



Disney World provides a tranquil escape from cruel reality. (Photo by Jim Wilson)

Cleaveland corroborates Schewel's stand

By Fritz Kenney
Statements of Princeton Frederick Cleaveland last night have corroborated ASDU President Steve Schewel's contention that the ASDU dean selection proposal would have been rejected by the administration even if the controversial "common-sense" clause had not been included in the proposal.

Schewel's comments were made Monday night when he was questioned about a discrepancy between the ASDU Legislature's selection plan which Schewel said the

Chronicle had been rejected by Dean of Trinity College Robert Krueger and the actual proposal Krueger had received and responded to.

The Legislature proposal, endorsed last March, suggested that lower level deans be selected by the administration from a list of candidates compiled by ASDU.

The proposal eventually went to Krueger in June as in the form of a letter resigned by Schewel and ASDU Vice-President Henry Beck. The letter outlined the selection proposal with an additional provision requiring the administration

to select candidates from the list in the order established by ASDU.

Not a "big deal" Schewel said Monday that it was a mistake to "make a big deal out of the situation point," and that Krueger would have rejected the plan anyway.

Schewel had said "Krueger's main objection is ASDU having the authority to make up the list—he desires the initiative power."

Contacted last night, Cleaveland expressed his own reaction to the ASDU

plan and commented that he did not even like the proposal without the enumeration provision as long as "ASDU is the only group suggesting names." Cleaveland termed this arrangement as a " veto power" and expressed opposition to students having such power in dean selection.

In a written statement to the Chronicle yesterday, Beck indicated that the letter to Krueger was not actually the formal proposal, but merely an attempt "to confirm the negotiations that we had

had with the administration so that I could then report the confirmed agreement to the Legislature for their ratification or rejection."

Beck went on to explain that the letter to Krueger

was not an attempt to "push for more than the legislature wanted." He stated that the Legislature would have to approve any agreement that might have been worked out.

Trinity junior dies accidentally

Sheldon John Adams, a Trinity College junior, fell to his death from the roof of the six-story tower in Few Quadrangle late yesterday afternoon.

Duke public safety investigators listed the death as "accidental," pending an autopsy and investigation.

No one witnessed the fall, which occurred at 4:55 p.m., and Adams was on the roof alone, according to the Public Safety office. Adams died immediately upon hitting the ground, the public safety office said.

Adams was from Eatonton, Georgia, and was president of the SAE fraternity. He was in Naval ROTC, and had been a sports announcer for WDBB.

Adams was also quite active in intercampus sports, as well as leading club football last year.

One member of SAE said Adams was "amiable, and full of camaraderie; that's why we elected him president last spring."

The fraternity held a memorial service for

Adams last night, with Chagrin Howard Williamson and numerous administrators present.

James Douthat, Assistant Dean of Students, said he had talked to Adams Monday night, and said Adams was in "pretty good spirits."

Adams had been planning a meeting at 6:00 p.m. on the evening of his death, according to Douthat.

Douthat said Adams had been very concerned about SAE affairs when he talked to him Monday night.

The door to the roof from which Adams fell is normally locked, but it had been broken open by members of SAE in the last few days, the public safety department said.

The department also said there was no indication Adams himself broke the door, and said the door was listed on a maintenance list awaiting repair.

A date for funeral services has not been set, pending arrival of Adams' parents.

Lighter course load for seniors proposed by UFC subcommittee

By Lynn Phillips
Seniors may be eligible to carry a lighter course load if a proposal made by the Academic Standards Committee (ASC) is approved by the Undergraduate Faculty Council (UFC) Tuesday.

The ASC, a subcommittee of the UFC, has suggested that seniors needing less than the normal eight semester courses to graduate be able to enroll in less than four courses each semester.

This would mean seniors enrolled in three courses could remain on campus as regular students. Those taking less than three would still be classified as "special students" and would have to live off-campus.

Satisfactorily
Students in each of four cases would be expected to satisfactorily complete all courses by the beginning of the following semester.

The proposal was brought to the attention of the ASC by the academic deans last week.

While the Bulletin of Duke University 1972-73 states that "the normal course load" each semester is four semester-courses, students have previously been able to individually approach deans for permission to take a lighter load.

Individual basis
According to Marcel Test, chairman of the Academic Standards Committee, "In the past, deans have dealt with the situation on an 'ad hoc' basis." Decisions were based on individual needs, he said.

If passed, the proposal would provide a general policy for these different cases.

"The recommendations of the academic deans were made to the committee of Academic Standards which was approved them," said Test. "And in turn it has recommended their approval to the UFC Academic Council. Then, if they approve it, it becomes policy," he added.

Attica bloodshed sparked reform

By Paul L. Montgomery

(U) 1472 N.Y. News Service
NEW YORK—In the turbulent days before the first bloodshed at Attica State Prison a year ago, the rebel inmates made 30 demands for changes in the conditions of their confinement. It is a measure of the fever for reform in New York State's prison system that all but four of those demands have been at least partially met in the ensuing 12 months.

For the embattled Department of Correctional Services and the 15,477 state inmates, the year since the rebellion has been dominated by slow, painful steps toward reform. There are those who say that progress has been glacial, or illusory, but there are few who would say that the 31 state prisons and camps are the same places they were that grim September a year ago.

Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald and his associates acknowledge that many reforms have been directed at surface things—clothing, food, visiting privileges, mail censorship, the number of showers a week permitted an inmate. Critics say that too much of the department's \$25 million budget increase has gone for new gun towers, gas masks and riotation belts.

Regardless, Oswald also says that real beginnings have been made in improving basic programs—retaining of correctional officers, education and rehabilitation of inmates, easing the transition from prison to freedom, making the parole system more rational and humane.

"The cross that I'm carrying is that they went on that didn't happen in 50 years to take place in one

year," Oswald said in a recent interview. "To get the institutions where I want them, I think we're talking about another three or four years at the pace we're going, with a small budget increase this year."

Oswald's job has been sobered in the shadow of death since he took office in January, 1971. The results in the city prisons and at Auburn State Prison in the fall of 1970 were his introduction to the job. While the Attica rebellion and its toll of 33 inmates and 11 hostages clearly accelerated reform, many programs had been started earlier in his administration.

The commissioner has found that accelerated reform has its drawbacks. One is that the law is still a fragile one in the public and legislative mind. Another risk, at some yet to emerge that resulted in riotous deaths, would endanger everything. "I am without question taking some chances," Oswald says, "and God knows a couple of bad ones could do us harm."

Backlash
He has also found that Attica has produced a backlash among state legislators and executive officials. Rather than talking of reform, they concentrate on better security, or making life for prisoners less comfortable.

For one example, critics in the last year have started recreation and educational programs in the evenings, when inmates used to be locked in their cells. For another, the administration used mail programs of looking for ready-to-be participants. "You'd be surprised if how many officials called that mail-carrying," Oswald recalled.

There is also a reduction of being expectations among inmates.

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Marshall protesting Attica last September (LNS Photo)

In commission report

Rockefeller blamed for Attica

By Michael T. Kaufman

(U) 1473 N.Y. News Service

NEW YORK—The New York State Special Commission on Attica concluded in its final report released yesterday that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller should have gone to the outside prison before ordering an armed assault on rebellious inmates.

This determination, as well as a variety of others on the origin, development and aftermath of the uprising, was conveyed by the commission in its 516-page document that was issued to coincide with the anniversary today of the assault last year in which 32 inmates and 10 guards held hostages were slain by the assault force. Overall, 11 guards and 33 inmates lost their lives during the uprising.

In addition to the governor's decision not to go to Attica, a point that the commission regarded as lending "to overstatement all other issues of public debate," the report made the following judgments:

—The eruption of violence by inmates was not planned, but occurred spontaneously and like the ghetto disturbances of the 1960's, "was the product of frustrated hopes and unfulfilled expectations after efforts to bring meaningful change had failed."

Society

—The highly organized inmate society in the captured prison yard also developed spontaneously.

—There appeared to be no real plan of attack by the militant staff at Attica prior to last September.

—Negotiating efforts by a citizens committee were not planned but evolved when sufficient state forces could not be mustered at the prison during the first day.

—Once negotiations began, no effective mechanism were worked out either by the inmates, who refused to delegate responsibility, or by the citizens committee, whose role was never defined.

Kissinger travels to London, Paris

By Robert B. Sengle Jr.

(U) 1474 N.Y. News Service

WASHINGTON—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, has expanded his present overseas tour to include talks with government leaders in London and Paris.

Announcing the changes in Kissinger's itinerary yesterday morning, Donald L. Zagler, the White House press secretary, refused to say whether the national security adviser would also meet with North Vietnamese negotiators during his stopover in Paris.

But such a meeting would not surprise State Department officials here. Le Duc Tho, the chief Communist negotiator, is now in Paris, and among Kissinger's entourage is his Vietnam expert, John

Napagontic. Kissinger had conferred with Le Duc Tho Aug. 14.

Meeting
Kissinger, who was in Moscow yesterday conferring with Soviet leaders, will arrive in London today or Thursday and hold a dinner meeting with Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas Home Thursday evening.

On Friday, he will fly to Paris where he will confer with French President Georges Pompidou.

Zagler said there was no specific agenda for Kissinger's talks with British and French leaders. The press secretary called the visit part of "the ongoing process in consult closely with our European allies" and said that the national security adviser would brief Heath and Pompidou on his

meetings with Soviet leaders.

Zagler said that Kissinger's talks would also cover "European matters and bilateral subjects," but eschewed any specific representation that the discussions would focus on American force levels in Europe and the planned European security conference. Both issues, however, are of considerable importance in London and Paris.

March

Kissinger stopped in Munich en route to Moscow last weekend to confer with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. Accordingly, by the time he reports to President Nixon late Friday or Saturday morning, he will have conferred with the United States' three major European allies as well as the top Soviet leadership.

The national security

adviser apparently did not confer with Le Duc Tho in Moscow, although both men were there at the same time during part of last weekend. However, when he left Moscow Sunday morning, the did not miss out a possible meeting between the two men in Paris. And when he arrived in Paris later in the day, he told someone "you will know in a few days" whether a meeting is planned.

Kissinger's frequent meetings with Tho have produced no visible evidence of progress towards a negotiated settlement. Whether there is any progress in the next meeting between the two men may depend on what Kissinger was able to accomplish in Moscow. State has long hoped that the Soviet Union would use its influence to persuade Hanoi to compromise.

—Coverage of the negotiations by the media reached its "air of unreality" and encouraged rhetoric rather than reasonable dialogue.

—The assault plan itself was largely faulty, because it could not have given hostages lives if inmates were in fact set on killing.

—No immediate weaponry was available to the State Police and the guns and ammunition used were such that they made inevitable the deaths and injuries of innocent people.

—There was no unified command responsible for coordinating the assault and the various state agencies involved. There was no prior planning for medical attention and removing of inmates.

Reprints

—Despite the inmates' frequently expressed fear of reprisals, following the four-day uprising officials took no effective steps to prevent such attacks, which indeed took place.

—The commission's most direct condemnation of the inmates said it "condemns the taking of hostages as a means of bringing about changes in society, even where peaceful efforts at reform have failed."

The commission, composed of nine members selected last Sept. 30 by a panel of the state's ranking judges, was charged by Rockefeller with conducting "a full and impartial investigation" of the events surrounding the rebellion and making "a complete report to the public."

To that end, the commission and a staff headed by Arthur Liman, the commission's general counsel, interviewed more than 3,000 inmates, correctional employees, state troopers, National Guardsmen and the townspeople of Attica.

From the outset of its inquiry the group, generally known as the McKay commission after its chairman, Robert B. McKay, the dean of New York University Law School, was beset by problems that stemmed from the ambiguous sources of its power.

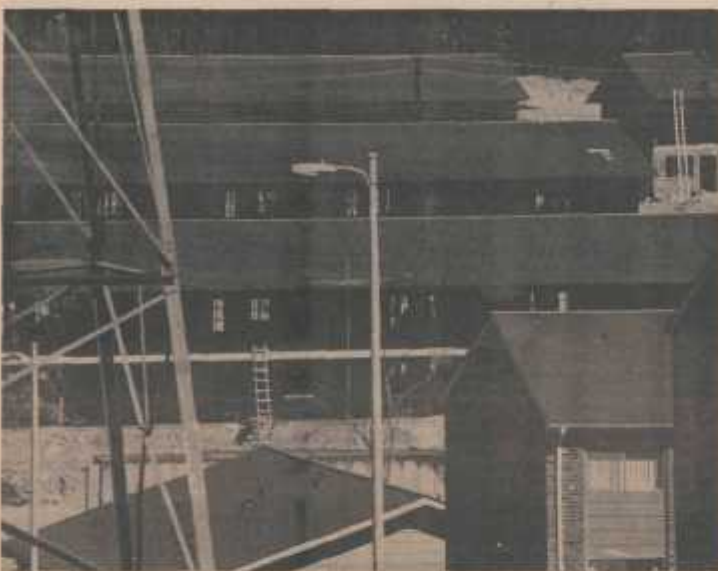
Whitehead

There were groups claiming to represent inmates who refused to cooperate with the commission, prejudging its work as a whitewash. They left that since the investigation.

(Continued on page 2)



Henry Kissinger. (UPI Photo)



Some of Duke Manor is still under construction. (Photo by Bill Saxter)

Problems plague Duke Manor

By Susan Carol Robinson

Based on "speculating new garden type" student housing, Duke Manor Apartments have rapidly lost their sparkle in the eyes of the 189 Duke students living there.

The problems began when students were not able to occupy their apartments at the promised hour.

According to Larry Smith, director of housing management, this problem resulted from a delay in removing construction equipment from the apartment area. This needed to be done, Smith said, in order to make the area safe for the arriving students.

He pointed out that the apartments, despite the eight hour delay, opened on August 29 as had been planned.

Apartments

"I've been in apartments that were eight hours late," Smith added.

One of the more important problems facing the Duke Manor students is that the made have not been paid. As a result, they have mail boxes but no mail delivery service.

Presently, Smith said, the students have to pick up their mail from the general delivery window at the West Durham Post Office.

Paging

This arrangement is only temporary, though. L. B. Bobbitt, vice president of Roberts Associates, builders of Duke Manor, commented Monday that spring of the work is scheduled to begin in the near future.

The University leased Duke Manor from Roberts Associates in an attempt to ease the overcrowded housing conditions on campus. Duke which the apartments to students.

As to the apartments, each student is responsible to Duke for only his or her own. Smith pointed out that this system contrasts with the joint rent responsibility

insisted upon by most off-campus landlords.

The University has arranged to have a Duke Manor bus run daily, beginning at 7:30 a.m., on a 40 minute schedule, Smith said.

Students, however, reported that the bus was not running as it had been scheduled.

Frank Powers, university director of operations, said Monday that he had talked with Duke Power, which provides bus service to the University, about the problem.

Traffic

"We hope we can now maintain the 40 minute schedule, but this will depend in some part on the amount of traffic along the bus route," Powers added.

The furniture situation at Duke Manor is another troublesome problem for students. Smith remarked that some of the furniture, bedside tables and lamps in particular, has not arrived. This is especially bad in the bedrooms where lamps are the only source of light.

The Housing Office, Smith said, gave the students a form on Friday on which they can list furniture deficiencies. The Housing Office will give the list to Roberts Associates.

Bookcases will not be provided by Roberts Associates. As a result, Smith said, the Housing Office has ordered 378 bookcases to enable the students to make their own shelves.

Lighting

Holes in the walls, crinkled wallpaper, lopsided light switches, and sticking refrigerators are some other challenges facing the Duke Manor residents.

According to Bobbitt, many of these difficulties have not been taken care of because the lease-up time had a hard start just after the apartments were completed. He added that another lease-up man will be sent around.

Not safety hazards

Deficiencies delay pool opening

By Steve Brandt

After some delay it appears that Duke's new swimming complex will open within a week or ten days.

According to Jim Ward, the University architect, the delay has been due to the contractor's failure to correct certain deficiencies in the building.

Ward stressed the fact that there are no basic structural defects in the building and that the faults are relatively minor things such as a grill not fitting tightly or some dissimulation in the tile.

Pressure

He further stated that the reason the University hasn't accepted the building as of yet is to put pressure on the contractor to eliminate the deficiencies. Once the building meets the specifications of the contract the University architect will accept it on behalf of the University and

then turn it over to the Athletic Department.

Bladders

Use of the pool's spectator stands will be delayed even longer. According to Larry Blake, Duke University Safety Coordinator, the bleacher area is in violation of state and Federal law, notably the Occupational Safety and Health Act which requires, in essence, that handrails and guardrails be placed on elevated bleachers.

In order to prevent people from entering the area, the doors permitting entrance into the bleachers have been locked and a barricade has been erected. This area will remain closed until the safety rails are installed.

Blake made it clear that this would not affect the opening date of the swimming pool itself. The University is presently investigating the problem of financing the safety rails.

At NCCU registration drive

Bond urges black registration

By Bruce Hinesell

Julian Bond and John Lewis yesterday urged approximately one

thousand students at North Carolina Central University (NCCU) rally to "organize the marginalized and register the unregistered" among 28,000 Durham County blacks of voting age.

The two were winding up a three-day voter registration drive through North Carolina sponsored by the Voter Education Project (VEP).

Lewis is VEP's executive director. Bond, a member of the Georgia House of Representatives, sits on the organization's board of directors. Both men have been leaders of the nonviolent civil rights movement since 1960.

Non-partisan

Although Bond is an active supporter of George McGovern's presidential bid, both he and Lewis stressed repeatedly that the VEP drive is non-partisan. Their purpose, they said, is to encourage blacks, the young

and the poor to vote for whatever candidates they prefer in November.

"Too many brothers and sisters died for our right to vote, for us not to vote," Lewis declared. "I'm convinced that if we don't turn this country around in 1972, we'll have to turn it upside down in 1973."

Lewis held that the social and political status of the southern black has improved considerably in the last decade. In 1960, he said, there were fewer than 100 black people holding elected office in the South. Today, he continued, that figure exceeds 1000.

Same hood

But Lewis admonished NCCU's black students, saying that they should not let themselves be satisfied with the material comfort and success they presumably would achieve after graduating from college.

"We're all in the same boat, and none of us are going to get out unless we all get out together," he

said.

Bond underscored Lewis' remarks. He said that black people should reject their negative conceptions of politics and replace them with positive and dynamic ones.

"Political controls much of our lives and our environment," Bond asserted. He said that some progress had been made with lunch counters and other public facilities, with public transportation, and with voting rights, but that the ground gained in these and other areas would be lost unless blacks used the power of the vote.

In a press conference earlier, Lewis said that their drive through North Carolina was part of a tour of the eleven southern states.

N.C. lowest

Of the eleven states, they said, North Carolina has the lowest percentage of black registered voters. Only about 55.6% of the state's blacks of voting age are registered to vote, they said.



Taking a break from classes. (Photo by Ed Akal)

ESP and Dream School

Would you like to attend classes at night in a super-university? You can choose the courses that interest you (although there are some required courses), and be taught by the most advanced teachers from all over the world. No need to lose any sleep studying at night because you will be in the university while you are asleep. There are no fees for these courses.

If you saw such an ad in a newspaper, you would probably assume it was a fraud and not bother to make inquiries. No, I haven't seen such an ad either, but I've been reading about just such a school in the same, sober words of Shafra Karagulla in her book, *Breakthrough to Creativity* (DeVine, Los Angeles, 1967).

Research in neurosurgery. A Turkish-born American, Shafra Karagulla has advanced degrees in medicine and psychiatry and has done research in neurosurgery at McGill University. She was an assistant professor of psychiatry at the State University of New York's Downtown Medical Center in Brooklyn when she was challenged to read a book about Edgar Cayce with an open mind. She did so, and as a result decided to seek out and study people with unusual mental abilities.

Because of her last and medical standing she was able to study many very unusual professional people who prefer anonymity, but who because of their strange abilities (which Karagulla calls "higher sense perception" or ESP) are very successful in their work.

Light bodies

There are doctors who can see internal organs of their patients (or any one else) at will. Many doctors (and others) can see very distinct light bodies or auras around people. Some of the more adept see in these auras vortices or funnel-shaped forms attached to internal organs and endocrine glands. (This includes not only the chakras of yoga lore, but several other centers.) The reports of these auras corroborate each other consistently as to colors, shapes and changes due to disease. The doctors use their perception of these auras to make accurate diagnoses; however, usually enough, they don't let on to their colleagues or their patients what they are seeing and that they order the standard diagnostic tests. Most of these doctors were gratified that other physicians had similar abilities so that they weren't completely unique.

Some doctors are in telepathic contact with their patients, so that any time a patient is in trouble and the doctor knows it—and knows just what the trouble is. Other doctors have phenomenal healing ability which they convey from their colleagues and patients, although, of course, they use it.

Dream school

But in one of the most intriguing parts of this story is the "Dream School." Several of the people Karagulla studied attend the school from time to time. One doctor, for instance, says he was given instruction in visualizing internal organs in the "night classes."

The most extensive account is by "Vicky," president of an educational consulting firm. She says that her School dreams (like those she's been having off and on all her life) are unlike her ordinary dreams because things happen in a clear, orderly sequence. There is usually a lecture with demonstrations in a dream or an students from all over the world. Teachers can demonstrate principles by bringing into being in mid-air three-dimensional models that can change position or size or make any motions necessary to understanding. Vicky calls these "thoughtforms" but

we may soon be able to do something like this by projecting holograms.)

Discoveries

She claims to attend many advance courses at the School and says she often reads an account in the newspaper of a scientific discovery that she knows all about from her dream lectures. The same people show up in these dreams night after night, but usually she doesn't know them in the waking state. On one occasion, however, she noticed an old friend in the classroom. The next day she called him up long distance, and it turned out he could also remember

having attended the night lectures.

Vicky and others seem to have been going to this School (or "Schools") spontaneously, but Vicky also disclosed that she has a habit of concentrating all her attention at the top of her head while awake but relaxed; as a result she sees "movies" of herself all over the world. This habit is similar to Vicky's technique for entering the night classes. "She relaxed when she went to bed and allowed herself to float in consciousness to the top of her head, so that she was aware only of the top of her head and no other part of her body," Himm.

-Attica report-

(Continued from page 3)

was ultimately a creation of the government, it would not have initiated independence.

Furthermore, there has been continuous friction between the McKay group and the staff of Robert Fischer, the deputy attorney general, who under a separate executive mandate has been conducting a generational investigation of wrongdoing at Attica.

Last May, Fischer's panel sought to prevent the McKay mission from holding intended public hearings on the grounds that this would jeopardize his efforts. Last week, Fischer subpoenaed the records of confidential interviews now in the possession of the McKay panel. Liras is seeking to quash this subpoena on the grounds that earlier assurances were given that such material would be kept from prosecution.

(Photo by Sue Bestress)

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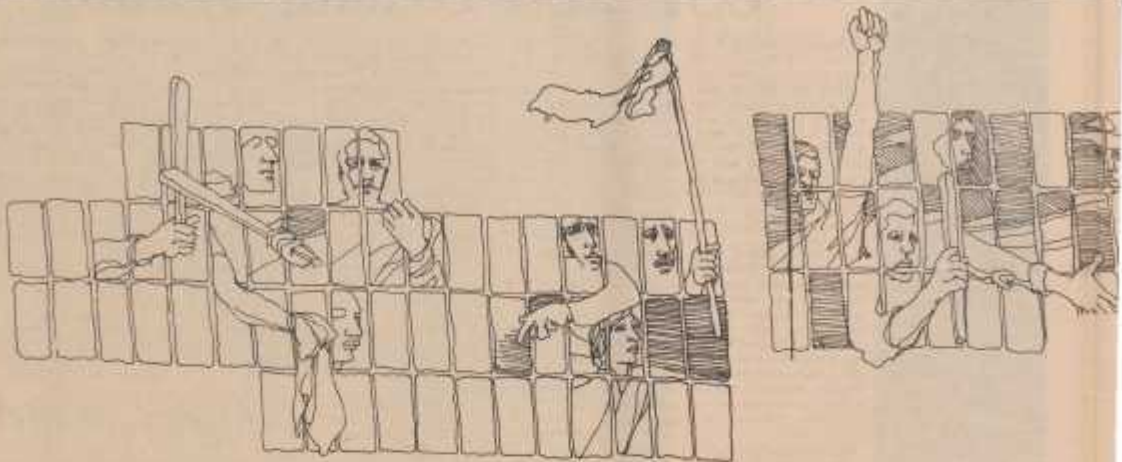
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the chronicle



'Attica is the revolution in

The jails are nothing but a reflection of the society. The society is guilty because we want to be treated like human beings, not like

Attica still stands

Last September the inmates of Attica Prison, facing a system of punishment that denied their right to human respect, revolted. Taking over the prison and demanding reform in conditions, the prisoners held out for recognition and concession by prison officials. State officials, however, decided that the rebellion must be crushed, and ordered an invasion of the prison that resulted in the deaths of 22 inmates and 11 hostages.

Now one year has passed. The outraged cries at the news of such horror have subsided, the plight of prisoners across the nation drafting into the background of most Americans' awareness.

Yet for the men and women confined in our prisons, the conditions that led to the Attica rebellion remain a very real fact of everyday existence.

In the wake of the Attica invasion, prison officials agreed to institute some of the prisoners' demands. And perhaps some of the reform efforts have been sincere attempts to make life more bearable for Attica inmates.

But for each extra shower per week granted to an inmate, another gun tower has been installed and isolation cell built.

Prison officials claim that they cannot take reforms too quickly, and that their efforts face a strong backlash following the riots. Some are convinced that the solution lies in increasing prison security to prevent further outbreaks of violence. The budgetary allowance for security measures certainly reflects such a view.

Throughout the reforms that have been instituted in the last year, then, the concern seems to be not with actually recognizing the problems prisoners are faced with, acknowledging their validity and attempting to rectify the situation, but rather with simply keeping the prisoners quiet.

The real problems prisoners face are the lack of educational facilities, rehabilitation programs, just and humane parole procedures; an avenue to allow them to leave the prison and enter society with their heads together and a means for survival. When our society has not met someone's needs in the first place, forcing him to go outside its rules to live, it certainly is no solution to lock him up, beat him and control his every movement, and then expect him to enter society normal upon release.

But even the minimal demands for humane treatment at Attica have not been met. The Inmate Liaison Committee, established in New York at state suggestion to act as a buffer for prisoner complaints, has worked with the inmates to gain access to the press, but such efforts have failed. The Attica Defense Committee, through interviews with the Liaison Committee and prison inmates, determined last month that most of the conditions that led to the riots last year have not been alleviated; they reported harassment by guards, physical and verbal abuse, little medical care, and a rapid increase in tensions at the prison.

Corrections officers complain that the prisoners are too impatient, continually demanding more and more reforms. But how can they expect patience when the grim conditions at Attica control their lives, and when they have struggled so much for relief?

Prisoners, as all oppressed groups, are learning that they can beat the boss only through united effort. Unionizing attempts are springing up across the country. Although opposed by authorities, such efforts are a good sign for increasing awareness and determination on the part of imprisoned men and women.

The struggle will be long, difficult, constant. But its meaning is an affirmation of the worth of every human being, and so is vital to us all.

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: In the last couple of years the conditions in U.S. prisons has been a widely discussed issue. And corrections authorities have freely admitted that the prison system here needs an up-dating (at the very least) to bring conditions into this century.)

However, prison officials have not reached their own with actions and the "reforms" have been taken along that most prisoners only experience when "outlets" (especially media people) come inside to visit.

As a result, prisoners have realized that if the situation going to change, they themselves must apply the pressure by bringing issues to public attention through their organization and action. The following is the story of a action going on by the Prison Labor Movement at Jackson and Marquette State Prisons in Michigan.)

DETROIT (LNS)—In an attempt to become the first officially established prisoners' labor union in the history of the United States, inmates at Michigan's Jackson and Marquette State Prisons have recently presented their case before the Michigan Employment Relations Commission (MERC), asking for recognition as a labor union.

The Prisoners' Labor Union (PLU) movement in Michigan is following procedures set by inmates in New York, California and Pennsylvania; however, none of unions in those states has been officially recognized, even likely to be recognized before the MERC decision handed down.

According to various PLU documents, inmates feel they are entitled to unionization because they are workers for the Department of Corrections, and that "prison is a part of labor in general and consequently part of general economy." Union leaders estimate that the state makes about \$150 million a year on prison labor.



Today is Wednesday, September 13, 1972.

The siege of Attica Prison ended one year ago today as 1,500 state troopers, sheriff's deputies and prison guards stormed the cellblocks with tear gas and bullets, killing 37 men.

Reflecting that crushed bodies are the machine's response to rights demanded, this is the *Massachusetts Chronicle*, Duke's Daily Newspaper, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina, where we shed tears for the fallen but prepare for the living struggle. Volume 68, Number 10, News, 2683, Business, 6588.

Night Editor for today's issue: Fritz Getze

Assistant Night Editors: Cindy Pauley, Beth Jackson, and Ricky Vinegar

in the revolution.

is going through a change and the jails are going through a change too, not like some animals institutionalized and programmed.' -Attica inmate

Michigan prisoners unite

produces everything from office furniture to state highway signs.

In return for their work, inmates receive 10 to 35 cents for an eight hour day, with no workmen's compensation.

provided for on-the-job injuries. Larry Farmer, attorney for the prisoners' union movement, points out that the labor force of 13,000 in Michigan prisons competes with labor on the outside, undercutting wages and adding to the

unemployment rate.

Prison officials have done their best to discourage the prison labor union movement by punishing prisoners sympathetic to the union drive with isolation, arbitrary transfers and denial of visitor rights. Most recently, in a move abruptly following an hour-long night interview with prison organizers, union leader Elise Hyman was shipped from Jackson Prison to Marquette at 3:00 am. The official reason given was "overcrowding" at Jackson.

Prisoners at Marquette and Jackson have responded by filing a class action suit with the Federal District Court charging the Michigan Department of Corrections with "unfair labor practices" because of the discriminatory actions leveled against labor leaders in prisons.

Inmates have deliberately decentralized leadership to prevent such tactics from breaking the back of the union struggle. They have established a twelve man Prisoners' Labor Union Committee in Jackson to coordinate organizing efforts, handle public relations and compose the necessary documents for the union.

The Prisoners' Labor Union movement, besides carrying out its own actions inside the prisons, will reach masses of people. These activities will be coordinated through the Prisoners' Solidarity Committee which has been in contact with the prisoners since the beginning of their organizing efforts.

According to PLU Committee members Charles Thompson, prisoners have been used by the union-busting activities of the prison officials and have overcome some of the racial and ethnic divisions that have divided prisoners at Jackson in the past. Union leader Leon Morgan indicated that the prisoners do not intend to "sit around and wait for the next blow to fall" but if their union is not authorized soon, they will be forced to take "drastic action" which could involve a general strike.

And in the early morning he shouted from the window, hoping for another to assure himself that he had not vanished in the night.

But morning refused to answer and he wandered the day through the sour dreams, and the loneliness skulking in every corner. Dreading the coming night, -salmon Collins



Keeler kix trix flix - Buzz bize bizz boom

By Billy Wright
By now all you Dookiees are jaded to the energetic plays of the various film downers on campus. The list of superlatives are all strangely familiar and one wonders how there can be so many "bests" Thursday night at 8 in the No-Bel Auditorium. *Freewater* presents two films that are simply not to be missed. They consolidate what could easily be the entertainment event of the year. *Freewater* presents "Gold Diggers of '33'" and "Footlight Parade."

Cinequest

After years of silence, when the movies began to talk, there was sometimes difficulty in finding anything to say. Musicals appeared on the scene as the logical extension of the new sensibility brought on by sound. By 1932 hardly three years after sound had come in, the musicals had stopped—doomed by their lack of imagination and static setting. They were seeking more than a filmed stage show. This was before Zanuck of Warner Brothers called Busby Berkeley back from Broadway to supervise the musical numbers in "42nd Street" (the GWTW of backstage musicals). The film was a smash and the musical had found its best friend. "Gold Diggers" and "Parade" were the second and third in what was to be a long cycle of Berkeley musicals.

What Berkeley learned about choreography came from observing the dancers during rehearsals, prior to which he didn't even know the five basic positions of the dance. What he possessed was spectacular flair and imagination, without being hampered by the aesthetic of the classical dance. It was his elaborate grouping of girls and not their dancing ability that brought recognition for his numbers.

In a Berkeley number, the only star was the camera, swooping down from up high, diving under water, between the legs of rows of girls, almost into their perfect teeth.

Buzz

His relationship with the camera began with his first film. "I quickly realized that the camera had only one eye; I felt the camera intuitively. I said to myself, 'Buzz, there are unlimited things you can do with a camera, as you might as well start now—in your first picture.' When I arrived on the set, I saw that four cameras had been set up for shooting, placed in different locations, to give a variety of angles. Well this isn't the way I'm going to do it. I told the assistant cameraman that I only shoot with one camera. That was a bit daring because everybody knew I had only just arrived from New York and I'd never worked in film before. But I told them I did my editing in the camera, and I always have ever since. I only use

one camera in anything I have ever done."

Zanuck's faith in Berkeley was fully justified. It had to be, since his production numbers at Warner's used to average

close to \$10,000 a minute of screen running time, and his average numbers ran from seven to ten minutes. Thus the cost for a production number alone could be anywhere between

\$75,000 and \$125,000. There were usually three or more spectacular numbers in any musical he worked on.

Given the material, he could create story numbers

that were as complete as the film framing them. An example is the amazing "Remember My Forgotten Man" number from "Gold Diggers." In this final number the flippant tone is enhanced and the film ends on a sharply dramatic slant.

Lesson

The curtain rises on a street corner at night and a girl (Joan Blondell) standing by a lamp-post. The humor of the lonely street walker—accusing blues, without her man—becomes the blues of a Negroes above in a cold-water tenement of the bleak city block. The words:

"Remember my forgotten man,
You put a rifle in his hand,
You sent him far away,
You shouted 'Go, Heeey!'
But look at him today!"

serve into a succession of images that comment bitterly on America's indifference to its returned soldiers: the eager young man—booping off to war and glory, the crowds at the station, cheering them on; the misery of war; the return to neglect, hunger and unemployment; the long queues of silent unfortunates with turned up collars. The grimness and despair in their eyes are held by the camera, as it slowly

traverses the lines of unwanted men who wait for hand-outs from the society they had fought to protect. When the song finishes, the camera returns to the Negroes, and Berkeley brings home with simplicity that the forgotten men have homes and families—and the chorus of voices, men and women, join in the street walkers refrain.

"Forgotten him, you see,
Mean you're forgetting me
Like my forgotten man."

The number concludes with the street-walker facing the wildly applauding society audience. The effect is cumulatively powerful, saying more than one would have believed possible in this medium.

Recently, at the London (Continued on page 9)



Ruby Keeler stars in "Footlight Parade" and "Gold Diggers of '33'."

look on his wound as well as the reaction of Turner from his wounded forehead, and has captured the entire picture revealing Fate Chase on the floor of a studio that morning in a position from Chaplin. But, it is the sense of order, precision, harmony and balance, which we rarely see and ignore the existence of the machine. In the end of the film, we see the machine in its full glory, a machine that is the heart of the machine, a machine that is the heart of the machine, a machine that is the heart of the machine.

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- Bond, Lewis -

(Continued from page 4) its low number of black votes. Because of this, most civil rights efforts have been confined only on campus, and primarily among students. In the deeper South, he continued, these activities have been a part of life even in the smallest communities.

Urban disillusionment Lewis said, they found that the large urban centers

across the South contained the highest concentrations of blacks frustrated and disillusioned with the American political process.

When asked how successful they thought they had been in encouraging people to register and vote, Bond said that it was difficult to evaluate their success except over long periods of time.

Bond noted, however,

that they seemed to be successful only in communities that already had voter registration programs in operation. In those communities where no such programs existed prior to the VEP drive visits, there was evidence any interest stimulated by the registration drive, Bond explained.

Bond made no secret of his support for George

McGovern. When asked what he thought about blacks who supported the campaign of Richard Nixon and Stuart Thurmond, he replied, "I try not to think about them at all."

To a question about whether he planned to campaign for McGovern after the VEP tour, Bond quipped, "Sure. Before it, after it, and between it. But not during it."

-Freewater flicks-

(Continued from page 8)

National Film Theatre, in answer to questions from the audience, Berkeley stated that some of his numbers were the result of a challenge to outdo himself. Thus the "By a Waterfall" number from "Footlight Parade" came about.

Agassatz

It was an aquatic, using 100 girls sliding down a studio-built waterfall into a forest lake that turned into a pool with golden springboards.

With the technicians, I designed the pool and aqueduct underneath it with thick plates of glass that I could shoot the camera through. I had glass on the side for the lights to come through. It was the first time an aquatic had been done on the screen. I designed a special bathing costume with rubber headpieces looking like hair, that ran down across the girls' bodies to give a semi-nude effect. We rehearsed it for two weeks and shot it in six days. It was my toughest number in film, because of the camera setups underwater, above-water and for the high shots, plus the physical stress and strain of the girls in the water. We had hydraulic lifts in operation that pumped 20,000 gallons of water a minute over the falls, and the set underneath the stage looked like the hold of some enormous ocean liner.

Although these films could easily stand on the merits of their musical numbers, there are also all-star casts and heavy dialogue to complete the

effect. Both films feature Ginger Rogers, Guy Kibbe, Ned Sparks, Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Baby Kester.

Kester

Kester soon became the sweetheart of the American public. Her stage presence borders on the supernatural. She has a discerning eye that conveys a joy for living and a healthy optimism that helped the audience forget the problems brought on by the Depression. One can't go so far as to call her a good actress—but the authenticity the portrayals must have compensated for her shortcomings as a Thompson. Her dancing must be seen to be believed. She is undoubtedly one of the finest tap dancers in the history of the movie musical. Teamed with Dick Powell, noted for his boyish appeal, fabulous grinning, apple-cheeked wholesomeness, and juvenile tenor voice, they could well have been the spiritual parents of Shirley Temple. The public loved them and flocked in record numbers to see their films.

In "Footlight Parade" Baby Ruth, a new dancing partner in James Cagney. In the grand finale he plays a sailor and she a Chinese prostitute. Shanghai Li. They are joined by hundreds of cabaret and Chinese girls in a sequence that boggles the imagination.

Open a whole new world, broaden your horizons like a couple of hours off tonight and discover the charm that was Kester and the splendor that was Berkeley.

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Edlie Hart takes the baton from Gerald Tinker on the way to U.S. gold in the 400 meter relay. (Photo by UPI).

Courts abolish 800 rule

By Dan Hayle

The pros and cons of the now defunct 800 rule have been hashed and rehashed over the past month without any definite conclusion.

With a series of interviews, the Chronicle has attempted to shed light on the future possibilities of ACC athletics.

According to Allen Kornberg, faculty chairman of athletics at Duke, the 800 rule for the ACC began back when there was no NCAA rule set down by the NCAA.

Robert Raab, a prominent faculty chairman at Duke was the architect of the 800 rule.

Up until the time when the University of South Carolina dropped out of the ACC, UNC, Clemson, N.C. State and Maryland were regarded as being against the 800 rule.

Duke, UNC, Virginia, and Wake Forest were generally in favor of the idea which said an athlete must make an SAT score of 800 before he could get into

an ACC school.

The schools against the rule said it was a good rule when there was no NCAA rule. They said that now there is a preferred grade point of 1.5 to the ACC doesn't need the rule.

UNC got out.

After many heated arguments, South Carolina decided to get out of the conference.

This year two Clemson students filed a lawsuit claiming the 800 rule was unconstitutional. They wanted to be Clemson athletes, but didn't make the score.

On August 1, Judge Robert Bengehild said the 800 rule was unconstitutional.

tational, because athletes are denied equal protection of the law as provided in the 14th amendment.

He went further to say that since no regular students necessarily had to make 800, athletes shouldn't have to either.

Mr. Kornberg said that the faculty chairman wasn't happy about the decision because since private institutions were involved the courts were telling private schools how to run things.

The faculty chairman were afraid the courts would start interfering in other aspects of the universities.

Ready to Appeal

"Initially we were going to appeal the decision. We planned to have another meeting, but before that, our lawyers backed out a compromise."

"The judge said he wasn't against the university making standards for admission. It was just the 800 rule he didn't like."

"The compromise consisted of the Clemson students dropping their case, we decided not to appeal, and the judge told in this case would not set a precedent."

Asked if USC might want to rejoin the ACC, Mr. Kornberg said, "South Carolina may want to get back in the conference, but

I don't know if the ACC will let them."

"They're in a bad situation. They probably have no problems scheduling games in basketball and football, but the minor sports are different. They need to be in a league so that they can have minor sports competition."

Robert Ballantyne, Director of Admissions says that it has "basically been the policy of the University that people are here because Duke is a place of study."

Not unhappy

"Football is a way to get an education. We're not left and about the 800 rule. Admission depends on how a student has done in high school."

"The 800 rule has changed but Duke University hasn't."

Couch Neil McGowachy of the basketball department says he thinks the ACC might put a seven limit on scholarships rather than fight the 800 rule.

For instance, the ACC might limit Duke to fifteen basketball scholarships over four years. If Duke signs someone who can't make the grade and flunk out, Duke loses a basketball scholarship.

McGowachy also pointed in the fact that the 800 rule had actually been a 700 rule ever since just before South Carolina dropped out.

Herman & Funny do their thing

Editor's note: The following story is reprinted from the *Newark Star-Ledger* and was designated as one of the best sports stories of 1971.

By Dan Klein

Herman, the Helicopter and Funny were doing it one night on the blacktop of a playground in Harlem. Helicopter is about 30 years old and stands about 5-foot-2 and he has for the times he can go up against somebody 5-foot-9 or 5-foot-10 and stuff him. It does something for him. It turns on the inside inside.

Funny is younger but he too, is past college age, and he is only about 5-foot-11, but the last time they let him play somebody his own size he scored 74 points in just under 20 minutes. Funny has this thing about stuffing the ball. Too, the Helicopter, only he won't do it unless some new kid, some new and very big kid, has been making a part of himself by showing off.

Add that's when they call him Funny. When he stomps up, the crowd parts like it says crowd should be with on the court, he hunches a little and huffs a little and introduces himself to the new kid.

Funny looks up, way up, when he says hello, and he loves the look of scorn mixed with relief when the big kid comes down. Then he says, "Man you are big out, but I want to see it, so let's play." And the first chance he gets, Funny takes the ball under the basket, makes sure the big kid is



Swish!!!

missing him close and then Funny jumps.

Only Funny doesn't just jump, you understand, he goes. He sort of gets up in stages, then jumps in the air, almost as if he is waiting for the big out to get up to him. And then, with a flair that cracks of pure show business, Funny darts the ball backward—"wind-milling, man!"—into the hoop and the crowd screams and Funny smiles and the big kid gets a funny feeling down when his heart is.

Which is why they call Funny, Funny.

Helicopter and Funny are just two of the neighborhood legends who have sprung up in the Harlem playgrounds, kids who spend most of their time and twenties playing ball, kids who could never have made it to college, kids who are pure basketball. They are all black kids and this is their game.

There is Dr. Hushheart and the Elevator Man, and they have come to need basketball the way other folks need cars or pools or clothes. Basketball gives these kids status, which is vital to the ages of the inner-city kids, who have no status at all in the minds they step inside their world. But serious college coaches and recruiters have learned to hunt the playground of Harlem, looking for the ones who can make it to school. And if they can't make the books, there is no way they are going to stay away from the basketball team, and there is no kind of basketball better than Harlem basketball.

At McGuire, a New Yorker knows this, and he has begun to register national impact with his

Marquette team, which has the New York City, Dr. Hushheart, who played for AI, is really the heart, a 6-foot-2 center who did it against the major competition Marquette schedules and never lost a jump. The word is never, and it includes the time he beat Kentucky's Dan Issel (6-foot-10) in Lexington (Continued on page 11)

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Off the field Rating game

by Bob Peltz

For several years now, the ACC as a whole has been scheduling tougher and tougher non-conference foes and this season the trend will hold even more so. Names like Alabama, Washington, Georgia Tech, Stanford, Penn State, Syracuse, Ohio State, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and SMU fill ACC team schedules.

Using an admittedly subjective evaluation system, in which each team is rated on a 1 to 4 scale, ACC non-conference competition receives a high 2.7 mark, despite any lack of help from Carolina.

In this system, a national power headed for the top 15 is given a rating of 4.0, teams like Ohio State, Alabama, Penn State and Tennessee. Teams in the 15 to 40 range are ranked 3.0, while an average, but respectable squad is tabbed 2.0. All others receive a 1.0. Needless to say there is some problem with vacillation between categories, but a great deal of care and help from other colleagues has made this system as accurate as humanly possible.

Duke, once again, will play the toughest non-league schedule, facing three national powerhouses in its first three games—Alabama, Washington and Stanford. Later on in the year the Blue Devils will tackle Navy (2) and



Lou Holtz
Duke Head Coach

Georgia Tech (3) to give them a lofty 3.4 rating.

State will also face more than its share of tough teams taking on Georgia and Penn State, along with Syracuse (3) and South Carolina (3). Despite the presence of East Carolina (1) on their schedule, the Wolfpack will still end up with a 3.0 mark. Compounded by the fact that they play Syracuse, Carolina, Georgia and Duke on successive weeks, they have their work cut out for them.

The third-ranked schedule in the conference belongs to Maryland, which rated a 2.8. Penn State will be the Terps' only national power opponent, but Syracuse (3), Miami (3), Villanova (2) and VMI (2) add some depth to their slate.

Clemson and Wake come up with the next toughest foes, ranking 2.6 on our scale, just a hair below the Atlantic Coast Conference average.

The Tigers will meet Oklahoma, along with Georgia Tech (3) and South Carolina (3) as well as Rice (2). The Citadel (1) brings their average down a little, but their opponents otherwise are all at the top of their respective rankings.

Meanwhile, Wake Forest will go against Tennessee (4), SMU (3), South Carolina (3), VPI (2) and Davidson (1) for its 2.6.

Virginia will check in with a 2.4 schedule, but this is not out of line for the Cavs as they make no claim at being a football power of any sort. Their opponents include West Virginia (3), South Carolina (3), VPI (2), Vandy (2) and VMI (2).

Which finally brings us to Carolina. In another attempt to put together a fat record, Coach Bill Dooley's boys will play a 2.3 schedule, consisting of their usual sole tough team in Ohio State, semi-tough Florida (3) and then Kentucky (2), SCU (1) and Richmond (1), hardly a schedule for a top flight team.

All in all, however, this year's slate represents a big step toward a nationally recognized strong football conference. All but one of the league teams are playing non-conference clubs of at least their own strength, with most playing over their heads. It should be a good year for ACC football fans for a change.



(left to right) Maurice Corders, Hal Spears, (bottom) Elmer Gilson and Larry Martinez. (Photo by Sports Info.)

Frosh shine in practice

By Steve Gaudin

"They gave a good account of themselves in Saturday's (Sept. 13) scrimmage, although a lot of mistakes were made because they hadn't worked together for long."

This was the estimate by J. V. Coach Carmen Falcone of his team's performance against the varsity in an intrasquad scrimmage that took place on Saturday before the Alabama game.

On offense the coach had praise for QB Hal Spears and running backs John Byrdman and Larry Martinez. He also lauded the punting of Roger Neighbors.

Spears is a 6'1" 175-pound freshman from London, Ohio. An all-state selection last year, Spears, due to the injury of Mark Johnson, has moved into the position of second string varsity quarterback.

Headman and Martinez both hail from the Northeast, Pennsylvania and New York respectively. The two freshmen each rooted summer camps last year and could create a formidable offense. On defense there were three freshmen "who did real well," according to Coach Falcone. These players were Elmer Gilson, Maurice Corders and Benny Falcone.

At 6'6" 260 pounds, Corders is rated as one of the best linemen in the nation. The Fayetteville, SC, native made all the High School All-American squads and has been considered the top football prospect in North Carolina all year.

Gilson is a 6'4" 205-pound backslider from New Castle, Pa. Last year he captured his team and was named the MVP of the league in which he played.

If the name Falcone sounds familiar it should, because Benny Falcone is the coach's son. Last season Falcone was linemen of the first for the City,

County, and Conference High School.

On the offensive line Coach Falcone pointed out Gary Pelham, Pelham, from Fayetteville native is 6'3" and weighs 215 pounds. Last year he played in the North Carolina Shrine Bowl and was Honorable Mention All-America selection.

This year the J.V. team takes the place of the freshman program. This is an outgrowth of last year's decision by the NCAA that allows freshmen to compete on a varsity level.

This presents a problem for Coach Falcone, and his assistants. "We never know from week to week who will be playing. We may have a different team each week," says the coach.

Coach Falcone does think that the J.V. program is better than the freshman one.

"The kids are mature enough and they will still receive the same game experience as they did before."

Since Coach Falcone will still be traveling his duties as the team's chief scout he has acquired a coaching staff under his supervision to help with the team.

Working with the defense will be Bishop Harris and Paul Johnston, a linebacker from last year's team. Offensively, Butch Kamey, "Jet" Johnston and John Dull will be assisting. Johnston and Dull were also on the '71 team.

1971 J.V. Schedule
Sept. 25, Clemson 2:00, AWAY
Oct. 2, Wake Forest, 2:00 Durham
Oct. 9, N.C. State 3:00 Durham
Oct. 16, Davidson 3:00 Durham
Nov. 11, North Carolina 7:00 Durham

-Ghetto ball-

(Continued from page 10) and steel slapped at the Doctor's wrist when the Doctor was controlling the tap. He is called Dr. Blackheart because he wears cages and looks sinister and because that's what he wants to be called. He goes to college games and shows no emotion at all until and unless some one does a playground thing, and then he smiles, slowly.

His coach, the 6-foot-4 center who played for Marquette's NIT, clumps his tongue. Is the Eureka Man? Why? Because he just keeps on going when he wants to, because you say, "How high today, 'Nite?" and he just smiles and says, "That it, man, I'll get there."

And Frank Webster's NCAA championship team a few years ago had a kid named Willie Cage, who was 5-foot-6. That's right, 5-foot-6, and Willie was from the city and when he found a big cat on him,

Willie just took off and snuffed and the big cat never came back again.

And they say Doctor Man can pick quarters off the top of the backboard, but so we around can jump over there to deposit them, so he has to do both. And the Doctor says they realized the stuff said not because of Low Akin's presence in college arenas, but to avoid embarrassment for "the big kids who couldn't do it the way as playground kids can," which means the white kids.

And if you would now go to see it in action, sit the train and the subway and go to Lewis Avenue on Amsterdam Avenue and watch them go. Marquette's Dave Menninger, the NIT's most valuable, said it after his guys beat LSU and Pete Maravich. "He's okay, but I know lots of cats in the park who are at least as good, man." And he does. He really, truly does.

Additions improve facilities

By Mark Deany

The construction of an impressive new swimming stadium and a partial realization of the dream of lighted courts are among the recent accomplishments which characterize the changing face of Duke's oft-maligned recreational facilities.

At a cost of \$48,000, four tennis courts, two on East campus and two on West, have been fitted with lights. The lights are set to turn on automatically at dusk and turn off at midnight though their operation may be extended to a later hour if deemed for late night tennis so desirable.

In order to obtain maximum use from the four courts, occasional spectators are required to reserve playing time in advance by calling ext. 4006.

Time limits
Playing time will be limited to 1½ hours per group.

Funds for the construction of the lights came from the Duke endowment. It was decided to divide the facilities between the two campuses, lighting a total of four courts.

The \$22,000 expended lighting the West courts includes the installation of foundations and wiring for lights for an additional courts. Poles and lights for the additional courts will cost \$32,000, money which is not immediately forthcoming.

Nears completion
The new swimming pool, the promise of which has been drawing swimmers to Duke for an untold number of years, nears completion. Originally due for completion last February, the facility now requires only minor adjustments before its acceptance by the university, and its opening to the public.

"We can't take it until it's right," says swimming coach Jack Farnum, "but when it finally finished I'll get on the clocktower and shout the news to everyone."

Polo courts
The swimming stadium, containing an eight lane, 25-meter pool, a diving pool with 5, 10, and 12 meter platforms, two water polo courts and a 700 spectator set of bleachers, will, in Coach Farnum's opinion, triple the university's capacity for recreational swimming.

The new pool will be open to the entire university community from 5-8 p.m. Monday through Saturday as well as other times to be set in the future.

No longer will swim team practice deny the use of swimming facilities to the rest of the university, as the old West pool will be open at such times when the team is using the new home.



Heatie Ingram
Clemson Head Coach

Legislature recharterers CCC, advises worker representation

By Frank Owen

Getting right down to business, the ASDU legislature rechartered the Campus Community Council (CCC) in its first meeting of the semester last night.

Several additions were made to the old CCC charter including one that will empower the ASDU legislature to approve or reject CCC proposals concerning social regulations. Previously, CCC proposals have been sent to the Dean of Trinity College for consideration but not to the legislature.

Also, ASDU has proposed that CCC meetings be open to the public and that two women be allowed to serve on the committee in place of two of the five members from the Duke residential staff.

The CCC rechartering now goes to the administration for approval or disapproval.

White-lie

Introducing himself to new legislators, Steve Schewel, ASDU president, said, "I am not a white lie." He was referring to an article and an accompanying editorial in yesterday's Chronicle charging that he

had given Dean Robert Krueger a proposal concerning class selection different from the one passed last spring by the ASDU legislature.

Schewel said that he had indeed submitted the proposal, but that this practice was not uncommon because the substitute proposal did not deviate much from the original. He claimed that he was going "to bring the new proposal back to the legislature soon."

Five of the seven bills introduced to the legislature were passed, one was defeated, and another referred to a committee for further investigation and rewriting.

Bear-hall

People "petrifying the facilities of Duke Services Inc." Duke's new bear hall, most now carry lip seals showing that they are members of the Duke Community.

A bill, passed after considerable amending, will allow students living in Duke Manor representation at the rate of one legislator for every 40 residents.

Because it was too wordy and vague, a bill concerning the awarding of "minority

rights" by ASDU to "bonafide minority groups" was referred to a special committee for rewriting.

An Academic Union Academic Commission was created "to assist any existing chartered academic union in any way it can including financial assistance drawn from a budget allocated yearly to this Commission to distribute in this manner."

A resolution asking students to pick up litter, especially beer cans, in the Cambridge Inn, was defeated on the grounds that it was unnecessary.

Car-pool

A resolution encouraging car-pools and another encouraging any newly created interest groups to affiliate with ASDU were passed.

Also, \$600 was appropriated to the Association of African Students so that they could sponsor a speech next week by Howard Moore, Angela Davis's defense attorney.

Conflict

A heated debate was snuffed off when election of budget council members was opened for nominations. Harry Hartins,

a member of the Publications Board, was asked if he thought being a member of the Board and the group which recommends its financial appropriations would be a conflict of interest. He replied by pledging that he would refrain from any voting when allocations for the Pub Board were under consideration.

Hartins' legitimacy as an ASDU representative was then questioned. He has not been elected this year, but has not the permission of a living group on campus to represent it.



Steve Schewel at last night's ASDU meeting. (Photo by Phillip Kridel)

Prison study

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immediate change is immediately followed by

-Lavelle-

(Continued from page 3)

demands for more change.

"The attitude is 'what's next?'" Oswald says. "It's like when I give my staff a raise. As soon as they get it, they're thinking about the next one."

Impatience is endemic among the inmates, whose view is that the reforms that have been instituted only show how much remains to be done. Last November, for example, the department got a federal

grant of \$1.5 million for new clothing for inmates. "The next day, the guys were saying 'Where is it?'" Oswald says. "It was not until last month that distribution of the new uniforms—a 33-piece kit of forest green, permanent press wear—was begun."

In penology, the impetus toward reform has always involved a tension between the custodial and rehabilitative views of prisons.

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