours has been outstanding," Wade added.

Under terms of an \$8 million Ford Foundation challenge grant,

made in 1966, Duke receives \$1 from the Foundation for each \$4 raised from other sources, excluding The Duke Endowment, other Duke related trusts and the Federal government. Hence, the gift from the Ford Motor Company Fund will earn the University an additional \$25,000 from the Foundation's challenge grant.

Ford Motor Company Fund is a nonprofit organization supported by contributions from Ford Motor Company. The Fund makes contributions for educational and charitable purposes. It is not related to The Ford Foundation.

Plans for establishing a Graduate School of Business Administration at Duke have been under study for several years. The first step in this direction was taken in 1967 when the Department of Economics and Business Administration was divided into two departments.

Dr. Louis D. Volpp, former associate provost of the University of Illinois and former associate director of the Graduate School of Business there, was named chairman of the new Department of Business Administration, and more recently was picked to become the first dean of Duke's new school.

In commenting on the grant from the Ford Motor Company Fund, Dean Volpp said: "This tangible support is of great significance in the development of the Duke Graduate School of Business Administration. Our program is designed to contribute

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Dispute is resolved by DUERSC

By Gordon Stevenson
Labor reporter

A dispute arose just before spring vacation between the Employee Service Council and the Personnel Policy Committee over having payroll checkoffs of employee organizational dues.

The Duke University Employee Relations Supervisory Council (formerly DUERAC) met on March 21 and 22 to arbitrate the disagreement. Their decision ruled in favor of the Personnel Policy Committee.

The Service Council would have liked to have had the University deduct contributions from the paychecks of those employees who request it. The money would have been used to establish operational funds for the Non-Academic Employees' Council. The Administration, on the other hand, preferred not to do this.

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Weather

40 per cent chance of showers and mild today, high in 60's. Tonight, 10 per cent chance of showers and low in 50's. Tomorrow, partly cloudy and warmer, with high in 70's.



Photo by Phillip Kridel

Picture of contentment, or of oblivion; of puzzlement, or of interest? The answer is not important, for the scene speaks beautifully for itself.

Senior years to get acclimated to the environment."

Dr. Long said a major problem is "to get Negro students who can meet the traditional academic standards." He feels that special assistance ought to be offered to underprivileged students.

"One idea is for not only blacks, but all underprivileged students, to come to Duke the summer before their Freshman year to prepare them for college and make the transition to Med School easier. Special guidance and counselling should also be available to these students."

Dr. Long emphasized the fact that there is little correlation between where a student goes to Med School and where he goes to practice. "Just training more Negro doctors does not necessarily mean that there will be more doctors for the ghettos."

Dr. Suydam Osterhout, the Assistant Dean for Medical School Admissions, said that the

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Girls of Angel Flight

By Peggy Payne

Women's Editor

A band of heavenly hijackers or maybe stewardesses in what comes to the minds of many at mention of the name Angel Flight. Neither is quite correct. Angel Flight is the coauxiliary of the Arnold Air Society of Air Force ROTC.

Carol Franco, executive officer of the group, explained the purpose of the flight: "to help maintain high morale in the Air Force ROTC unit at Duke by serving as official hostesses, to further through service to the University Air Force ROTC, and to acquaint members with Air Force ROTC, Air Force, Air Age, and Air Education."

On the initiative of Captain Alfred Canterbury, Captain of Boys and Associate Professor of Aerospace Studies, and Marilyn Growden, honorary commander, the organization at Duke was begun. She got together a small group of girls who helped get interest started and did the initial work of organizing. "We then went through a review board and were selected," Carol said. This selection board consisted of Captain Alfred Canterbury, Cadett Major Jim Hager, Marilyn Growden, Marge Rachel, and Cadet Colonel Lyn Southam.

"We're now writing up the constitution and we're going to get a charter with the University. We hope to become nationally affiliated," Carol explained.

Carol and the commander, Marge Rachel, represented the Duke division

of Angel Flight at the National Conclave in New Orleans. Here they compared notes with representatives from other schools and got ideas on uniforms and kinds of drill teams. Three representatives were also sent to the Area Conclave at V.I.P.

The Duke organization plans to have a drill team, but is uncertain whether it will be a marching group or an exhibition team. "We might march at football games, eventually," Carol added. They are now in the process of making uniforms. These will be worn every Monday beginning next year.

Captain Canterbury is the advisor of the group. Claudia Pons is the administrative officer; Kathy Nordstrom, the operations officer; Kathy Johnson, historian; Yvonne Metcalf, comptroller; and Deborah Haanis information officer.

The morale-building services of the flight have ranged from study breaks during exams with coffee and cookies to Valentines for the unit. They also served drinks at the Military Ball. The money raising projects seems to also serve the morale-building function. A slave sale and a bake sale supported the delegates to the New Orleans convention. "Some of the ROTC members bid for all the Angels," Carol said. "Whoever bought you put you to work doing whatever they want you to—within reason, of course."

Angel Flight will have a rush function in the near future for girls who are interested.

Sororities elect officers

Officers for next year have now been elected by all the sororities. These are: for Alpha Phi: President, Cindy Oakes; first vice president, standards chairman, Linda Howard; second vice president, pledge trainer, Vicki Gwynn, third vice president, scholarship chairman, Brenda Lockhart; and rush chairman, Mary Ellen Young.

For Alpha Delta Pi, the president is Patsy Davis; the vice-president, Jean Spurlock; the rush chairman, Pam Rebucci; and treasurer, Terry Davis.

For Alpha Chi Omega, the president is Twerpy Brown, first vice-president, standards chairman, Becky Corns; second vice-president, pledge trainer, Marie Lewis; social rush chairman, Jeannie Cockrell; business rush chairman, Tibby Duncan; and social chairman, Jan Mattison.

For Kappa Kappa Gamma, the president is Emily Turner; first vice-president, Heidi Sparks; second vice-president, Bobbie Badger; public relations, Judy Mohler; business rush chairman, Liffy Keck and Gerry Gillmore; and Adrienne Arnot, pledge trainer.

For Delta Gamma, the president is Elizabeth Feder, the first vice-president, M.J. Nims; the second vice-president, Diane Perret; treasurer, Karen Baker; business rush chairman, Gayle Smith; and

social rush chairman, Sue Oswald.

For Kappa Phi Lambda, the president is Bonnie Sevier; the vice-president, Mary Dyble; the pledge trainer, Elaine Uchiyama; and the social rush chairman, Lucy Jones.

For Phi Mu, the president is Beth Taylor; the vice-president, is Margie Sauber; treasurer, Marsha Carroll; secretary, Beth Baker; and membership chairman, Cramer Davis.

For Pi Beta Phi, the president is Margo Beach; the vice-president, Lynn Lefler; pledge trainer, Patty Harting; and rush chairmen, Leecy Lieberman and Mary Manley.

The president of Delta Delta Delta is Nancy Corner; the vice-president, Lynn Zidanic; the social rush chairman, Sally Adams; and the pledge trainer is Lin Yeiser.

Pam Straley is president of Zeta Tau Alpha; the vice-president is Ginny Voit; the social rush chairman, Merri Small; the business rush chairman is Cathy Rice; and the pledge trainer, Tucker Morgan.

For Kappa Alpha Theta, the president is Betty Leight; the first vice-president, Gwen Young; the standards chairman, Jane Rohlf; business rush chairman, Sarah Harrington; social rush chairman Carolyn Swain; and overall rush chairman is Joan Shepard.

Pick up your butts

By Peggy Payne

Women's Editor

There is a poster in Carr Building that says "Pick Up Your Butts—Don't Let the Duke Gardens Look Like Marlboro Country." It is part of the cleanup week sponsored by Blue Jeans that is now going on.

"It goes along with the Pride in Durham Week," explained Jane Morrison, a member of Blue Jeans. The approximately twenty-five members of the organization are being helped by the members of Alpha Phi Omega. It is basically a litter campaign. "We're going to paint trash cans," Jane added. "We'll paint flowers on them so they'll be more noticeable."

Their ideas are as original as they are useful. "We're going to polish trophies in the Indoor Stadium," she said. "Some of them look really grubby." They are working in assigned shifts. "I'm going to polish trophies tomorrow afternoon," Jane said. They are also taking

down old flyers that are now out of date from bulletin boards.

Blue Jeans is a girls service organization that was set up to serve the campus and Duke. They are involved in a great variety of projects. Allied Arts often calls on Blue Jeans for help with publicity. They have also set up a chapel nursery for parents to leave small children in while they go to the chapel service on Sunday mornings.

The Blue Jeans' Cleanup Week will last through Saturday. Duke will soon be graced with flowery trash cans, shiny trophies, and clean bulletin boards. With the cooperation of the students, the members of the Blue Jeans and Alpha Phi Omega organizations will make a neat and gleaming campus of Duke this week. So give attention to the signs and the workers and the big blue and white injunction on the bridge: pick up your butts and help the Blue Jeans clean up Duke.

Bestseller's list

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

THE NEW YORK TIMES BEST SELLER LIST

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. communities.

THIS WEEK	FICTION	LAST WEEK
1	Portnoy's Complaint. Roth	1
2	The Salzburg Connection.	2
3	Airport. Hailey	5
4	The Godfather. Puzo.	4
5	A Small Town in Germany. Le Carre	3
6	The Vines of Yarrabee. Eden	9
7	The Lost Queen. Loftis	8
8	Force 10 From Navarone.	7
9	Sunday the Rabbi Stayed Home.	-
10	Except for Me and Thee. West	6
GENERAL		
1	The Money Game. "Adam Smith"	1
2	The 900 Days. Salisbury	2
3	Jennie. Martin	5
4	Instant Replay. Kramer	4
5	The Arms of Krupp. Manchester	6
6	The Trouble with Lawyers.	7
7	Miss Craig's 21-Day Shape-Up Program	-
	For Men and Women. Craig	3
8	The Joys of Yiddish. Rosten	8
9	The Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson.	10
10	Grant Takes Command. Catton	-

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Student unrest: a common meaning

All of you know that in the last couple of years there has been student unrest breaking at times into violence in many parts of the world: in England, Germany, Italy, Spain, Mexico and needless to say, in many parts of this country. There has been a great deal of discussion as to what it all means. Perfectly clearly it means something different in Mexico from what it does in France, and something different in France from what it does in Tokyo, and something different in Tokyo from what it does in this country. Yet unless we are to assume that students have gone crazy all over the world, or that they have just decided that it's the thing to do, there must be some common meaning.

I don't need to go so far afield to look for that meaning. I am a teacher, and at Harvard, I have a class of about 350 students—men and women—most of them freshmen and sophomores. Over these past few years I have felt increasingly that something is terribly wrong—and this year ever so much more than last. Something has gone sour, in teaching and in learning. It's almost as though there were a widespread feeling that education has become irrelevant.

A lecture is much more of a dialogue than many of you probably appreciate. As you lecture, you keep watching the faces; and information keeps coming back to you all the time. I began to feel, particularly this year, that I was missing much of what was coming back. I tried asking the students, but they didn't or couldn't help me very much.

But I think I know what's the matter, even a little better than they do. I think that this whole generation of students is beset with a profound uneasiness. I don't think that they have yet quite defined its source, I think I understand the reasons for their uneasiness even better than they do. What is more, I share their uneasiness.

What's bothering those students? Some of them tell you it's the Vietnam War. I think the Vietnam War is the most shameful episode in the whole of American history. The concept of War Crimes is an American invention. We've committed many War Crimes in Vietnam; but I'll tell you something interesting about that. We were committing War Crimes in World War II, even before Nuremberg trials were held and the principle of war crimes started. The saturation bombing of German cities was a War Crime and if we had lost the war, some of our leaders might have had to answer for it.

I've gone through all of that history lately, and I find that there's a gimmick in it. It isn't written out, but I think we established it by precedent. That gimmick is that if one can allege that one is repelling or retaliating for an aggression—after that everything goes. And you see we are living in a world in which all wars are wars of defense. All War Departments are now Defense Departments. This is all part of the double talk of our time. The aggressor is always on the other side. And I suppose this is why our ex-Secretary of State, Dean Rusk—a man in whom repetition takes the place of reason, and stubbornness takes the place of character—went to such pains to insist as he still insists, that in Vietnam we are repelling an aggression. And if that's what we are doing—so runs the doctrine—anything goes. If the concept of war crimes is ever to mean anything, they will have to be defined as categories of acts, regardless of provocation. But that isn't so now.

I think we've lost that war, as a lot of other people think, too. The Vietnamese have a secret weapon. It's their willingness to die, beyond our willingness to kill. In effect they've been saying, you can kill us, but you'll have to kill a lot of us, you may have to kill all of us. And thank heavens, we are not yet ready to do that.

Yet we have come a long way—far enough to sicken many Americans, far enough even to sicken our fighting men. Far enough so that our national symbols have gone sour. How many of you can sing about "the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air" without thinking, those are OUR bombs and OUR rockets bursting over South Vietnamese villages? When those words were written, we were a people struggling for freedom against oppression. Now, we are

Dr. George Wald, Harvard professor and Nobel laureate in biology, gave an impromptu speech to a March 4 rally at Harvard and MIT protesting the "militarization of science." A reporter for the Boston Globe who heard it said later "the most important speech of my lifetime." The Boston Globe printed the speech and received requests for reprints from 85,000 readers. The New Yorker magazine used it as part of an extended article. Now it is being reprinted widely in newspapers across the country as an unusually articulate statement on student unrest.

supporting real or thinly disguised military dictatorships all over the world, helping them to control and repress peoples struggling for their freedom.

But that Vietnam War, shameful and terrible as it is, seems to be only an immediate incident in a much larger and more stubborn situation.

Part of my trouble with students is that almost all the students I teach were born since World War II. Just after World War II, a series of new and abnormal procedures came into American life. We regarded them at the time as temporary aberrations. We thought we would get back to normal American life some day. But those procedures have stayed with us now for more than 20 years, and those students of mine have never known anything else. They think those things are normal. They think we've always had a Pentagon, that we have always had a big army, and that we always had a draft. But those are all new things in American life; and I think that they are incompatible with what America meant before.

How many of you realize that just before World War II the entire American army including the Air Force numbered 139,000 men? Then World War II started, but we weren't yet in it; and seeing that there was great trouble in the world, we doubled this army to 268,000 men. Then in World War II it got to be 8 million. And then World War II came to an end, and we prepared to go back to a peacetime army somewhat as the American army had always been before. And indeed in 1950—you think about 1950, our international commitments, the Cold War, the Truman Doctrine, and all the rest of it—in 1950 we got down to 600,000 men.

Now we have 3.5 million men under arms: about 600,000 in Vietnam, about 300,000 more in "support areas" elsewhere in the Pacific, about 250,000 in Germany. And there are a lot at home. Some months ago we were told that 300,000 National Guardsmen and 200,000 reservists had been specially trained for riot duty in the cities.

I say the Vietnam War is just an immediate incident, because so long as we keep that big an army, it will always find things to do. If the Vietnam War stopped tomorrow, with that big a military establishment, the chances are that we would be in another such adventure abroad or at home before you knew it.

As for the draft: Don't reform the draft—get rid of it.

A peacetime draft is the most un-American thing I know. All the time I was growing up I was told about oppressive Central European countries and Russia, where young men were forced into the army; and I was told what they did about it. They chopped off a finger, or shot off a couple of toes; or better still, if they could manage it, they came to this country. And we understood that, and sympathized, and were glad to welcome them.

Now by present estimates four to six thousand Americans of draft age have left this country for Canada, another two or three thousand have gone to Europe, and it looks as though many more are preparing to emigrate.

A few months ago I received a letter from the Harvard Alumni Bulletin posing a series of questions that students might ask a professor involving what to do about the draft. I was asked to write what I would tell those students. All I had to say to those students was this: If any of them had decided to evade the draft and asked my help, I would help him in any way I could. I would feel as I suppose members of the underground railway felt in pre-Civil War days, helping runaway slaves to get to Canada. It wasn't altogether a popular position then; but what do you think of it now?

A bill to stop the draft was recently introduced in the Senate (S. 503), sponsored

by a group of senators that ran the gamut from McGovern and Hatfield to Barry Goldwater. I hope it goes through; but any time I find that Barry Goldwater and I are in agreement, that makes one take another look.

And indeed there are choices in getting rid of the draft. I think that when we get rid of the draft, we must also cut back the size of the armed forces. It seems to me that in peacetime a total of one million men is surely enough. If there is an argument for American military forces of more than one million men in peacetime, I should like to hear that argument debated.

There is another thing being said closely connected with this: that to keep an adequate volunteer army, one would have to raise the pay considerably. That's said so positively and often that people believe it. I don't think it is true.

The great bulk of our present armed forces are genuine volunteers. Another, first-term enlistments, 49 per cent are true volunteers. Another 30 per cent are so-called "reluctant volunteers," persons who volunteer under pressure of the draft. Only 21 per cent are draftees. All re-enlistments, of course, are true volunteers.

So the great majority of our present armed forces are true volunteers. Whole services are composed entirely of volunteers:

Air Force for example, the Submarine Service, the Marines. That seems like proof to me that present pay rates are adequate. One must add that an Act of Congress in 1967 raised the base pay throughout the services in three installments, the third installment still to come, on April 1, 1969. So it is hard to understand why we are being told that to maintain adequate armed services on a volunteer basis will require large increases in pay; they will cost an extra \$17 billion per year. It seems plain to me that we can get all the armed forces we need as volunteers, and at present rates of pay.

But there is something ever so much bigger and more important than the draft. The bigger thing, of course, is what ex-President Eisenhower warned us of, calling it the "military-industrial complex." I am sad to say that we must begin to think of it now as the military-industrial-labor union complex. What happened under the plea of the Cold War was not alone that we built up the first big peacetime army in our history, but we institutionalized it. We build, I suppose, the biggest government building in our history to run it and we institutionalized it. I don't think we can live with the present military establishment and its \$80-100 billion a year budget, and keep America anything like we have known it in the past. It is corrupting the life of the whole country. It is buying up everything in sight: industries, banks, investors, universities; and lately it seems also to have bought up the labor unions.

The Defense Department is always broke; but some of the things they do with that \$80 billion a year would make Buck Rogers envious. For example: the Rocky Mountain Arsenal on the outskirts of Denver is manufacturing a deadly nerve poison on such a scale that there was a problem of waste disposal. Nothing daunted, they dug a tunnel two miles deep under Denver, into which they have injected so much poisoned water that beginning a couple of years ago Denver began to experience a series of earth tremors of increasing severity. Now there is a grave fear of a major earthquake. An interesting debate is in progress as to whether Denver will be safer if that lake of poisoned water is removed or left in place (N.Y. Times, July 4, 1968; Science, Sept. 27, 1968).

Perhaps you have read also of those 6000 sheep that suddenly died in Skull Valley, Utah, killed by another nerve poison—a strange and, I believe, still unexplained accident, since the nearest testing seems to

have been 30 miles away.

As for Vietnam, the expenditure of fire power has been frightening. Some of you may still remember Khe Sanh, a hamlet just south of the Demilitarized Zone, where a force of U.S. Marines was beleaguered for a time. During that period we dropped on the perimeter of Khe Sanh more explosives than fell on Japan throughout World War II, and more than fell on the whole of Europe during the years 1942 and 1943.

One of the officers there was quoted as having said afterward, "It looks like the world caught smallpox and died." (N.Y. Times, Mar. 28, 1968.).

The only point of government is to safeguard and foster life. Our government has become preoccupied with death, with the business of killing and being killed. So-called Defense now absorbs 60 percent of the national budget, and about 12 percent of the Gross National Product.

A lively debate is beginning again on whether or not we should deploy antiballistic missiles, the ABM. I don't have to talk about them, everyone else here is doing that. But I should like to mention a curious circumstance. In September, 1967, or about 1-1/2 years ago, we had a meeting of M.I.T. and Harvard people, including experts on these matters, to talk about whether anything could be done to block the Sentinel system, the deployment of ABMs. Everyone present thought them undesirable; but a few of the most knowledgeable persons took what seemed to be the practical view, "Why fight about a dead issue? It has been decided, the funds have been appropriated. Let's go on from there."

Well, fortunately, it's not a dead issue. An ABM is a nuclear weapon. It takes a nuclear weapon to stop a nuclear weapon. And our concern must be with the whole issue of nuclear weapons.

There is an entire semantics ready to deal with the sort of thing I am about to say. It involves such phrases as "those are the facts of life." No—these are the facts of death. I don't accept them, and I advise you not to accept them. We are under repeated pressures to accept things that are presented to us as settled—decisions that have been made. Always there is the thought: let's go on from there! But this time we don't see how to go on. We will have to stick with those issues.

We are told that the United States and Russia between them have by now stockpiles in nuclear weapons approximate—the explosive power of 15 tons of TNT for every man, woman and child on earth. And now it is suggested that we must make more. All very regrettable, of course; but those are "the facts of life." We really would like to disarm; but our new Secretary of Defense has made the ingenious proposal that one must be practical. Now is the time to greatly increase our nuclear armaments so that we can disarm from a position of strength.

I think all of you know there is no adequate defense against massive nuclear attack. It is both easier and cheaper to circumvent any known nuclear defense system than to provide it. It's all pretty crazy. At the very moment we talk of deploying ABMs, we are also building the MIRV, the weapon to circumvent ABMs.

So far as I know, with everything working as well as can be hoped and all foreseeable precautions taken, the most conservative estimates of Americans killed in a major nuclear attack run to about 50 millions. We have become callous to gruesome statistics, and this seems at first to be only another gruesome statistic. You think, Bang!—and next morning, if you're still there, you read in the newspapers that 50 million people were killed.

But that isn't the way it happens. When we killed close to 200,000 people with those first little, old-fashioned uranium bombs that we dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, about the same number of persons was maimed, blinded, burned, poisoned and otherwise doomed. A lot of them took a long time to die.

That's the way it would be. Not a bang, and a certain number of corpses to bury; but a nation filled with millions of helpless,

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Convention protestors sentenced

By Donald Janson

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CHICAGO—Five New York delegates to last year's Democratic National Convention and eight other persons lost the first round today of the longest disorderly conduct trial in Chicago's history.

Judge Arthur L. Dunne of the Cook County Circuit Court found the 13 guilty of disobeying a police order not to cross an imaginary line the police had drawn last August 29 at Michigan Avenue and 19th Street.

The defendants, who said they were exercising their right to peacefully protest police violence, contended they had a right to walk on sidewalks, "even in Chicago." They said they were not disorderly and the police used Chicago's disorderly conduct ordinance illegally to limit their Constitutional right to free speech and assembly.

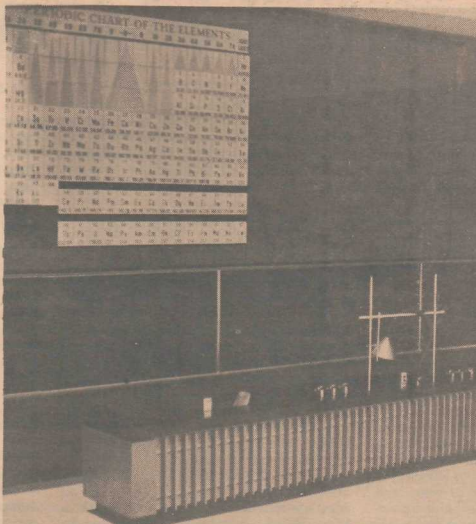


Photo by Philip Kridel
The new chemistry lecture hall will be a welcome relief from the relic now used.

-Wald speaks on student unrest-

(Continued from Page 3)

maimed, tortured and doomed survivors huddled with their families in shelters, with guns ready to fight off their neighbors, trying to get some uncontaminated food and water.

A few months ago Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia ended a speech in the Senate with the words: "If we have to start over again with another Adam and Eve, I want them to be Americans; and I want them on this continent and not in Europe." That was a United States senator holding a patriotic speech. Well, here is a Nobel Laureate who thinks those words are criminally insane. (Prolonged applause.)

How real is the threat of full scale nuclear war? I have my own very inexperienced idea, but realizing how little I know and fearful that I may be a little paranoid on this subject, I take every opportunity to ask reputed experts. I asked that question of a very distinguished professor of government at Harvard about a month ago. I asked him what sort of odds he would lay on the possibility of full-scale nuclear war within the foreseeable future. "Oh," he said comfortably, "I think I can give you a pretty good answer to that question. I estimate the probability of full-scale nuclear war, provided that the situation remains about as it is now, at 2 percent per year." Anybody can do the simple calculation that shows that 2 percent per year means that the chance of having that full-scale nuclear war by 1990 is about one in

three, and by 2000 it is about 50-50.

I think I know what is bothering the students. I think that what we are up against is a generation that is by no means sure that is has a future.

I am growing old, and my future so to speak, is already behind me. But there are those students of mine who are in my mind always; there are my children, two of them now 7 and 9, whose future is infinitely more precious to me than my own. So it isn't just their generation; it's mine too. We're all in it together.

Are we to have a chance to live? We don't ask for prosperity, or security; only for a reasonable chance to live, to work out our destiny in peace and decency. Not to go down in history as the apocalyptic generation.

And it isn't only nuclear war. Another overwhelming threat is in the population explosion. That has not yet even begun to come under control. There is every indication that the world population will double before the year 2000; and there is a widespread expectation of famine on an unprecedented scale in many parts of the world. The experts tend to differ only in their estimates of when those famines will begin. Some think by 1980, others think they can be staved off until 1990, very few expect that they will not occur by the year 2000.

That is the problem. Unless we can be surer than we now are that

this generation has a future, nothing else matters. It's not good enough to give it tender loving care, to supply it with breakfast foods, to buy it expensive educations. Those things don't mean anything unless this generation has a future. And we're not sure that it does.

I don't think that there are problems of youth, or student problems. All the real problems I know are grown-up problems.

Perhaps you will think me altogether absurd, or "academic", or hopelessly innocent—that is, until you think of the alternatives—if I say as I do to you now: we have to get rid of those nuclear weapons. There is nothing worth having that can be obtained by nuclear war: nothing material or ideological, no tradition that it can defend. It is utterly self-defeating. Those atom bombs represent an unusable weapon. The only use for an atom bomb is to keep somebody else from using it. It can give us no protection, but only the doubtful satisfaction of retaliation. Nuclear weapons offer us nothing but a balance of terror; and a balance of terror is still terror.

We have to get rid of those atomic weapons, here and everywhere. We cannot live with them.

I think we've reached a point of great decision, not just for our nation, not only for all humanity, but for life upon the Earth. I tell my students, with a feeling of pride that I hope they will share, that the carbon, nitrogen and oxygen that

for Fayette's five aldermanic seats.

Because almost 500 of the 750 registered voters in the town are Negroes, few Fayette citizens, white or black, doubt that Evers and the others on his slate, all nominated by the Negro community, will become the Democratic nominees.

And, because there are few Republicans in Mississippi, victory in the Democratic primary means victory in the general election, particularly at the local level.

Evers, whose brother, Medgar, was murdered in Jackson six years ago, is no stranger to politics. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the National House in a special election last fall. The top vote getter in an original field of seven men, he lost in a runoff by a 2-to-1 margin.

Chemistry building nearing full use

By Ed Harrison

Development reporter

The new Paul M. Gross Chemistry Building, open for classes since last fall, is nearing full use.

Duke's rapidly expanding Chemistry Department, with more undergraduate majors than any other natural science and twentieth in the nation in number of graduate degrees awarded, sorely needed the \$7.5 million facility. It was financed with the aid of \$1 million from the Duke Endowment, \$897,336 from the U.S. Office of Education, and a number of grants from the National Science Foundation and private sources.

The old Chemistry Building, occupied since 1930, while not truly unsound or dilapidated, lacked sufficient space for the present undergraduate and graduate teaching load, many research facilities, and adequate safety precautions for the storage, handling, and use of chemicals and laboratory equipment. When the

movement into the new building is completed, the older structure will be renovated for use by the History and English Departments.

Among the features of the new edifice are laboratories for freshmen and advanced students in analytical, organic, physical, nuclear, and inorganic chemistry. There are greatly improved facilities for X-ray crystallography, molecular and nuclear magnetic resonance, photochemistry, and natural products research.

Also made available is more space for continuing research in theoretical, physical, polymer, inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry. Auxiliary features include glassblowers, machine and woodworking shops, electrical and instrument shops, and storage rooms. A seminar room for staff and offices for visiting professors and lectures are also provided.

The first floor of the building, as yet unfinished, contains an auditorium, classrooms, the Department Chairman's office, and a new library, which is four times as large as the old one and has a greatly enlarged seating capacity and open stack facilities, teaching labs, a stockroom, and offices are on the second level, and on the third floor there are research labs and offices primarily for graduate students and faculty.

Construction of the building was by REA Construction Company of Charlotte on designs by J.M. Pease Associates. The contractors called the structure, 160,000 square feet in floor size and made from concrete and pre-cast stone slabs from Hillsborough, "as spacious and up to date as any in America."

The building itself has modular construction, allowing maximum flexibility of interior design to meet needs of the Department as the profession of chemistry changes. Modular construction in this situation entails having four foot wide "chases" from basement to ceiling, at intervals of sixty feet, which carry all necessary services.

-DUERSC-

(Continued from page 1)

The Service Council met with the Administration on Thursday, March 20. However, they were unable to reach an agreement and decided to send the dispute to DUERSC.

DUERSC is a committee of five professors which upon request, arbitrates disputes between the Administration and the Employees' Councils.

The Supervisory Council unanimously concluded in its official report that, "the University make available to the Employee Councils adequate office space, together with office equipment," including, "...typing, mailing, and other clerical services."

The report also went on to conclude that, "a treasury (for the Employee Councils) should be based upon the voluntary contributions of employees," and that, "the University guarantee to Employee Councils that no obstacles will be placed in the way of their contacting fellow employees to collect such contributions."

The report added "that pressure by Employee Councils to elicit such contributions will not be condoned."

-Harvard-

(Continued from page 1)

approved after students twice voted down—by standing vote—proposals to continue the strike until student demands were met. The vote to extend the strike was 2,971 to 2,955.

The students' demands include that the Harvard Corporation "immediately terminate its contractual agreements with the Department of Defense regarding the R.O.T.C." at Harvard; that an elected committee of faculty and students decide on discipline of the students involved in the building seizure, and an elected faculty and student committee be created to review policy for the governing of Harvard.

Evers Mississippi win is seen

By James T. Wooten

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

FAYETTE, MISS.—Most are certain that when the votes are counted after the Democratic primary election next month in Fayette, Charles Evers and five other Negroes will assume control of the red-brick city hall just off Main Street.

While pink azaleas, purple wisteria and black power politics blossom together, the white people in this quiet little Mississippi delta town are learning what it means to be a minority group.

Evers, a field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is running for mayor against the 77-year-old white incumbent, R.J. Allen. Evers's companions on an all-Negro slate are opposing five white men in a bid

Cornell starts Afro studies; will aid community housing

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
ITHACA, N.Y.—Cornell University's board of trustees this week end established a Center for Afro-American Studies and took preliminary steps toward the support of low-cost housing in Ithaca.

Creation of the Afro-American studies center, which will move into full operation next fall, followed months of discussions between the administration and Cornell's Afro-American Society and a series of demonstrations by the society

last December.

Housing
In support of low-cost community housing, the trustees agreed to make up to 50 acres of land available "at a reasonable price" and up to \$2 million for investment in Federal Housing Authority-guaranteed mortgages for housing on that land.

The trustees, who met in New York City, had been asked to make available 300 acres and \$12.2 million by the Joint Housing Committee, a coalition of student

and community groups including the Cornell chapter of Students for a Democratic Society and several church groups and neighborhood associations.

Minority groups
The Afro-American center's course offerings will concentrate on social sciences and the arts as related to minority groups. It will also provide applied courses to prepare specialists to tackle the social and economic problems of the nation's ghettos and depressed rural areas.

The center is expected to develop an undergraduate major in Afro-American Studies and also a program of graduate study and research.

Presidio background

By Martin Arnold

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

SAN FRANCISCO—Through the Cyclone fence topped with barbed wire, beyond the Eucalyptus and pine trees, a prisoner in the post stockade of the Presidio of San Francisco can see jutting high against the April sun one of the West's great symbols of movement and freedom—the orange, rust span of the Golden Gate bridge.

The Presidio is one of the prettiest Army bases in the continental United States, consisting of 1,400 lush green acres on the northern-most point of the San Francisco peninsula.

The stockade has become the focal point for groups questioning the U.S. military commitment in Vietnam and who are challenging American military discipline and procedures in general and military justice in particular. Fourteen inmates are now on trial for mutiny, a charge not often brought in the modern Army.

The post stockade is a small one. Located on a patch of ground about the size of a football field, it contains two confinement buildings, one a Spanish-style, off-white, two-story concrete structure, the other a two-story wood Army barracks, also off-white.

Both are enclosed in a maze of Cyclone fencing topped by barbed-wire and guarded from the outside by men at the four corners of the rectangle who are armed with shotguns.

Until 7:30 of the morning of October 14, 1968, few people had ever heard of the Presidio stockade. At that time, however, 28 prisoners walked away from their morning work-detail formation, sat down on the grass within the compound and began shouting "we want freedom" and singing the anthem of the early days of the Negro civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome." The army's Presidio case had begun.

Twenty-seven of the men were charged with mutiny. One prisoner voluntarily returned to formation.

Fourteen of the 27 are now on trial at Fort Ord, the Army base 125 miles to the south of here, on the Monterey peninsula. Eight have already been convicted by general courtmartial and given sentences ranging downward from 16 years to 9 months in prison; two will be tried at a later date and three men charged with the mutiny have escaped and are being sought.

It is charged, by those soldiers arrested for mutiny, that the Presidio stockade is overcrowded, filthy and unsanitary, that prisoners having to go to the bathroom have to pound on the doors of their cells and shout to attract a guard's attention and that some have been forced, in the last extreme, to relieve themselves on the floor and that urine and excrement have been allowed to remain on the cell floors for considerable periods of time.

The Army, in its official statement, says that "some of the temporary undesirable living conditions, such as broken windows, strewn trash, and plugged up toilets were done purposely by the prisoners who then refused to cooperate in correcting the deficiencies."

There have also been charges of brutality, one involving a Sergeant of the Guard who was accused of tossing a prisoner to the ground, sitting on him and then deliberately breaking the prisoner's finger.

However, the direct cause of the mutiny, most observers believe was the shooting by an armed guard with a 12 gauge shotgun of Pvt. Richard Bunch, who was awaiting trial for desertion and for being AWOL and who was on a work detail at Letterman General Hospital, which is on the Presidio grounds but not near the stockade.

Bunch died from the shotgun wounds an hour later. The men charged with mutiny contend that Bunch was a "manic depressive," who contrived his escape attempt in order to carry out his desire for suicide and that, as such, he had no business being in the stockade but should have been in a mental hospital. The Army denies this.

There is a larger aspect to the Presidio case, however, than the shooting of Bunch and even the alleged mutiny of 27 prisoners. It is that in many ways the Army is now being confronted with a new type of soldier—one who dissents against the war in Vietnam and against the strict discipline of the military itself.

Turner to head

The center has been funded with \$240,000 for its first year and will probably be headed by James Turner, a 29-year-old Northwestern University graduate student, sources indicated.

Publisher arrested in Vietnam

By Joseph B. Treaster

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—The South Vietnamese government announced yesterday that the publisher of the Saigon Daily News, an English-language newspaper, has been arrested on charges of aiding the Communists.

Asked for an explanation of the charges, a government spokesman said that the publisher, Nguyen Lau, 42 years old, had engaged in "activities profitable to the Communists and harmful to the public order."

The spokesman said an investigation into the case was underway and that he could not elaborate on his statement.

The spokesman brushed aside the question of when Lau might be brought to trial.

However, it was learned today that another newsman, Pham Van Nhon, publisher of the French-language daily Le Vietnam Nouveau, will be tried by a military court on Friday on charges of "Communist activity."

Shortly after his arrest last February, Nhon made public statements at a government-sponsored news conference that indicated he had been involved with Communist agents.

Lau is not known publicly to have made such statements.

-Ford grant-

(Continued from page 1)

maximally to the professional development of young men and women whose undergraduate preparation is in the liberal arts and sciences, and engineering. It is designed to contribute over the full professional life of responsible business leaders.

"Therefore," stated Volpp, "we view the Ford Fund commitment as a long-run educational investment in young people who have demonstrated unusual ability and promises of innovative, useful leadership."



UPI
This is the head of one of 12 well-preserved mummies found in western Argentina recently in what may be one of the most sensational archaeological discoveries in the Western Hemisphere. Beware the full moon!

A chemical disease fighter is deciphered

By Walter Sullivan

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—The complete structure of one of the chemical soldiers that defend the body against disease has been deciphered for the first time.

The first step is considered by scientists working in the field as a milestone along the road toward learning how the body makes the antibodies that fight disease, how

that process can be improved upon, and how it can be suppressed to facilitate organ transplants.

The substance involved—a protein antibody known as gamma globulin—was deciphered by Dr. Gerald M. Edelman and his colleagues at Rockefeller University, York Avenue and 66th Street here. He reported his results Monday in Atlantic City to a meeting of the Federation of American Scientists for Experimental Biology.

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The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Today is Tuesday, April 15, 1969.

On this date, thirty miles from here at Shaw University in Raleigh, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was founded in 1960. Stokely Carmichael, Black Power and Rap Brown. If Uncle Tom only knew then what he knows now.

Jest settin' back a grin'n', this is the black and white and relay'd all over Duke Chronicle, Volume 64, Number 120, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina. To report any objective news that happens, call 2663. To insure that the business of the Chronicle remains business, 6588.

Militancy?

Clarence Whitefield, the University's Director of Information Services, gave a speech to the Kiwanis Club last week in which he warned students that their willingness to follow certain kinds of leaders would lead them into destructive acts.

He talked also about the permissiveness of our society and about students' disregard for certain laws.

Some of what he said we can all agree with, but the tone of his speech was essentially against the struggle of black people, and of all peoples, for more control of those things which most intimately affect their own lives.

Whitefield said, "(Students) see the police not as the protector of rights, but as an ally to an outmoded system to deprive some people of their rights. Of course they are wrong. The police are merely insisting on a society which respects laws rather than men..." He asks that we preserve such a society. But we wonder: is a society which, if Whitefield is right, "respects laws rather than men", worth preserving?

Whitefield also attacks the "militant black leader," whom he does not name, and Howard Fuller, whom he singles out for special criticism for his part in the Black crisis. He castigates Fuller for criticizing the structure of the proposed Black Studies, interestingly enough, by attacking his expertise.

"I ask you where has this man been, and what qualifies him to structure an educational program if he hasn't learned the basic advantages and tenets of an interdisciplinary approach to education."

This is one of the great fallacies of our time: the belief that only experts know enough to do anything, but especially to govern. Black people, more than any other, have felt the fallacy of this notion, because whites have been telling them for years that they didn't have the sense to run their own affairs. Now, of course, white people are telling other white people that only the "experts" can run our affairs.

We are not dissuading the unique contribution which a faculty member, well-versed in his discipline, has to offer to a curriculum. But we feel students, and most obviously black students, also have something special to offer: the knowledge of what speaks most emphatically to them.

Whitefield also attacks the black students' emphasis on power. "Power and control are the names of their game," he declares. It so happens, as any student of political science can demonstrate, that power and control are the names of everybody's game. The faculty have the power over curriculum right now. The trustees have the power over the ultimate destiny of the University. Attacking the black students for recognizing this is attacking them for recognizing a truth, albeit a very simple, subtle truth which is becoming more obvious to people.

Mr. Whitefield also does not have all his facts right. He declares that the blacks and the administration agreed to claim no victory after the negotiations at Dr. Knight's house. Then, he says, the blacks distributed a yellow sheet congratulating themselves. The sheet he refers to, however, was published by the Student Liberation Front, not the blacks. Howard Fuller announced softly and publicly in Page Auditorium that night that no one had won, only justice.

Whitefield, in his speech, declares emphatically, "I am against the militant, regardless of the color of his skin." Does this mean that he is against those militant textile barons among our trustees who repeatedly bust unions? Does this mean he is against the militant trustees who refuse to share their power with those who live in the University community? Does this mean he is against militant public officials like Governors Scott and Reagan who use the Universities for political gain? If the Clarence Whitefields were really against all this mindless militancy, then we would not have militants like Howard Fuller who justifiably are seeking a humanity their people have never had.

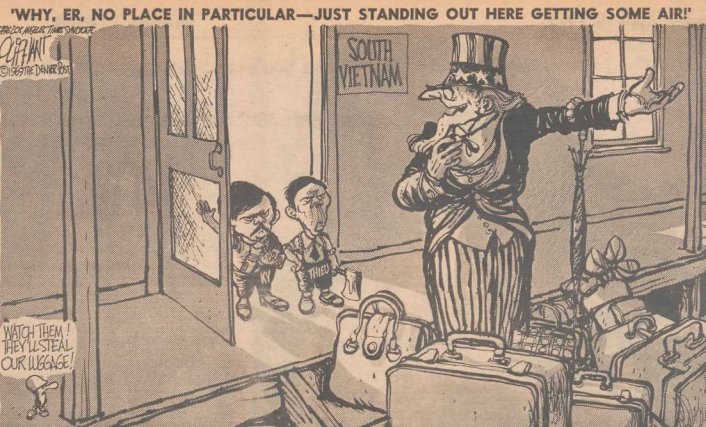
Just one

The Harvard University faculty voted this weekend to condemn equally the students' takeover of the building and the corporation's decision to call in the police.

The Duke University faculty two months ago not only voted to give the trustees a blank check to call in the police, but did so with zeal.

What is the difference between a first-rate faculty and a second-rate faculty?

That's one.



—the pinsky commission report—

On the Middle East

By Mark Pinsky



to the traditional anti-semitic sources, from the more erratic elements of the American left.

The latter springs, in part, from a certain lack of sophistication which periodically plagues North American branches of all political movements. In this particular case, there is a tendency, not in evidence among European or Asian movements, to classify anyone with a Chinese rifle and green fatigues as a revolutionary. This is as unfortunate an observation as it is an inaccurate one. Territorial imperialism, economic exploitation, political repression and errand-running for colonialists do indeed characterize one of the sides in the current Middle Eastern struggle.

The question is, which side. There are two reasons why we, as a nation, like other nations: either because they like us or because they are like us. In the Middle East today the former is true of Jordan and the latter of Lebanon.

Some History—Jordan

If there ever was a nation that was a complete creation of western imperialism and colonialism, it is the country known euphemistically as the "Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

Much of the post-war criticism of Israel has come, in addition to the traditional anti-semitic sources, from the more erratic elements of the American left. It all started after the first world war when the French got Syria instead of the British. Not only did the British lose a colony, but they had an extra Arab Sheikh on their hands, the one who was supposed to be their puppet in Syria. Unfortunately this Sheikh, Abdullah, wasn't friendly enough with Lawrence (of Arabia, Peter O'Toole) to be on top in Damascus when the great white warrior's desert crusade against the Turks ended.

The British decided that a buffer state was needed in the general area of the east bank of the Jordan River. So the old Arabia hands at Whitehall simply drew up the country on the map. Naturally, they needed a king for their country, which they called Transjordan, so they brought Abdullah down from Syria to be king of the bedouin tribes who wandered in that area of the desert. Then they sent in the British army to train and constitute the officer corps of the "Arab Legion."

In 1948, after coming to the aid of their Palestinian brethren across the Jordan—unsuccessfully—they promptly annexed the West Bank area, which had been set aside by the United Nations partition plan for an Arab Palestinian state, and put most of the Palestinians in concentration camps. Occupying both banks of the Jordan, they dropped the "Trans" part of their name and became Jordan.

They have a nice, handsome young king with a clipped British accent who mouths all the right

pro-western platitudes, alternates his expression from earnest to pained, and is very kind to American missionaries. He likes us, we like him. Just like Seven-Up.

The only flaw in the picture is that any viable solution to the present situation will come at a high cost both to Heussen and to his "Hashemite Kingdom." In the end, as King Farouk once said, there will be five kings: one in England and four in the deck.

Lebanon

We like the Lebanese because they are Christians as well as capitalists. Never has the American press wept so hysterically over the Middle East as when violence was done to Lebanese property. And never were there so many sighs of relief and knowing chuckles as when it turned out the planes were insured for twice their value by the wily businessmen.

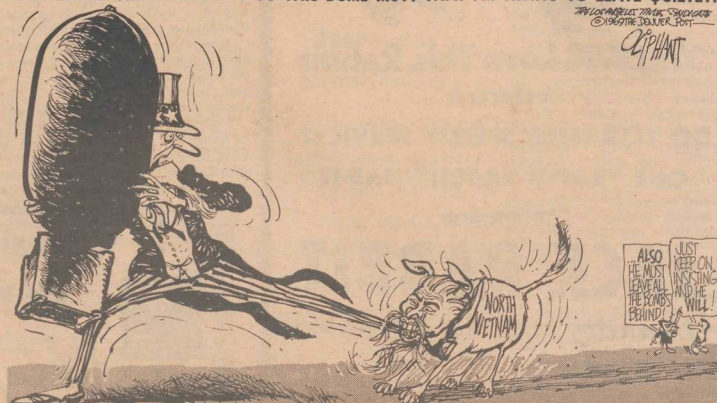
This home of American, British and Dutch corporate conglomerates, this tax haven for American oil companies, this opulent home for absentee Arab landlords where the influence of American missionaries, educational as well as religious—is one to be reckoned with—this is a land with which we can truly be simpatico.

Egypt

Moving southwest and ever so slightly left of center, we come to Egypt, and Gamal Nasser, the newfound darling of Ramparts. Nasser must be categorized as a bona fide liberal reformer. His domestic policies are daring enough

(Continued on page 7)

'SOMEBODY GET IT THROUGH TO THIS DUMB MUTT THAT I'M TRYING TO LEAVE QUIETLY!'





-On the Middle East-

(Continued from page 6).

to please any *Menshevik* or even right-wing Social Revolutionary. His domestic repression, any Stalinist. Members of the left opposition, the communists, are treated no better in prison than are members of the right opposition, the Moslem Brotherhood.

Nasser is also an imperialist in the worst 19th century tradition. He retained colonial control of the Palestinian Gaza Strip seized by the Egyptian army in 1948, intrigued against at least a half dozen neighboring Arab heads of state and committed thousands of Egyptians troops to the wrong side of the civil war in Yemen. Reminiscent of another imperialist power in another imperialist war, the Egyptians resorted frequently to the use of napalm and poison gas when they were unable to make any headway against the guerrillas on the ground.

It was this type of blundering imperialism, generally utilized to take the mind of the poor off their

condition that caused the Six Day War. Ranting about throwing U.N. troops out, he never imagined that they would actually take him seriously and leave. And once they did leave, Egypt was sucked inexorably into the vacuum, and the house of cards began to collapse. Gamel did a stupid. And as one Nasser sympathizer observed ruefully after the war, in this world we often must pay for doing stupid things.

Palestine

The last indigenous Palestinian leader before Al Fatah's Josef Arafat, was the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. The Mufti is most vividly remembered as an ardent Nazi and personal friend of Hitler. Before, during and after the second world war, the Mufti urged all Arabs to band together to exterminate the Jews of Israel.

Josef Arafat's background is also interesting. He was thrown out of Egypt by the liberal Nasser some years back for plotting with the Moslem Brotherhood, Nasser's

ultra-right wing opposition. His Al Fatah army is now financed principally by Aramco Oil, Getty Oil, the Sheikh of Kuwait and the CIA.

None of this is meant to imply that Al Fatah and the Palestinians have no case. They do. There is need for an independent Palestinian state in the general area of the West Bank, incorporating or in association with the Gaza Strip. There is no reason to believe, however, that such a Palestinian nation-state will be any more revolutionary than its neighbors or those who bankroll it. In addition, there is pressing need for some equitable combination of repatriation and/or compensation for refugees. But talk of refugees and the other basic issues of the general area requires more detailed discussion.

Refugees

During the 1946-49 period approximately half a million Palestinians left Israel for a variety of guilt-distributing reasons. They were treated by their Arab brothers

with humanity equal to their trust. They were put in concentration camps located on land seized from them by their brethren. Their numbers have increased, in various fashion, to over double that.

What is not generally known is that since 1948 an equal number of Jews have fled or been driven from their homes, frequently without compensation, in the Arab Middle East and North Africa. These refugees are no longer visible because, in contrast to their neighbors, the Israelis integrated the newcomers into Israeli society.

Self-determination

Self-determination is the cry heard with second most frequency by the Arabs. What they mean is self-determination for the Palestinians in 1969. Not self-determination for the Berbers of Algeria. Or self-determination for the Kurds of Iraq. Or even for the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip or on the West Bank between 1948 and 1967.

And, regarding anti-colonialism, it is interesting that only two

nations of the Middle East achieved their independence by throwing out their colonialist oppressors: Israel and Aden.

Repression

There is only one country in the Middle East where belonging to the Communist Party is currently not a crime: Israel. Israel is also the only country in the area with no capital punishment for terrorism, treason or political murder. This, in striking contrast to Iraq, which uses public executions as a proper setting for political rallies and picnicking. Baghdad is also where the prison containing almost all the country's leftist mysteriously burned to the ground—with no survivors or subsequent inquiry.

During the period of actual hostilities of the Six Day War, both sides reacted predictably. Arab citizens of Israel were in no way molested. Jews living in Arab countries, some from communities over a thousand years old, were rounded up and thrown into prison, much like the Japanese-Americans

(Continued on Page 9)

Botany-Zoology Depts.

Field studies highlight research

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles discussing research projects currently undertaken by the Duke University botany and zoology departments.

By Jim Frazier

Feature Staff writer

A day's wandering in the corridors of Duke's biology building, peering in open office doors and looking through the labs, reveals a tremendous number of research programs and studies in progress. Some of the study subjects are readily available—mallards, vultures, and a new Cape hunting dog out back in the animal pens, and the overflowing greenhouses and the thytotron filled with rows of labelled plants. Other experiments are not so obvious to the casual observer, such as the Animal Behavior Station, ecological and botanical studies being carried out in the Duke Forest, and of course the Marine Laboratory at Beaufort.

Dr. Terry Johnson, chairman of the botany department, is currently doing research on the aquatic fungi of Iceland. Four times a year, for periods of 10 days, he travels to Surtsey Island off the coast of Iceland to study the taxonomy and morphology of these fungi. Surtsey is a submarine volcanic island born in November of 1964, and Dr. Johnson is also studying its colonization by new life forms. Sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission, which has built a lab for six researchers there, the Surtsey Research Project will continue until 1972. While maintaining this study, Dr. Johnson will be teaching at the University of Ife in western Nigeria during 1970-71, and doing more fungi research.

Dr. Sally Hughes-Schrader, when asked about her research, shows a terrific enthusiasm from the moment she begins discussing it. Since 1920, she has been studying coccids (distant relatives of the mealy bugs) in Central and South America, which she describes as "fascinating, mad creatures." Dr. Hughes Schrader's field work on the evolution of chromosome structure and systems in these insects has been carried out in Costa Rica, Mexico, Trinidad, Guatemala, and numerous other places.

Phenomenon

The coccids under study exhibit functional hermaphroditism—the species gets rid of its males while the females develop into both sexes at an early age. Her research has shown, on one level, that this phenomenon occurs because some females have one of their two sets of chromosomes inactivated and thus develop male characteristics. Looking ahead, Dr. Hughes Schrader's main wish right now is for "a few more lifetimes to carry on this research."

Another professor who has done work in South America, but of a different kind, is Dr. Richard White. Previously, he has done research on the comparative morphology of ferns in Mexico and Costa Rica, and next year will be on sabbatical to further this

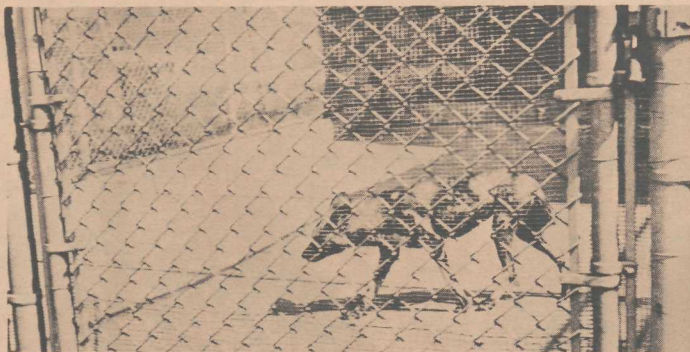


Photo by Terry Wolff

Zoology Department hosts a variety of live "study specimens"—like this wild Cape hunting dog—on campus.

research. His sabbatical will be sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Duke Research Council, and will be done in conjunction with Dr. Tryon of the Gray Herbarium at Harvard. His project will be to compare Old World and New World tree ferns. The first half of the year will be spent in New Zealand, where Dr. White will gather samples and write a text and resource book on the comparative anatomy of vascular plants. The second half will be spent in Venezuela, studying the evolution of New World tree ferns.

Dr. White's research here on campus includes work in the asexual reproduction of tropical ferns, and related studies of plant development carried on in the thytotron.

Lamprey study

Dr. Burke Hill is a South African here on a year's leave to study lampreys with Dr. I. C. Potter, who comes from the University of New South Wales in Australia. Before coming here, Dr. Hill did research on prawns in estuaries of the surrounding area, while lecturing at Rhodes University.

The lampreys in this experiment were caught in North Carolina streams and lakes with an electronic device. These small lampreys (about six inches long) are very different from those so famous in the Great Lakes, in that these never attack fish. For four years these lampreys exist as blind larvae, filter-feeding while they are burrowed in the mud. Then in the fall they develop sight and the ability to attach to flat surfaces with their mouths, and stop feeding entirely. For six months they exist in a state equivalent to equilibrium, finally breeding with the spring thaw and dying soon thereafter. Studies are being made of the very low respiration rates of these creatures at low temperatures, and what affects this rate.

Many of these faculty members spend a large amount of their time coordinating individual research programs for graduate and undergraduate students, in addition to research and teaching.

One example of an area wherein several departments interrelate is plant ecology, and one of this area's directors is Dr. Dwight Billings,

who teaches courses in plant ecology. While his main concern is with grad students, he stresses that an independent project in this field is open to any undergraduates who wishes to undertake one. Personal treatment of any study is important.

"We treat each graduate

student's project individually," Dr. Billings states. "As soon as he arrives, he is assigned a three-man advisory committee to help him set up a field-based ecological project and carry it through. Field work is of primary importance to an ecologist; he must know his organism's environment completely

before he can begin to analyze any data and draw conclusions."

Field Studies

These field studies are carried out in conjunction with ecologists from the zoology and forestry departments, depending on a researcher's particular needs and interests. All have use of the departments lab and computer services to analyze their data once they gather it. Projects cover much of the United States, the Arctic, South America, and numerous other places.

Dr. Billings own research concerns the physical adaptations of plants to various severe environments. His field work at present is in the Medicine Bow Mountains in Wyoming, where he is studying the effect of snow, wind, light and temperature on plants at and above the timberline, and another similar project in the Sierra Nevada. This latter project records the similarities and differences of desert, alpine, and arctic plants, and the adaptations and physiology of those species which can inhabit all three environments, surviving both low temperatures and desert drought.

Continued in tomorrow's issue

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Errors cost Duke ball team pitchers' duel with NC State

By Bob Heller

The error-plagued Duke baseball team dropped another contest Saturday afternoon, 5-2 at the hands of ACC defending champion North Carolina State. Wolfpack catcher Francis Combs singled in two runs in the bottom of the eighth inning to give State the victory.

Though the score may be a bit misleading, the team was a pitchers' duel. All three of State's eighth inning runs were unearned, as an error with two outs and the bases empty paved the way.

It was a battle of two superlative freshman hurlers, Duke's Al Schwartz and State's Robbie Wilson, both of whom went the distance. The main difference was that NC State displayed flawless fielding and the Devils had four miscues. Each team managed nine hits.

Duke's only advantage was a very brief one. Down 1-0 going into the fifth inning, the Devils struck for both of their runs. However, State tied it up again in their half of the sixth inning, setting the stage for the winning runs in the eighth. Coach Tom Butters' team's next

ACC encounter is a doubleheader with Virginia. The first game of the twinbill will get underway at 1:00 this Thursday on the Duke baseball

diamond.

Duke	000	020	000	-2
State	100	001	03x	-5

Tennis team romps

By Joe Ben Hoyle

The Duke tennis team traveled to Lexington, Virginia Saturday and came away with a convincing 9-0 victory over Washington and Lee. The win—Duke's fifth straight—brought the team's overall mark up to 11-3, the squad's best record in recent seasons.

It was a very convincing show as the Blue Devils netters swept the singles matches with but one lost set and then matched that performance in the doubles competition.

The closest contest of this one-sided affair came in the No. 3 doubles match where Duke's Don Berns and Tom Farquhar outlasted the team of McClure-McJunkin, 4-6, 13-11, 6-1.

The Duke netters return to

action Wednesday as they host the Wake Forest Demon Deacons in an important ACC clash. Last year, the Deacs edged the Duke team 5-4 in a very close match.

Results: Singles—1, Saacke (D) d. Ruger 6-3, 6-2; 2, Meek (D) d. McClure 6-1, 6-3; 3, Berns (D) d. Catlin 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; 4, Strawinski (D) d. McJunkin 6-0; 6-2; 5, Benedict (D) d. Armstrong 6-2, 6-3; 6, Finger (D) d. Driscoll 6-3, 6-0.

-Pinsky-

(Continued from Page 7)

on the West Coast during WWII, where many—two years later—remain.

Pan-Arabism

Arab solidarity sounds fine until you speak with some Arabs. The Sinai bedouin derisively refers to his former Egyptian masters as "Africans," while the cosmopolitan Palestinian speaks with equal disdain of the Jordanian bedouins. The Lebanese calls himself a "Levant" or, more recently, a "Mediterranean." The Israelis have their own way of differentiating. They refer to the Palestinians not as "arabim," Arabs, but as "plishtim", the ancient Biblical Hebrew name of their rival tribe, the Philistines.

And Finally

In the 1920s, Hitler wrote that all the Jews would have to be eliminated. No one believed him because they thought civilized people just didn't do that sort of thing. We paid dearly for that error. When Radio Cairo and Radio Damascus were saying the same things in the spring of 1967, as was the literature given the soldiers of the Palestine Liberation Army, the Israelis simply took them at their word. Once burned, as they say, and cremated, twice shy.

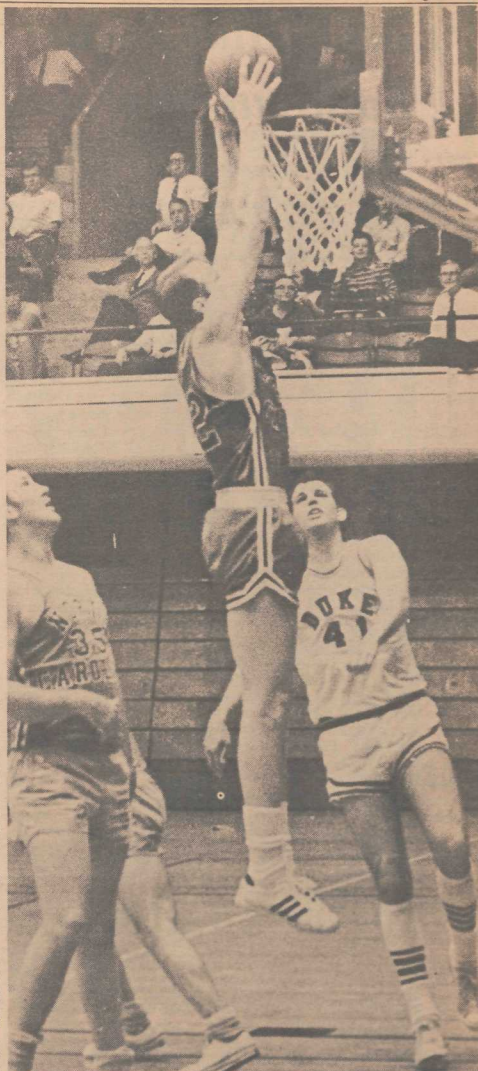


Photo by Phillip Kridel

HIGH POINT FOR CAROLINA—Philadelphia 76er Bill Cunningham leaps high to stuff the ball for UNC's alumni in the annual game played last Friday night. This was one of Carolina's few high points though, as Duke won, 115-95.

Track team loses

By Jim Sumner

The Clemson Tigers, led by Roger Collins, came from behind to upend the Duke Blue Devils 79-66 in a track meet held this past Saturday at Wallace Wade Stadium. Collins' three victories offset a similar performance by Duke's Jeff Howser as, once again, Duke's lack of depth betrayed them.

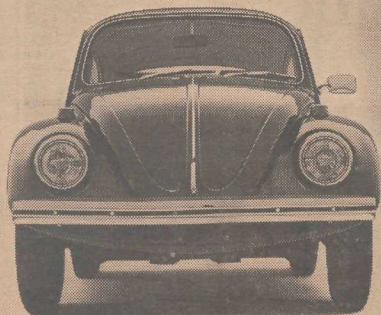
Duke jumped off to an early lead in the field events with three victories. Football star Jim Dearth won the shotput with a toss of over 46 feet, Ken Krueger won the discus and Pete Culver, Mac Summers, and Tim Baker finished 1-2-3 in the long jump for Duke. Collins, however, tossed the Javelin 236 feet to lead a 1-2-3 sweep for Clemson, while Clemson was finishing 1-2 in the triple jump and 1-2-3 in the pole vault. The pole vault placed Clemson in a lead that it was never to relinquish.

At this same time the track events were beginning and Duke won the first race, the 440 yard relay, behind Summers, Howser, Charles Carter and Tom Dunigan. Ed Stenberg then won his second straight race of the week by sprinting away from the opposition in the final three hundred yards to win the mile in 4:15. Hall of Clemson finishing second in 4:22, while Duke's Rob Leutwiler came in third in 4:26. Jeff Howser won his specialty, the 120 yard high

hurdles, in 14.3 with Tommy Dunigan placing third for Duke, to nearly even the score. Andy Copenhaver of Duke was edged out in the 440 dash however by a Clemson runner and Duke dropped further behind. Collins, then edged out Howser in a 9.8 100 yard dash, and Hall came back for Clemson, after finishing second in the mile, to win the 880 in 1:54. Duke's Jim Dorsey, after leading most of the way, finished third. This gave Clemson a 59-44 lead.

Once again Duke spurted back into contention, this time on the strength of two events. In the high jump; which ended later than the other field events, Duke took first place on an outstanding performance by Jim Thompson. Thompson, who had missed the last several meets due to a back injury, came back to clear 6'6" and in the process set a new school record. He barely missed in three attempts at 6'8" Doug Jackson placed third in the event for Duke. Moments later

(Continued on page 12)



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'Lover' and sequel both successful

By Rusty McCrady
Entertainment Editor

Harold Pinter's "The Lover" is a play about the games people play. Richard and Sarah, the two main characters, are married, but they cannot tolerate each other sufficiently to exist together as husband and wife. The plot of the play consists of the fantasy they create, in which each sees the other as an imaginary lover.

Kenneth Allison was well cast as Richard. Allison's portrayal came across as simultaneously sophisticated and absurd, and thus he more than anyone else created the atmosphere of ridiculousness upon which the play depends. The only real flaw in Allison's performance was that he occasionally slipped out of his British accent.

Except for a muffled exit, Jammie Hilder's performance as Sarah was quite proficient. Her part requires a number of quick changes of emotion, most of which she carried off well. Her scenes in which she had to plead with Richard were not so well played, however. In these scenes she appeared a bit too artificial. The play, in order to achieve its irony, requires that the characters appear sincere even in the situations that are most absurd to the audience.

Since the play was a Workshop production, it was performed in a rehearsal setting. The nature of the play (no scene changes and a simple set to begin with) was such that the lack of elaborate setting did not seriously detract from the performance, yet one wonders why more realistic furniture (instead of folding chairs) could not have been used.

Perhaps even more successful than the play itself was the sequel, "From Reality," a collection of readings and songs that were presented by Allison, Miss Hilder, and Director Bill Gordh. The latter brought the sequel alive with his folk guitar and his excellent singing. He had already appeared briefly as the very suggestive milkman (John), and thus his presence in "From Reality" did not upset the unity of the production.

Although some of the readings about games were a bit didactic (the play certainly did not require explanation), most of them were extremely witty, both in their content and presentation. The sequel was not necessary to develop Pinter's characters any further, but it did keep up comic spirit of "The Lover."

While not as polished an effort as their regular productions, this play and its postlude were just as entertaining, and it is hoped that the Workshop Series will expand to include greater student participation next year. The creativity of "From Reality" could be the germ of more and even better student productions in the future.

Poitier in stereotyped role

By Henry Wilson
Staff Reviewer

Quad Flicks "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner"

I'm sure that when you see Sidney Poitier in the credits all your guesses are used up—you know who is coming to dinner. Not only do you know who is coming to dinner but given a few seconds you probably could write the script for the song and dance which precedes the dinner. Are you ready? Here is what you have to work with. First, Sidney Poitier: summa cum laude Johns Hopkins Medical School, research at Yale Medical School, writer of two text books, travels for the World Health Organization, 37 years of age, married once but lost both his wife and child in a tragic accident, etc., etc., etc. (In case your script includes a sequence with, say, his shirt off he is quite black though you might at first expect a blue suit with a red cape featuring that famous "S" on his chest). His parents: a loving,

understanding, sacrificing mother and father who walked 75,000 miles as a mailman to give his son the best but somehow, as his son so bluntly puts it, always thought of himself as a "colored man." Don't let a little stereotyping bother you, lay it on thick. Next we have the blue-eyed, blond lover, color blind from birth and very much in love. She fell in love in 20 minutes and decided to marry in half as many days. Her parents are doubtless the richest people in all of San Francisco. Her father, Spencer Tracy, made it all as a crusading newspaper owner and her mother, Katharine Hepburn, dabbles in art.

There are just a few more minor details. You are a bold director—you aren't afraid to hit the nail on the head—but you live in Hollywood. The action is fast paced and you must make the announcement of the intended wedding as surprising as plausible to both sets of parents. There can be some tension and perhaps some soul searching but there are plenty of laughs and a happy/tearful ending. For that extra touch you

can use a Negro maid and a Catholic Monsignor and above all don't be afraid to say "Negro" alot.

Sure anyone could do it and trite wouldn't even begin to describe it. *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, besides being totally unbelievable, was trite—how could it help it? Somehow the film's awesome potential for timely social comment was submerged, laundered beyond recognition. If you took your grains of salt with you, though, the flick was a good one. It managed to be light even with its serious intent. The mirth was divided between laughing with the flick and laughing at it. Spencer Tracy plays the grey-haired, phony liberal, millionaire to a "T" and Katharine Hepburn was hardly dry-eyed the entire two hours. The whole show, though barely credible and never slightly trite, was a good way to blow six bits.

MOVIES

RIALTO
"Charly"

CENTER THEATER
Uncle Tom's Cabin

Verrett's voice splendid

By Jim Greif
Arts critic

It is gratifying to hear a singer who is also a musician. No other realm of performance in music is as dependent upon natural abilities as singing. Shirley Verrett, a radiant mezzo-soprano, has a beautiful, versatile voice and understands the music she sings.

The program began with two arias from Handel's opera Alcina. Miss Verrett's performance emphasized the dramatic qualities of the arias as well as their strict da capo form. Her sound is warm and mellow without resorting to excessive vibrato. Excellent breath control made her long notes effective. The rapid turns and trills in "Eglosia" were executed precisely, complementing Miss Verrett's control and power over the entire range.

Warren Wilson's accompaniment was adequate throughout the evening. His balance and control were excellent, but his technical facility and rhythmic clarity were occasionally deficient. The unplanistic transcriptions of the opera arias were partly to blame, but the formal aspects of the Brahms and Dvorak songs, with their extended phrase structure, could have been more capably shaped.

Miss Verrett handles the art song as well as she does operatic arias. The Brahms songs, Vier ernste Gesänge, Opus 121, are demanding vocally and intellectually. The many moods of these Brahms leides were brought out with finesse. Miss Verrett's solid low register and fire in the high register combined with a sympathetic feel for the language. Four languages were necessary

through the evening, and all were performed artistically.

The small but enthusiastic audience heard Mozart's Alleluia as an encore to the first half.

The Gluck Aria d'Orpheus, with its long a cappella section, demonstrated Miss Verrett's dazzling virtuosity.

The Milhaud Trois Chansons de Negresse, Opus 148B, were not convincing. The strange text of Jules Supervielle lost its sarcastic edge in performance. The first song was rushed and the second was too soft for Milhaud's subtle textures.

The last work on the program, Dvorak's Zigeuner Melodien, Opus 55 (Gypsy Songs) was disappointing. Miss Verrett's sound was intense and exciting, and the interesting piano figures were effective. The Slavic Gypsy flair of Dvorak's score, however, was missing. The rhythms were static and dull. Only the pure sound of

Miss Verrett's voice saved this piece from being boring.

The third half was the most exciting part of the program. The encores were works with which Miss Verrett clearly identified. In contrast to the Milhaud and Dvorak, Miss Verrett's rendition of a Negro spiritual was brilliant. The rhythm gave it exactly the right moments. This song was the first in which the singer was physically involved. Pure soul.

The Gypsy flair not evident in the Dvorak was captivating in Bizet's Habanera. Miss Verrett makes an ideal Carmen.

An aria from Nime gave the singer opportunity to explore several moods, mysterious to glorious. A slow, beautiful aria from Saint-Saens' Samson and Delilah demonstrated the singer's dynamism and control. Miss Verrett's voice never faltered. The evening ended triumphantly with a well-deserved standing ovation.

Hendrix experience

By Rusty McCrady
Entertainment Editor

The Fat Mattress was a drag, and after they left stage there was a fifteen minute wait, and then Hendrix and his supporting cast were on stage.

Soon Hendrix was being driven toward the audience by a wall of sound, and only his guitar-playing held him back on stage.

Only lurid terms can be used to describe the Hendrix performance in Raleigh last Friday. At times he was phenomenal, wrestling with and playing his white guitar so that it became part of him. But more than half the time the result of this visual exhibition was a tremendous volume of discord. When he started one of his familiar songs, many would recognize it and waited to hear it as it sounds when Hendrix

performs it in the studio. But by the middle of the song no one could tell which of his many numbers it was.

Mitch Mitchell proved himself to be a fantastic drummer, but he and Noel Redding were not to be heard very often above the din that Hendrix created. Still Mitchell's drum solo early in the performance was one of its best moments.

The entire concert was one of moments. It was only Hendrix's flashes of brilliance emerging out of the chaos that saved the performance from total degeneration.

At the end of the concert Hendrix played something from his last album, and did a little thing on the guitar with his teeth. Then he was gone from the stage, and the lights came on immediately. There was no encore. We had had enough.

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Spectrum

Model UN

The Duke Model United Nations Assembly will hold its elections meeting on Wednesday at 6 p.m. in Faculty Apartments. Anyone interested in working with the organization next year is asked to attend. For further information, call 4165.

Bookend

The YMCA Bookend will be open to return all unsold books on Wednesday and Thursday, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in 104 Flowers (the Music Room). Since the Bookend has been discontinued, you must pick up your books on these dates. Please bring your receipts.

SLF

There will be an SLF meeting Wednesday, April 16, at 9:00 p.m. in 209 East Duke Building. All members are urged to attend.

Pub elections

Any student interested in running for editor or business manager of the Duke publications, Chanticleer, Archive, Peer or Chronicle should submit a petition by noon, Wednesday, April 21 to 214 Allen Building or Box 5327 College Station.

Calendar

10:00 a.m. Divinity School Chapel Service. University Chapel.

Speaker: Dr. Charles Rogers. Reader: Mr. Rick Martin.

2:00 p.m. Mathematics Film Series: "John von Neumann." Room 114 Physics Building.

4:15-5:30 p.m. East Campus Pool open for women: faculty, staff members, and students.

7:00-10:00 p.m. Arts and Crafts Workshop in Two-Dimensional Media. Room 108 Art Building.

7:30-10:00 p.m. Scottish Country Dancing. Presbyterian Student Center.

8:15 p.m. North Carolina Society Archeological Institute Lecture. Room 139 Social Science Building. Speaker: Dr. C. W. J. Eliot.

-Track: Duke loses again-

(Continued from page 9)

Howser and Dunigan finished 1-2 in the 440 yard intermediate hurdles in respective times of 54.9 and 56.5.

With the Clemson lead cut to 63-58 Collins came through again to win his third event, the 220 yard dash. Charles Carter came in second for Duke. With only two events left and the score now 69-61 Duke had to have a 1-2 finish in the two mile run to stand a chance for victory.

Mike Graves came though with a victory in 9:06 but Stenberg, having already won the mile, could finish no better than fourth, as the Tigers took second and third.

The last event was the one mile relay and a makeshift team of Summers, Dorsey, Scott Eiseaman and Copenhagen was barely nosed out despite the fact that Dorsey outran Hall, his tormentor in the 880 by 10 yards. This produced the final score of 79-66.

Mideast conference planned

The American Freedom Association, the Greensboro Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, the Greensboro Junior Woman's Club and others, are sponsoring the annual World Affairs Institute on the Middle Eastern Crisis.

This Institute is planned to bring

experts in the field to North Carolina for a three day conference July 18-20, 1969, at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro campus.

The conference is arranged for as much academic endeavor as possible, having such knowledgeable men as the

Honorable Raymond Hare, Director of the Middle Eastern Institute in Washington, D.C.; the Honorable Loy W. Henderson, former head of the United States Foreign Service; and the program coordinator, Dr. Abdul A. Said, Professor of the School of International Service at the American University in Washington, D.C. in attendance.

Social breaks and evening entertainment are planned as well, with a night of Middle Eastern entertainment and a banquet and an orchestra dance scheduled to take place.

Students selected to attend this conference will be given "scholarships"—transportation, meals, rooms, and all fees. Any interested students should check by the ASDU Office before 5:00 p.m. on Friday of this week, April 18, 1969, for further information in regard to the conference.

Asia faces scarcity in foreign resources

By Philip Shabecoff

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

TOKYO—The developing countries of Asia will have fewer resources from abroad with which to support their economies in 1969, according to a report released today by the United Nations Commission for Asia and the Far East.

The report, entitled "Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1968," termed the expected scarcity of foreign resources in the developing countries "threatening" and "discouraging."

The Commission cited the following:

— Export values for the entire region will grow by less than 10 per cent unless commodity prices make an unexpected recovery.

— Competition among the developing countries that export commodities will intensify.

— Trade balances will deteriorate as export earnings are converted into import earnings in 1969.

— Foreign aid will be reduced, perhaps for several years.

— Foreign military spending relating to the war in Vietnam and other military establishments in the region will be reduced.

To some extent, the report declared, the decline of foreign support may be mitigated by an improvement in internal resources in the developing countries, particularly in agriculture.

A marked acceleration of agricultural growth in Asia last year has, in the commission's view, "furnished one of the bases for a more independent development of Asia nation..."

The report added, however, that "it would be a mistake to expect it (agricultural growth) to be the major part of the solution."

The expanding entry of Asian exporters into international markets for manufactured goods will also aid the developing countries in becoming less reliant on foreign aid, the report said.

But it added that economic growth in Asia could not be assured over the next 10 years without a fundamental re-examination of development policies.

This is particularly true of the "export-dependent" countries—such as Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Ceylon—whose economies rely heavily on the export of primary products.

-Med school-

(Continued from page 1)

decision for admission is dependent upon several factors: academic achievement, the undergraduate school the applicant attended, letters of recommendation, Med School test scores, signs of academic improvement, extra-curricular activities, the applicant's ability to communicate, and, most importantly, the motivation of the student. "In other words, will his standards remain high and will he always do his best?"

Only applicants who are considered to be competitive are interviewed; however, Dr. Osterhout said that "all black students are interviewed, whether they are competitive or not."

He also said that since blacks do not always perform well on admissions tests, "We have to almost discard the Medical College Admissions Test score when considering the black student."

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