

the chronicle

Still waiting to move; AROD needs consent

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Monday, September 18, 1972

By Dan Hull

Dr. John W. Dawson, Chief Scientist of Army Research Office, Durham (AROD), said in an interview Friday that AROD will move off campus as soon as Army authorities in Washington acquire permission from the House Armed Services Committee.

Last January 31, the Army requested permission to move off campus at a hearing of the Real Estate Subcommittee but the request was withdrawn when members of the subcommittee expressed feelings that the reasons for moving were insufficient.

Instead of rejecting the request, the subcommittee

deferred action until April. Consequently, in April AROD opted to move its lease with Duke until February, 1975.

"We have made it known that we are ready to move as soon as we can acquire permission from Congress," Dawson said.

"We recognize," he continued, "that Duke needs the space and we don't want to abuse our stay. As the first opportunity Congress lets us move, we'll move."

Dual purpose

An aim of the federal government, AROD serves a dual purpose. It distributes grants to professors to conduct "unclassified basic research" in the physical

sciences, mathematics and engineering and local consultants for Army research labs across the country.

According to Dawson, the individual research contracts are "essentially regular permission from completely wiped-out."

AROD, however, still

locates specialists to aid the army, he said.

Housed in a faceted brick building behind the Engineering building on Science Drive, AROD has operated on the Duke campus for 21 years.

Until 1969 the relationship between AROD and Duke University was a long and cordial one.

Administrative change

However, the trend of the anti-war movement in 1969 and 1970 brought the Sanford administration to Duke to replace the Douglas Knight administration. The new administration decided that the concept of using University resources for non-educational purposes was not compatible with the spirit of the University.

On March 4, 1971, the University announced that it was severing its "Basic Agreement Contract" with AROD.

(continued on page 4)

Davis' attorney speaks tonight on human rights

Howard Moore, chief defense counsel in the celebrated conspiracy trial of Angela Davis, will speak tonight in Page Auditorium at 8 p.m. on "The Struggle for Human Rights: Will America Survive?"

Moore's evening speech will be preceded by an address in the Most Court Room of the Law School at 1 p.m. on "Racism and Justice."

The 28-year-old defense attorney was graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta, and received his law degree from Boston University.

Black liberation

As a lawyer, Moore has gained considerable respect and notoriety for his involvement in the black liberation struggle. In addition to his defense of Angela Davis, Moore has served as legal counsel to the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, Rev. Jesse Jackson and Julius Rood.

In an interview in *The Black Law Journal*, Moore repudiates the criminal justice system, especially in the prosecution of blacks. "Most all blacks are political prisoners, because it's the political decisions of this system that blacks should get the short end of the stick."

His indictment of the legal system stems from the belief that "criminal justice is an instrument of a capitalist, racist society."

Symbol of resistance

Of the prosecution of Davis, Moore said if they come in the morning she was being singled out as a "symbol of resistance, the exemplified a dangerous quality. Angela's life had been given over to the struggle of her people-black people."

Moore's appearance here

is being sponsored by Major Speakers, the Association of African minority and female Students, the Institute of Community and Public Policy Science and Public Policy, the Duke Law School work force, the Black Studies G.R. Kanter, affirmative Department and the action administrator in an interview on Friday.

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submitted in Chancellor

Blackburn in May, 1972, by Mr. Kanter, 29.10% of Duke's employees are minorities and 59.31% are women.

This compares

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The report also included

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Duke University 22



Let's be friends. (Photo by Max Wallace)

Minority percentages quoted

Affirmative action taking effect

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employer draws from the city of Durham and from Durham county. However, when vacancies do occur, "it is the policy of the University to look within itself first, before drawing upon outside sources," said Kanter.

In further explanation of how an employee is chosen, Kanter said a more accurate job classification should be completed by mid-November. "When a better job definition will lead to more accurate selection of the most qualified employee."

"The employer will then be able to go to the computer to find each employee's qualifications, education and work skills listed," he said.

"The problem of job classification is that a university has more job classifications than a company, and at Duke this is because of the Medical Center," Kanter added. "A University is like a small city with jobs requiring the lowest skills to jobs requiring the highest skills."



Fishing - (Photo by Jim Wilson)



The war goes on as smoke rises from inside the Citadel at Quang Tri. (UPI Photo)

USSR supplying armaments to Arab guerrilla organization

By Eric Page
MC 1972 NYT News Service
GENEVA—The Soviet Union has recently begun to supply weapons directly to the Arab guerrilla organization Al Fatah, sources close to the Al Fatah leadership reported this week.

According to Arab informants and Israeli officials interviewed earlier in Lebanon and Israel, Al Fatah provides arms as well as money and manpower to the Black September terrorist group.

It was after reporting that Arab terrorists had been gathering in southern Lebanon, an old sleeping ground of Al Fatah, that

the Israeli army crossed the Lebanese border this weekend.

Moscow's first direct shipment of arms to Al Fatah arrived in the Middle East within the last few weeks, the informants said, but there has been no official confirmation from the commando movement or the Soviet government. Whether the weapons came before or after the Black September attack on the Israeli Olympic team, in which Soviet arms were used, was not clear.

Word of the weapons delivery caused little stir in informed quarters in Geneva, which has long

been a center of Arab intrigue. Fouad Chehab, the Syrian nationalist whom many Arabs credit with placing Al Fatah and Black September prisoners in Europe, died here of cancer two months ago after being active here for years. And western diplomats say that at least one Arab diplomatic mission here has been helping Palestinian guerrillas.

The informants reported that a secret Soviet pledge to send arms directly to Al Fatah was given when the group's leader, Yasser Arafat, visited Moscow in July at the head of a delegation representing several Arab commando groups. Soviet officials were reported to have told Arafat that it was their

Soviet Union has sent Al Fatah and in what quantities has also not been known, although there were hints that the delivery had included Soviet-made antitank weapons resembling the American bazooka.

If the shipment also includes more sophisticated weapons, it could prove extremely troublesome to the hosts, who have been bedeviled by "bottom miners"—tiny, toothy weapons contributed by China after 1967.

Over the years the Fedayeen have had plenty of practice in using a variety of foreign arms, particularly weapons from the Soviet Union and other East European communist countries.

Black September terrorists have shown a special fondness for the Soviet-designed Kalashnikov assault rifle in their acts of violence. But they also train in the use of more compact devices such as hand grenades—which women terrorists sometimes concealed in wig-and-explosives disguised as nuns.

Black September first went into action after the Arab commando were crushed by the Jordanian army in Jordan's Ajlun Woods in the summer of 1971. King Hussein had ordered the guerrilla movement in Jordan suppressed in September the previous year and this order gave rise to the organization's name.

Some Fedayeen say that the Jordanian army captured and killed one of their leaders. A one-eyed limping veteran known as Abu Ali Iyyad. Then, they say, soldiers cut off his hand and buried it in a village square as an example to local people not to help the

leader killed. Some Fedayeen say that the Jordanian army captured and killed one of their leaders. A one-eyed limping veteran known as Abu Ali Iyyad. Then, they say, soldiers cut off his hand and buried it in a village square as an example to local people not to help the

Pull out of Lebanon

Israelis end Palestinian raids

By Juan De Onis
MC 1972 NYT News Service
BEIT JHAEL, Lebanon—Israeli armored forces pulled out of southern Lebanon yesterday after a massive search and destroy mission against Palestinian commandos.

As the dust settled at twilight behind the Israeli tanks crossing the border, three miles from here, there were at least 60 dead and wounded in the Lebanese army, an undetermined but large number of commandos killed or captured and destruction of homes and automobiles in many villages.

There was also serious damage to highways and

bridges that were bombed by Israeli aircraft within an area of 130 square miles that formed the core of attack.

There were indications of a political crisis in Lebanon between the moderate government and the militantly anti-Israeli Palestinian commando organizations.

Ultimatum. From Damascus, the capital of Syria, the major Palestinian guerrilla group, Al Fatah, announced that it was rejecting Lebanese government ultimatum to get out of southern Lebanese villages and commando camps in the Mosat Harmon area bordering Israel.

Israel has long held that

these are the staging areas for Palestinian guerrilla raids into Israel that have been taking a steady toll of lives among Israeli soldiers and civilians through ambushes and bombings.

Declarations of support for Lebanon, pouring in from many Arab capitals, as well as Moscow, could not change the fact that the out-gunned Lebanese army and the commando units that tried to put up a fight were overpowered this weekend by Israeli armor and jet bombers that ferried in will into southern Lebanon.

It is believed that about 60 tanks, with complete air cover supplied by 26 Phantom and Mirage jets, took part in the operation,

which was estimated by the Lebanese military to be in brigade strength, or about 3,000 men.

Good killing. "It was a good job, very satisfactory. We killed a lot of Fedayeen (Palestinian commandos)," said an Israeli lieutenant colonel leading an armored column with four centaur tanks and four helicopters.

The unit was routed at Beit Yehon, a few miles north of here, after passing through miles of parched rocky hills and small villages where there was no sign of the Lebanese army beyond two peaks with reticent rifles a mile outside of Tyre on the Mediterranean coast.

Earlier in the morning, the column, with about 80 armed troops, had completed blowing up four houses at Kaza, a few miles inland from Tyre. The houses were listed in Israeli intelligence reports as places where commandos lived or got support.

The blackened, (continued on page 12)

UN General Assembly convenes amid tension

By Robert Alden
MC 1972 NYT News Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Delegates from countries around the world, including many foreign ministers, convened on New York this weekend in preparation for a General Assembly session that will convene tomorrow in an atmosphere of tension and emotion.

The fighting in the Middle East, the killings at the Olympic games, the expulsion of Asians in Uganda, the continued skyjacking of commercial aircraft—all are contributing to the tension here and all will be discussed during the 18-week assembly session.

Consequently, there has been a steady stream of bomb threats both at the United Nations Headquarters and at individual missions around the city.

As a result, security at headquarters here is the tightest in 12 years, and a special detachment of Secret Service guards from Washington has been brought in to support the city police in guarding the foreign missions and diplomats here.

Many delegates expressed fear of violence at this 27th annual session of the General Assembly because of heated antagonisms, particularly with regard to

the unsettled conditions in the Middle East.

The issue of terrorism, posed on the agenda by Secretary General Kurt Waldheim after the killing of 11 Israelis at the Munich Olympic games, already has provoked controversy and anger here.

The United States will push hard for concrete and effective action that would serve to eliminate asylum for those committing acts of terrorism, including such acts as bombings, skyjacking and kidnapping.

Many delegations, including those of the Arab states, are opposed to strong measures being taken because they say it is all but impossible to draw a line between acts of terrorism and acts of patriotism.

Waldheim has suggested that the matter of "measures to prevent terrorism and other forms of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedom" be taken up for full debate in a joint meeting of the 133-member General Assembly.

Sixth Committee. But an effort may be made to refer the matter to the Sixth Committee, which has responsibility for legal matters as an effort (continued on page 12)

Real world

NAIROBI—The Uganda national radio reported that a force of 1,000 Tanzanian troops had invaded Uganda at dawn Sunday, crossing at the border village of Mankulu and striking for the town of Masaka, about 80 miles northeast of the capital of Kampala. Tanzanian officials denied that any of their forces were involved, but seemed to confirm that a major incident had taken place when Tanzania's ministry of information said that "people's army forces" in Uganda had captured an army barracks. The "People's Army" reportedly was on its way to overthrow the regime of Uganda's president, Gen. Idi Amin.

states described typically as "uncertain," "confused" and sometimes "chaotic." Many of the 1.2 million students who normally would get the guaranteed loans are temporarily without sufficient funds to return to the campuses this month as a result of misunderstandings of how the newly revised program is supposed to work.

HUNTINGTON, W.Va.—Sen. George McGovern, campaigning in Huntington, West Va., sharply warned the underdog team he had given his presidential campaign. In an attack on the administration, he called for the suspension of Earl L. Burch, the Secretary of Agriculture, charging that he and others had been engaged in improprieties in the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union. McGovern also said that the administration's war on drugs had failed.

NEW YORK—The Federal government's \$1.3-billion-a-year guaranteed student loan program, the largest single source of financial aid for the nation's college students is in a

-AROD waiting-

(Continued from page 1)
AROD, effective June 30, 1971.

Request withdrawn
AROD then submitted a request to Congress for additional funds, \$14,500, to lease a new building off the Duke campus. The request, however, heard in the Real Estate Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee on January 31, 1972 was withdrawn when members of Congress expressed feelings that the reasons for moving offices were not strong enough.

According to Davson, a new request to the subcommittee by the Army is forthcoming.

At that time, Colonel William Lynch, then commanding officer of AROD, said it was still the Army's intention to move to a new location. "What I'm planning on is relocation by September (1972) but there are many complications," he said.

The subcommittee did not reject the request but instead deferred action until April, allowing AROD more time to work on its case.

Renewed Optimism

"It was at this point," said Colonel Luther Mitchell of AROD in April, "that the Army picked up the option to renew AROD's lease with Duke until February 1973, because we had no money to move off-campus," he explained.

Mitchell also said in April that the members of the Real Estate Subcommittee at the January 31st hearing for the request were extremely "antagonistic and critical of the Army and did not feel the reasons cited justified the request."

Permission

Charvelly John Blackburn, asked in April why he thought the

subcommittee denied the Army's request, said, "The subcommittee took this occasion to vent their anger against universities for campus protests, and against Duke in particular for its request."

Blackburn said that he had talked with AROD officials several times about the University's desire to have AROD leave the Duke campus.

On Friday, Dr. Davson explained that moving "isn't a matter of funding" but a matter of permission from Congress. Reluctant, he added, means more money, although the staff obtains the Army must overcome the permission of Congress to move.

First class
Originally called the Office of Ordnance Research (OOR), AROD

was established in June 1951 by the Army Ordnance Corps, the division that controlled the office until its reorganization in 1961.

The Corps considered several college sites before choosing Duke.

The scientists agreed when the Corps made their decision, demanded "location of the office near a first class university, since this would prove attractive to the scientists on the staff, while also providing the office itself with the possibility of close collaboration, as required with academic, scientific and administrative personnel" and that the location be "Maximum equidistant from the various arsenals" and "inaccessible" close to Washington by air.

New addition open at Divinity School

By Jim Pease

Duke's Divinity School addition is now in full use, according to Thomas Langford, dean of the Divinity School.

The main features of the addition include seven seminar rooms, a multi-media center with closed circuit television geared to supplement classroom teaching by the individual, a preschool laboratory for use in practice teaching, and an area of earth which serves as a consulting education center for ministers who desire a brief period of study at Duke.

There are also two study lounges, one of which, the Alumni Student Lounge, will be furnished in antique. "There will be no prettier room in all of Duke," commented

Langford.

Adjacent to each lounge is a fully equipped kitchen, for use by students in the Divinity School. There are no library facilities, because the Divinity School Library was renovated and expanded when Perkins library was expanded.

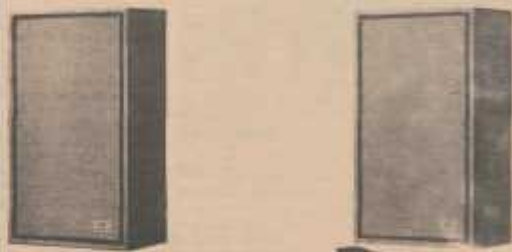
Plans for the new addition were started in the early 1960's. Total cost for the project was \$15 million, according to James Ward, University architect.

Dedication of the building will take place on Tuesday, October 31, during the Fall Convocation. At this time, former dean of the Divinity School Robert Cushman, who was a major planner of the new wing, will deliver a speech concerning the history of the new addition, according to Dean Langford.

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The Bluebird Cafe

Good Eats for Durham



By Jo Ann Rosbach

Features staff

"I've been putting myself to sleep for the last six years on what I would do if I had a restaurant. It's been my dream."

Nona McKee, "Bluebird Cafe, Good Eats," reads the hand-painted sign on Broad Street. The Features Editor of the Chronicle had I want to try the food and see if there was a story in this small restaurant. The food is good and so is the story.

In the center of the single-room restaurant is a large round table waiting about ten persons with some freshly picked orange marigolds on it. Along one wall there are hooded painted light blue and a child's crayon drawing hangs above each one. Many of the bright pictures of trees and flowers and bluebirds are signed by ERISBIA, a first grader at the Friends School in Durham.

Informality

On the opposite wall a chalkboard lists the day's menu and low prices. Our waiter, John, a Duke grad, was unusually informal and friendly. He sat down at our table to read us the smaller print on the menu and take our order. We tried a little of everything.

working at the Bluebird, many of them Duke students or graduates, do a little of everything, including dishwashing, waiting tables and chopping onions and peppers. Nona commented that Merle, a young hoodie girl making bread in the kitchen, "does less and scraps and knows about herbs." We call her the herb lady. Tonight she's making Chish, the Jewish Sabbath bread.

To lessen competition between workers, Nona uses what she says is a "sort of socialized Up system. All tips go into the pot and are split at the end of the night. That way the waiters get the same amount as the waiters. We figure if the dishes aren't washed the tables can't be served so it all works out much fairer that way."

Not a health foods place. The Cafe is not advertising health foods. Organic foods used to make Nona "think of early fasting tea and brown rice," and she's afraid others may have that impression. However, while sugar is not served unless requested and all foods used have no preservatives in them. Everything is made from scratch, including the mayonnaise and bread baked daily. Every night the cafe



been a waitress every summer since she was 17 years old. Why does Nona enjoy it so much? She says, "Cooking gives you a lift. I feel really refreshed. It's the only art form I know, and I can see the results immediately."

"The biggest problem I've had is that I am territorial and territorial in the kitchen and you can't be that way with a staff of people in a restaurant." She added, "I also had to learn to give orders."

Satisfied customers. But most of the people connected with the Bluebird Cafe appear satisfied. The restaurant is usually filled with campus people eating dinner between 5:30-8:30. Tryg's Soundhouse (on one side of the Cafe) installed the sound system and the pleasant first impression made by the Bluebird Cafe.

asked if they could please turn it down. The health inspector suggested that the most important things for a good restaurant are good food and good service. Nona agrees.

"I want to attract more than just campus people," said Nona. "I think we have a good chance here to get people together who wouldn't get together otherwise."

A Features Report

squash-ecole vege; cheese and mushroom omelette, both with and without onion; omelette; omelette; and departing tea, one of them pre-seasoned with honey, and then banana bread for dessert.

Then we met Nona McKee, the 26 year old manager of the Bluebird Cafe. For six years, Nona has been hoping to start her own restaurant. At one point she was determined to open one in a big city where she could lose her South Carolina accent, but that didn't work out for her.

Familiar Feeling

"I had all the ideas," said Nona. "I started looking last December for a place. In June I hitchhiked in California and when I came back this place (on Broad Street) was empty. The main reason it took shape was the tremendous familiar feeling our people have created here."

Most of the people

served a dinner special for \$2.25. Deluxe omelette were only \$3.70 the day we were there. The prices usually change every day, according to Nona, as the menu does. Since she wants to keep prices as low as possible, most meals will fluctuate as the cost of vegetables do with each season.

"I'm not trying to make money," remarked Nona. "I just don't need much to live. I order herbs and teas from Agathodemia in New York and other supplies from a family in Bel Air, Maryland."

Neither beer nor meat

Nona does most of the cooking with help from Merle. Neither beer nor meat are served at the Bluebird for several reasons. Nona is afraid that she's not large enough to handle someone who gets out of hand because he's had too much to drink. Merle, however, a special storage problem and would be more expensive. Also, Nona says she won't serve anything she can't prepare herself and she refuses to take part in butchering an animal.

Nona has been collecting recipes for her restaurant since she was nine and has



At left, Nona adjusts the day's menu while at the top of the page Bob prepares the meal. Just above is a view from the Bluebird's big round table onto Broad Street. (Photos by Ian Firph).

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the chronicle

A sign of war

This fall the sign is gone—the notice that Duke's computer center is also the home of a military research organization, utilizing University facilities and staff to discover more and more secrets of science, all of which will contribute to the mighty technologically destructive power of the United States.

Maybe the removal of the sign is calculated to make us forget that AROD's still around. After all, we realized that the activity of that building is part of the enormous resources directed toward increasing America's military capacity. And we, as members of this University community, refused to be a part of future neofascist babies, chemically stripped forest, and ever bigger and better bombs.

So we protested our forced involvement in this research. We marched, rallied, and poured red paint on the AROD walls, bringing that remote and forgettable blood home. The administration, seeing our determination, agreed to ask AROD to leave. They said the University needed that space, and that using University facilities for non-educational purposes was inconsistent with the goals of the University (they continued to ignore the blood).

But AROD's still here. Taking down its sign doesn't make it any less real.

The research conducted at this office is classified as "basic research," supposedly without direct military application. But it's basic research to be eventually directed into better communications, more sensitive

instruments, stronger and longer range weapons: better war. Why else do you think the Army pays for it?

The University asked AROD to leave. AROD asked Congress for permission to leave. But Congress couldn't see any reason for AROD to move somewhere else; it would only cost the Army more money, and nobody at Duke seemed really upset that AROD was here.

It's wearying. The administration's closed because they asked AROD to leave, and it's not their fault it didn't happen. AROD is willing to oblige us, moving somewhere else as soon as a spot becomes available. But they both missed the point: we don't want AROD to just move; we don't want them to exist at all.

To make AROD not exist at all we have to make it impossible for them to find a home, to refuse them anywhere to set up operations. Of course we can't speak for everywhere, but rather just for our home, our community. We are responsible here.

Maybe the Congressional subcommittee was the only group

to see the situation clearly. They knew we wanted AROD gone, and also that it didn't really matter to AROD or the University administration. So the important ingredient in the move was our determination. And when we were quiet, the Congressmen saw no reason to order the move.

Make some noise. What happens in the world depends on what happens here, and what happens here depends on us.



Letters to the edit council

Sucker

To the edit council:

As one of the "spectacular chicken" living at Duke Manor, I'd like to voice my reaction to life at the apartment.

Duke Manor is the answer to a transfer's dream: before its completion the prospects facing transfer students were bleak. The rule was "fend for yourself." With the construction of Duke Manor came the opportunity to live with other students, both old and new (all of whom chose to live here) in a relaxed social setting.

Three people share each two-bedroom, air-conditioned, furnished and carpeted complex, for average dormitory costs. It is not a financial "rip off." Many bugs are disappearing. The moth is now gone. Mail will be delivered by the end of the week. Busses run on schedule. And the contractors are rapidly attending our individual troubles.

Duke Manor people have the option to live campus to their own "home" complete with rent-like health spa, and two outdoor pools. In short, Duke has made an effort, and it is appreciated by many who find life at this "construction site" just fine.

Linda Begheim '74

Aid

To the edit council:

Twice in the last three days articles in the Chronicle have mentioned "inequality" in the rate

between financial aid for undergraduate students and for graduate students. The figures mentioned were \$272,415 for 4281 undergraduates and \$809,650 for 928 graduate students (Chronicle, Sept. 12, 1972). These figures are misleading for several reasons.

First, the number of students quoted refer to full-time equivalents, a fictional number of students determined by the administration of the University by dividing the total number of hours of credit that students have registered for by the normal full-time course load. This number is used in financial reports, it has only a tenuous relationship to the real number of persons studying at Duke. Actually, there are over 6000 undergraduates and about 1800 graduate students.

Second, the \$270,000 refers to the graduate awards, which include the salaries of all teaching assistants. To quote this amount as the financial aid to graduate students is to follow the same line of reasoning as those who argue that the University is meeting 100 per cent of the financial needs of the undergraduates by offering an aid package that includes a job.

Third, in any discussion of the appropriate amount of financial aid, one should consider the financial need of the recipients. Graduate students are independent of the financial resources of their parents. Even with financial aid, they live on extremely limited budgets. An independent study of the housing situation by

Glendene Amerikin in 1970 found that the median annual after-tuition income of single graduate students was \$1802. The Graduate School Bulletin estimates that room, board and books will cost a graduate student at least \$1160 a year. This leaves \$642 per month for all other living expenses.

Finally, I think that the Chronicle is on the wrong track in complaining about the amount of money allocated for the financial aid of one group of students as compared to another group of students. I believe that "most graduate, professional, and undergraduate students will agree that the financial aid situation is unsatisfactory. We must work together to see that more money is allocated to the financial aid of all students."

This can be done if we examine how the University presently utilizes its financial resources. The University budget shows that the General and Educational Revenue (tuition, room/board, etc.) exceeds the General and Educational Expense (Administrative, and Instructional budgets, financial aid, etc.) by a million dollars. This money is used to subsidize certain auxiliary enterprises operated by the University at a loss (e.g. dormitories, dining hall, DCAA, and the retail store). I suggest that these enterprises should be operated on a break-even basis and that the million dollars thus saved could be used for financial aid to students (or smaller tuition increases).

Bill Yeager
Chairman, GHA

Advice and dissent

Earlier this year Terry Sanford, self-proclaimed champion of student activism, urged freshmen to voice their dissent: "At this University we are not afraid of dissent, not afraid of students who speak their own voices. In fact, we welcome them."

Sanford continued, "I hope you will be dissatisfied, and will find ways to express that dissatisfaction." He added that he was speaking "not only of dissatisfaction with Washington and national affairs, but also with this campus."

Last week Sanford stepped back into the campus spotlight and in the transparent guise of a women's right advocate, slammed the door shut on student input into University decision-making and marched Duke back into the age of rule by fiat.

Last people take this jazz about "student input" too seriously. Sanford hounded an ASDU appointee off the Athletic Council. Technically the student never held the position. As Sanford will tell you, only the president has the authority to make the appointments after consulting with ASDU.

The whole point in organizing committees like the Athletic Council is to expand out decision-making power and promote

input from all segments of the University community. The principle rests on the recognition that university presidents do not necessarily know what is in the best interests of students, faculty, or employees.

Consequently, committees have been formed to enable constituent groups to "advise" the president. But even the token opportunity of advising the president is worthless if the president can pick and choose who will advise. What guarantee do students and faculty members have that Sanford will pick people representative of their group?

Only the groups themselves can know if their appointees are representative. For this reason, both ASDU and the UFC follow structured methods for selecting committee representatives. Unfortunately, both are wasting their time.

Since students and faculty combine to form a majority of most University committees, we recommend that ASDU and the UFC instruct their representatives on all University committees to boycott committee meetings until President Sanford acknowledges that ASDU and the UFC have the final say on who shall represent them.

Night editor for this issue, Lucy Haffner

Assistant night editor, Jeannie Faulkner

Today is Monday, September 18, 1972.

President George Washington, on this day in 1793, led the conversion of the U.S. Capitol building in Washington, D.C. Nearly 67 years later, the Congress gathered in that building passed the Flagline Abuse Act, allowing a slave owner to reclaim any slave who had accepted to another state.

Heading the American slaveowners to life, liberty and property (in reverse order), this is the Flagline Chronicle, Duke's Daily Newspaper, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina, where we know it's time to hear about the world. Volume 68, Number 12. Freedom fighter news. 2603. Underground railroad (chick), 6338.

Down home

Sanford & the smokescreen lottery

John Thorner

A few years ago, Gen. Lewis Hershey brought a new art form into being: the draft lottery. I remember well how several members of my secondary school and I, as the little finger of fate determined their military future.

Now, our own University president has brought this art form to new heights. In a lottery, randomness performed over the summer, Terry Sanford has decided which of ASDU appointments in the Athletic Council he would reject. The little finger of fate has fallen upon this reporter.

The ceremony itself has a long history. Last spring, the ASDU executive held interviews to fill three student places on the Athletic Council, the body made up of students, faculty, administrators, and alumni charged with recommending athletic policy to the University president.

Thirteen students interviewed for the positions: besides myself, Jim Morris, a junior, and Norm Varny, a senior, were chosen. These appointments were then ratified by the ASDU legislators. The names were then submitted to Sanford by ASDU President Steve Schewel. Sanford, under heavy attack by Schewel for three more names so that he could have some sort of choice on whom he finally selected, Sanford also asked Schewel to include the name of at least one woman on there could be at least

one female representative on the Council.

Schewel answered Sanford by telling him it was beyond his power to make any further appointments after the legislature had ratified the executive committee's choice. He also informed Sanford that only one woman interviewed for a position on the Athletic Council and the three men who were chosen were thought by all the interviewers to be better qualified. A woman was selected, Schewel said, for one of the positions on the Undergraduate Faculty Council Committee on Athletics.

Sanford sent an reply to Schewel's letter until last week. In a series of a letter entitled "Appointments to the Athletic Council," Sanford announced, much to Schewel's surprise, that he had appointed Norm Varny, Jim Morris, and Catherine Bang, a junior.

Not only was Schewel surprised, but so was Catherine Bang, who received a copy of Sanford's memo at the same time that Schewel did. She said Thursday that she had never expressed an interest in serving on the Athletic Council and had no idea how she was selected.

Some of the mystery was cleared up when Sanford had lunch with the ASDU coalition last Thursday afternoon. Sanford said that after he received a negative reply to his request for more names from

Schewel, he decided to act on his own. He said he got Bang's name "from the dean" and had suggested this reporter's name by "putting it out of a hat," an action he said was "witnessed by three or four persons."

There are several parts of Sanford's story that are suspect. First of all, Sanford claims that he insisted that one of the student appointees be a woman because "there didn't seem to be female faculty member who was qualified enough." Certainly this is an affront to the Women's Physical Education Department, if not all women faculty members. And certainly if he was interested in a "qualified candidate" he would have more carefully chosen his female student appointee. Bang has since declined her appointment, saying in a letter to Sanford, "Student athletics is not one of my main areas of interest in student life."

Second, it is hard for me to believe that my name was randomly selected out of a hat. If such a lottery were really held, I wouldn't be surprised if my name were on all the pieces of paper. Several times on these pages I have been critical of both Sanford and Duke athletics. The past summer, I discovered that Sanford raised and spent over three-quarters of a million dollars on his abortive presidential campaign. Two years ago, in interview I had with Sanford indicated that his condemnations of "sublimation" were just for the benefit of parents and

the outside public.

In the area of athletics, I discussed two years ago that the Athletic Office was actually \$600,000 instead of the reported \$400,000. I have been critical of athletic scholarships awarded not on the basis of need but high-time athletes at an academically mediocre University.

But even if this last supposition is not correct, it still points out the major issue in the whole conflict. If Sanford can choose anybody he pleases to University committees, student representation doesn't mean a damn thing. What kind of representation is it, if the University president can choose people who will just rubberstamp his opinions?

The implication of this whole episode is that Sanford will let ASDU go through the charade of choosing student representatives for University committees as long as it doesn't cross him. He still reserves the right to choose whomever he pleases whenever he pleases.

This benevolent dictatorship-type policy effectively means that students have not been recognized as legitimate representatives, something they have been fighting for over the past several years.

What serves on the athletic council may not be of earth-shattering importance at the present, but students denied representation in the future could be crucial. If Sanford is allowed to get away with administering by fiat just once, then is nothing that says he can't do it all the time.

EAT NO

LETTUCE



Don Thompson

NEW YORK—Since 1970, when the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) began a nationwide boycott of Mexican lettuce in so it to organize one of the worst paid and most exploited groups of agricultural laborers in the country, Great Chavez has been traveling around the country trying to get people to stop buying lettuce.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, which regularly promotes the sale of products for which supply is expected to be in excess of normal demand in the coming months, named lettuce the "food of the month" for August and prepared a series of tapes in Spanish which were sent to radio stations across the country designed to inform customers of the merits of the product. The department, which received a flood of mail criticizing its promotion of grapes during the grape boycott organized by the UFW, was its role played as a "neutral" informational one, and found the protests of that time to be "hysterical."

Chavez found out about the Department of Agriculture tapes through the Latin American committee of the Archdiocese of Chicago, which normally uses the department tapes in its broadcasts. The committee sent a copy of its letter informing the lettuce lobby to the United Farm Workers.

In a letter now sent to the department, Chavez told Agricultural Secretary Butts that in his "because nothing more than an agent of the government," Chavez promised the "use of power and influence of the USDA in a deliberate effort to crush the UFW and our non-violent boycott of non-union lettuce," and called the department's action "an offense against both the farm workers and the many good people who support them."



The optimistic Hart

James Reston

CLINTON RYAN JAMES

WASHINGTON—No President in over 100 years has ever won a national election by as large a margin as Richard Nixon now holds over George McGovern in the polls, yet Gene Hart, McGovern's 32-year-old national campaign director, still thinks his race can win.

He estimates that the odds look now—34 points behind (55-10-20) of these pollsters. Lyndon Johnson's margin over Barry Goldwater in the popular vote in 1964 was 61.1 to 38.8. Franklin Roosevelt's biggest victory over Alf Landon in 1936 was 60.8 to 39.5, and Warren Harding's percentage over James M. Cox in 1920 was 60.3 to 34.1.

These one-sided polls and the constant predictions in the press of a landslide Nixon victory are in themselves hurting McGovern, Hart says, particularly with campaign contributions and also with voters who merely want to be on the winning side.

"But we may see something wholly new this time," he adds, McGovern losing the popular vote and actually winning the electoral vote and the election.

The young campaign director is not very specific about how he hopes to bring about that miracle, but at least he knows what McGovern has to do, and where the young McGovern organizers have to concentrate their effort.

It takes 270 electoral votes to win, and McGovern has to take all the states Robert Humphrey carried in 1960 and all the close ones he lost. This means the 13 Humphrey states—Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia plus the District of Columbia. These gave Humphrey 121 electoral votes in 1960 and would give McGovern 213 under the new allocation of electoral votes in 1972. But in addition, he would have to add California, 45 electoral votes, and either New Jersey, 17, Ohio, 25, or Illinois, 26.

Of course McGovern keeps saying that he's not going to concede the loss of any state, but Hart, who has to put the party's limited or overextended funds where they will do the most good, is obviously concentrating on these states. For example, he notes that there are now over

700 McGovern headquarters in the state of Illinois alone.

The top McGovern advisers are remarkably cool under the circumstances. They have lived as long with adversity in this endless campaign that the polls and the universal staff difficulties and the bad press don't seem to throw them. Hart seldom talks about the themes of the campaign, but about the weaknesses in the country and the kind of organization that will finally organize the latent strength of the Democrats and independents by November.

What is particularly surprising about the latest Harris survey is that it shows the President ahead among labor union voters, 56-34%, among Catholics 63-33 per cent, and among voters making \$10,000 a year and more by 70-23 per cent.

Still, Hart's assumption is that none of these figures can measure the organization he and his colleagues are putting together in the state, and the more the Republicans talk about winning by a landslide and the more they stretch their efforts in all 50 states, the more confident he is that by organizing and concentrating on the areas of maximum Democratic strength the miracle can be achieved.

The weakness in this strategy, of course, is that the Republicans don't have to scatter their efforts over all the states, but can probably keep McGovern from winning, even if Hart's theories are right, by making a special effort in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas, which should be Nixon country in 1972.

In the last few days, McGovern, with the aid of Sen. Edward Kennedy, has been getting larger crowds and a more enthusiastic response. Hart plans that, to get the most out of the limited resources, they have been picking major areas where the appearance of the candidate draws a lot of free television time in very populous areas. This does not show up as a national tour, he says, but it is effective if you have an airplane and can hit two or three large electoral states in a single day.

His view is that Nixon's popularity "is a mile wide and an inch deep," and that what looks pretty bleak in the polls today will look quite different at the end of another month.

Women's organization rises from the grave

By Larry Teppan

Duke Women's Liberation is the campus group known to be dead. In its place has arisen a new, stronger, cross-sectional group called the Women's Alliance, according to Shirley Hanks, associate director of career development at Duke.

After attending an HAW conference on higher education this summer, Hanks and union program Linda Henson returned to the campus with the idea that women at Duke should have a means of communication through which they could trade ideas and information.

Enthusiasm

Through plans were made for a meeting in late September, unexpected enthusiasm brought about an informal hour-long gathering last month. Four such sessions have now been held, with the membership doubling each time, now the Women's Alliance is planning a campus-wide open meeting for all women in early October.

This group aims to represent more women at Duke than any of the past on-campus organizations. According to Kathy Radovich, a former Duke Women's Liberation member, the first women's group at Duke was Fem 11, formed in the spring of 1969 when women in existing student leftist groups began to feel discriminated against within these organizations.

Radovich stressed that Fem 11 was initially a study group, but as women in the U.E. took a more militant stand on women's rights issues, Duke feminism with the formation of Duke Women's Liberation in the

fall of 1970.

Coalition

In an effort to inform Duke women of their rights and their position in the University, Radovich recalled, this group participated in the International Women's Day celebration, held colloquium on sexuality at Duke, took a proposal for child care services to the administration, and "formed a coalition with other leftist groups in an effort to identify their struggle with the larger struggle for social advances in the U.S."

Radovich noted, however, that just as Duke Women's Liberation began to reach its peak as an

organization for change, the majority of its members graduated, and the campus was left without a group in which women could take their questions, problems, and grievances.

Now, Women's Alliance has appeared. Its membership is open to all administrators, faculty members, librarians, socialists, staff workers, non-academic and bi-weekly employees, graduate and students of Duke University.

Freedom

According to Hanks, the Alliance will function as "one source on campus where women can meet other women, get research for projects, and exchange information in an attempt to improve every woman's position at Duke."

It will consist of an informal and unstructured group of subcommittees working for the improvement of problem conditions. A member can join an existing

subcommittee or start one of her own to deal with a problem that she feels needs attention.

By this policy of freedom of action and expression, the Alliance expects to encounter a variety of attitudes and provoke an exchange of knowledge and propositions.

Sue Fehman, director of student activities at Duke, observed that the group's ultimate goal is to achieve a pluralistic society at Duke, where men and women share equal burdens, assume equal responsibilities, and receive equal rights. They hope to attain this goal by "raising the consciousness of every member of the University," as Librarian Florence Hickey has said.

Affirmative Action

Along with the educational features of their plans, the Alliance is formulating projects for improvement in the University community. HAW's Affirmative Action Plan states that a "diligent effort must be made to recruit female candidates for any official, managerial, or professional category." Hanks stated that the Women's Alliance will enforce the plan, conducting periodic investigations and giving

women an opportunity to file individual or pattern grievances against discriminatory practices.

The Alliance will also work toward a reconstitution of the Equal Employment Opportunity Committee in an effort to "give more representation to women, blacks, and workers," according to Diane Abled, an assistant professor of summer languages.

Fehman stated that the

Alliance is planning to re-evaluate the solutions to the day care problem, hoping to find a way to care for the 170 children who currently cannot get into a center in Durham.

Hanks remarked that the group also proposes to institute courses open to anyone who wishes to attend them, covering various subjects from women's history to the relationship of men and women in societal,

economic, and personal roles.

Hanks also commented that other efforts of the Alliance will include "obtaining more women speakers for the University, dispensing information periodically through the media, and attempting to re-define University policy on maternity leave."

For information, on the Women's Alliance contact Sue Fehman, 304 Flowers Building, or call 2161.

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Browne directs feeling

By Bud Scoppa
 Rolling Stone
 Part 2

While the music sets the tone, Browne deftly tells the tale, his imagery charged with vivid suggestion, details and her lover's share as idyllic, youthful romance in the high grass of a coastal village, but the singer from a twinge of apprehension and into his love: "Her father was a captain on the rolling seas, she would stare across the water from the tower. The last time he was home, he held her on his knees. I told her next time they would sit together, just where they pleased..."

Inevitably, the time comes, the singer laments that one day they'd been hiding from the world together, and on the next, without warning, "They had brought her things down to the bay. What could I do?" And his sorrow pits in the first chorus in "Fill my empty house" becomes a plea of teeth-gritting anger in the third in "Fill my sails & And we will sail until our waters have run dry." But there's no chance of his holding his dream, as he's known all along.

Much of the dramatic

force of "Jamaica" derives from its gorgeous choruses. Each chorus builds tension by offsetting its lyrical music from the movement of the music, so that the first part of each line is packed tightly and the second part is stretched out, as here, in the second chorus:

JAMAICA
 BAYYY YOOO
 WLLL
 HELP-ME-FIND-A
 WAYYY YOOO
 TILL
 MY-LIFELENS-SAILS-
 AND
 S T A Y Y Y
 UHUNTIL
 MY SHIPS HAVE
 FOUND
 THE REA.

Harpicorns enter at the "Bayyy" section of each of the first three lines, accenting the rush of words that precedes them. All the tension built up by the struggle for balance between the lyrical and musical structures resolves itself gracefully in the even last line. Naturally, Browne's single-minded delivery drives the tension to even greater heights, and the song ends. It's as moving a love song as I've ever heard.

What's astounding about

this record is that there are a half dozen tracks of "Jamaica" beauty ("Song for Adam" and "From Silver Lake" are especially alluring), and none of the less songs is any less than brilliant AND lovely. Each has the immediacy of a torch, due to part to Jackson's first-person approach.

The music is as direct and bold as the lyrical content. It's arranged and played with appropriate restraint by a death row. Agave, wailing brooms, among them Slinky Polo, Craig George (the piano playing is particularly sensitive), Lee Stier, and Eric Kunkel. David Crosby's harmonies haven't sounded this real since he left the Byrds. And although you'll hear, aside from the standard acoustic guitar, piano, and bass, the sounds of electric guitar, organ, mouth harp, pedal steel, and viola. These instruments are subdued and spread carefully through the ten songs. No one gets in Jackson's way—it's completely his album.

Jackson Browne's sensibility is remarkable in the best sense of the term: his songs are capable of (Continued on page 11)

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Huskies edge Duke in defensive battle

By Bob Feltz

SEATTLE, Washington—Coach Don Owens left Huskie Stadium Saturday afternoon singing a few bars of "With a Little Help From My Friends" as his Washington Huskies narrowly escaped from a defensive dog-fight with Duke, 14-6, before 59,000 fans on an overcast Seattle day.

A relentless Blue Devil defense, led by Ernie Clark, (who was named defensive MVP of the game), Ed Newman and Ronnie Hicks held the "hucksters" Sonny Stikiller to a mere 140 yards on 19 pass attempts, while Bob Albright, with the help of a courageous performance by injured Matt Johnson, led Duke to one score and knocked on the door several times more, only to fall one TD short to the 11th-ranked Huskies.

"We made fewer mistakes than we did against Alabama," said Coach Mike McGee after the game. "We made a lot of mistakes in our defensive game, but we have a way to go yet, but I feel confident that we will be an outstanding team before the season is out."

Few surprises Tactically, the game produced very few surprises for either side and as Sonny Stikiller said after it, "Each team did what it did best out there today (Saturday)."

Washington came out using its wide-open pass-style offense, taking advantage of its timing speed, while Duke protected their long, giving up the short gains and tried to stop any Huskie explosion.

"Washington ran from the 1 a little more than I thought they would," remembered Coach McGee, "but they didn't change their scheme from last year. They have outstanding athletes and they executed well."

As for a change in Huskie game plans between halves, Coach Owens said, "We basically kept the same plan. We tried to go outside more and use the check-off pass, which helped in Overall Duke played pretty much with what we thought they would do."

Coach McGee did pull one surprise on Washington, however, putting Matt Johnson at tailback, where he picked up 47 yards to lead the Duke ground game before he was knocked out of action with a sprained ankle and a pitched nerve. No damage was sustained by his highly strapped up shoulder. Steve Jones did not play in a running role.

Both teams displayed scintillating defense in the first half as the Devils and the highly explosive Huskies played out a

spectacular deadlock in the opening thirty minutes of play.

72 yards Jones got Duke out of an early jam with a 72 yard punt after the Devils were stopped in the first series. The Blue Devil boot four touchdowns from this point to put the pressure on Stikiller and alternate QB Greg Collins, effectively dampening the Huskies' offensive powder keg.

A missed field goal and a fumble ended the only Duke threat of the half, while several clutch fourth down defensive stands by the Devils' red-shirted Huskie freshmen.

The offense got on track in the second half as Washington wasted no time in taking the opening

kick-off and driving in for the score seven plays later. The big play of the drive was a somewhat questionable pass interference call, robbing Duke of an interception and giving Washington a first down 42 yards closer to the goal line on the Duke 15.

No penalty? The momentum shifted back to Duke in the fourth quarter as Albright took the Devils down to the Huskie 19. From here he went to Banker Tom Chambers in the end zone, who was knocked down before reaching the ball by a Washington defensive back. No penalty was called and Duke still trailed 14-0.

(continued on page 11)

'That's all right, we have Bob Albright'

By Bob Feltz

SEATTLE, Washington—People were friendly in Seattle, especially Friday's four guests who visited the stadium. However, with the prospect, "Let One Have Sonny Stikiller," Mark Johnson had no time answering, "That's okay, we've got Bob Albright."

Johnson's words were prophetic as the Duke defense kept Stikiller in check throughout the afternoon with their hard run and stunting. Stikiller could only manage 140 yards on 19 passes in a not particularly impressive performance.

What did look impressive, however, was Washington's often overlooked defensive line and speedy secondary led by Clancy Jones, who brought back memories of Duke's own Ernie Clark with his blinding speed and amazing kick returning ability.

Duke's defensive line of Ernie Clark, Melvin Parker, Bob Parker, Ed Newman and John Hicks also turned in an outstanding performance, applying continuous pressure on Stikiller and Greg Collins, while also plugging up the Huskie running game. Outside linebackers Window Stillman and Jim Hemming also drew praise from defensive co-ordinator Jerry McGee.

Ernie Clark, who recovered one crucial fumble, batted down three passes and picked up some

tackle-meds, continued to collect the praise of opposing coaches and was named defensive player of the game.

The footing was bad for both teams on game day as Washington and Duke both agreed to wet down the artificial turf prior to the contest for safety's sake.

"We agreed to this," said Coach Mike McGee, "because this is the straightest field I've ever seen when it's dry. You can't walk across it without your cleats catching."

Coach McGee probably summed it all up the best, when he said, "This is the second week in a row that our team has made too many mistakes. We're a young, inexperienced team, but I thought our defense looked good, I don't care

to comment on the officiating since there are channels available to criticize it, I stress the if, there are any complaints. It is interesting to note, however, that there were no ACC officials."

"We don't have any sour grapes," he continued. "We realize that we played a good, solid football game. Indeed we are looking forward to playing Washington next year at home."

ACC in action

Carolina, State score big wins

By Jim Meenan

North Carolina edged Maryland 21-16 in a wild Irish and the Wolfpack of NC State shocked Syracuse 43-20 to highlight ACC games this week.

Carolina took advantage of three Maryland errors to build up a comfortable 17-3 halftime lead but at the opening of the second half the Terps struck back. Defensive back Rudy Smith moved 75 yards with a punt for a touchdown the first time Maryland got the ball. Following a UNC fumble, the Terps drove 40 yards for another score and had swiftly driven even.

Tarheel quarterback Nick Vinson gathered his team about him and twice Carolina drove the length of the field for scores with Maryland managing to sandwich a field goal in between. Three times on the first drive UNC was faced with third and long yardage but each time came up with the big play.

Four minutes later with 4:52 left on the clock it appeared that this 21-20 cushion would be enough. Terp quarterback Al Neville, however, thought differently as he completed five passes in leading the Terps 70 yards downfield in less than two minutes and hit tight end Dan Ruffalo for the six points.

UNC was forced to punt after only one set of downs from their own 27. Vinson then powered a tremendous punt that rolled deep in the endzone 75 yards away leaving Maryland 60 long yards from victory.

The Terps came on strong, though, led by a new quarterback, Bob Avallin, who connected on 15 and 55 yard pass plays. Ruffalo hauled in yet another score as the Carolina 23 but fumbled after making the reception ending the Tarheels' run out the few remaining seconds and cap their first conference victory.

NC State is emerging as the offensive powerhouse of the league killing up 493 yards Saturday in smashing Syracuse 43-20.

The play of Dave Buckley was the main feature in the State attack. Buckley, only a freshman, ran for 119 yards including a 57 yard touchdown scamper and completed 9 of 15 passes for another 100 yards in sharing quarterbacking duties with Bruce Shaw.

In other games around the conference Virginia topped Virginia Tech 24-20, and SMU bowed Wake Forest 16-11.

Virginia led 14-0 in the second period but the running of Kent Merrill with 75 yards and the passing of Harrison Davis with 16 completions and over 200 yards enabled the Cavaliers to come back and

(continued on page 11)



AP-ACC cornerback Bill Hansenberg (30) flies through the air after an interception in last year's Wake Forest game. (Photo by Max Wallace)



Basketball returns to the Indoor Stadium this Sunday when the New York Knicks of the NBA play an exhibition with the ABA Carolina Coogs. (UPI Photo)

Devil booters face Uruguay U. in opener

By Dan Hoyle

If experience means anything to an athletic team, the Duke soccer team should be ready for the 1972 season.

Heading into a practice game Wednesday with the Uruguay National Team,



Roy Skinner

Duke shows the potential to be much better than last year's team.

The Blue Devils have lost only one starter from last year's squad. Fifteen returners will be on the Duke squad this year.

The starters returning include goalie Bob James, James is a senior from Champaign, New York.

All four starters back from last year's team return to play for Coach

Roy Skinner. These men are Scott Hochstetler, Frank Minor, Chico Di Bella and Mike DeCroce.

All four are seniors.

Hochstetler comes from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Minor from Wyoming, New York. Di Bella from Sao Paulo, Brazil and DeCroce is from Maplewood, New Jersey.

Skinner, who started as a freshman last year, is from Westport, Connecticut. At halfback positions will be seniors Carlos Hernandez and John Leaven. Hernandez comes from Madrid, Spain and Leaven is from St. Louis, Missouri.

Coach Skinner says he is giving the game with Uruguay as an indication of Duke's progress and how far they have to go to be ready for their season opener with High Point.

The game with Uruguay and also the game Friday with High Point will be played on the Duke field.

Asked about Duke's chances in the ACC race this year Skinner said,

"I don't know too much about the other schools in the ACC, but I would say Maryland is the team to beat."

The Uruguay National Team is made up of college students from the South American country. They will present quite a formidable foe for the Blue Devils.

They are currently on tour in the South and are going to play teams such as Clemson, UNC, and Rollins College.

Coach Skinner says he is giving the game with Uruguay as an indication of Duke's progress and how far they have to go to be ready for their season opener with High Point.

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-Browne-

(Continued from page 9) generating a highly charged, compelling atmosphere throughout, and just as important, of sustaining that pitch in the student's mind long after they're asked.



Ken Buchanan (right), a former lightweight champion will fight Carlos Ortiz in a prelude to the Floyd Patterson-Muhammad Ali bout tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden in New York. (UPI Photo)

Others say

Babbidge on athletics

Editor's Note: The following is reprinted from *The Atlantic Revolution* by Jack Scott. Babbidge is President of the University of Connecticut.

By Homer D. Babbidge
And without wanting to be a shaman, let me say that I think if the current undergraduate mood persists, intercollegiate athletics are going to be a target of criticism.

We're a prime target because there's a "credibility gap" between what we profess for intercollegiate athletics and what we actually deliver. We have advertised some pretty grand values for organized athletics, and have attributed to competitiveness some virtues that should command the respect of all.

But we have at the same time—consciously or unconsciously—trimmed our sails to the demands of a world that is all too ready to subject these values and to betray those virtues. We have compromised. And the one thing this essentially idealistic generation finds most offensive is compromise.

Please don't misunderstand me. Intercollegiate athletics are quite capable of delivering as advertised. The ideals of amateur sport are valid today as ever.

Team play and competition are as good as ever as I know to teach a young man the thrill and satisfaction of submitting his personal interest to the good of the many; for the young man who wants to ally himself with a cause, team play is enormously gratifying and valuable. I believe in the humanizing

value of sport, I believe they can be what they profess to be.

But let's be honest about it. A lot of compelling and contradictory values have found their way into intercollegiate competition. The net need to gratify spectators has especially taken our minds off the players. The need for revenue has, in some cases, taken our eyes off the value of amateurism.

A craving for institutional recognition has kept us from recognizing

wins

Duke 35, Philadelphia 6
Los Angeles 24, N. Orleans 14
Pittsburgh 24, Oakland 24
Green Bay 24, Cleveland 24
Buffalo 24, N.Y. Jets 14
Cleveland 24, N. England 7
Detroit 24, N.Y. Giants 10
Atlanta 24, Chicago 21
St. Louis 18, Baltimore 10
Miami 20, Kansas City 10
Denver 20, Houston 17
San Francisco 24, San Diego 10

The participants in a lot of ways—some of them minor—some of them major—we have lent credence to the notion that we pay lip service to the values of sport, as we so often pay lip service to the values of peace. To improved race relations and to academic reform.

What I'm trying to say is that we had better be prepared to answer some hard questions. Today's generation of college students isn't going to accept hackneyed justifications. They're going to ask us, "What's so special about athletics? What are the values they hold, that warrant the

expenditure of institutional resources?"

And I'd like to say that these are fair questions; that they are questions we should have been asking all along; and that the honest questioning of the younger generation—if we'll accept it for what it is—can do us all a great service.

The moral and practical question that confronts us is, "Are intercollegiate athletics to be measured in terms of what they do for the participants—the standard test we have used historically in evaluating amateur athletics? Are they to stand to be participant oriented or spectator oriented?"

Now, we will work our way out of today's dangers only if we think clearly and speak frankly. And I'm prepared to say that any way on today's dangers in intercollegiate athletics had better be a limited objective undertaking. The fact of spectator appeal is just that: a fact. To seek to eliminate all the dangers of spectatorism is simply not feasible, to sustain them and reduce them is not feasible but I think essential.

We cannot justify intercollegiate athletics on any rational basis other than their value for participants. And if spectator values continue to threaten these—and even threaten to eliminate them—then all is lost.

There will be those who will say that even then, we will be placing too much emphasis on paying too much attention to intercollegiate sports. To them I can do no more than quote an old adage: "Let us not, in seeking to perfect, destroy the good."

Duke University Union Major Attractions Presents

JACKSON BROWNE WITH BATDORF AND RODNEY

Friday night, September 22

Page Auditorium 8:00 PM

Tickets: \$4.00 on the Main Quad

Voter registration rules cause students problems

Editor's note: The following article is compiled from a speech by Jell Young, research director of the North Carolina Voter Education Project, given to the Greater Students Association September 6.

In recent years amendments to the Constitution, federal legislation, state legislation in some instances, and court litigation have expanded the right to register and vote for certain categories of people (e.g., minority racial groups, low income groups, and, most recently, young people). As a result of the expansion of voting rights it is now much easier for new citizens of North Carolina to register and vote than it was a few years ago.

To register for all elections in North Carolina, a person must be eighteen by the time of the election and have resided in the state and precinct for thirty days by the time of the election. To be eligible to vote in the upcoming general election on November 7, a person must register by October 9.

As a result of state legislation, Durham County now has a full-time registration system. A person can register at the Durham County Board of Elections office which is open daily Monday through

Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. This office is located in room 202 of the County Office Building at the corner of Rainbow Road and Main Street. The County Office Building is next to the Coor House.

To facilitate registration, the Durham Elections Board has ordered the precinct registrars in each of the county's forty-two precincts to take registration applications from 9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. for the last three Saturdays before the books are closed (September 23, 30 and October 7). The local board has also appointed special registration commissioners who may take registration applications at any time. Upon request, the special registration commissioners will assist groups conducting organized registration drives.

Despite the recent expansion of the right to register and vote, university students are one category of people who are encountering hurdles in North Carolina and many other states. The problem arises because the statutes

of the state define residence in such a way as to eliminate students attending school away from home. The statute requires that a student intent to reside in Durham (at any

other college community) beyond graduation is order to be considered a resident of Durham.

Because of this problem,

Duke students who desire to register in Durham should keep the following facts in mind.

1. Students who live off campus, particularly graduate students, will probably be allowed to register. Married graduate students will almost certainly be allowed to register.

2. Students who live on campus will probably not be allowed to register.

If a student is denied the right to register in Durham, he or she has two alternatives: besides registering where he or she parents live and voting absentee. The alternative is a) sign an oath in which you state that you plan to remain in Durham after graduation or b) appeal the decision to the Durham County Board of Elections. The appeal must be written and submitted to the board by 5 p.m. on the day after the denial. If the board denies the appeal, one may then bring civil action against the board in Durham County Superior Court. Second Duke students have won

such cases.



A close look at a wild river. (Photo by Jim Wilson)

Are you still reading the way your parents read?



In the first grade, when you were taught to read "Not Spot Run," you had to read it out loud. Word-by-word. Later, in the second grade, you were asked to read silently. But you couldn't do it.

You stopped reading out loud, but you continued to say every word to yourself. Chances are, you're doing it right now. This means that you read only as fast as you talk. About 250 to 300 words per minute. (Average) (Book of World Records) (Sale 1966 F. Henney at delivering the fastest speech at 1,000 words per minute.)

The Evelyn Wood Course teaches you to read without mentally saying each word to yourself. Instead of reading one word at a time, you'll learn to read groups of words. To see how natural this is, look at the dot over the line in bold type.

grass is green

You immediately see all three words. Now look at the dot between the next two lines of type.

and it grows

when it rains

With training, you'll learn to see your words all at once groups of words.

As an Evelyn Wood graduate, you'll be able to read between 1,000 and 2,000 words per minute... depending on the difficulty of the material. At 1,000 words per minute, you'll be able to read a real book like *Victor's American PopWear Tradition* and finish each chapter in 11 minutes.

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words and finish each page in 25 seconds. At 3,000 words per minute, you'll be able to read the 447 page novel *The Godfather* in 1 hour and 4 minutes.

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50% of our graduates have improved their reading ability by an average of 4-7 years. On new editions, a graduate's reading ability isn't improved by at least 3 times. In these instances, the letter is seriously retarded.

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MINI-LESSON SCHEDULE

Monday, September 18

Tuesday, September 19

Wednesday, September 20

Thursday, September 21

6:30 PM or 8:30 PM

Hilton Inn - 2428 Erwin Road

Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics of N.C.

225 N. Greene St., Greensboro, N.C.

274 1571

-UN assemblies-

(continued from page 3)

to avoid debate and to concentrate on framing a resolution that would have an effect on the world community.

Not the matter of terrorism the only item of controversial interest to be considered when the assembly convenes tomorrow.

China, attending her first full assembly session, is expected to play a strong role and much of her initial effort will be concerned with taking the lead in an effort to embrace the United States on the Korean question.

The United States wants to keep Korea out of the debate and to allow the two Koreas to work toward their reunification in bilateral talks already under way. But there are still U.S. forces in South Korea under the U.N. flag and

there will be a strong effort made to pass a resolution calling for their withdrawal.

Another concern for the United States will be the matter of its U.N. assessment.

At present the United States is, based on the yardstick of ability to pay, contributing 11.5 per cent of the U.N. general budget. It is sponsoring legislation to limit the contribution of any single nation to 25 per cent, with the U.S. share being cut as new nations are admitted to the United Nations.

The United States says it favors the rule because it feels the U.N. should not be too dependent on any single nation for support.

Country hostile to the United States, say it is cutting its contribution because of the debt it suffered during the last General Assembly session when Peking was admitted to U.N. membership and Taiwan ousted.

U.N. diplomats say that this view, which they claim is erroneous, is apt to be reinforced as a result of a Security Council session on Rhodesia now scheduled to be held later this month concurrently with the General Assembly.

African states. At this session, foreign ministers of African states will participate and a strong effort will be made to condemn the act of the United States in importing Rhodesian chrome in defiance of a Security Council resolution.

China may also be embarrassed at this session, as membership for Bangladesh will be passed by a bloc led by Yugoslavia, India, the Soviet Union and Britain.

-Israeli forces-

(continued from page 3)

burned-out tanks of two Lebanese tanks, which lost artillery fired with the heavier Israeli tanks, were evidence of the fighting at Kana, the westernmost advance of the Israelis. So were several army jeeps and private cars that had been crushed under the treads of the Israeli tanks.

A Lebanese army commander said that 12 Israeli soldiers had been killed and seven tanks knocked out of action. No Israeli tanks were seen abandoned on the road from Kana to Beit Jallal and several side roads, although they led to places where fighting was

reported, such as Tibnine and Inata.

Destruction.

At each village, as the Israeli tank unit moved back toward the border, the allies launched the destruction to homes and staged looting by Israeli soldiers.

Shaimon Abstein, who owns a cigarette, roll shop and magazine stand at Beit Yaboun, said that Israeli soldiers had smashed her house, stealing supplies and money worth about \$300.

Khalil Hish, a farmer with a wife and eight children, stood with his family and a pile of belongings in front of his cement house.