

Dormitory Month Asked

If Congress gets its way, the resolution reads: JOINT Resolution to proclaim the month of April, 1967, as National Residence Hall Month.

Last month, a Mr. Dole introduced a joint resolution to proclaim April as "National Residence Hall Month."

The resolution reads: Joint Resolution. To authorize the President to proclaim the month of April, 1967, as National Residence Hall Month.

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the president is

hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the month of April, 1967 as 'National Residence Hall Month,' calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities."

Just what the aforementioned ceremonies and activities are no one has ventured to say, but some will certainly be forthcoming, the DTH was assured by high sources.

If it hadn't been for Don Steeples of Kansas State University, April would have probably not received this honor. As president of the National Association of College and University Residence Halls (NACURH), Steeples sent a request to Congress to make April NRHM.

"In order that National Residence Hall Month become more meaningful," he wrote, "our organization is asking Congress to authorize and direct the President to declare the month of April, 1967 as 'National Residence Hall Month.'"

The Steeples letter and a copy of the JOINT RESOLUTION wound up in the Dean of Men's office yesterday, but there was little comment on the subject.

"It is an interesting development," said Assistant Dean Fred Schroeder, "but I wouldn't go beyond that."

To date, there has been no decree from the President making April, or any other month National Residence Hall Month, but one may be soon forthcoming.

Business Manager John W. Parker has announced that the Carolina Playmakers production of Anton Chekhov's "Three Sisters," originally scheduled to run through Monday, March 6, will be held over through Tuesday, March 7 due to a tremendous demand for tickets.

The Chekhov play, which opened Wednesday night (March 1) to an enthusiastic audience is directed by Mark Schoenberg and features an all-student cast.

"Three Sisters" marks the third Playmakers production in a row which has been sold out before the opening of the run despite a one-day extension. The productions of "Antigone" and "You Can't Take It With You" were sold out previously.

Good seats are available for the extended Tuesday performance, and "standing room" can be purchased at the door for the remainder of the run. Evening performances are 8:00 with a 2:30 Sunday matinee. Ticket information can be obtained at 214 Abernethy Hall and at Ledbetter-Pickard in downtown Chapel Hill.

He Camps For Tickets

By JIM FIELDS
Special to DTH

"I've never felt so foolish in my whole life. I never thought I'd go that far just to get tickets to a basketball game."

These were the comments Mike DeBruhl had to make yesterday when asked what he felt like after spending all

last Sunday night on the steps of Carmichael Auditorium so he could be one of the first in line to get tickets for the Duke-Carolina basketball game today.

"I thought about leaving at least a hundred times," he added, "but I just couldn't do it. The Carolina-Duke games are always so good that I had to make sure I got the best tickets I could."

Mike said that it never became too cold during the night. "I guess the temperature might have dropped into the mid-twenties," he continued. "It was a calm night without any wind, and it wasn't too bad."

About this time his roommate, Mike Ford, asked him why he was doing jumping jacks at three o'clock in the morning if it wasn't too cold?

"I did them to keep from going to sleep," he answered. "I didn't get to sleep, but I sure did get sleepy."

The two Mike's weren't by themselves Sunday night. There were about 130 others that stuck it out the whole night. Several of the boys brought the mattresses from their beds to sleep on, and everyone had a large supply of blankets. Some others brought sandwiches and coffee with them in case they got hungry.

"As the night went on, more and more people began to arrive," DeBruhl continued. "By the time they opened the doors at 6 o'clock, there must have been at least 500 people there."

"It looked like they were giving away money the way people rushed through the doors, and the first guy in our line got hurt," Ford added. "He was caught against the door when the crowd started pushing and couldn't get free of it. His head got hit pretty hard against the metal part of the door, and I think he broke his nose."

Both boys agreed that the waiting was a lot easier once they got inside. Ford even sat down on the floor and went to sleep.

When asked if he would go through it again for the tickets, Ford replied: "It took me nine and a half hours to get them, and I swore afterwards that I would never do it again. But come next year, I'll probably do it all over again just to get good tickets for this game."

With a funny looking smile on his face DeBruhl agreed that he too would probably do the same thing again next year, because as he put it, "This isn't just another ball game. This is Duke vs. Carolina."

Trivia

The North American Air Defense Command is responsible for the aerospace defense of the United States and Canada.

The tiger shark is named because of its hooded teeth rather than its tiger-like stripes, says the Miami Seaquarium.

Watutsi, the legendary giants among African tribesmen, average only 5 feet, 9 inches, says the National Geographic.

Infrared emissions from Jupiter indicate the planet radiates four times as much energy as it gets from the sun.

When a whale surfaces, it blows a vapor trail 15 or 20 feet into the air.

Elephants vanished from North America about 10,000 years ago.

Shoelace Joe Jackson batted .408 in 1911 when Ty Cobb won the American League batting title with a .420 mark.

Pedigreed animals exported by England for breeding include 20 varieties of cattle, sheep, pigs and farm horses.

Aetas, primitive tribesmen in the Philippines, prefer smoking cigarettes with the lighted ends in their mouths.

Kern County, Calif., is the world's largest producer of black-eyed beans.

Malnutrition Hurts Mind

CAMBRIDGE, Mass (AP)—A nutrition specialist said today about 300 million pre-school children in underdeveloped areas of the world are suffering from malnutrition.

And, he said, there is indirect evidence that the malnutrition is impairing mental ability in all of them.

"Malnutrition," he said, "may actually be a cause of underdevelopment" in nations, rather than a result, because impaired mental ability in a population would influence national growth.

Dr. Moises Behar, Director of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama at Guatemala City, Guatemala, said the 300 million represent about 60 per cent of the world's preschool children.

He made his report to an international conference on malnutrition, learning, and behavior at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in an interview.

The conference, believed to be the first of its kind, is exploring the growing belief among scientists that malnutrition damages the human brain.

Dr. Behar said the figure of 300 million will tend to grow because the population in underdeveloped areas is growing at a faster rate than in developed areas.

"The social, economic and political well being of humanity in the near future may well depend," he said, "on finding out if malnutrition does, in fact, affect man's ability to learn and, if so, on eliminating the cause."

Dr. Behar said the theory will be tested in six communities in Guatemala, perhaps beginning by the end of this year.

Food supplements will be given to children in two of the communities. They will be compared to children in the other communities to see if they perform better on tests of mental ability.

Dr. Behar said the study is aimed at separating the effects of malnutrition from social and cultural factors.

The communities, which he did not name, will be similar and contain about 800 persons each. The children will be studied from birth to school age.

He said the study will cost about \$300,000 a year. It is being financed by the National Institutes of Health of the United States.

Dr. Behar, a pediatrician, said the long-range importance of determining the exact relationship of malnutrition and mental ability justifies withholding food supplements from the control communities. He also said his group could not afford to supplement the diet of the entire population of Guatemala.

Dr. Behar said he concluded that 300 million children are suffering from protein-calorie malnutrition on the basis that retardation in body weight of children in an area indicates the extent of malnutrition.

Studies of body weight in children have been made in many of the undeveloped areas of the world.

Law Center To Be Big Peace Effort

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The most effective anti-missile missile may be a law book.

That's the idea behind the World Peace Through Law Center, which is marshalling a vast array of legal talent for its third world conference in Geneva, Switzerland, this Summer.

Lawyers of every nation have been invited to the Geneva sessions. Those of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European communist countries don't wax enthusiastic over the programs but they have participated to some extent.

Red China has responded through items in its newspapers denouncing Washington attorney Charles S. Rhyne, president of the Center, for inviting Chinese lawyers.

Outer Mongolia and Albania are the only two nations from which no response whatever has come.

While the conference is in session July 9-14, a related group, the World Association of Judges, will also be meeting. Chief Justice Earl Warren is its chairman.

World statesmen have been talking for years about substituting the "rule of law" for the "rule of force." But those whose business is the law — attorneys and judges — have only recently tried to assess what their profession could do towards world peace.

Now the Center, a Rhyne brainchild, is trying make up for lost time. More than 100 committees are at work drawing up literally hundreds of treaties and laws for international application. Human rights, space programs, communications, education, foreign investment, patents, crime and urban renewal — all are part of the master plan. The world's experts will report on progress at the Geneva meeting.

Another goal is establishment of a world court system, beginning with regional courts. Details are being worked out for a special court devoted exclusively to problems arising between the United States and Mexico; and for another having U.S.-Canadian jurisdiction.

These courts would be open to individuals who want to sue foreigners or foreign governments as well as to the governments themselves.

Appeals from regional courts might go all the way to the Court of International Justice at the Hague.

Hardest Task

After the lawyers have completed these blueprints, their hardest task will still lie ahead of them: selling the idea to their home governments.

Many activities of the Center, a wholly private organization, do not require government approval.

Plans are under way to provide a unique service to attorneys around the world who need to know the law of one or more countries on a specific subject.

The project grew out of a discovery made by the Center soon after the formal establishment in 1963; a major bar to use of law is its unavailability.

Rhyne said in a recent statement that less than 20 of the 125 or so nations on earth have "a fairly up-to-date printed law code or a recent compilation of their laws."

"Less than 20 nations have up-to-date printed volumes of their high court decisions," he said. "... Lawyers constantly report from Africa, Asia and Latin America that they must rely on printed or mimeographed collections of individual statutes, and newspaper reports of court decisions."

In Lagos, Nigeria, a leading lawyer has 10 books, ancient editions of law books from England. A barrister in Dakar, Senegal, has about a dozen old books from France, three texts in English which he can barely read contributed by an American and "no code or constitution of Senegal."

The Center plans to put the "law of the world" into a computer in Geneva and make it available to lawyers anywhere instantly. Rhyne says the technical feasibility of this goal has been established. Existence of communications satellites cuts the cost.

Any nation will be able to have its law code updated and

printed out by the computer. Then government officials, multi-national corporations (International Business Machines operates in 104 countries), judges and lawyers can receive computer printouts of the law of any nation on any subject within seconds of requesting it.

The language would be English, with translations extra if necessary (not by computer). Laws could be put into the computer in a country's own language but would of course come out the same way.

Model Laws

Another Center committee is studying model laws for nations, based on experience in the United States with model state statutes and model city ordinances.

Center committees are also keeping tabs on International organizations like the European Common Market and U.N. agencies, which generate law that crosses national boundaries. The aim is to urge changes or spur the agency to greater effort.

The 1,000 high court judges expected at the World Association meeting will be acting wholly in a private capacity, not as representatives of their governments.

"Judges speak many different languages, live under many different systems of government, and have many different customs, traditions and educational background," Chief Justice Warren said recently, "but they possess a common meeting ground in the principles of law which are common to mankind...."

"We hope to have the high court judges of every nation participate in the drafting of a statement of the general principles all judges have in common. Upon that foundation we hope to erect a structure that can in a distinctive way serve the cause of world peace."

"What new procedures, principles, means, methods law or legal institutions can we collectively propose? ... It will be a thrilling experience to listen to great judges from throughout the world express their ideas...."

Violinist Comes Here

The "imperishable violin virtuoso," Mischa Elman, known the world over for his unique "golden tone," will appear in the University of North Carolina's Hill Music Hall during the third of a series of four artist seminars, March 9-11.

The New York World Telegram once said of Elman, "Music stays young so long as he man playing it stays young. With Mischa Elman, it is a kind of lifelong romance."

Elman will open his three-day stay on the University campus with a concert at 8 p.m. Thurs., March 9, in Hill Hall. Among the arrangements he will play are "Sonata in A-Major" by Handel, "Sonata No. 3 in D Minor, Op 108" by Brahms, "Concerto No. 8 in A-Minor" by Spohr, "Serenade Melancolique" by Tschalkowsky and other famous favorites.

Joseph Seiger will accompany him on the piano.

A 8 p.m. Friday (March 10) Elman will give a lecture in Hill Hall and at 2 p.m. Saturday (March 11), he will conduct a master class there.

Debut in New York

Elman's career began in December 1908 when he made his American debut in New York as a 17-year-old who had behind him five years of playing in Europe. He had already been stamped a prodigy to be remembered for all time.

Since then this musical idol's name has become a household word. Having played more concerts in the U. S. than any living instrumental-

ist, he has emerged as a leading international personality able to command front-page news as easily as movie-stars or political figures.

Now in his seventies, Elman celebrated the 50th Anniversary of his American debut in December 1958 with a recital in Carnegie Hall. Full of zest, vitality and capacity for enjoying life, he has no intention of retiring. His concert schedule for the coming season would tax the energies of most younger men.

Guest Soloist

His career has been filled with numerous honors. Just before his 70th birthday, he was selected by the late President John F. Kennedy as the guest soloist to appear with the National Symphony Orchestra at the Inauguration Ceremonies in Washington. Shortly after, the White House Press Corps invited him to play at its dinner in honor of the newly elected Mr. Kennedy.

In the spring of 1964 he played at the reception and dinner honoring the Prime Minister of Israel at the invitation of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Russian-born Elman first played a violin at age three. At six he was studying in Odessa, and at ten, was the first of the great Leopold Auer "wonder-children" making his debut at the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

He astonished the musical world with his debut recital in Berlin at age twelve, and at fourteen, he had captured

the hearts of the British royalty and London society.

Following his 1908 New York debut, he played 21 more concerts the same year in the same city, a record that has remained solitary and unique.

Worldwide Concerts

Elman has appeared nearly every place worldwide with a concert hall with the possible exception of Liberia.

He has had three rare violins — the first a gift from his wife when they were honeymooning in Paris; a 191 year-old Amati, which he received from a Russian nobleman while he was still studying at the Conservatory in St. Petersburg as a boy of 12, and a 1772 Stradivarius which he acquired when he was 17, during his American debut.

He also has a cello-bow collection which is the envy of all cellists and a great violin bow collection which, with his violins, are valued together at \$100,000.

Asked what is the secret to his unique tone he says, "Technique is important, but without heart a performance cannot touch and uplift the audience."

Elman record sales have exceeded the two-million mark and he has played more than 3000 recitals, drawing from a repertoire of over 600 works.

His appearance here is sponsored by the University's Music Department and is open to the public without charge.

The fourth visiting artist seminar and recital will be held April 24-25, featuring Blanche Thebon, mezzo-soprano.

They Sell Doughnuts For Free South

"Doughnuts 10 cents for a free South" the sign in Y-Court read. Behind a card table piled high with papers, money and pastry boxes a slender, good-looking-in-an-intense-sort-of-way girl distributed the doughnuts.

One might think civil rights had gotten lost in the shuffle of war in Vietnam, black power and the backlash elections of 1966, but it hasn't.

The battle for equality goes on still, especially in Dixie, and one of the groups fighting the battle is Concern for a Free South, the group which was selling doughnuts in Y-Court and near the library yesterday.

A green information sheet accompanied the signers. "Concern," it said, "has become actively involved in aiding civil rights workers with material supplies desperately needed in order to continue."

"These people, mostly natives with little outside support, are encountering incredible harassment."

"Klan-type activities are supported by local law authorities. Appeals to the Justice Department are in vain due to a 'hands-off' policy avowedly invoked for fear of legal now on the books."

A middle-aged woman came up to the table. "How much are your doughnuts?" she asked.

"A dime," the girl replied. "No, no, I don't mean for one. I mean for a whole box," the woman said brusquely.

"Ninety cents," the girl said after a short, stunned pause.

"Well then give me a box," the woman continued in her non-sensical way. She put down a dollar and walked away without getting her change.

Many people paid a quar-

ter for one doughnut and some contributed outright. One man walked to the table, paused briefly, put a five-dollar bill down and walked quickly away.

Not everyone, of course, approved of Concern.

Two law-school types walked by. "Doughnuts for peace," one of them said and both snickered.

Those selling the pastries could view such occasional barbs with equanimity. Although they often had trouble keeping their signs standing in a gusty, capricious wind they sold 50 dozen doughnuts during the day.

Money earned by the sale as well as clothing and other contributions collected at Wesley Foundation will be taken to Mississippi this weekend by members of the group.

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- ACROSS
- 1. Fragmented resin
- 6. Great quantities: slang
- 11. Greek goddess of peace
- 12. Custom wraps
- 13. Top of a wave
- 14. Rigoletto, for one
- 15. Stop
- 16. Attractive
- 17. Sends forth
- 19. On the — as a hostile Indian
- 22. High priest
- 25. Stop: naut.
- 26. Former silver coin of Turkey
- 28. Soak flax
- 29. Conspire (often fol. by "with")
- 31. Shadow
- 32. Effect
- 35. — and the Man
- 39. Abscond
- 40. A toast
- 41. Capri, Man, Pines, etc.
- 42. The goal of the U.N.
- 43. Approaches
- 44. Affixed DOWN
- 1. Wealthy
- 2. Odd: Scot.
- 3. Close, as hawk's eyes
- 4. Parts of the feet
- 5. Seine
- 6. Pitman or Gregg, for instance
- 7. Sleeveless
- 8. Incite
- 9. Earth
- 10. Remain
- 16. Abyss
- 18. Unequaled
- 19. Opposite of 42 across
- 20. Prayer
- 21. Rodent
- 22. Slender finial
- 23. Monetary unit: Bulg.
- 24. Anger
- 27. Moved
- 30. Cereal grain
- 31. Over or above: prefix
- 32. Curb
- 33. Otherwise
- 34. Alone, on stage
- 36. Way
- 37. Spice
- 38. Vehicle with runners
- 40. Resort

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