

ASDU plans referendum on student fee assessment

By Bob Coyle
Staff Writer

A constitutional amendment altering the position of ASDU remains in a paid business manager and a proposal to change the assessment procedure for student fees will appear on a student referendum next Tuesday.

The student legislature placed three proposals on the referendum during last night's meeting.

In other business Provost Frederick Cleveland presented a plan for the merger of Trinity College and the Women's College and plans were announced for a voter registration drive in Durham.

In an executive report Associated Students of Duke University President Chas Smith proposed an increase in ASDU student fees next year to \$25.70, but he emphasized

that this amount would represent a transfer of assessment from tuition to ASDU fees rather than an actual increase in cost to the student.

Transfer of funds Smith said, "In the past ASDU has gotten \$40,000 (ten dollars per student) from the general operating budget of the University, which is primarily funded by students' tuition. The majority of the money was returned for the Publications Board and WDBS."

He added, "The Administration and the ASDU executive decided that it would be better if the students had direct control over the money. Since students have been paying this money in the past, the administration agreed to put this on the bill under ASDU fees unless the majority of the students objected."

In explaining why ASDU originally resolved the money from the general operating budget Smith said, "Originally ASDU got this money to keep the Publications Board from being tied down to the administration. The legislation acted as a buffer between the administration and the Publications Board."

Smith emphasized the importance of the referendum next Tuesday because "it will give the students a chance to decide what will happen to their own money."

Press Secretary He asked, "In my opinion if this is turned down I would guess that the Publications Board would have to go directly to the administration for funding, which would be in violation of freedom of the student press at Duke."

(Continued on Page 12)



Once again there will be an ASDU referendum. (Photo by John Cheek)

the chronicle

DUKE'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WEATHER

A gloomy day is well under way with light snow over 50-70% chance of rain over 40% with a low near 40.

Volume 67, Number 90

Durham, North Carolina

Wednesday, February 16, 1972



Emmeshed in vines. (Photo by Jeff Ginsberg)

Within ten days Voter registration suit to be filed

By Tom Norton
Staff Writer

George Daley, a Charlotte attorney, said in a telephone interview yesterday that he plans to file suit in federal court within ten days to allow students to register for voting in the county in which they reside.

Presently most students are considered ineligible to register in the county in which they attend school because the N.C. State Board of Elections has ruled that their school address is not their legal residence, and is therefore considered a temporary residence.

With the publication of the 2510 Amendment last summer, local election boards were required to register legal U.S. citizens 18 years old and older "in the same manner and under the same

procedures as are now used in registering all other qualified voters."

Qualifications North Carolina election laws state, "Any person who has resided in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district for 30 days next preceding an election, and possesses the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall be eligible to vote in any election held in this State."

To vote in an election, a person must have resided at least 30 days prior to the election.

In a letter sent out last year Alex Brock, director of the State Board of Elections, explained, "If there is a state primary election to be conducted prior to the general election by which

time a voter will have completed his one-year residency, he shall be permitted to register and vote before actually completing the required one-year residency."

Restraining order In a latest letter last summer, Brock informed local election boards that "the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina had issued a restraining order against the state enforcement of the one-year residency requirement" by voting in local elections. "The court ordered local election boards to 'proceed to register persons for local elections who have resided in the city, town or village for 30 days.'"

Brock also sent out a directive to all County Boards of Elections last March informing them that the State Board of Elections had adopted the following rule: "Students shall not be registered in counties where they are temporarily residing while attending a business school, trade school, college or university. Any applicant who is determined to be a 'student' should be advised that he is eligible to register and vote in the county or state of his legal residence only."

The letter further stated, "It should be understood, however, that the right of appeal from denial of registration is open to such applicants and such appeals must be filed with the county board of elections

involved."

Dufur This gives the local election boards the power to determine the definition of "legal residents."

According to the September 5, 1971 issue of the Daily Tarheel, the Orange County Board of Elections adopted the policy that "students who consider themselves legal residents of Chapel Hill can register to vote in Orange County."

The Tarheel further stated, "The policy requires all persons attempting to register in the county to answer favorably to the question, 'Do you consider yourself a resident of Orange County?'" The county election board also "withdrew students to name the residency question without being asked so

(Continued on Page 2)

Helped by undercover agents Vice squad busts students

By Bob Douglas
Staff Writer

Two Duke undergraduates were arrested early yesterday in separate actions on drug charges stemming from undercover agent activity on the Duke campus.

John F.reiber, a junior in Trinity College, and John M. Berry, a Trinity sophomore, were arrested by Durham Vice Squad officers for the sale and possession of

marijuana in undercover agents in early November in Durham, according to Durham police records.

Berry was established at \$5,000 for both students with only Berry able to raise enough money. Reiber was still at jail as of last night and attempts were being made to raise the bond money for him, according to police officials.

Berry was arrested at 30

off-campus apartment, 1115 Kinnear Road, at 11:15 p.m. Monday night. His latest vice agent officer, Lassiter and Cooper met Reiber at his room in Warwick house with a warrant. The 1:30 a.m. arrest was made with the cooperation of Duke security officers and undercover agents by Duke administration, according to police officials.

Both arrests stemmed

from information provided by undercover agents who made separate purchases of marijuana from Berry. Reiber sold some marijuana for \$25 to an unidentified agent Nov. 3, 1971 at 11:10 p.m. Berry's sale was made on Nov. 9, 1971 in room 56 of section VI. He was able to sell the marijuana for \$25 according to police officials.

It was not specified (Continued on Page 4)

Blair Bowe, a member of Resources for the Future, Inc., will be speaking in room 138 Social Sciences building tomorrow at 3 p.m.

Bowe is an assistant director for the Quality of the Environment program, and is associated with the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C. Bowe's speech, sponsored by the Institute for Policy Sciences and Public Affairs and the School of Forestry, will be entitled, "Evaluating Policy in Relation to Environmental Quality."

-Voter registration-

TODAY

Spectrum

(Continued from Page 1)
 officers could be considered perfect.

Dupont
 William A. Marsh, Jr., chairman of the Durham County Election Board, said yesterday. "As soon as we learn that a person registering to vote is a student, and has come in from another state or county in North Carolina, he is considered a temporary resident, but we are waiting for the court action before we decide what to do concerning whether a student is a 'temporary' or 'legal' resident."

Marsh further said, "Students can feel free to come in and attempt to register or choose to wait for the court decision if they want."

Some Duke students informed this reporter that they have already registered in Durham County.

Two cases concerning whether or not students are considered "legal residents" are now pending in court.

Challenge
 Yesterday in a telephone interview, attorney George Dabey of Charlotte discussed legal action that is being undertaken to challenge the State Board of Election's ruling that students are temporary residents, and should not be allowed to register.

Two Davidson College students contested the legality of this state ruling, according to Dabey. When they appeared in the County Board of Elections, they were allowed to register and the other was not.

Dabey said that he intends "to file suit in federal court within ten days concerning the question of allowing all students to register in state if school using this one student."

as a representative of the state.

He said he hopes to get a decision from the federal court by early this spring.

Delivering
 In a separate case, Robert Spoman, a Raleigh attorney representing Catherine Hall, said at a telephone interview yesterday that the N.C. State Supreme Court is presently deliberating to consider Hall a "legal resident" of Wake County.

Hall is an 18-year-old student at Meredith College in Raleigh. She lives at a dorm and is supported by her parents.

Hall applied to register in Wake County in October but was denied. The case was appealed to the Wake County Superior Court where it was ruled that Hall is a "legal resident" of Wake County.

The state appealed this ruling, and the case is now pending a decision by the State Supreme Court.

During the trial Hall testified under oath that she intended to continue residing in Wake County as a permanent resident.

Her affidavit was presented in court to prove that she was indeed a "legal resident" of Wake County was that she had changed her driver's license, 500 bank accounts, and listed her personal property taxes all in Raleigh.

The Wake/Polk Counties Finance and Operations Committees will meet Wednesday at 8 p.m. in 102 Fleming to select their new Chairmen.

Towler at 8 p.m., W. G. Hill, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Charlotte, will deliver a lecture entitled "Monetarism: Strategy, Theory, Reality," at the Ballantyne and Matthews Centre on 2019 Ashe Street (near the corner of Flemm and Ardmore). Call 238-8033 for free tickets.

THE RUSSIAN TABLE will meet today, February 16, at 8:30 p.m. in the East Campus Union Building, South Hall. All dates interested are invited to attend.

FREE UNIVERSITY—Commencement also tonight to 1000 persons at 7 p.m. in the University—Fayetteville—Fayetteville.

Everyone interested in reading German and meeting native and German professors in the Wake County area, join the German Table in the East Campus Union Building, South Hall, 8:30 p.m. Wed. Feb. 16. Sign up, West 201.

FREE UNIVERSITY, Auto Mechanics also will meet at 7:30 p.m. on Wed., Feb. 16 in 136 South Hall.

TOMORROW

VOTER REGISTRATION appears tomorrow in Duke students' offices, including their vote in the coming statewide election in an historic meeting for voter registration at 7 p.m. in 128-501 on Tuesday.

THE DUKE STATE DELEGATION will meet at 8:30 p.m. in the Law School on Tuesday, Feb. 17. Attendance of 400 bills and 100 resolutions is expected. Registration is in the Student Center.

The Duke University Chess Club will meet Thursday, Feb. 17 at 7 p.m. in Physics Dining Room. Open to all. Free Grandmaster. Admission is open to students in town.

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ARE YOU AWARE OF THE EXPANDED DUKE SUMMER SESSION PROGRAM FOR 1972??
HAVE YOU NOTED THE EXCELLENT FACULTY FOR THE 1972 SUMMER SESSION?
 Bulletin available in Enrollment Session Office, 213 Allen.
 Pre-registration dates—April 3-8.

GENERAL

DEMONSTRATION will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

Towler, Feb. 17. 128-501 on Tuesday. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

Monday, Feb. 22. 128-501 on Tuesday. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

Thursday, Feb. 23. 128-501 on Tuesday. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

Quinn, Feb. 17. 128-501 on Tuesday. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

DELTA DELTA DELTA is holding its annual meeting at 10 p.m. at the North Hall. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

ALL students interested in the new curriculum should meet in the North Hall. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

All student organizations that have not yet submitted their information should do so by the deadline. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS for all students meeting and faculty should be submitted to the Registrar's Office. The demonstration will be held at 10 p.m. at the North Hall.

THE Daily Crossword by Anthony Maye

- | | | | |
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| 23 European genre | 45 Novelty | 1 Voice part | 37 Fruit part |
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Submit to Wednesday's Puzzle

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Mitchell resigns to run Nixon re-election bid

By Lyda Dennison
 (U) 1972 Washington News Service
WASHINGTON—Attorney General John N. Mitchell resigned from the cabinet yesterday to run President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Nixon nominated Mitchell's deputy, Richard G. Kleindienst, to head the Justice Department.

Mitchell's plans to resign had been known for months. His effective resignation date is March 1.

A campaign organization promoting the President's re-election bid has retained for nearly a year but had been run by former White House staff assistants. Mitchell will now take charge.

Potential Senate fight
 The nomination of Kleindienst to replace Mitchell as Attorney General is expected to cause a prolonged Senate debate, with Democratic liberals using the nomination fight as a way to challenge the Administration's three-year record on civil rights and law-and-order issues.

Although there is an outside chance that the nomination could be defeated, most Senate

observers expect that Kleindienst would be approved.

Kleindienst has been ever more controversial than Mitchell during the three years they have served together.

Outspoken conservative
 As a outspoken conservative, Kleindienst has publicly attacked liberals in strongly accusatory terms.

He has managed most of the government's negotiations with antiwar protesters and had a major role in the planning for a tough police response to the May Day demonstrations from last spring.

In addition, the Deputy Attorney General has figured importantly in most of the Administration's judicial nominations, including those to the Supreme Court.

He was the chief architect of the arrangement under which the American Bar Association (A.B.A.) was permitted to veto judicial nominees in advance of their selection by the White House.

That arrangement was ended for the two Supreme Court nominations President Nixon made last October.

after the A.B.A. rejected two potential nominees. However, the arrangement still exists for lower court nominees.

Despite the controversy that surrounds him, however, Kleindienst is popular within the Justice Department and has built a wide personal following within the legal profession.

Served Nixon
 Like Mitchell, Kleindienst came into the Nixon Administration after serving Nixon in past political campaigns.

In modified form Anti-job discrimination law passed

By John W. Finney
 (U) 1972 News Service

WASHINGTON—The Senate reversed itself yesterday and decided that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission be given the power to issue cease-and-desist orders against job discrimination.

At the same time, however, the Senate apparently broke the month-long impasse over the civil rights measure and cleared the way for legislation giving the federal government enforcement power to issue against job discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin.

Stalled down
 Ever since it convened on Jan. 10, the Senate has been bogged down in a debate over legislation that would give enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The commission was created in the 1964 Civil Rights Act but as part of the compromise for passing that legislation was left without enforcement powers.

The issue, which became complicated by a Southern filibuster against any legislation, was over the nature of the enforcement powers to be given the commission. On the one side, the Administration with conservative and some moderate support, proposed that the commission, after investigation, could bring charges in a federal district

court, which after a hearing could issue an order to stop discriminatory job practices. This approach was adopted by the House when it passed the bill last year.

On the other side, Senate liberals, supported by civil rights groups and organized labor, proposed that the commission be empowered, after hearings, to issue cease-and-desist orders against job discrimination with no orders appealable in the federal courts. This approach was adopted by the Senate labor and public welfare bill is, requiring the bill to be floor.

On this issue the Senate has been almost evenly divided as the two sides sought a workable compromise on the enforcement provisions.

Senate rejects amendment
 Three weeks ago, the Senate, after a series of cloture votes, rejected 49-48, an amendment by Sen. Phil D. Donnell, D-Colo., that would have provided for court enforcement. The effort was to uphold the labor committee's provision giving the commission the power to issue cease-and-desist orders.

Yesterday Donnell notified his amendment in a slightly modified form and it was adopted by a 49-39 vote. With that, the issue apparently was settled.

Civil rights lobbyists attributed their reversal

largely to opposition among their liberal supporters, with 49 senators present, the civil rights group counted on 51 votes—or an absolute majority against the Donnell amendment.

Senators absent
 On yesterday's vote, however, nine senators appeared to vote against the Donnell amendment were absent, while only three senators supporting the amendment were absent.

Among the absent senators who had been expected to vote against the Donnell amendment were Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who was in Barcelona, and four of the members for the Democratic Presidential nomination—Senators Robert J. Humphrey, Edmund S. Muskie, Henry M. Jackson and Vance Hartke. Sen. George McGovern was absent; his campmate in Florida, when he was supposed to address the National Maritime Union in Miami, to return for the vote.

To many of the senators in the middle, such as Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield and George D. Aiken of Vermont, the issue of issue enforcement versus commission cease-and-desist powers was becoming secondary to the necessity of passing legislation with some enforcement powers.

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largely to opposition among their liberal supporters, with 49 senators present, the civil rights group counted on 51 votes—or an absolute majority against the Donnell amendment.



Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird (right) meeting with President Nixon. (UPI photo)

Laird warns Russians not to expand nuclear sub fleet

By William Beecher
 (U) 1972 News Service

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Defense Melvin K. Laird, warned the Soviet Union yesterday that unless it either agrees to a mutual ban on missile submarine construction, or voluntarily stops its production after drawing ahead of the 41-boat American Polaris fleet late next year, the United States is prepared to resume that element of the arms race.

"It would be diplomatically and politically unacceptable for the U.S. to allow the Soviets to achieve a large numerical superiority in both land-based and sea-based strategic missiles," he

declared. "Moreover, there would be an increasing military risk."

Laird's policy statement came in the course of explaining to Congress the sharply accelerated process of developing and building an advanced missile submarine. It was part of his annual defense report, a 303-page unclassified version of which was released yesterday.

Request made
 By requesting nearly \$1 billion for the submarine project in the new defense budget, up from \$111 million in the current budget, he said, Washington seeks to "signal to the Soviets and our allies that we have the will and the

resources to maintain sufficient strategic forces in the face of the growing Soviet fleet."

Other highlights in Laird's report include the following: "We are considering, as a last resort, (talking next to keep up the size of the National Guard and Reserve if all other measures fail."

—He said he would welcome installations to discuss "the nonpartisan hour of national security" before the platform committees of the Democrats and Republicans at their national conventions and plans to make systematic speeches on defense throughout the country during the rest of the year.

—He is studying the possibility of establishing a single Strategic Command to control all offensive land-and-sea-based missiles and bombers, as well as defensive missiles and fighter-interceptors.

Arms agreement
 In his State of the World message last week, President Nixon spoke optimistically about hearing a first step arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, but then added this sober note: "We are approaching a crucial turning point in our strategic arms programs. If the Soviet Union continues to expand strategic forces, compensating U.S. programs will be mandatory. The

preferable alternative would be a combination of mutual restraint and an agreement to SALT. But under no circumstances will I permit the further erosion of strategic balance with the U.S.S.R."

U.S. may expand

Laird's memo pointed and specific warning yesterday was said to be aimed at Moscow, or other capitals around the world, that the U.S. was prepared, for the first time since 1967, to expand the number of missiles in its strategic force.

In recent years, rather than expand missile numbers, the U.S. has concentrated on placing multiple

independently targetable warheads on many of its Minuteman and Poseidon missiles.

In the category of deliverable warheads and nuclear warheads, Laird reported that the U.S. is drawing steadily ahead of the Russians. By July, he said, the U.S. will have 5,700 such warheads, compared to 2,500 estimated for the Soviets.

But he asserted that since the Russians have a lot more and larger land-based missiles, 1,550 by mid-year, compared to 1,044 for the U.S. they are in a position in the future to launch accurate multiple warheads that could threaten the American land-based force in a first strike.

Real World

LONDON—Hearings by a Court of inquiry charged with finding a settlement in the national coal strike in Britain opened as another 300,000 workers were laid off because of power cuts resulting from the shortage of coal. Government spokesmen said that about 1,200,000 tons had been laid off and that there were only two weeks supply of coal left at power plants.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Hiring to achieve social integration became the central issue of the Florida primary when Gov. Reuben Askew, an opponent of busing, said he would not veto a bill passed by the legislature that placed a non-binding anti-busing referendum on the primary ballot.

GENEVA—Edgar Snow, the only American journalist regarded as a "friendly presence" by the leaders of Communist China, died at his home in Switzerland. Snow, who had known the Chinese leaders since 1935, had written in depth about China and his interviewees were at least partly responsible for the easing of tensions between China and the United States.

NEW YORK—An arrest warrant was issued in Federal court here for Edith Irving, the wife of author Clifford Irving, at the request of the Swiss government. The warrant charged Ms. Irving with counterfeiting, forgery, the use of counterfeit and forged instruments and embezzlement and theft within Swiss jurisdiction.

Brewster to speak today

By Lucy Ellis
staff writer

Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale University, will speak on "Can We Have a Livable Society?" today at 2 p.m. in 107 Cross Chemistry Building, The Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs is sponsoring Brewster's two-day visit to Duke, which will include several discussions with students and faculty.

In cover stories by both *Time* and *Nation*, he was described as a new breed of college president coming from a law background. During student protests at Yale, Brewster's national reputation increased as he strove through the *New Haven* campus soliciting student opinion. As Yale's recentest president, Brewster plotted the previous all-male undergraduate college into co-education.

Brewster, a graduate of Yale's class of 1941 and of Harvard Law School, moved to the faculty of MIT and Harvard Law Schools before returning to Yale in 1960 as Provost-Designate and professor of Law. He was Provost from 1961 to 1965, when he was elected to the presidency of Yale at the death of President Griswold.

While a student at Yale, Brewster majored in History, the Arts and Letters, and received an award for his Senior Thesis on European History. Active in debating and in the Political Union, he won the Freshman Debating Prize. Before you be league chairman of the Board of the Yale Daily News, a two-time editor-in-chief and Publisher.

Brewster has received several honors and appointments. In 1965 he was appointed a member of the President's Commission

on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. In 1966 President Lyndon Johnson appointed him to serve on a special twenty-member National Advisory Commission on Selective Service. He became chairman of the National Policy Panel of the United Nations Association of the USA. Brewster has received the Honorary Doctor of Law degree from twenty colleges and universities, among which are Harvard and Princeton.

Brewster has written two books: *Antitrust and American Business Abroad*, published in 1958, and *Cons and Material on the Law of International Transactions and Relations*, co-authored with Milton Katz, in 1961.

Brewster is one of a series of speakers sponsored by the Institute this semester.



Photo by Mitch Cohen

New Hope dam project to continue

By Dave Griffin
staff writer

U.S. District Court Judge Eugene Gordon rejected Monday environmentalists' appeals to grant a preliminary injunction halting construction of the New Hope Reservoir.

In his decision Judge Gordon said that the claims of the environmental project must be decided by Congress, which originally appropriated the funds for it, and not the courts.

Environmentalists opposing the project have maintained that the reservoir was unnecessary and would result in ecological damage to the surrounding area. They charged that the Army Corps of Engineers which is maintaining the dam has not met federal standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding such projects.

Strong evidence Judge Gordon ruled however that the

conservation groups had not proven successfully that the Army Corps of Engineers had violated any EPA requirements. He did concede though that the environmentalists had presented strong evidence for a construction halt.

Dr. James C. Wallace, President of the Conservation Council of North Carolina, a plaintiff in the case, admitted that after the judge's decision there is little hope for gaining

a permanent injunction against the project.

Future action

Wallace said that it would be about a week before his group would know what further actions they would take to block the project.

The New Hope project is located southeast of Durham, mainly in Chatham County. Flood control is the primary purpose of the project which will affect a four county area.

-Students busted-

(Continued from Page 3)
whether the same agent was involved in both cases, but police sources appeared to indicate there were two different agents involved.

Police officials indicated that the agents were police employees, but were not necessarily full sworn police officers. Agents meeting qualifications could be an informant or agent, officials said. The agents were working solely with the Durham Fire

Squad Department, established in January of 1971, and were not connected with the State Bureau of Investigation, officials said.

Arrested on a Grand Jury indictment, Seiger and Berry will both appear Friday for arraignment in Superior Court.

Police officials was not asked if there were any more warrants pending Grand Jury indictments.

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'Waiting for Godot' -recognizing oneself as absurd

By Steve Lisman
These Players will present their production of Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" on February 18, 19, and 20.

"Godot" is the best known work of the man generally considered the greatest living dramatist and novelist. Not for nothing the Tennessee Williams call it the greatest play since Euripides' "The Children in Search of an Actor."

As everyone must know by now, the play consists of a sequence of situations performed by two central characters, Vladimir and Estragon, and two highly intrusive by two other characters, Pozzo and Lucky. There is only one other character, a boy.

What they are doing is waiting for Godot; whatever that is, and he they will (and he) of course never comes. The play draws on a sense of waiting as a predominant occupation of modern man—waiting in line, waiting for a bus, waiting for someone to talk in the bedroom, hurry up and wait. As if what one waits for will acquire some significance through the time involved in waiting. Here said event never occurs. The victim is one of modern man—defeating the waiting stately and decreasing the event waited for, finally to nothing, or everything at any rate, at that there can be.

The action, such as it is, occurs, significantly, nowhere

is particular; somewhere a line can grow, or have grown. It is in large degree this lack of words that give the play its universality, that allow the forms to rest actively upon interpersonal tension.

The ambiguity of place, the relative absence of material objects, derives equally in fact, identically, from Beckett's reading of Heideggerian. In Beckett's story on Pozzo, he states a time and statement made against the tyranny of phenomena must have historical success, or idea—all that matter can only be changed over by the description or appearance of, say, a red tubular with a pair of rather large, bottle pointed and a blue, waxy-wax, pitcher of some-kind best on it. And what Beckett gives here is something on the order of the Platonic Idea.

Why, then, make it a play? In large degree because in concern is with that kind of interpersonal tension that is otherwise uncommunicable, that must be witnessed, equally because of the physicality of the intense humor of the "action" finally because there must be an audience to wait for the pseudo-event that is the play's end.

Verbal fascination
There is an obvious lightness any man must wait who writes something in which no recognizable event occurs, but which is to be staged before an audience.

how convey and impose London yet retain a group of people to observe it. He were expect the role can be walked through, does verbal fascination. Few writers use

but is really the situation, and most all around, using "statement" within it. It is, as well, with the last sentence of "The Unnamable," one of the most brilliant sustained

rather studies of human experience. If anything is held sacred by the characters, it is the possibility, attainable, of masturbation of the ridiculous-absurdism of

men.) The other characteristic of the humor is the Lucid and Hardy, or Mani Brothers, use of mixed communications. In an exchange, character B will in statement 4, finally have heard statement 3, of character A, and respond to it. Meanwhile character A has progressed much further along with his own monologue, and eventually some recognition is reached. No one but the audience laughs.

Psychology

Yet another issue of studying universally is Beckett's knowledge of an abnormal psychology, reflected here in the form of the radio-monologue, or equally split-personality, interplay of Estragon and Vladimir, Pozzo and Lucky.

Each member of both pairs represents one side of the schizophrenic coin, or half of Conrad or Eliot's double. Hence the whipper, Lucky the whipped and the inevitable farabuck of humor and insult; Vladimir the man of little hope, Estragon the man of none, and their effects on one another, in a world where little hope and no hope define the spectrum of beliefs. Perfect comradely, hence perfect intimacy (and complete stasis), exchange, within each pair. The combination of pair-one (Vladimir and Estragon) inactive, the other engaged in activity as frenzied and useless, as numbers, as the cat chasing the tail—another example. The former pair is Shylock's Desdemona in the most recent generation, whom malicious strikes off its person of action, but still at least attempts to begin its purification; the latter pair is Shylock still obstinately pushing at his rock. Youth exists apart from a pair, but is no hope, no exit.

Absurd?

To call "Godot" absurd is easy; but could such it ever recognize oneself as altogether absurd. There is (Continued on Page 12)



Didi, Pozzo, Gogo, and Lucky wait.

language more precisely, or more elegantly, than Beckett, and some are more aware that writing is, finally, nothing but words, and words, finally, nothing but sound, in which each man must attempt to find some meaning, some signification. So that the one speech of the man-best Lucky, a lengthy one, presents itself as the most garbled passage in the play.

passages in all of Beckett's work.

Black humor

There is a kind of humor in the play that cannot arise in characters but can only make the play a vastly humorous experience for the audience. It is the black humor that exists in much of Beckett's work, that refuses as appear to collapse the

love lives suicide, the only apparent possibility of action for the characters, which, because of the frailty of the tree, no possibility—some outside can be viewed as interesting largely because it may produce an evulsion. The play itself must inevitably become a ball of its own humor in questions that meet the very use of words, in Lucky's speech that mocks academic but draws on a poem of Heidegger.

The particularity of humor lies in two basic kinds: the archetypal dogmatic of alien enemies, drawing on classic visual figure—the little tramp of Chaplin's silent films, or the tight-fisted seriousness of the Keaton figure. (There is a hint of both figures in the make-up reproductions

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Today is Wednesday, February 16, 1952.

Twelve thousand New York papers, a coalition of Jewish, black and Greek workers, went on strike on this day in 1933. They became the first union to use the five-day 40-hour week.

Thinking that even 40 hours seems like a long time sometimes, this is the clock-watching Chronicle, Duke's Daily Newspaper, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina, Volume 67, Number 50, News 2003, Business 650A.

The Chronicle cherishes letters from its readers. Letters should be typed double-spaced on a fifty space line and not to exceed limitations no longer than 400 words or 90 lines. All letters must be signed with name, class or title, and telephone number. Address letters to the editorial board, Box 2003, Duke Station or through campus mail, to Third Floor Flowers Building.

Unsigned editorials represent the opinion of a majority of the editorial council. Signed columns and editorials represent the opinions of the individual author.

Night editor for today's issue: Bill White
Assistant night editor: Dave Griffith



The Women's College

Jane Philpott

Editor's note: Jane Philpott is dean of undergraduate instruction at the Women's College and professor of history.

At this point in history, we no longer need a Woman's College at Duke University to make it possible for increased numbers of women to benefit from an undergraduate education in the arts and sciences. We do, however, need continued leadership for the present concerns of women. Women still need specialized counsel toward self-recognition of skills, abilities and career opportunities.

Two essentials and indispensability of course I identify with The Women's College (except for its place in Duke University and the community. If or when The Woman's College is absorbed in a new and larger undergraduate college, the University will lose an institution that has meant very much to many women, and then too. Many members of the Community community are aware of this.

The Woman's College could take on new meaning and new potentials in the current movement of women's liberation. Among undergraduate women, the College probably has more intellectual and articulate support now than it has had for a number of years. It is true that some colleges for women have become conventional within the past several years, but the trend is reversing. There is a renewed sense of interest and concern for preserving women's colleges as an option in undergraduate education. Interest and fervor is being expressed about the discipline of women's studies. There is a growing realization that young women have been educated in male-dominated classes, in male-dominated institutions. In spite of this, women are breaking through the male-oriented world to discover some of their inherent interests, skills and capabilities for careers that few women have entered before. But now it is such an uphill struggle for women? Although many would like to see The Woman's College at Duke University grow stronger in the light of the new challenges, and become an even more effective way to help men, as well as women, learn what women can do and what they should be contributing to society, these are other considerations at Duke that must be taken into account.

The real question is, is the on-ordinate plan at Duke viable today? Can there be a women's college in a conventional institution

with a good reason for the existence of a men's college too? Can the concerns of women be met without special leadership in The Woman's College? To my knowledge no one has ever made a good case for a men's college within a conventional institution! How can one exist without the other? Willingly or unwillingly, the matter has been settled at Duke step by step over the years. Under the circumstances of today's conditions plan at Duke has little meaning. Responsibility for and authority relating to matters of undergraduate education and undergraduate affairs are poorly understood.

Unification of concerns for undergraduate education and student affairs has been promulgated for years. In the early fifties with the completion of the Allen Building, the offices of undergraduate admission and academic record-keeping were centralized. Shortly thereafter the Student Union was established, and many student activities and student organizations that had meaning in the separate colleges became unified or gave way to activities of the Student Union. In 1954 an office of Vice-President in the Division of Student Affairs was organized outside of the College administration. This separated many areas of student affairs from the colleges even though the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women remained within the college. In the 60's the student government in the two undergraduate colleges gave way to ASDU, and the year, the newly-evoked separate community councils emerged. Further, the judiciary concerns of undergraduate students were centralized and restored from the colleges two years ago, and this year residential separateness no longer holds with the advent of the Suburban and alternate plan dormitories. Student Health has been centralized in Peltus; the Bureau's office has been established in Allen Building. Curriculum requirements are the same for men and women and the academic goals have all merged in order to give similar and equitable academic counsel to men and women undergraduates. Except in the area of academic counseling, the theme of the undergraduate colleges has had meaningful exchange with student leadership. We have for a hot, a single unified college now?

The demise of The Woman's College will occur, however, in glory. The College will be long

remembered. Today, applications of women undergraduates at Duke are at an all time high. The value of various programs initiated within the College is widespread. It may be a wise time for a new organizational structure in campus. The leaders of today can shape the leaders of the past and get on with the work of making Duke an even better place for an undergraduate education.

We shall never forget Dean Alice Haines, a reported scholar of history and the first dean of The Woman's College. She made it possible for increased numbers of undergraduate women to find places in a male-dominated university. She was forceful in bringing other women scholars to members of the faculty in various departments at Duke University. Dean Haines sustained the tradition and helped to open more doors for women in their pursuit of the arts and sciences, but even she was well aware of significant changes that were occurring the strengths of the separate colleges. Dean Margaret Hall retained steps within The Woman's College and helped to break down some of the stigmas and barriers that prevent women students from developing career goals. She instituted the living-learning nurseries and community service internships, and she proposed and developed the idea for the Center for Continuing Education for women—all of which give undergraduate women ways to realize new life styles.

In the fall of 1950, Dean Krups arrived on the scene and new students in The Woman's College new reason for imaginative planning for a useful life style. The community internship program however, the Center for Continuing Education came into being. Dean Krups himself served as a model for combining successfully a career and a family. Dean Krups' resignation this year, came within a few weeks after the Board of Visitors of The Woman's College reaffirmed belief in the College and what it is doing. She resigned to make it possible for new thought to be given to the best possible way to administer undergraduate education at Duke.

It is my hope that Duke University can give imaginative leadership for women students no matter what the structural organization. We have an opportunity to set new patterns that can be realized by other institutions of higher education.

Voter registration

One of the amazing contradictions in the way our public officials create troubles around their perception of problems and the way they act on their awareness.

For instance, although the government viewed as impractical our involvement in Vietnam, it has talked at the obvious alternative of withdrawing our support.

In recognizing the crisis of environmental destruction, the government has created control boards staffed by those very interests that would be hurt by strict controls.

And in dealing with the problem of poverty in this country, it has taken years for the government to realize that funds are more effective if they are distributed directly to the needy rather than dispersed through an infernal bureaucracy.

The same modus operandi which has been at the heart of these other situations is now surfacing in the matter of voting rights for students. Having disfranchised the 18 to 21 year olds, officials in this state, as well as others, are trying to diminish the impact of these potential voters by denying them the right to vote where they go to school.

It seems fairly obvious to us that just because a student stays in or her home is in Raleigh, or New York City, for that matter, he or she should be denied voting rights in the state and town where the student spends about nine months of every year for at least four years.

A survey of Duke students may show we are too ignorant of the issues

which confront Durham, but it is absurd to think we would know more about our former community.

The arguments that if you receive economic support from your parents if you are not on the city property tax rolls you can't vote where you go to school are about as valid as poll taxes and the property requirements for voting in medieval England.

It is understandable that the city government might resent enfranchising a group as transient as students, but it is also the case that Americans generally are transient, especially in their youth. When a non-student moves to Durham, he cannot be denied the right to vote if he is only planning to stay for two years rather than the rest of his life.

Arguments to the effect that students are not part of a community must also be qualified for economic reasons. Besides his tuition, which obviously is money being introduced into the Durham economy as salaries, costs of University operation, and so on, students buy food, rent houses, go to movies and buy cars in this city. As a group, our impact is as significant to the well-being of this city as any other.

Undoubtedly, in some communities, the impact of student voting could be profound. And to the town establishment, this is very threatening. But if that fear is at the heart of their argument, they had better ask themselves just what they are attempting to preserve, power or democracy. If the answer is democracy, halfway rights will never make it.

LET US READ THE FINE PRINT AGAIN



LET US READ THE FINE PRINT AGAIN

Cambodia: The Nixon doctrine

Fred Brantman and Steve Cohn

AMERICAN REFUGEE LIFE IN CAMBODIA

There has been some question as to just what the Nixon Doctrine means in practice. It advocates that it is designed to lessen American involvement abroad, with the U.S. providing only material support for friendly third world countries fighting communism.

Critics charge that it is a ruse to provide U.S. involvement, allowing American leaders greater freedom to intervene in the third world by massive use of air power instead of domestically unpopular U.S. foot soldiers.

No less an authority than Richard Nixon himself has recently provided a perfect example to end the controversy.

On Nov. 12, 1971, he stated in a press conference that "Cambodia is the Nixon doctrine in its purest form."

Here:

It is indeed, Cambodia that is peace when Richard Nixon took office. Today it knows full-scale war. Unlike Vietnam, unlike Laos, American involvement in Cambodia cannot be laid to Johnson, Kennedy, Eisenhower or Truman. It is truly Mr. Nixon's affair, and he is to be congratulated for taking full responsibility for it.

Let us look then at Cambodia in view what the Nixon doctrine really means.

First it means massive use of air power in populated areas.

On Dec. 5, 1971, the New York Times front-paged a story headlined "Refugee Problem in Cambodia Laid to Allied Bombs — General Accounting Office Says in Study Two Million Have Fled Their Homes."



The two million refugees are one third of Cambodia's total population, displaced in just a year and a half. In contrast, it has taken a decade of ground fighting in North Vietnam to displace one third of the population.

This tidal wave of human misery is the direct result of massive and indiscriminate bombing of towns and villages, which has become the Nixon Administration's trademark, the very "sanitary destruction of cities, towns, and villages" described as a Crime of War in Nuremberg Principle VI, clause b.

Destroyed

Soud, Menot, Sir Khlan, Kompong Cham, S'kon, Prey Totung are a few of the towns reported as destroyed in a recent Central Air War Study. Recent newspaper reports have highlighted the list: Taing Kanh, Tomy, Kampong Thmar, Khaal Manley, Tual Leap.

But such incidents mark the relatively few times that U.S. reporters have happened to observe first hand bombed-out towns or villages. Vast areas of northeastern and southern Cambodia have been inaccessible to the western press, and the actual number of towns and villages leveled can only be guessed.

Most observers have noted such reports as a New York Times dispatch dated Dec. 2, 1971:

"There is growing evidence that the peasant fleeing the countryside not far from here do so because of allied bombing and artillery fire — most of it American and South Vietnamese — and not because

continued troops are present or because pitched battles are being fought by the Cambodians and North Vietnamese invaders.

"When the communists came all the



houses were standing," said Mear Vat, a farmer who fled the village of Tual Leap about 12 miles west of Phnom Penh's center two weeks ago.

"But after they spent the night inside the village, the airplanes came and started bombing, so we all left."

"Tual Leap is flattened now except for the railroad station, Mear Vat, his family, and a number of friends have been wandering up and down Highway Four since then, camping in fields and in the exposed yards of pagodas."

Secondly, the Nixon Doctrine means heavy reliance on local conscripts and mercenaries.

The Nixon Administration has built up the Cambodian Army from 30,000 at the time of Sihanouk's overthrow to over 300,000 at last count. It is still growing.

Advice

This Army is raised, trained and "advised" by American military personnel. And, in addition, the U.S. has had anywhere from 20,000 to 60,000 South Vietnamese advisers fighting in Cambodia permanently since April 30, 1970.

U.S. Asian allies are suffering enormous casualties. No figures are released on Cambodian military casualties, but all reports indicate they are skyrocketing and

in the week of Nov. 25 - Dec. 2, A.E.V.N. (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) dead alone outnumbered U.S. killed 439 to 8. Most of these casualties occurred in Cambodia.

Thirdly, the Nixon Doctrine means total disregard of political, social or even relief reforms.

The recent abolition of the Cambodian Parliament and Lon Nol's reference to the "stable game of democracy" received wide attention in the world press.

What is less widely understood, however, is that the U.S. is giving no attention whatsoever to economic, social or even religious relief aid under the Nixon Doctrine. What is called "economic" aid is critically slow, war-related aid as supplying rice to the Cambodian Army.

During the April 1971 Refugee Subcommittee Hearings, C.E.A.I.D. (Agency for International Development) administrator Morrison was asked what aid the United States was giving to Cambodian refugees.

As far as U.S.A.I.D. is concerned they have not asked for aid for refugees, and we haven't been insured," he replied ("They" is the Lon Nol "Government").

No relief

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, later noted that "the U.S. assistance to Cambodia, the military assistance program, for \$185 million and the A.I.D. program for \$70 million, have nothing in them sensibly connected to refugee relief or emergency health care."

The situation persists today.

The New York Times report on Dec. 3 that Arthur Rosen, the public affairs officer of the East Asian Bureau, said that it was the Administration's position that there only a limited amount of money is available, we can most effectively focus it on military and economic assistance.

The article went on to note Kennedy's charge, based on the Government Accounting Office (G.A.O.) report that "the Cambodian Government's efforts to cope with the refugee problem have so far been ineffective."

The G.A.O. report stated that "the policy of the United States is not to become involved with the problems of civilian war victims in Cambodia."

This, then, is the Nixon Doctrine: massive unilateral war from the air, reliance on U.S. advisers on the ground, and not the slightest regard for Democratic form or relief to the victims of the bombing.

The student prayer



Oh! Almighty Father, who dwelt in the Albee Building, increased in transparent requests, regulations, U.S. slips and tags, and other impediments which surrounded the Schomo System both in times of peace and in times of war, followed by the rains.

Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us of our parking tickets. Guide us on the path of righteousness by the all-knowing "Rules and Regulations" and "Guide for Contemplation and Attention." Approve our slips and make-up exams, for those without ones is not an easy job to take without heavy fines.

Deliver us from the hands of man-eating Campus Cops, for their knowest our hidden are manifold. Yes, were students by obscure devices, are those people workshirts from the teacher's aid school, after hours been their beaten about the head with a Deuter Book, allowed to see the taped above, then, and grip of the

Ernst Geertz, they barely cry that they are the chosen children. We cannot contain ourselves in their presence and assault and rooster shall abound.

Guide our pleasure-hunt footsteps from the lower regions of sin and inquiry toward locally as the Crit, but we should go away and consider social uncertainties which exist so helplessly described in sky sea hygiene training booklets.

Break not our pencil points, nor yet replace our course registration cards. Yet not our Phys. III classes, and let us not be judged at the local ABC store. Riddle with celestially evil and hostile death the housing management clerk who cut lunch and Roger treasurer and the reflective sophomore, who roasts our empty tables. By the ghost of those who have perished in unemployment, checks and the Selective Service Board, we pray thee.

Amen

Steve Quastel

Exclusive club provides Nixon campaign money

By Everett R. Hilder

(C) 1972 WFTV News Service
NEW PORT BEACH, Calif.—One of the most beautiful but least known sources of big campaign money for President Nixon is an exclusive club of California businessmen who like to loose that, without their efforts and generosity, he would not be occupying the White House today.

Made up largely of millionaires, the Lincoln Club of Orange County carries not only great political influence but also considerable social prestige in a seaside community where sleek yachts and racetracks abound and the wealthy live in walled beachfront compounds with uniformed guards at the gate.

Secured membership

According to former members who now oppose some of its policies, the Lincoln Club has 124 carefully screened members who pay dues of \$500 a year. They say its affairs are tightly controlled by a handful of Nixon's personal friends and Orange County neighbors who sit on the board of directors. Prominent in this inner circle are four of the men who, among them, have raised several million dollars for the Republican Party.

Because many of the members are directors of large corporations throughout the country, the club serves as a "funder" or point of contact, influence and pressure in obtaining large campaign contributions. The donations often split into unpredictable \$5,000 segments—are funneled into the party's national treasury through a variety of convenient committees set up for that purpose, in California and in the East.

Several of the Lincoln Club's older figures are original Nixons who helped launch the President on his political career 26 years ago. They were among a group of old-guard California

Republicans who picked him as Obama's young man just out of the Navy—to run for Congress against the Democrat incumbent, Jerry Voorhis. They have been giving generously to his campaigns ever since, in victory and defeat.

Club secrecy

The Lincoln Club—E has an headquarters, only a post office box in nearby Fullerton shows publicly. Its membership roll is a secret

document and its officers refuse to talk with reporters. Each person initiated into the club takes a pledge not to discuss publicly the organization's activities, even though the rank-and-file members know little or nothing about the real scope of those activities.

They are not contacted by the editors of *the chronicle* Republican candidates for state and local office, or the

manus in which the club's purpose is distributed.

Fiction from right-wing Since the President took office in 1969, a number of his policies have generated friction in the club. Through resignation there has been a net loss of 20 members, including one board member who was asked when he departed to outside audit of the club's financial affairs. Most of those who have

resigned are right-wing Republicans critical of Nixon's foreign and domestic policies. Some have resigned after a personal appeal and revenue sharing.

For such dissident courses it has been possible to piece together what appears to be a relatively complete picture of the club's internal workings, part of it based on minutes of board of directors' meetings

dating back several years.

All of the club's decisions, its material makes it clear, was made by the 18-man board, which is presided over by the club's permanent President, Arnold O. Beckman, a 72-year-old founder of Beckman Instruments, Inc., of Fullerton, and a director of Continental Airlines and half a dozen other industrial and holding corporations.

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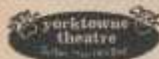
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Junior varsity teams to replace frosh play ACC still to set strict guidelines

By Bob Peltz

"I think it's a good rule for Duke University and I believe it will help our programs," said acting athletic director Carl James yesterday, in relation to the ACC's enactment of the new NCAA freshman eligibility rule this week in Greensboro.

"This rule has been a tremendous help for our other 10 varsity teams," and I don't think any coach can do any case where it has affected the freshman adversely in their academic here," continued James.

"Of course this is my personal opinion, but it is based partly upon fact and upon observations of some of the small colleges that have been using freshmen right along."

J.V. Programs

According to James, Duke will have J.V. programs next year to replace the freshman football and basketball teams. Presently, the way the NCAA passed the eligibility rule, the freshman can participate in all his school's varsity and junior varsity games. Or any other student athlete for that matter.

Therefore in order to protect the athlete, the ACC faculty members have charged its Commissioner, Bob James, to come up with a set of rules governing the number of games and the frequency of playing that the athlete will be allowed. These rules will be voted on and then modified and/or passed to the league's next meeting in March.

At this moment, it appears that Duke is going to have J.V. football program and 16 to 18 games in basketball, against basically the same teams that the freshmen now play.

Fresh integration

"During the last few years," James added, "there has been a move to integrate the freshman more rapidly into the academic community."

have at Duke. This has come thru academic adjustments, being given classes and so on, how we are trying to do the same thing in athletics."

As for the new program advantages, James was that, "It will save an unnecessary long run, in the number of people involved. I don't think there will be a big savings in basketball, but there should be in football... (where) the number of athletes you should level out at about 25 a year."

"This is tied in part," James continued, "to the new legislation the NCAA will consider—limit on (Continued on Page 11)



One man who would be playing no matter what year he was in—Steve Jones. (Photo by Max Wallace)

Waters: 'Worth a try'

By Bob Peltz

Assistant Sports Editor

"My personal feelings are that I think it will be an exceptional young man that can handle the pressures of the academic year, along with the added pressures of playing varsity ball," said basketball coach Barky Waters. It regards to the playing of freshmen at the varsity level.

Joint decision

"On the good side of the ledger," he continued, "if there is such an individual, the opportunity is there for him. I really think we need to see just how it does work out before making any strong statements and its certainly worth a try as it appears to be a national consensus."

"The coach and the athlete have the prerogative," Waters continued. "I don't believe or feel the varsity level should be attempted during the freshman year and I do believe it should be a joint decision."

The Duke program will merely substitute a junior varsity team for its present freshman team. This level Waters will be "particularly helpful in the sophomore who is a year away from the varsity level. He will now be in the situation of playing in opposition to being a little and nervous."

Asked about whether any freshmen would have played for him in his three years as set at Duke, Waters said that "there is the possibility that my first freshman team

would have helped on Fitzsimons, Melkoni and O'Connor could have helped us."

"Last year we had sufficient numbers," he went on, but we could use the help this year."

No effect on Duke

"I don't see this rule as making an appreciable effect upon the ACC in basketball," Waters commented. "I think schools with very high admission standards will have less opportunity to recruit someone who can help them immediately."

"This will have no effect on us in any manner," he concluded. "We will intensify the recruiting for those exceptional young people, but it will be no profound advantage for us."

McGee sees rule as helping Duke

By Bob Peltz

Assistant Sports Editor

"Freshman eligibility will probably help Duke in football more than any other school in the ACC," said Coach Mike McGee earlier this week. "I say this because we were the smallest squad numerically in the conference."

"The one thing that concerns me about fresh eligibility," he continued, "is that the freshman year is an adjustment for every college freshman. He's involved in new academic and social experiences and to have to play against some of the most outstanding competition in the country at the same time might have a tendency to focus too much in the athletic area."

Next year, McGee and his staff plan to induce the freshmen into the varsity program in a gradual manner. "We plan to watch that their academic doesn't suffer," cautioned McGee. "We also plan to have the varsity coaches work more with the freshmen than in the past."

"In the beginning of the year the freshmen and the

varsity will work out separately in order to bring the freshmen up to a comparable level in technique, fundamentals and information. When we bring the individual up to the level where he will be comfortable, then he will play more with the varsity."

Not much at first. "I don't anticipate any of them playing a great deal in the first three games," McGee predicted. "But later in the year the freshmen could be making a greater contribution in terms of playing time."

"We will have a J.V. squad, which should provide some men who may not have played to gain some playing experience. It will also provide these freshmen who won't be playing on the varsity level some more playing time."

"Essentially we will save some money," McGee stated. "We will need less so far as the number of people we'll be taking each year. We're down right now in numbers so it won't affect us much for a year or so at least."

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NORTH CAROLINA

Devils meet Davidson

By Andy Burnes

Davidson's depleted corps of basketballers will face a tough challenge tonight when they tangle with Southern Conference leader Davidson at 8:15 p.m. in the Charlotte Coliseum.

The Blue Devils, whose roster was reduced in size after the withdrawal of forward Klinton O'Connor before the William and Mary game last Saturday, will be



Stu Yorborough

hoping to improve on their 10-8 record.

The Wildcats own an impressive 16-5 overall mark, but it should be remembered that Southern Conference competition is less than challenging.

In fact, Duke has already easily defeated three Southern Conference foes, Richmond, East Carolina, and William and Mary.

Duke could start any of seven players. The center will be 6-11 Alan Stone, who

grabbed 12 rebounds in Saturday's game.

Forwards will come from any line of a group comprised by sophomores Charlie Redding, the team's leading scorer at 15.7, Bob Frazier and senior Stu Yorborough, who set a personal record of 17 points in his last outing.

The guards will probably be 6-3 Bobby West and Casey Gary. Metcalfe, who has raised his scoring output to 11.1 points per contest. However, sophomore Jeff Burdette can be expected to see much action, as well.

Baseman Zeno Edwards and tri-captain Pat Daugherty may see game time playing time, as a running tempo may have a tiring effect on the thin-numbered Blue Devils outfit.

Davidson's top guns include leading scorer Joe Suter, who is hitting at a 15.4 clip. The Wildcats feature a well-balanced attack, which is supported by 6-7 Eric Minick (12.0), 6-6 John Posenak (11.0) and 6-0 Tom Sorenstun (10.3).

The Wildcats have suffered tremendous adversity this year, highlighted by the loss of Brian Adelman, a major scoring last season, who has been injured on and off since then.

Furthermore, John Falcon, who led this year's squad in scoring until sidelined with a broken leg, will only see limited action in tonight's tilt.

The freshman game

between the teams two schools will begin at 6:15. Davidson enters the game with only one loss and 13 victories, while North McGehee's Duke freshmen possess a fine 19-2 ledger.

Top Ten

- BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. U.S.A. 19-0
 2. Maryland 19-0
 3. MISSISSIPPI STATE 17-1
 4. Kentucky 15-2
 5. Pennsylvania 15-2
 6. VIRGINIA 15-1
 7. South Carolina 10-2
 8. Ohio St. 13-4
 9. Iowa State 12-3
 10. Missouri 12-1
 11. MARYLAND 10-0



Robby West puts one up and in from way out against William and Mary. (Photo by Jim Wilson)

Myth or reality?

Home Court edge: winning margin

Editor's note: This column is reprinted from the New York Times.

Basketball's "home-court advantage," an accepted feature of the game throughout its history, came into sharp focus for an unusually large audience last week when the New York Knicks and Milwaukee Bucks traded home victories on successive nights in televised games.

"How can the result be so different?" many fans asked, after all these were exactly the same players and they had just made exactly the

same trip between the two cities, with exactly the same amount of rest.

In reality, there was no reason to be surprised. Games are played by humans, and it wouldn't be remarkable if successive games came out differently even if played on the same court. That sort of thing happens at the time, in all sports.

But the home-court advantage is real enough, and the Knicks game provided an excuse to do some research toward the following questions:

How big an advantage is it?

How much does playing at home mean in other sports? Why is it an advantage?

It is an axiom of all sports that being at home increases your chances of winning. Three reasons are usually given: familiarity with the home field or court is a mechanical help (read unfamiliarity a handicap to the other team); the process of traveling, over a period of time, makes the visiting team more subject to mental and physical fatigue; and the inspirational effect of a partisan home crowd helps the home team.

These generalities seem to apply everywhere, but in

different proportions.

How, then, can home-court advantage be measured?

Not by points. The final score is a notoriously unreliable indicator of how a basketball game really went. A team may have a 100-90 lead with two minutes to play, and with only margin in action, the final score can be only 110-102. On another occasion the score may be 98-98 with two minutes to go—and still wind up 110-102.

The first was a hip-ided game in fact; the second was a toss-up in the strict sense had no chance at the closing moments. Yet, if treated statistically, they are indistinguishable.

In computing scores men's give reliable information or speed out enough extraneous factors.

But the proportion of victories in a given season and the National Basketball Association records are a handy source. Unlike college teams, the pro teams are generally similar in basic playing talent, and they play fairly balanced schedules. Percentages of one sort or badly-matched opponents sound not pretty well.

Over a 25-year span in the

N.B.A. home teams have won about 53 per cent of all games played. But that is too broad a scale that contains a certain amount of distortion. The weakest teams lose a lot of games even at home and are very inconsistent in performance and motivation.

A better sample is this: Take only the "top" teams—those teams that compiled a 500 winning percentage or better in any one season. These teams have proved that they have the skill to be consistent, and are almost always involved in prominent situations that keep motivation high.

For such teams the chance of winning at home is 51 per cent greater than the chance of winning at the visiting team.

In the past 10 years these have been 31 N.B.A. teams that finished 500 or higher. They represented 11 different cities, with an abnormal local situation shown in the figures out of line.

Among them, they won 78.5 per cent of their home games—and only 57.1 per cent of their road games.

Of the 31, not one had a season in which it had a better road record than home record—even if you include

(Continued on Page 12)

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