

Pentagon Papers result called 'not very positive'

By Bob Foxner

Anthony Essays, lawyer for the Washington Post in the Pentagon Papers case, and Leon Patterson, former managing editor of the Washington Post, spoke on the implications of the papers to the free press last night in the Gross Chemistry building auditorium.

"The implications of the Pentagon Papers are not very positive," Essays said. "It is important that the case came out as it did, but we are very much up in the air as to whether it is going to be a landmark case of any type."

Patterson said that the Post's main problem was printing the material knowing that the government considered it "injurious to the national image."

The Washington Post and its staff still face a charge on the Espionage Act, Patterson said, with a punishment of twenty years in prison and/or a \$20,000 fine. He commented that the "threat still hangs over us."

Prior knowledge
When asked why the Post printed material that would knowingly force court action, Patterson gave two reasons: "It was a good news story, and it was a basic challenge in prior restraint."

Essays said eight Supreme Court Justices issued statements on the case. "None of those statements will probably go down in history as great, thoughtful opinions because they were researched and written in a two day period."

Both Patterson and Essays agreed with the quote from the statement by Supreme Court Justice Black that "for the first time in 180 years the First Amendment does not mean what it says."

Patterson further explained that he surmises that the public doesn't know the information on which the Supreme Court decided. "The last part of the court proceedings were conducted 'in camera procedure' that is, behind closed doors."

Classification
Patterson also said that this case brings up the question of

government classification of documents. He said "when all information is classified, nothing is classified."

Patterson mentioned that William Florence, a retired classifications officer for the Air Force, estimated that the government possesses two million classified documents. According to Patterson, Florence estimated 99% of those not of enough

(Continued on Page 3)



An old frame house peacefully resting on the pillars of its existence. (Staff photo)

the chronicle DUKE'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Volume 67, Number 19

Durham, North Carolina

Wednesday, September 29, 1971

ASDU hits protest policy; refuses to void all rules

By Bob Caffill

ASDU Reporter

The ASDU legislature passed a statute last night which in effect recommends a change in the current University policy on Pickets, Protests, and Demonstrations.

The legislature also returned to committee a similar resolution which

declares "null and void" all "rules, policies, and regulations dealing specifically with student concerns, social regulations, and freedoms heretofore enacted by mandate of the University without approval of the legislature."

This resolution will be considered by an ASDU

legislative committee next Tuesday and will be reconsidered by the legislature the following Tuesday.

Report

According to a report by Curt Martin, ASDU attorney general, the review of the "pickets and protests" policy was deemed necessary because of the conspiracy clause which was recently recommended by the Judicial Review Commission.

This "conspiracy clause" states, "Counseling, inciting, soliciting, enticing or inducing others, or conspiracy with others to engage in activities which are against University regulations are prohibited."

The "conspiracy clause" originally was intended to be applied only to the "pickets and protests" policy but it was changed by the Judicial Review Commission to cover all University regulations, according to Martin.

Martin further said that since the "pickets and protests policy" has not been approved by ASDU, the "conspiracy clause" cannot be acceptable until "pickets and protests" is changed to the satisfaction of ASDU.

Statute

The approved statute

states, "We request that Chancellor Blackburn postpone indefinitely the date set for enactment of the 'Conspiracy Clause' until such time as the Associated Students are able to draft and propose an alternative to the present Policy and Regulations on Pickets, Protests, and Demonstrations, perhaps incorporating some aspects of the conspiracy clause."

The legislature also passed a statute reflecting its refusal to pay for damages to West Campus property and buildings which cannot be attributed to specific individuals or groups. Previously, ASDU has provided the West Campus Community Council with fifty cents per student from student fees to cover such damages.

Other legislation approved last night included allocation of funds for another student activities van and for a part-time auditor for

(Continued on Page 12)



Anthony Essays (photo by Steve Huffman)

At Attica prison

Oswald seeks stricter security

By Michael T. Kaufman

Attica Prison News Service

ALBANY—Russell G. Oswald, State Commissioner of Corrections, said yesterday that his department is seeking a facility that would house as many as 500 of the system's most aggressive inmates, housing them from the rest of the state's 16,000 prisoners.

The Commissioner described this project during a news conference with news reporters he had invited here after repeated requests for a meeting. Except for a single television appearance, yesterday's conference was the first time that the 62-year-old president met with newsmen since Sept. 14, the day after state troopers quashed the uprising at the upstate prison. Oswald later said by Oswald specified that there he no questions relating directly to the events at Attica over the two-week period beginning Sept. 9.

Oswald led up to the discussion of a new prisoner security prison by mentioning the difference of opinion he had with Vincent P. Mancini, Superintendent of Attica, on the question of transferring five inmates who early in July staged a makeshift demonstrating change in prison procedure. Prior to the uprising, Mancini had several times asked that these men be confined, said Oswald.

Troublemakers

"Mr. Mancini thought they were real troublemakers. He felt they were a behavior problem and that by transferring them the rest of the institution might get infected," Oswald added. "It's his contention here that by not transferring them subsequently they were able to drawing support. Who knows? Mancini could not be reached for comment."

The Commissioner said he had originally received the manifests on July 2 and had responded to it twice by Sept. 18,

then discussed it with Frank Lott, who he described as the inmate leading the commotion that drew up the list of 27 demands Oswald said he was amazed by Lott that the person would have no trouble conveying the Commissioner's sincerity on reform to other inmates.

Oswald said it was difficult to determine whether Lott and the others who signed Oswald, Notke, Peter Butler, Carl Jones and Herbert Hayden X—represented the true feelings of inmates at the institution. "I now wonder whether Lott did in fact represent them because he failed to keep them under control as he told me he could and would."

During the three times that Oswald entered the inmate-held yard for negotiations, he said, he saw Lott sitting at the prisoners' bargaining table. "But he was not in the center of it," he said.

Transfer

On the general question of transfers Oswald said it has long been standard prison practice to place "difficult people" in segregation as to move them from one institution to another. "This is to be expected," Oswald said, "but you can't handle this kind of situation in that way."

Oswald said he had been aware for some time of the problems posed by particularly incontinent prisoners. In the last few months, he said, he has been receiving for a part of a volume that would accommodate the "very small percentage of such prisoners that we have."

Oswald, who has been working out of an underground civil defense bunker here since his office was bombed 10 days ago, said the work for such a place has been going on for several months. "I hear that with our present body of knowledge there are certain individuals we are unable to work with in the open institution who need segregation and intensive help."

Weather

Cells continue, when there was no weather, but the weather clearly shows and will keep with the 60's and 70's. If the weather was not so hot as the Chronicle, then not for the day.

Welfare plan to be reviewed in Long's Finance Committee

By Warren Weaver Jr.
© 1971 NYT News Service
WASHINGTON—Opponents of President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan are threatening to undercut its already limited prospects by stripping most of the politically attractive benefits out of the Omnibus Welfare Bill that the House passed last June.

The theory is that the proposals for an income floor of \$2,400 a year for a family of four and benefits to the working poor will have even less chance of approval in Committee on the Senate floor if they must rise or fall on their merits alone.

Sen. Russell F. Long, D-La., Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has been saying for the past month that he would like to move the Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid portions of the House bill ahead of welfare reform, for separate House approval before the end of the year.

Removal

How he is reported to be studying the possibility of taking the Social Security and Health provisions out of the Welfare Bill and incorporating them into an amendment to be tacked on the floor to the Administration's tax bill.

which is scheduled for House action next week.

When Long met in closed session with Administration officials last week, he stated among his primary items not only Social Security and Medicare-Medicaid but the new fully federalized program of aid to the aged, blind and disabled, which is also a part of the House bill.

If the proposed increased benefits for these so-called "adult welfare categories" should also be separated from the Family Assistance Plan, the chances of the latter winning approval would be still further reduced.

Liberals

At one time, supporters of a liberalized version of the Family Assistance Plan had considered trying to attach it as a floor amendment to the tax bill. But under the complicated Congressional conference system, such a move would almost certainly prove impractical.

When a Conference Committee tried to reconcile the two versions of the tax bill, the Senators would have one that included the Family Assistance Plan. But the House members would not. Thus the House would not bring any established bargaining position on

welfare to the Conference and would probably reject the Senate welfare amendment altogether.

In addition, the Senate conferees would be headed by Long, an outspoken opponent of the Family Assistance Plan, and would be unlikely to put up much of a fight for the welfare amendment if the House conferees rejected it.

McCluskey claims

by UPI

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Mr. Henderson confiding in his My Lai lawyer. (photo by UPI)

McCluskey claims

CIA recruiting Americans for Laos

By Paul Hoge

© 1971 Washington Star

WASHINGTON—Rep.

Paul N. McCloskey Jr.

of California charged yesterday

that the Central Intelligence

Agency is recruiting

American mercenaries to

fight in Laos.

McCloskey, a candidate

for the Republican

Presidential nomination, also

accused the Nixon

Administration of

"concocting this" and claimed

that "truth is government's

major issue in its campaign."

Hardput

McCloskey indicated he

would be hardput to support

President Nixon as a

Republican nominee. He said

there is little evidence to

indicate that Nixon intends

to withdraw all United States

troops from Vietnam or to

discontinue all American

bombing in Southeast Asia.

He made the charge

against the C.I.A. while

discussing Nixon's policy

with a group of reporters.

"We sought the C.I.A. in

Oakland recruiting

mercenaries to fight in Laos,"

he said.

Pressed to explain that, he

said he had received a letter

from a "consultant"—an

unemployed aerospace

engineer who reportedly was

offered \$1,000 a week to

fight in Laos.

When his office presented

the letter, it turned out to be

one to Rep. James H.

Wadsworth, D-Calif., with whom

McCloskey recently made a

visit to Southeast Asia.

Letter

The letter was not from

the engineer the C.I.A.

reportedly had tried to

recruit, but from another

California who was trying to

recruit the engineer to

fight in Laos.

The letter writer, Donald

H. Hirsch, of Walnut Creek,

identified the engineer as

Clarence C. Holman of

Lafayette, Calif.

Holman said in a telephone

interview that he saw an

advertisement in the Oakland

Tribune by Overseas Services

insurrection.

Another section read by

the general indicated that

the colonel claimed that no one

but the one pilot had told

him of the atrocities. At least

one helicopter crewman has

said he also told the colonel

about the slayings.

Both sections relate to the

alleged charge against

Henderson, that of lying

before the board.

Under cross-examination,

Pears contradicted that the

official report of his board,

which runs to more than

20,000 pages, was not a

verbatim transcript. He said it

was "in essence" what was

said by witnesses and had

been put together by

"editors" who were not

present at the hearings during

the winter of 1969-70.

(Continued on page 6)

Army report implies Henderson lied

By Douglas Robinson

© 1971 NYT News Service

FORT MEADE—Lt. Gen.

William R. Pears said

yesterday that Col. Dean R.

Henderson had testified before

a Pentagon board of

inquiry that he had been

sworn on the day of the

attack on My Lai that a

number of old men, women

and children had been killed.

Pears, who headed the

large-scale army inquiry into

the possibility of a cover-up

of the mass slaying of

civilians, told the court

hearing the case against

Henderson, that a helicopter

pilot had said he complained

to the officers of the killings.

Reading from the report

of the board of inquiry, the

General quoted Henderson as

saying the pilot had told him

that his infantrymen "had

gone wild" and were shooting

civilians throughout the

village.

Pears quoted Henderson as

recalling that the pilot had

said "there are bodies all over

the area."

Charge

The testimony by Pears

went to the heart of the

charges against Henderson

that he did not conduct an

adequate investigation of the

atrocity and that he did not

report a war crime to his

superior.

The only report by

Henderson pertaining to

My Lai that has been found

was a letter to his division

commander some time

a month after the operation

saying that 20 American

troops had been killed by

artillery and cross fire.

The internal report to the

commander, then Maj. Gen.

Samuel W. Koster, makes no

mention of the allegation

made by the helicopter pilot.

One of the parts read by

Pears showed that Henderson

had told the board that he

had directed a helicopter

company commander to

make a survey of his files as

to whether civilians had been

killed. The company

commander has denied he

ever received such an

instruction.

Another section read by

the general indicated that

the colonel claimed that no one

but the one pilot had told

him of the atrocities. At least

one helicopter crewman has

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(Continued on page 6)

insurrection.

Another section read by

Two perspectives on 'McCabe'

"McCabe and Mrs. Miller."
Starring Warren Beatty and
Faye Dunaway. Directed by
Robert Altman. Now playing
at the Lakewood Cinema
By James Chaney
and staff

The Western film has seen better days. It has survived the fashions and fads of several generations by adapting itself to each with a precise vitality that is the Western's strength. Indeed, the changing approaches to cinema form and subject could well be studied through the changing forms of the Western over the last forty years.

The Psychological Western of the '50s (the neurotic cowboy) gave way to the Violence of the '60s (the psychopathic cowboy); we are now in the '70s and the Western again reflects a new sensibility, three days, "madness" win.

Chamber Music

The following concert of chamber music have been scheduled for the 1971-72 season of the Chamber Arts Society:

October 9 — Cleveland String Quartet
November 20 — Prague String Quartet
December 4 — Juillard String Quartet
February 19 — Warsaw Quartet
April 1 — Hungarian String Quartet
Programs begin at 8:15 in the Music Room, East Duke Building.

Which brings us, in a round-about way, to "McCabe and Mrs. Miller." When insight, intelligence and a modicum of honesty are married to create a film which relates, even tangentially, to the real world, there is some cause for rejoicing.

Realism

Yet, in spite of what too many filmmakers today would have us believe, realism is more than out on the Soot at a four letter word in the mouth. There has got to be some substance to a film and the profusion of physical detail that tries out to be noticed because it is "real."

This is the problem with "McCabe and Mrs. Miller." Director Robert Altman has done a respectable job in creating a mood—an evocation of a time and place (Pacific Northwest in the 1880s) that resonates with the validity of the frontier past. The dialogue is handled skillfully and with originality.

The photography is occasionally exquisite and always pretty to look at. And the little characters are...well, they are Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway.

Identities

Yet, the separate elements of "McCabe" somehow never mesh into a fully coherent film. For it is also "in" today to mythologize, if myth and reality are two sides of the "it," coin, the film that calls both heads and tails to simply not playing fair with its audience.

"McCabe" for instance, purports to be realistic, yet even its most "accurate"

details are romantically observed. Halfway through the film the problems of the town of Presbyterian Church begins to slip. It can't be that dirty and miserable all the time—some days the sun must shine!

It is the psychological eye that sees a romance in said, and ~~distresses~~ with soft-focus lens the most fully developed character in the film, the town of Presbyterian Church, as though it were an aging movie star.

Any sense of historical realism is undermined by the sentimental imposition of so-called "modern" sensibilities on the story, characters, and the content of the camera's point of view.

Result

The result is an interesting but inconsistent film, one of what it says or exactly how it's saying it. Not and some of action become as irrelevant to the characters as they are to a 1971 audience. The film characters are poorly defined, and motivated not internally, but by the hidden wisdom of 18 years after "McCabe and Mrs. Miller" are more pronounced in the film, myths of the '70s in the trappings of 1880's realism.

The failure of these people to LIVE as either myth or reality reflects the basic failure of what might otherwise have been a really fascinating movie.

By Art Smith
Ann Staff

As a substitute for the Blues Project concert, I found

myself viewing the new release "McCabe and Mrs. Miller." The movie itself, despite major flaws in production and editing, emerges as a fine film definitely worthy of praise.

Warren Beatty projects well in the starring role of "Fudge McCabe," with Faye Dunaway adding a fine performance as the Cockney madam of McCabe's establishment.

Beatty, beset with full beard, is the smooth-tongued gambler, businessman, and leading citizen in the small Buckles rising town in which the story unfolds.

Cow

The movie includes a fine supporting cast. Especially fine roles are shown in the selection of Mrs. Miller's son Francisco (Lenny) and the individual performance of the young cowboy friend of Mrs. Miller.

Flaws are evident in the movie's extremely chronological disorientation and the creation of the all-too-predictable conclusion. However, we are kept involved in McCabe's romantic feelings toward the enigmatic, spin-spinning Mrs. Miller, and the blood-and-gore action present in the movie's conclusion.

All in all, the movie, though far from great, is worth taking off a night of looking.



Here it is, ANN

Archive deadline

The Archive is extending the deadline for contributions to its Autumn issue to Thursday, September 30. Again, they welcome letters, poetry, and artwork (particularly line drawings and prints) from all segments of the humanity community. All contributions may be left in the Archive office, 307 Union Tower, or mailed to: The Archive, Box 4683, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706. Essays of high quality

and interest may also be printed.

The Archive will be published at least three times during the school year. Copies of the three issues of 1970-71 are available in the Archive office on the third floor of the Union Tower. The Archive is, by the way, open to the public at all times.

The editorial board of the Archive can be reached at 307-A Union Tower; the editor's extension 2344.

Rhino captures 15 at Duke

An excited cast of 10 men and 5 women continue preparations this week for Duke Players' first production of the season, Eugene Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*, October 15-17 and October 22-24.

Guest Director John Miller, formerly of the National Opera Company and the Raleigh Little Theatre, commands each Player's return as Richard Cyrenne, ensnared as the Bishop in last year's production of *The Balcony*, Rick Kuhn, a principal in *Love's Labour's Lost*, George L. Rand of *Endgame*, Torgo, and *The Royal Hunt of the Sun*, and Karen Bowers, well known to Duke and U.N.C. theatre audiences.

Featured performers in *Rhinoceros* include Horst Gatzert, as Bergeret, who, along with the audience, witnesses the transformation of the citizens of his town into Rhinoceroses. Appearing as the Housewife is Lene Fladenberg, who appeared earlier this year in the N.E.C. T.V. special, "They've Killed President Lincoln."

Resident Managing Technical Director Scott J. Parker faces an interesting technical challenge in his Duke production at Duke. The plans include unique sound and

lighting effects throughout. *Rhinoceros* Theatre. To complement the show posted by the N.Y. News as "a cleverly crazy comedy."

Tickets for this absurdist satire which will be performed in Branigan Theatre on Duke University's East Campus on October 15-17 and October 22-24 at 8:15 sharp will go on sale Monday, September 27 at the Page Box Office and Monday, October 4 in Branigan Theatre. Reservations may be made after October 4, between 1 and 4 p.m. by calling 684-3181.

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NANCE RESTAURANT
Charming atmosphere Low prices
We specialize in subs,
spaghetti, pizza, and fresh
seafood
You'll love our southern fried chicken!
106 Graham St. open 11 am - 10 pm daily

The Sierra Leone National Dance Troupe, which was voted the best dance ensemble at the World's Fair in 1964 and was presented with a gold plaque to commemorate that honor, will make its first return to the United States this fall under the aegis of Sherman Plunk, New York Impresario, with a performance scheduled at Page Auditorium on Thursday, October 14, 1971 under the auspices of Duke Artists Series.

Poor Richard's

Chapel Hill's only
authentic surplus store



Silk screened T-shirts

Boone's Farm Apple Wine shirt,
Ripple Wine,

Grey Smile shirt \$2.69

Denims \$5.95

except Lee (prices as marked)

Corduroys & brushed denims for He & She \$9.95

Kazoo brushed denims - four patch pockets \$8.50

New shipment

assorted surplus sleeping bags

16.95 & 14.95

US
Kwik Take-out
P.P.S. N. Puppy
A+P ABC

15-501 BY-PASS AT KWIKKE OPPOSITE HOLIDAY TRIM

Featuring dance concert

IFC plans weekend program

By Don Hall

A concert with Livingston Taylor and Bread in the Indoor Stadium will kick off this year's version of Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC) Weekend, this Friday at 8 p.m.

The concert, sponsored by the University Union, marks the first of several activities this weekend designed to introduce freshmen to

the fraternity system at Duke.

"This year the IFC would like to present fraternities as they really are—just people," said Joe Gullidge, IFC president, in an interview yesterday. "We're trying to get away from the same-type of super social, elite people."

Main event

The main event of the weekend will be Saturday's

"come-as-you-are" dance at the Indoor Stadium featuring the nationally acclaimed Swinging Medallions from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m. Admission will be one dollar for men and no charge for women.

Following the dance, from 1 p.m. until 3 p.m., all fraternities will hold open houses in the chapter rooms. On Sunday, from 12 p.m. until 5 p.m., the fraternity activities

will also be open.

During the open houses on Saturday and Sunday all freshmen "are encouraged to just come in and look. We want to make sure that freshmen have an opportunity to get to know the fraternities in a relaxed atmosphere," remarked Gullidge.

Last year, the traditional IFC dance was an off-campus affair. Gullidge said he hoped that by moving the dance back to campus, the IFC will enable more people to attend.

Singing

Gullidge noted that another reason for the move back to campus is to put an end to the "beer-singing" antics characteristic of past IFC dances off campus. "The beer-sing" Gullidge said, "is indicative of the image that we don't want to foster this year."

He also said that the IFC is redefining its emphasis and funds to more community-oriented projects. IFC budgeting will involve more campus-oriented projects, like Saturday's dance, Joe College weekend, and homecoming, then in the past. Tickets for both the dance and the concert will be on sale on the main quad today. Concert tickets are \$1, \$5.50, and \$4. At the dance, alumni donated by local record stores will be given away as door prizes.



Ah, yes, fear of the move down the slide of life. (photo by Jones)

-Henderson-

(Continued from Page 3)

The general also acknowledged that the 406-page section dealing with Henderson's testimony might also contain errors and corrections. He agreed with the defense attorney that he made as 4,000 such errors and corrections might be contained in the Henderson section alone.

He denied any impropriety in what the defense said was his "chastising" of the lawyers for the silent witness for advising his client not to testify. He also acknowledged that he advised the witness to get another attorney.

From was followed on the stand by a retired Lt. Col. Robert K. Blackledge of Kershaw, Hawaii, who said that two days after the massacre Henderson flew out, in the field in interview Capt. Ernest I. Medina about the incident.

The Colonel, he said, "launched into a very pointed inquiry concerning civilian casualties." It was the first indication of the court martial that Henderson had discussed the massacre with Medina, who was acquitted last week on charges arising from the My Lai incident.

BLACK
LIGHTTHEATRE
OF PRAGUE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1971

3:30 PM & 8:15 PM

PAGE AUDITORIUM

Matinee: Children under 15 25¢ - Adult \$2.00

Night Reserved \$2.50 and General Admission \$2.00

Tickets on Sale—Page Box Office

Sponsored by Performing Arts—Duke University Union

Phi Kaps decide to go local

By Paul Mucci

With only two dissenting votes, the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity voted to go local September 23.

"This change has been

gradual. Over the last three years we have digressed from national. Going local involves a change in name rather than in structure." Jim Zahn, a member of the fraternity, said yesterday.

Last year \$110.00 in pledge and initiation fees was paid to the national organization. House feeling was that nothing was received in return—"langhio or otherwise," Zahn continued.

Treasurer Tom Weaver pointed out that this year the dues will be 3/5 lower than last year and the initiation fee will be reduced to \$40.00.

This will be a "great advantage" for the new local chapter, Weaver emphasized.

Weaver said that as a local fraternity, the fraternity will have more legislative and social freedom. They hope to become a strong member of the East Campus Federation, according to Weaver.

The traveling secretary for the national fraternity, Charles Sutton, has been on campus for about a week. According to members of the new Beta Phi Zeta local fraternity, Sutton is trying to keep a national Phi Kappa Psi house going at Duke.

IFC WEEKEND 1971

On Friday at 7 PM see Livingston Taylor and Bread
in concert at the Indoor Stadium

On Saturday feel free to enjoy some beer at a fraternity section from 7-9 PM. Then move on to express yourself at the "come as you are, do what you want" party until about 1 AM; dance to the swinging Medallions; bring your frisbee; we've got a light show, movies, door prizes, popcorn, folksingers, and you! Adding up to an insane evening of whatever you like (Girls - Free Guys - \$1)

On Sunday fraternities will hold open houses from 2-5 PM

Get your tickets on the quad starting Tuesday

DUKE UNIVERSITY DINING HALLS
UNIVERSITY ROOM

Spaghetti with meat sauce (double order)
Chip Tossed Salad with Dressing
Classic Bread (2)
Strawberry short cake or Ice Cream
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\$1.25

Bring back your cup for a refill
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HILTON BARBER SHOP

Specializing in: Razor Cuts
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"We cut it like you want it"

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Erwin Road

Today is Wednesday, September 28, 1971.

On this day in 1862, Prince Otto von Bismarck, the new Premier of Prussia, informed his deputies that "Not by speeches and decisions of majority will the greatest problems of the time be decided... But by blood and iron." He was honest, correct.

Wondering why Nixon tried to give us a speech about the new American constitution, this is the newspaper *Chronicle*, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina, where we're so accustomed to not believing politicians that we don't understand what Bismarck was doing. Volume 62, Number 13. Living speeches arranged for posterity. 2003. Misleading advertising: 8758.

Night Editor for today's issue, Rick Melcher
Assistant: Catherine Nehoi and Barbara Lewis

The draft

Last week's passage of President Nixon's draft bill came as a surprise to no one, although the speed with which the Senate opponents to the draft were squelched perhaps did.

And, at first glance, the elimination of the student deferment for those who are not yet 19 seemed a step toward ending the inequity of the draft for the lower-middle class men who are not in a position to go to college, yet are still qualified educationally to "serve" in the military.

But looking at the Selective Service System more closely, we can still see inequities. Upper-middle class men are more likely to escape the draft than their lower-middle class counterparts. They are more likely to apply for and obtain CO's they are more likely to receive medical deferments (after all, they have more money to pay a doctor to look for one), and they are less likely to serve on the front lines if they do get drafted.

Even more important than the

inequities within the selective service system, however is the role of the draft itself. Quite simply, the military service is, for most men, involuntary. Under the draft, the state has literally, life-or-death control over its citizens.

The draft also serves as a pervasive means of social control. The system of occupational deferments (and even the CO) can operate as an effective channeling device, pressuring men into occupations which the government deems necessary to the smooth functioning of the economic and social system.

By controlling the directions of the lives of its young men—and by limiting their choices—the draft is unfair to everyone, and serves as an example of the coercive nature of our government.

So, with these thoughts in mind, we're withholding our congratulations for the creation of an equitable draft system. In fact we don't think we'll ever make the announcement. Because we think that the unfairness of the draft will remain until it is abolished.

107 deaths: one conviction

Last week Captain Ernest Medina was acquitted of charges of murder, assault on a prisoner during interrogation and responsibility for the 100 or more victims of the My Lai Massacre.

With the Medina verdict, the My Lai incident is formally closed with only Lieutenant Calley held accountable. Even his original sentence of life imprisonment has been reduced to 20 years with a strong probability of further reduction on appeal or by President Nixon.

Nevertheless, it is difficult to believe that the numerous deaths at My Lai were solely perpetrated by Lieutenant Calley. Somehow the equation doesn't balance. One hundred seven deaths: one conviction.

Despite the 18-month lag between the civilian killings and public disclosure, the My Lai investigation and subsequent indictments are often cited as evidence of American justice at its impartial best. No other country, it is pointed out, has ever tried members of its own army for war crimes while that war continued. The effort is laudable until it is realized that most of the 105 men in the My Lai vicinity on March 16, 1968 were beyond the jurisdiction of the military courts a year and a half later; that only six of the 12 officers indicted were ever brought to trial and that even of those brought to court, only one (Lieutenant Calley) was found

guilty.

In light of these facts, it is clear that the investigation and resultant proceedings only represent a symbolic and half-hearted attempt at self-cleansing.

As Richard Hammer noted in the *New York Times*, "...As many military-legal experts noted before the Medina court-martial began, to ask a jury of army officers to convict a fellow officer of responsibility for the crimes of his troops when some of those very same officers might find themselves in a similar situation at some future date, was probably expecting too much."

The My Lai case not only represents a military whitewash. It is also clearly inconsistent with precedents established at post World War II war crime trials. Japanese General Yamashita was hanged for atrocities committed by his troops in the Philippines "even though he was out of contact with them."

Yet Judge Kenneth A. Howard in the Medina case ruled, on an obviously ad hoc basis, that the government must prove that Medina was aware of actions taking place at My Lai and made no effort to halt them.

Apparently justice is not so blind that it cannot distinguish between a Japanese and American and mete out its punishment or lack of it accordingly.



Autumn

LOOK

Barry Jacobs

Caught you, you devil. I admit that this is a sneaky way to get your attention, but I wanted to make sure that you didn't wonder by without stopping here. And here you are. I've been wanting to talk to all of you people who walk around campus looking at the ground and avoiding other people's eyes, who feel offended by the stationary *Chronicle* editorial page addresses, who take being in school very seriously.

Because I keep hearing the continuous sizzling roar of a waiting sewer that is threatening to erupt at all. I am waiting for us in the friendships of banks and smiling grocers and disbelieving secret stores; the personal regard afforded by a computer number and socio-economic categories and rules and proper modes of conduct. I see a life in which selective, dangerous, and responsive automobiles are necessary for traveling around, but simple homework riding is an illegal means of conveyance; a life in which people don't say what they think or don't say what they think, or perhaps don't even know whether to trust what they think at all. It's very confusing to me.

Meanwhile, inside our sturdy burrows students try to avoid such mundane matters. As students we are permitted the apparent luxury of an extended period of partial exclusion from the cluttering world outside of school, but as we all have learned from college English, what appears to be real exclusion may be little more than clever evasion. (Or something like that.) Duke University, our happy haven, is more than a student's sanctuary or a place dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge. It is far from being the place of safety and safety which none of us might think it to be.

It is foremost a place of business—the business of education as long since

supplanted the love of learning. The professional educator and the distant, disdainful professor have come to pursue security and the dollar and prestige with the end more dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge. Duke has become more of a safe institution. Its academic distance from the concerns of the community—major landings, major employers, papers in the Garden, mappings on Campus Drive—has ceased to exist.

The only distance that students really maintain is a distance from the town when they have to live when they leave school. Hasty flight apart from occupying their place in the world while yet nothing is part of it. Even the university student needs to go out and encounter the real world. And somewhere out there may be the means by which to discover that life before it is thrust wholly upon us.

I have no plan, no great moral exhortations to make; I wish only to say that I have found my means in the country. In the country—trees and snow and plants and trees until they aren't even novel anymore. On a hill which is a mile higher than the surrounding fields and woods and easily dirt road. Under these soft and peaceful oak trees one is stepping one's feet onto the grass, stone, leaves, and grass below. When, part out of the car I can be standing in solitude. Or be caught up in the welcoming, bustling twenty of the living city, dodging their driving mouths and running through the high grass in the meadow. Feeling the grass discovering my presence and the dampness of my worn sneakers on my feet and back. Peering into the dark shadows around the stiles, imagining cooped-up snakes and black widow spiders, searching for the two fat, white sheep lurking inside.

Out there, each passing car is an event, each visiting car

is a buddy. The skies are bereft of airplanes, buses, trucks, buses, buses and lights. We can stand on the front porch and look at a rainbow stretching from horizon to horizon, or watch the wind rush across the swaying fields of barley or soybeans. Instead of prowling police cars we have prowling chickens strutting the house. We have learned to share our house and our lives with the thousands of insects around us, from the spiders with their magic silver crystals spun in every corner to the blood-sucking ticks fastened to the ears and heads of the dogs. We have learned to dogs and wife and whip-poor-still calling in the distance, and to the struggle of beating rain of rain on the tin roof.

And amidst our new world life, hunting in an us like a suddenly successful farmer or like the smiling mortician come into our lives in Fertilizer's poem, "The World is a Beautiful Place," we found that we were back in school. The shock of the grey and right darkness, of the too-serious seriousness of the professional knowledge, has become muted by the passage of the weeks. Yet the sense of superiority, or artificiality returns every time I come on campus. And before me, as I see autumn, I think of sunny roads and fern paths, frozen ground and cold toes. (I also see before me a meadow that just slipped in the front door.) I think of the long, dull days of classes and of dinners in the Union and of nights in the library. And though I will miss it when it is gone, I sigh that school is here, and regret seeing others (and myself) caught in the trap of its narrowness again. Go out and experience whatever you want among the trees and the streams and the birds. And the copper queens and all of the animals and my brother and I will invite you to come out and share our life anytime.

GM: Portrait of a monopoly

The Second City, USA

General Motors is the 10th largest country in the world in terms of economic power. Its gross national product (GNP) is larger than that of Argentina, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, or Venezuela.

In terms of gross receipts, GM is the fifth largest government in the world, larger than West Germany, Japan, or Canada.

GM's 794,000 employees are equivalent to just 1.1% of the U.S. population but GM's income equals a full third of China's GNP.

GM directly and indirectly accounts for nearly 1 out of 12 jobs in the United States through control of the auto industry and many of the industries which rely on the automobile for their existence.

Yet this economic power is in the hands of a small core of men (no women are on the board or in top management) unrestricted by democratic control, elected internally by a small minority of

GM stockholders (11% of GM's stockholders control more than 50% of GM stock).

The Board of Directors of General Motors is a small clique which controls \$25 billion (1969) worth of the world's GNP through



sales of autos, consumer durables, and mailboxes. These men are also directors of 14 different financial institutions including Chase Manhattan, Morgan

Guaranty, and the Mellon National Bank, as well as the Royal Bank of Canada, 77 different corporate bodies (including U.S. Steel, Alcoa, AT&T, Ford, GE, IBM, and Johnson & Johnson), and 7 insurance companies (including John Hancock and Metropolitan Life).

GM is in private hands, uncontrolled by the public. It has been able to work its way around the anti-trust division, the Federal Trade Commission, and Securities and Exchange Commission. GM has been able to buy 3 out of 17 anti-trust cases in the last 40 years. This has had no effect on GM—they control over 60% of auto industry sales.

In controlling the prices of all automobiles in the U.S., GM consistently makes a profit more than double the national average.

In 1965, GM's profits were so high that it could have cut the price of each automobile it sold by \$422 and still after taxes, made profits equal to the average profit rate in the whole economy.

GM spends nearly \$800 million

(25% of the price of a new car) in style changes, and then spends a quarter of a billion dollars a year more (or \$50 per car) to enhance the consumer that the newer model is better and worth the extra cost. In 1969 GM spent only \$12 million on pollution research and control.

GM's top executives see a continued expansion of car production in the 70's instead of contributing to a national and balanced transportation system in the United States. GM insists on the dominance of the privately owned automobile, here and abroad. GM ignores the events: the pollution of our urban spaces by cars themselves. Says GM Chairman Ruston: "America's love affair with the automobile isn't over. Indeed, it has entered into a marriage."

As early as 1949 GM had more profits in one year than it had accumulated 2.5 billion dollars in surplus liquid assets, an amount larger than the assessed property valuation of 18 of the 50 states. The Wall Street Journal surmised that GM was "waiting up to buy the federal government." With its

immense economic and political power, it really does not need to.

What's new economic policy promises to raise GM's profits even more. With federal income tax on new cars eliminated and a new 10% import tax on foreign cars (as well as other goods) there will be a greater demand for American-made cars. GM's production will increase and profits will go up. These new profits will stay in the pockets of GM's elite because the wage-price freeze prevents the unions from bargaining for increased wages.

What does GM do with its great corporate power?

As a bastion of the military-industrial complex, GM produces M-16 rifles, Mustangs for the anti-personnel T-73 rocket, 105 mm, 155 mm, 203 mm projectiles and 30-mm pistols, self-propelled howitzers, parts for military vehicles, vehicles for helicopters (like the OH-58), and the main observation role in Asia's jungle war and for aircraft (like the A-7—one of the most effective planes performing the close air support role in S.E. Asia) and many other weapons for use in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and throughout the world.

GM's racial policy at home and abroad matches their record of militarism. Out of the 12,500 dealerships, GM has allowed only 12 to be owned by blacks. There are no blacks or women in top management positions. In apartheid South Africa, GM's employment policy is matched only by that government. The starting rate for Africans in Coloureds at the GM engine plant in SA costs an hour, or \$20 a month—\$1 below the South African Government's poverty datum line for an African family of five.

Perhaps the clearest expression of GM's attitude toward non-whites is H.J. Hummel's (plant manager, GM South Africa) remark: "I wouldn't say these people don't have any remaining power, but what they do have is very limited."

For further information contact: The Urban Mission, 307 Church St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The permanent things—

What is conservatism?

Owen Jones

Observers of the political process are generally, if somewhat hesitantly, agreed that the decade of the 1980s was a revival of American conservatism. The age of conservative advance are readily apparent: the Goldwater nomination, the emergence of Ronald Reagan, the Buckley Senate victory. Each of these occurrences suggests a popular reaction with liberalism and the emergence of a conservative opposition.

Clearly what this conservatism stands for, however, is another and more difficult question, which scholars have been approaching with an ever-increasing vigor. For the benefit of our few conservatives at Duke and especially for our gaggle of assorted liberals and leftists who must be able to identify the enemy, it would behoove us to examine just what conservatism means.

For our purposes here we will outline upon the various traditional conservative positions leaving the other divisions of the contemporary right-wing, such as libertarianism, to a later discussion.

The traditionalists begin with theological conservatives who are primarily interested in the affirmation of religious absolutes in defiance of the prevalent modern rationalism. Their conservatism merely comes down to the political day-to-day level since in their minds the world is all going to hell and only a militant religiosity will save it.

Second, the natural law conservatives stand close to theological conservatives with the difference that they give much greater emphasis to the classical component of Western Culture as opposed to the specifically Judeo-Christian achievement.

Moving toward the center are the cultural conservatives—those who are most self-consciously in the tradition of Edmund Burke. They place their primary emphasis on tradition as such, the status of

community, and the organic structure of society. The cultural conservatives are the most conservatively traditionalist, and therefore in one sense the most authentically conservative. Yet in political terms this stance is opposed to the most adamant opposition to the status-quo—such as contemporary liberalism—which regards that conservatism is much more than simple opposition to change.

The major themes of all these various traditionalist beliefs can be summed up as an emphasis on the higher law above the sway of individual impulse, a stressed awareness of human fallibility, and a consequent need for authority, virtue and ordered freedom. All these notions appear to place the traditionalist schools in opposition to that popular brand of conservatism which stresses individual freedom, limited government, and the productive blessings of the market economy. And it is from this contrast that numerous traditionalists and libertarians who are in the general right-wing alignment have concluded that philosophical conservatism and political conservatism have nothing in common.

What, then, do we say in reply to the frustrated apophorems in Dr. Leach's polemic class which blathered, "Oh, isn't this talk about conservatism just plain nonsense?"

To provide the answer in the negative we must first look at conservatism as a uniquely American thing and in a contemporary sense. Contemporary American conservatism stands and can be relevant, but can only be so when it identifies itself as being in a battle against liberalism where the lines are drawn hard and fast. Conservatism must recognize it is nothing less than a revolutionary struggle begun by liberalism to establish in America new modes

and means, to overthrow an established and traditional social and political order.

The founders of our Republic, inseparably to us a form of government that was purely representative in which the most virtuous men of the society would be elected to deliberate on the future destiny of the nation. The liberal however, sets out for election "mandates" emanating from popular majorities. If possible the liberal would have automatic control over every TV set in the nation to spread its message which and impulse the supposed "national" will of the people. In the meantime reform the party system! Abolish the filibuster! Repeal the seniority principle! All as stumbling blocks to the democratic ideal.

Furthermore, liberals promote the egalitarian principle which says that men are not merely created equal, are indeed not equal at all, but rather equal. That is, a right, to be made equal, equalized primarily by government action. In the name of egalitarianism and social democracy the liberals have gone on a God-like crusade against the American tradition of a constitutional republic as being a hindrance to its abstract goals.

In this a revolution! It is a revolutionary struggle in a three-fold sense: revolutionary, because give the liberals their way and the American social order will not be any resemblance to that which is traditional among us nor will the form of government espoused in the Federalist Papers exist; revolutionary, because the revolution must go on and on forever, since if you are in the business of making people equal in the egalitarian mold there can be no stopping place; revolutionary, finally, because the job cannot be done by a government of limited powers any more than you can move mountains by hand.

It is a revolutionary struggle therefore in which the liberals are

deepening our political tradition and the conservatives are affirming it. The problem with most conservatives as well as liberals is that they don't recognize the revolutionary battle as such and do not seem even to be trying to explain themselves. In a sense therefore, conservatism rejects the allegation that their motives are avarice and selfish. The conservatives do have a case, based upon the great documents that lie at the foot of the American tradition, show all being the Federalist, the Federalist principles and the Federalist principles cannot both be right and it is the duty of the conservative movement to affirm the latter.



By Assistantship Program

Research experience provided

By Daisy Butler

You're been thinking about becoming a chemist or a historian or an economist but you don't know what you can do with that diploma once you descend from the tall ivory tower.

The Duke Undergraduate Research Assistant Program may help you solve this dilemma by providing you with practical experience in the field of your interest.

The Research Assistant Program provides students with the opportunity to work with faculty members on a research project while earning money.

Meaningful

Naylor said, "The students do research of a meaningful type, not just menial jobs such as shorthand or typing."

Aubrey Naylor, professor of history and faculty advisor to the program said its objectives were "to let the student see if he likes research" and "to let him see how knowledge is added to by the University staff."

He said the program is "not limited to those students who are financially weak, but it is for anyone who is interested in research."

Naylor explained that both students and faculty fill out questionnaires. The students indicate their field of study and the faculty members describe their research projects and the skills needed by a student who would assist them in this project.

The faculty applications are then screened by the Duke University Research Council for the quality of the project, he continued. If it is decided to be worthwhile, the faculty member is sent a student application. Both the student and the researcher decide if they want to work together.

Needs and interests

Naylor stressed that he and the other administrative members of the program began Fall—a Duke senior, "see just go-betweeners for the students and the faculty member."

He said they try to fit the needs of the faculty with the interests of the students. The administrators "do not make judgments on the student's qualifications," he explained.

The program is financed by a US Steel Foundation Grant. It has been in operation for five semesters, and was originally financed

by the Shell Oil Foundation.

Experiment

Naylor said, "This project is still an experiment but I think it has proved its success as an educational experience. We receive no money from the University, but I hope the University will realize our value. My goal is to get support from the University so that we can expand."

Students receive \$1.00 an hour for a maximum of 40 hours work a semester. Naylor said that many students become interested in their research projects as they work more than their 40 hour limit.

Applications

Interested students must apply by October 1. They can find applications on a chair by the door of Room 060 in the biology building, Naylor said.

Faculty members can obtain applications in Room 061. Naylor said that last year about 70 faculty and 100 student applications were received.

The program was started five semesters ago by an undergraduate, Neil Aarons, who had conducted research the summer before under a grant by the National Science

Foundation.

According to Naylor, he felt this experience was very valuable and he thought it should be available to anyone in any area of research, regardless of their financial need.



Let the eternal flame shine on and on (photo by Terry Wolff)

Legal assistance provided

By Dan Neubert

"Our primary purpose is to give legal information to members of the Duke community," explained Jeff Portney, chairman of yesterday's meeting of the Student Legal Information Service.

In an interview following the group's first official meeting of the year, Portney went on to say that the organization "will try to answer people's questions about the law, and if a person needs legal aid, we will refer him to the appropriate agency."

The Student Legal Information Service was formed last March by ten students of the Law school. This year, according to Portney, about 25 law

students are participating in the project.

Although none of the students have any authority to take a case to court themselves, they can refer a case to other authorities such as Durham Legal Aid, or certain private attorneys.

The group has in the past handled such matters as consumer problems, landlord-tenant affairs, and numerous traffic problems, according to Portney. "However, we encourage anyone with any kind of legal question or difficulty to come down to our office, and we'll try to help them."

Portney emphasized that the service primarily helps members of the Duke community, but will also handle cases from outside if

the need arises.

The organization meets every week collectively to go over cases handled by each individual member, and to discuss policy. They are advised by a private attorney in the Durham community.

Portney expressed the hope that in the future the organization can expand operations to include possibly securing a full-fledged lawyer to deal just with Duke students in legal difficulty.

The service's office is located in the AHS office in 105 Union and is open from noon to 2 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 5-8 p.m. Monday through Thursday, effective today. Their extension is 2183, and outside of office hours clients can leave messages with the AHSU office in 104 Union.

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The celebrated weaving loom of W.K. Stars

By Cheryl Kester

Everyone on Duke's campus walks a star, literally.

W. K. Stars, professor of art education and creative, holds a patent on his weaving loom and has appeared on nationwide television to demonstrate the invention.

The adaptable loom is composed of metal and rubber tubing. The two pieces are collapsible, making it conveniently portable and simple to store. It can be used horizontally or vertically, and the length is adjustable. The loom is only 18 inches wide, but a wider piece of fabric can be woven by placing two looms together.

Quick and useful. Weaving the Stars Loom requires only ten minutes,

instead of the eight hours usually needed for the larger standard models. A simple plastic shuttle which is relatively inexpensive in manufacture adds another advantage to the machine.

Any type of material—from linen to tissue paper—can be used on the loom. The flexibility of the threads allows the artist to create different designs and patterns. Afghan, ponies, dresses, hats, decorative ornaments, and even's blouses are examples of the varied things Stars has woven.

Stars first began the development of his loom in 1957 while teaching at a college in Virginia. Having no formal background in weaving and confronted with only a huge floor loom to use in his teaching, Stars saw the

need for a more practical instrument in order not to expose his students to an expensive machine which they would probably never work with again.

In the first simple model of his loom, he used poplar sticks. Pressure from the tightly woven material blew



the loom apart, however. Occasionally making improvements, he tried models of cardboard and wire. The product which is now on the market today is Stars' 4th model.

"Make it simpler." During the 12 years between his original idea and the first patent, Stars practiced again and again his pet saying, "If you can make



Professor Stars has demonstrated his handy invention before a nationwide television audience as well as countless numbers of his students. (Photo by Don Piper)

it, you can make it simpler." Most of the loom's promotion was done by the inventor himself. Stars won a film and a series of slides illustrating the loom's operation and use. He recently appeared on NBC's Today Show and has received interest in the foreign rights to his product.

The popular professor often uses his loom in class, allowing his Duke students to experiment and possibly improve it.

New ideas. Presently, Stars is tinkering with many new ideas "to take my mind off the loom." He enjoys writing in his spare time, "not for publication, just my own relaxation." Several movies of his own creation hang throughout the professor's office.

Doubleless the Duke community will hear and see more of this ingenious man. For as he himself believes, "there is creativity in everyone."

Countless ideas. "One of my greatest poems," Stars claims, "is when someone says, 'Well,

there are two sides to look at that.' If something can be looked at in the first place, then there must be countless sides from which to see it. Each person might view it differently."

And W. K. Stars has a marvelous knack for articulating his views.



Everything from afghans to blouses have been woven on the loom. (Photo by Don Piper)

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Injuries rising?

AstroTurf studied

By Lawrence E. Altman
CHRONICLE STAFF WRITER

HEATLES—The National Football League Players Association and an orthopedic surgeon at the University of Washington Medical School on Thursday said they would study the apparently rising number of injuries the professional players are suffering on synthetic and natural grass fields.

The study of this year's 198 regular-season games is expected to be the most comprehensive made on injuries to professional football players, a spokesman for the Association said in an interview.

The study's basic aim is to identify the factors responsible for serious injuries and to prevent recurrences.

Dr. James G. Garlick, the Seattle orthopedic surgeon, said in an interview that the Players Association will pay for the study, which will be based on questionnaires expected to be filled out by the trainers of each of the 26

league teams after an injury occurs.

Garlick said that his staff would analyze the data compiled and compare injury rates on synthetic and natural grass.

A growing number of pro teams are playing on synthetic fields. This year 11 of the 26 have them. That is four more than last season, the Players Association spokesman said.

Earlier, Garlick reported that high school "all-star" players in the great Seattle area suffered almost five as many serious injuries in games on dry synthetic fields as on natural grass fields.

He said he was expecting that study this season to include games played on all levels, from junior high school leagues to the pros.

Announcement of the study comes at a time when the alleged dangers of synthetic grass football fields are causing under mounting criticism. Gale Sayers, the Chicago Bear back, contends in the September issue of Sport Magazine that artificial

turf is shortening players' careers and hurting football.

The Monsanto Company of St. Louis, which manufactures AstroTurf, a synthetic surface, has called Garlick's earlier study "inconclusive" and says that further studies are needed to evaluate the safety of its synthetic.

Don R. Bishop, a Monsanto official, said: "We make no claims for injury reduction on AstroTurf fields."

However, during the 1968 football season, after the University of Washington had installed an AstroTurf field in its stadium, Monsanto ran full-page advertisements in the game program listing AstroTurf as preventing mauling injuries in the mid Northwest.

But AstroTurf states: "Fields do a lot more than that." One ad said: "For one thing, field surveys indicate AstroTurf may reduce serious knee and ankle football injuries by almost 80 percent."

Monsanto brochures also have stressed safety benefits with AstroTurf.

In an interview Thursday Bishop said that information was based on 200 college games and practices in 1967 on natural grass and the only three AstroTurf fields then in existence.

"We don't make those claims any more not because we don't believe them anymore, but because we don't believe the information is conclusive any longer," he said and added:

"It is not fair to keep holding us to something that was done three years ago by people who didn't know any better at the time. At the same time, we are not ready to admit that it is dangerous. A lot of coaches whose teams have played on the turf were by it and say it is safe."



Action from this week-end's rugby game against the University of North Carolina. Name the play yourself. (Photo by Sue Bestress)

Devils, Carolina make Top Twenty

By J. D. Morris
Sports Staff

Duke, for the second week in a row has managed to crack the AP top twenty poll. Due to the victory over Virginia, the Blue Devils played up an additional five points moving them up one slot and placing them 19th on the list, just nine points ahead of ACC rival North Carolina.

Nebuta triumphed 34-7 over Texas A & M and completely dominated this week's listing. The Cornhuskers obtained 44 out of a possible 55 first place votes, and opened up a 254 point margin over second-ranked Michigan as compared with last week's 43 point margin over Notre Dame.

Michigan and Notre Dame, now second and fourth, swapped positions. ND had to answer a Purdue punt in its weekend late in the game to answer to a 6-7 win; while Michigan swapped UCLA 18-0, thus enabling them to move up.

Texas and Auburn held onto their third and fifth positions respectively. Texas behind a substitute quarterback easily handed Texas Tech a 28-0 defeat. Auburn, like the Fighting Irish, had to struggle, but led by quarterback Pat Sullivan edged Tennessee 10-9 in the closing minutes.

Sixth ranked Colorado shocked Clemson by stopping Ohio State three times within the ten yard line and thus leading State at home 30-14. Alabama moved up a spot to seventh by whipping a bewildering Florida team 38-0.

The final three squads in the undefeated top ten are Oklahoma, Penn State, and Stanford. Oklahoma scored

the first five times it had the ball and destroyed Pitt 35-10. Penn State trounced Iowa and appears to score again now found its winning ways. Stanford, Duke's next opponent, drenched Oregon 38-17 behind Don Ruten's three TD passes.

In addition to Duke and USC the second ten, in order consists of: Georgia-Tennessee, Arizona State, Ohio State, Washington, Louisiana State, Southern California, and Arkansas.

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Hanenberg: a new threat

By Bob Peltz

Asheville Sports Editor

For the last two years the names of Ernie Jackson, Rich Scott and Mike Davies have been imbedded in the minds of Duke opponents. But now a fourth name, that of Bill Hanenberg, has joined the defensive secondary and is more than making his presence felt.

Despite being the only "mole" in the Blue Devils' all-star defensive backfield, Hanenberg has already picked off three passes to start the team lead in this category. In fact, his two interceptions against the Cats on Saturday were instrumental in the Devils recording their first shutout since 1964.

Hanenberg has also been an important cog in the Big Blue's zone defense as he has in master the difficult cornerback spot, probably the hardest position on the defense to play. Duke's first three opponents would undoubtedly attest to his prowess.

The former All-New Jersey linebacker described the improved Devil defense by saying, "I would say that we basically play more of a team defense this year. By that I mean, everybody plays their own position, instead of trying to rely on the one big play. There's much more unity and on-far-it's paid off."

"We're also better prepared," Hanenberg continued. "We've put in a

lot of work to get here. The scouting reports have been a great help too. So far we've known pretty much what to expect thanks to Coach Furrman."

When asked about a change in attitude by the students at Duke toward

football, Hanenberg replied, "Yes, I did notice it at the South Carolina game. It was really great seeing a lot of people there, but so much better playing in front of a huge crowd."

"I think Coach McCreedy had a lot to do with starting it

all," Hanenberg added, "and I think once we started winning we convinced a lot of people. The students are talking about football now, instead of just looking forward to basketball."

As for playing with people like Jackson, Scott and Davies around him, Hanenberg has found the adjustment easier to make because of the help and experience they have given him. As Hanenberg puts it, "It's a lot easier playing with three great ball players around you. They're playing for each other out there, instead of for themselves. Everybody is playing for the team win."

Asked about the game that has given him the biggest thrill in his career, Hanenberg picked this year's Florida victory. "It was the first time we had it get to starting off on the right foot, by showing us how well we could play."

Duke coed can't race

By David Aronka

Emily Bach, a freshman woman living in Jarvis said yesterday the events to run in the intercollegiate cross country race were on Oct. 14.

It is against intercollegiate rules, however, for girls to participate in men's intramurals, according to Dr. Bruce Corrie, director of intramurals.

Corrie, in an interview yesterday said that there are only three qualifications one must meet to participate in men's intramurals. "One must be a Duke student, one must be registered for the semester, and one must be male."

Emily, however, said she feels the rules are "definitely" discriminatory. She said she and the other girls from Jarvis who wish to run "may go out and run along with the men unofficially if we are not allowed to run with them by the intramural department."



Bill Hanenberg (30) picks off the first of two passes against UVA in last Saturday's 28-0 win. (Photo by Max Wallace)

Duke football briefs

Duke's trip to Stanford this weekend marks the first game on the West Coast for the Blue Devils since 1963, when they tied California, 20-20. Duke has also played UGA and Southern Cal on the West Coast. Duke faced Southern Cal in the 1969 Rose Bowl and lost, 7-3. Next season, the Blue Devils face Washington on the Coast for the second game of the season.

Fundamentals have paid

off for the Blue Devils. Duke has only lost two games in the first three games and has no interceptions. Duke's opponents have given up as few mistakes as eight interceptions. Although the Duke opponents are averaging over 50 yards per game, the Blue Devils have scored 68 points in their opponents' 18.

The last time Duke won its

first three games was in 1966. The Blue Devils opened the 1965 season with four consecutive victories and also had four straight victories in 1964 after tying South Carolina in the opener.

After the first three games of the season, an team has scored a touchdown against the Blue Devils in the first half. Only South Carolina has a field goal in the first half against Duke.

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Off the field

By Bob Peltz

Editor's note: The following column is by no means meant to be a condemnation of NCAA, Duke or college football. Instead it is hoped to be a constructive commentary on the problems facing pro sports. In general.

One might get the idea that the world of sports is suffering from more than its share of problems these days. College athletics are on the brink of bankruptcy at many schools, while up in the big time, names like Muhammad Ali, Curt Flood, Jim Bouton, Dave McGraw and Harry Edwards are challenging the powers to be and many more once sacred cows.

For some generations now, boys have grown to manhood believing in the absolute supremacy of the big leagues. Seldom were the motives of the sport or the "real lives" of its players ever questioned, much less challenged.

For not to even suggest that heroes like Babe Ruth, Bob Cousy or Red Grange were less than immortal, was to brand himself an outcast from his neighborhood contemporaries. This tradition seemed to parallel the absolute loyalty also given to the nation's idea and more during the same time.

"The times are a-changin'," however, as Dylan sang, and the appearance of books like Ball Four, Out of Their League, and Farewell to the Black Athlete was justifying the fire to blast that sports was suffering from the same problems, on a wide scale, as the real world surrounding it. And even worse yet, they stated that professional business, regardless of how many commissions and presidents claim they're not.

Muhammad Ali probably put this last aspect best when he was asked why he would want to fight Jerry Quarry again. "1800,000—that's why," said Ali. That explains it pretty well.

The newspapers have been filled with countless stories over the past few years even further strengthening the parallels between the two worlds.

Take this summer's TV/T strike, for instance. Was it really any different from last year's NFL players' walkout? Or how about the constant bawling between players and owners over salaries and between steel workers and management at their contract time?

When the nation was going through its great period of Civil Rights advancement and introspection during the last decade, the movement caught on to the sports world as well. Jackie Robinson's breaking of the color line in baseball and the historic Brown vs. Topeka Supreme Court decision all came within eight years of each other and showed the shift in attitudes paving the way to the change of the status.

While James Meredith and Edward Brooke were the first blacks to enter the University of Mississippi and the U.S. Senate in modern times, Bill Russell became the first black coach in the NBA, all within eight years of each other, once again.

And while Civil Rights movements were spreading to the colleges and throughout the nation, black athletes at Syracuse and numerous other schools were demanding their equal rights as well.

And finally, one finds that it's not just the college campus that has a drug problem today, but professional sports as well. Both Bouton and McGraw tell rather vividly of the use of "greenies" and other "uppers" and their use is so wide spread, in fact, that McGraw claims there are more junkies on the inside than on the outside.

What does it all go to show, one might now ask. It shows that the world of pro sports is not the perfect dreamland that we all grew up, believing existed. It has the same problems that the rest of the nation has and that the first step to solving them is to admit that they are there. To ignore them is trying to prolong the fantasy will only allow them to grow beyond controllable proportions. One should be able to profit from history.

In a word, it only goes to show that the world of sports is only a reflection of the world around it.

The October

OLD BOOK NEWS

Listing over 100 scores old North Carolina books, plus the month's features, is yours for the asking.

The Old Book Corner

121 E. East Summer Street, Opposite Town Parking Area, Chapel Hill

BEG wins

The BOG football team racked up its third consecutive shutout yesterday by a 35-0 score over Taylor.

The Buggers have now scored 97 points in three games while giving up none. Today they will meet Smithfield in what could decide the league championship.

Nixon favors consumer agency

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON—The White House, in a shift of policy, announced its support yesterday of legislation to create an independent Federal agency with authority to advocate and defend consumer interests.

Virginia H. Knauer, President Nixon's special assistant for consumer affairs, issued a statement endorsing an independent agency bill approved Monday by the House Government Operations Committee.

She called it "a balanced and responsible proposal which will go far toward guaranteeing the consumer a strong voice in Government actions affecting consumer interests."

Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate who helped draft an earlier and stronger version of the measure, said Knauer's statement was "a reflection on how weak the bill is." While House opposition to the concept of an independent agency, he contended, otherwise would not have been overcome.

Until yesterday, the Administration had opposed the concept on the ground that it would unnecessarily add new machinery to the Federal bureaucracy. It had also shared the fear of business that an independent agency might encourage the harassment and over-regulation of business.

Last year Nixon proposed a new division in the Justice

Department instead of an independent agency. He withdrew that recommendation in a special message last February and promised to offer an alternative plan in April but failed to do so.

Message
In the February message, the President suggested that the Federal Trade Commission be assigned consumer advocacy functions if Congress decided to act before his final recommendations were ready.

The central and most controversial section of the measure would authorize the new consumer protection agency to intervene on behalf of the consumer in proceedings before Federal regulatory agencies and courts.

The agency would also sponsor tests of consumer products for safety and in some instances for other characteristics; conduct surveys, investigations and consumer information programs; process and publicize consumer complaints; and issue reports on the safety and performance of consumer products.

Nader and Rep. Stephen S. Rosenblum, D-N.Y., are protesting limitations on the new agency's authority to intervene in regulatory proceedings of other Federal agencies.

All laws are provisions that would bar the agency from participating in investigatory and other preliminary activities of regulatory bodies. An equally important issue, in their view, is a prohibition against the agency's intervention as a full party, with rights to present witnesses and produce evidence, in formal proceedings initiated primarily for the imposition of a fine or other penalty.

"During the time that this legislation was meaningful, the Administration opposed it with all the resources at its command. Six weeks ago the Administration succeeded in surreptitiously stripping the legislation of its potential for helping consumers. What remains now is the mere shell of what might have been an effective consumer protection agency."



V'all get on down here, ya haas. (photo by staff)

Groups sponsor hearing

By Lucy Hoffman

Local organizations such as the Orange County Welfare Union, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Young World Development have agreed to sponsor an October hearing aimed at discussing current proposals for welfare reform.

According to Ray McAdoo, chairman of the Orange County Welfare Union, the purpose of this meeting will be "to ask whether in our Family Assistance Plan, currently

under consideration by Congress, meets the requirements of welfare reform."

"Witnesses, who are experts in the field of welfare reform, will present statements about the present system as well as the one proposed by President Nixon, and will respond to questions posed by a panel of invited guests," McAdoo said.

McAdoo also said that "the adequacy of the President's plan is open to question, considering the fact

that the reform bill provides a guaranteed annual income which is \$1,000 under the amount which the government has declared to be the minimum amount necessary for subsistence."

The hearing comes as a result of the recent meeting of the National Welfare Rights Organization in Providence, R.I.

"These local organizations hope to inform the public of the need for welfare reform, and to solicit their help in seeking significant change," McAdoo said.

-ASDU-

(Continued from Page 1)
student organizations.

Charters

Charters were approved for several organizations including the Abortion Loan Program, which will be funded by ASDU student fees, according to Bill Kennedy, a representative from the

organization.

Kennedy said, at the meeting, "the money was allocated by last year's legislature with the provision that those students who do not support such a program can obtain a refund of that part of the student fee which is designated for the program."

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