

the chronicle

DUKE'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ASDU, Sanford near concord

Faculty may join appointment fight

By John Cranford

Resolution of the conflict between ASDU and President Terry Sanford involving an appointment to the Athletic Council should be settled Monday, according to ASDU president Steve Schewel.

The conflict involves the substitution of Catherine Bang for John Thorne, the ASDU appointee, on the council by Sanford last week.

Schewel reported in an interview last night that he had met with Sanford yesterday, and the two were "working out a mutually acceptable solution."

Jeopardize

Not wanting to jeopardize the negotiations, Schewel refused to comment on the nature of the solution.

But he did say "there is a distinct possibility that Thorne will remain on the council."

Bang declined the position offered her in a letter to Sanford last week.

ASDU, however, is not the only University governing body currently concerned with the role of the administration in determining appointments to University committees.

A subcommittee of the Academic Council, a body composed of faculty from all segments of the University, including the school of arts and sciences and the professional schools, proposed a plan last spring whereby all faculty appointments to committees would be selected solely by the executive committee of the Academic Council.

Responsibility

In the past the executive committee has had the responsibility of making faculty appointments, but has, on occasion, submitted more names to the University president than there were positions.

Joel Cutler, professor of history and chairman of the executive committee, remarked in an interview last night that while the president legally has the ultimate authority to make committee appointments, "the faculty should decide just who the people are."

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Dripping moss and weatherbeaten wood. (Photo by Ian Pirphi)

Moore links racism, capitalism

By Mitch Raloff

"The world has passed the point of maturation of the capitalist system. The world is in rebellion against all forms of racism. And both racism and capitalist development are fundamental parts of American life," claimed Howard Moore, chief defense attorney in the Angela Davis conspiracy trial, speaking in Page Auditorium Monday night.

In a speech entitled "The Struggle for Human Rights: Will America Survive?" he outlined the dangers to civil liberties imposed by what he labeled "law and order, corporate monopolies."

He explained how the mentality, shaped with racism, dominates our judicial, political and military systems. He pleaded to the 350 people in attendance to "get involved."

Property

Linking racism and capitalism, he said, "Blacks are victims of private property. Slavery built America in that it allowed for vast property acquisition."

Not only are racism and capitalism a threat to civil liberties, but Americans face an even greater problem according to Moore.

"No longer is it possible to call this nation democratic. There is a transformation of America, under Nixon, into some form of totalitarianism," he declared.

He cited loss of Constitutional guaranteed liberties such as civilian control of the military and freedom of speech and press as examples of totalitarianism.

Military

Moore told of the Supreme Court case, *Taylor v. Laird*, which curtailed

military surveillance of citizens. He explained that the decision said, in effect, that citizens have no right to challenge the military.

"It's not the military's function to do this," he said of the surveillance.

Moore also detailed the indictment and conviction of two publishing groups as examples of subjugation on the rights of freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

He told of *Beacon Press*, run by a small church group, which was indicted for publishing the *Pentagon Papers* in book form. He also said that the *L.A. Free Press* was convicted for printing the names of California state senators.

"Without free speech and the right to publish, how can the people know what the critical issues are and what goals America should have?" he asked.

Judicial

Moore went on to cite problems of the Associate Judicial system. He objected to Nixon's appointment of Supreme Court Justice *Warren*, Moore said, "reflected Nixon's own political outlook."

He also criticized the decision of the Supreme Court to make *Swann v. Board of Education* a precedent for busing, which he said was a "practical impossibility of massive people such as the New York 21, and closed classrooms."

"Angela Davis was tried in a compound, complete with a 12-foot barbed wire fence in the hall, body searching of those entering the courtroom, barred doors, armed guards and paper over the windows," Moore explained.

War

Then he began to outline what he saw as "the new fundamental problem in America," the Vietnam War.

Calling the bombing of North Vietnam a "systematic," Moore said, "anybody has to say stop" how our elected officials ignore popular will and continue planned harmful and detrimental actions.

In reaction to the government's inability to achieve peace in Vietnam, he claimed, "the government has to have a way of healing the people down. This is one way and it's one of the threats to American survival."

He went on to say that the abundance of poverty, drug use, Yngs and Jews factor in because "people are forced there. There's no where to go."

In addition, he cited environmental pollution, unemployment, and crime as other examples of what he sees as the nation's decline.

Wakeup

Finally, he said the break in at Democratic headquarters and the Senate

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Howard Moore speaking Monday night in Page. (Photo by Bill Baxter)

McG would aid private schools

By Douglas E. Kneib
101 10TH NYE News Service
CHICAGO—Sen. George McGovern endorsed yesterday a tax-credit system of providing federal aid for parochial and other nonpublic schools.

McGovern—who won strength among traditionally Democratic Roman Catholic voters last year—said that he could not "single out any one piece of legislation for specific support" among the many

that have been offered to assist the financially ailing parochial schools.

However, in a statement that he issued here, much of which he later repeated in a speech yesterday morning at Gordon Technical School, a near South Side Roman Catholic boys' high school, the Democratic presidential candidate said he favored something along the lines of a bill now before the House Ways and Means Committee.

The bill, which calls for

\$200 annual tax credit for each child attending a qualified nonpublic school, is being studied by Rep. Wilbur M. D. Ark, chairman of the committee, and other Democratic congressional members.

The Nixon Administration has also indicated its support for the bill, but congressional observers have given it little chance of passage this year.

Meanwhile, in another development, McGovern, who took his campaign

first here to Milwaukee and then on to Flint, Mich., and Columbus, Ohio, yesterday was reported to be actively considering curtailing his schedule next week.

According to his aides, the Senator was weighing the possibility of returning to Washington at midweek to make a half-hour nationwide television address on proposed time.

Those closest to him said that he has become concerned that his message was not getting across to voters across the country. They explained that he believed he needed an opportunity to explain his view of the country, and what he regards as its aspirations, and to try to

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Taddy Kennedy helping out in the McGovern campaign. (UPI photo)



The U.N. General Assembly met today in the Real World. (UPI photo)

Ellsberg sues officials; cites illegal wiretapping

By Fred P. Graham
101 10TH NYE News Service
WASHINGTON—Daniel Ellsberg, Anthony J. Russo Jr. and 17 of their attorneys and consultants in the Pentagon Papers case sued 19 top federal officials for damages yesterday, accusing the government of illegal wiretapping.

The suit is one of the first to be filed under a provision of the 1968 wiretap law that permits the government to use wiretapping with court orders, but authorizes damage suits against officials who wiretap illegally.

It stems from the Justice Department's declaration in Federal District Court in Los Angeles last July that a defense lawyer or consultant in the trial of Ellsberg and Russo had been overheard over a "design intelligence" wiretap that was installed without a court order.

The trial of the two defendants for allegedly making public the secret Pentagon Papers was halted while they argued in the Supreme Court their assertion that the wiretapping was illegal and should be disclosed to them. The court is expected to decide whether to hear the appeal shortly after it begins its new term Oct. 2.

The suit filed yesterday is based upon the same assertion that the wiretap was illegal because it was

not approved by a judge. The government asserts that "foreign intelligence" wiretapping can be conducted legally without court approval.

Because the government has not disclosed which agency provided the alleged wiretap, or which lawyer or consultant was overheard, all lawyers and consultants for the defense and the top officials of all federal agencies that use wiretapping.

In addition, Ellsberg and Russo filed suit, charging that the interception interfered with their defense and thus denied them "the effective assistance of counsel guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment."

Those sued were former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, and the top officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Customs Bureau, the Secret Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Defense and State, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Vietnam issue reopened

Senate committee cuts military aid

WASHINGTON—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee set the stage yesterday for another floor battle on foreign aid by cutting \$700 million from the Nixon Administration's military aid program.

The committee also required the Vietnam issue by approving an amendment to a military aid authorization bill requiring the withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina in four months, contingent upon the prompt release of prisoners of war.

The committee took the action in reporting out the \$13.5 billion Military Aid Authorization Bill to replace one that was rejected by the Senate last July by a 66-42 vote.

The earlier bill was defeated when an unusual coalition developed between liberals opposed to an expanded military aid program and conservatives opposed to an end-the-war amendment that had been attached to the legislation on the Senate floor. The same forces may surface again to threaten passage of the revised military aid bill.

The Administration finds itself caught in the middle in this impending floor battle as it seeks to defend an expanded military aid program which it contends is necessary to carry out the Nixon doctrine of helping allies to defend themselves.

Support

To pass a military aid bill, the Administration needs the support of some liberals and moderates who have become increasingly disenchanted with the postwar foreign aid program and in particular with a military aid program which they contend leads to excessive foreign military commitments.

At the same time, some of these liberals and moderates are not inclined to vote for any military aid bill unless it contains an end-the-war amendment, which the Administration opposes.

Just how important the Military Aid Authorization Bill will be in determining the eventual amount of aid approved by Congress is somewhat hounded by a unified parliamentary situation that has developed over foreign aid legislation this year.

Normally a legislative authorization bill, which sets the upper limits of funds that can be appropriated, must be passed before Congress considers the appropriations bill that provides the actual funds to the executive branch. But this year the House and Senate appropriations committees are proceeding to report out foreign aid

appropriations measures without a military aid authorization bill. Only military aid must be authorized this year since Congress last year passed a two-year authorization for economic aid.

Foreign Aid

The Senate Appropriations Committee will meet Friday to consider the foreign aid measure. At that time Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Foreign Aid subcommittee, is expected to present a bill that proposes substantial reductions in military as well as economic aid. Proxmire predicted in an interview that in its decision the Appropriations Committee will be influenced by the action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in cutting \$700 million from the military aid program.

It was partly to meet the expected resistance to military aid, that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to impose further cuts in the military assistance legislation. In effect, the committee took the bill and its amendments as it stood before the last July's vote rejecting the legislation and reduced the military aid to the amounts appropriated last year.

Real World

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The General Assembly of the United Nations convened Tuesday for its 27th annual session, and heard its newly elected president, Stanislaw Troszynski of Poland, in an unusually strong statement, say that the war in Vietnam should be stopped "now and for all." Normally, a General Assembly president is in his inaugural address steers clear of controversy.

WASHINGTON—The Senate approved a major environmental bill designed to meet a developing "land crisis" yesterday by authorizing the federal government for the first time to help states develop long-range plans for use of land. The vote was 60 to 18. The legislation represents an evolutionary departure from the traditional practice of private and local control over use of land.

WASHINGTON—The House challenged President Nixon in a new suit by approving an appropriations bill for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that provides \$826 million more than requested by the Administration.

LONDON—An Israeli diplomat was killed and another injured yesterday when an exploding suit through the mail exploded in the embassy. Dr. Ami Shachon, 44-year-old counselor for agricultural affairs, was hit in the chest and abdomen by the explosive charge. Theodor Kachler, who recently arrived to replace Shachon, was slightly injured and hospitalized. Three more explosive devices, in envelopes addressed to be addressed to senior embassy officials, were discovered and modest families.

Engineering prof publishes ecological column

By Fred Klein

"Americans can collectively save about \$14 billion a year by simply cleaning up the environment." This comment was used to begin one of the 68 Environmental Forum articles that have been published to date under the editorship of F. Aaron Vestil, of the Duke Engineering department.

Twice a week since January of this year Vestil sends his words to eight daily and 10 weekly newspapers in addition to two magazines, all with a combined circulation of about 250,000.

Vestil felt that through this "newspaper column of fact and

commentary" readers are able to keep abreast of new developments in the controversial area of ecology in North Carolina.

The Environmental Forum is the official publication of the Environmental Education Committee of North Carolina, an organization whose members are representatives of all public North Carolina universities, in addition to Vestil of Duke.

Speakers

In addition to the publication of this column, the committee also runs a speakers bureau that schedules speakers who can, "according to Vestil, "assist

citizens in decision-making by providing accurate information on environmental issues, including alternative sources of energy for their alleviation or prevention."

It also conducts courses about the environment for high school teachers and regular seminars for all other adults interested in the crucial issue of ecology. The committee members themselves meet once a month to discuss matters they consider important for the preservation of our environment and to make recommendations to the proper agencies in order that action be taken if needed.

The committee is qualified to do this according to Vestil since it is "a committee composed of people who are situated in the field of environmental engineering and are concerned about the present state of our natural resources." Vestil received his Ph.D. in Environmental Engineering from the University of North Carolina in 1968.

Specifically, an environmental engineer deals with the problems of water, noise, and air pollution, waste re-cycling, water supply problems, and a myriad of other areas concerning the environment.

Federal funds

Most of the work done by the Environmental Education Committee and organization like it is made possible through Federal funding through the Higher Education Act passed by Congress in 1965. It provides funds for colleges and universities that are interested in studying the problems of their communities and taking some form of positive action.

The government matches the one-third contributed by the university with its two-thirds allocation for these studies.

Duke's one-third is in the form of time donated by Dr. Vestil and a secretary employed by the university, Mrs. Judy Holston. Mainly through their efforts is the twice-weekly Forum distributed to the various newspapers and magazines that print it.

Need

In January Vestil "perceived a need for a regular source of scientifically accurate but non-technical information about environmental matters pertaining to the North Carolina area." Dr. Vestil commented that "the advice of too many ecology groups at today is not needed since they do not offer alternative proposals to the programs that they find incompatible with the environment."

Vestil believes the people should protest when new highways threaten to raze certain areas, but they should also be able to suggest alternate sites if the thoroughfare is needed. This philosophy permeates all past Forum articles.

Just this week the Forum proposes that instead of the summertime of Chapel Hill becoming a sea of new dumps and landfills, it should consider the purchase of relatively inexpensive equipment that would compact and deposit its waste in a way that it would not have a noxious odor and not be unsightly, roads that no "sanitary" landfill is able to equal.

Under Dr. Vestil's plan, these areas where the compacted garbage had been deposited could ultimately be turned into parks and other recreation areas.

Response

The Forum has also responded to rumors made in an advertisement by a power company in North Carolina that it has helped the ecology of its area by stocking a lake with a certain variety of South American fish. Vestil pointed out that although this sounds like a beneficial program, it will be, in the long run, detrimental to the local balance of nature in that area.

Environmental Forum asked probing questions in another article about the dumping that the author claimed was the result of vandalism.

Vestil mentioned that he would welcome the assistance of members of the university community who would like to contribute to the Forum.



Doing repairs before setting out into the Durham environment. (Staff photo)

-Moore-

(Continued from page 1)
hearings on U.S. General's ordering of bombings of North Vietnam as examples of the government's failure to tell the public the truth.

He blamed the Watergate break-in incident "political espionage." He argued that "John Mitchell is Nixon's right hand man and if neither one of them knew the details they they're in a position where they should."

On the trial of General Abrams and General Laville he said, "Somebody's got to be lying. What is Nixon, the commander in chief of our armed forces, doing if he doesn't know what his generals are up to? The government has got to tell the truth. If it doesn't it doesn't deserve support."

Faction

In conclusion he asked the audience "to take chances. In this new regime of creeping fascism it's unfashionable to get involved."

Moore asserted, "When the truck comes for the black people, it's not going to stop there, agitators and others will go. The power of the people if directed and challenged can defeat any force of evil and aggression."

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DURHAM, N.C. TEL. 477-0494

Duke Sailing Club Good Wet Fun

By Candy Gill

Feature staff

Does the sound of a sport that is ecologically pure, friendly, and competitive appeal to you? It does to a good number of people here at Duke and they find lots of fun, fish, and nice people in the Duke Sailing Club.

Although the club never used to be considered a major one on campus, it has grown during the past three years to become one of Duke's best recreational and competitive organizations. This year there are 320

members under the leadership of co-commanders Henry Beck and Lance Mynderse. The first six has also increased since the club's beginning. The original fleet of four boats has grown to include ten boats, eight of which are Windmills, plus one committee boat and one Flying Junior.

More girls than guys

The group's first organizational meeting was Monday night. Surprisingly enough, there were more girls in attendance than guys. The appeal in the club

seems to be not only in the sport but in the almost family-like atmosphere that develops during the course of the year.

The club offers many activities during the year including camping and lake sailing and several overnighters. There is also racing, day sailing, and beginners' sailing. Large boat sailing to Beaufort, N.C. is planned as well as two trips to the Bahamas, one after Christmas and one in the spring.

Service to the community

The club sponsors itself



a service to the community. There are open houses to which any interested Duke student is welcome. The first of these will be held on Sept. 16 at Kerr Lake. There are also free sailing courses and clinics on day sailing and racing techniques. This summer, many club members

interested member pays a non-refundable fee of \$175 for the trip. The boat leaves from Miami and the Bahamas. Almost as successful as the trips themselves are the regattas. This past year, the crowd enjoyed the scheduled

best action possible for the races, and regattas so competitions are held between members to find out each person's ability. Practices take place near a week.

The Duke Sailing Club really has a lot to offer its members and to any other people at Duke who are interested. As Al Zimmermann puts it, "The Club exists for the sole purpose of offering the University community fellowship through the sport of sailing." It's an activity for Duke's seaworthy sailors and landlubbers alike.

Are you still reading the way your parents read?



In the first grade, when you were taught to read "from 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.

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and it grows

when it rains

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Take a Mini-Lesson this week. It's a wild hour. And it's free.

MINI-LESSON SCHEDULE

Monday, September 18

Wednesday, September 20

Tuesday, September 19

Thursday, September 21

6:30 PM or 8:30 PM

Hilton Inn — 2424 Erwin Road

Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics of N.C.

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

274-1571

A Features Report

participated in the Bassett Project. The idea of the project was to get the University employees' children involved in the Duke community. Many of the members took the children sailing on the lake. Also, the club represents Duke weekly in intercollegiate regattas.

Financing of the club is somewhat taken care of by a membership fee of ten dollars a year. They are not asking for ASDU funds this year but their publicity man, Al Zimmermann, says that they are "appreciative of the student government's indulgence in helping attain service to students."

Statewide and Intercollegiate contests

The Duke Sailing Club started off the year well by making a good showing on Sept. 9 in the 1972 North Carolina State Windmill Championships. This statewide contest had twenty-two boats entered so it; four members of the club placed. Ed Niemann came in second and Allen Chausse, the club's coach and advisor, ranked third. Also, Duke Creek placed fifth and Steve Thompson, the fleet captain, came in seventh. Because of the sailing members' great success they have high hopes for the upcoming intercollegiate season.

Some of this semester's big activities include the Shackelford Weekend Tournament on Oct. 6 and the Davidson Invitational on Oct. 7. Also, one of the year's major events, the Duke Regatta, will be on Oct. 27-29. Last year, Chapel won the event and the club prides itself on competing this year. The Robert L. Armstrong Championships at the University of Tennessee will be held on Nov. 4.

Trips for the Bahamas This year's first Bahamas trip is on Jan. 5-13. Each



Duke's Sailing Club is pictured here and above doing what they like best. (Photos provided by the Duke Sailing Club)

the chronicle

Today is Wednesday, September 26, 1972.

On this day in 1965, troops were moved into Crispus Church, Cato, to break the student strike in progress there. In 1963, James H. Meredith, joined by a crowd of 2,000, was blocked from enrolling in the University of Mississippi at Oxford by the state's governor.

Noticing which way the government goes when the times are tough, this is the Chronicle, Duke's Daily Newspaper, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina, where strikers are cheered and troops are feared. Volume 68, Number 13, News, 2663, Business, 6588.

Passive apathy

If a speaker had said "a government that can't live with its citizens should be thrown out" a few years ago, we would have expected virulent response of some sort or another. However, when the words of Howard Moore, celebrated activist defense attorney, met a passive audience Monday night, we were not terribly surprised, although somewhat concerned.

Most perplexing was that above Moore's indictment of an exploitative and racist society was the hortation to become "involved" in the system. If enough power is directed against a particular issue, he said, the "power of regression and evil" can be eradicated.

Moore carefully articulated evidence that civil liberties are being strongly challenged, the courts have been closed as a means to redress social protest and a "representative government has ignored the will of the people" thereby stifling the democratic process.

But a few years back, it would have been difficult to reconcile such criticism with "involvement" in the system. Back then, protests defied toward violent challenges of monolithic institutions.

Certainly situations have not improved, as Moore explained, in

fact, he said, this country "has been transformed under the Nixon Administration to some form of totalitarianism."

But what has happened that it all seems so familiar, yet is confronted only with muted yawns.

Moore maintains that "people have been forced into apathy" and are "tripping out" on drugs rather than getting involved. Many persons have obviously been frustrated by the apparent ineffectiveness of previous involvement—either from within or on the outside. Whether it has been violence or lobbying with members of Congress many have seen no fundamental change effected. Hence apathy and passivity.

But to forget the past and ignore the present only encourages the courts to continue to tolerate "the historic inversion" of the relationship between government and the people and military and the people.

We agree with Moore that "it may not be fashionable to get involved," but much depends upon the type of involvement employed. As in the past, we urge action, but we make no value judgement on the form of action needed to redress "the weekly incursions upon our civil rights."



"It sure is a funny way to fight a war. I mean, I have yet to even see Vietnam or Laos. I get up in the morning, have breakfast and fly off. And man, I don't see anything—just clouds, sky and sun."

I got to the coordinates on the map, drop my load, and I'm back in time for beer and lunch in the base restaurant complete with air conditioning. After a nap, I usually spend the afternoon swimming.

I'm living with this Thai chick. Sometimes we go out at night in a bar, or I go play cards. Usually, though, I just stay around the house, reading or screwing."

—American B-52 pilot
Utapao Air Force Base, Thailand

"Every day and every night the planes want to drop bombs on us. We lived in holes in order to protect our lives. I saw my cousin die in the field of death. My heart was much disturbed and my voice cried out loudly as I ran to the homes. Until there were no houses at all. Had the cows and buffalo were dead. Until it was leveled and you could see only the red, red ground."

—A 33-year-old woman
refugee from the
Plain of Jars



Letters to the editorial council

Un chien

To the edit council:

The morning (Monday) I happened to park our Fiat in front of Allen Building, by the forbidden yellow sign. I knew the chances that I was taking but accepted the odds and made my visit to the OCS and Perkins. On returning to the car, there was the expected ticket. My admission for the Traffic Officer's efficiency was asked, however, when I noticed that two men back behind a Volkswagen sporting a ticket, was a silver Lincoln Continental (NC license number AD 7348) with a bare windshield, even though the car had been there before, after, and so, assumes, during my visit from the T.O. This mobility was coupled with the absence of any ticket on the silver Cadillac a few more cars back (NC license number AB 721). Do I detect an underlying conspiracy here, officers? A conspiracy against small foreign cars? A fear of large grey machines?

Un chien ne mord pas le main, que le mouret, n'est-ce pas?

Robert Bunge 72

Fanatics

To the edit council:

I do not know your paper's position on religion, but can you tell me how to avoid getting junk mail from these fanatics who insist on telling me that Jesus loves me?

After having made a competent study of the life of J.C. (I realize that no study could be complete), I have found no indication that he taught people to be as overbearing and unbecoming as the "hotter than hell" Youth for Christ, Campus Crusade, etc.

The pamphlet I received today was entitled *Jesus and the Intellectual*. "Work," "Intellectual," "That's for me!"

Why must all sell me their religion? Do I try to convert them to mine? Youth-punchers, please take note: if a product is good enough, it doesn't need advertising.

Peter E. Wilson 70
P.S.—You, I did read the pamphlet.

Bigots

To the edit council:

In reading the article, "Oh, Alabama," by Andy Bumsa in the Thursday, Sept. 14th issue, I was immediately struck by the title that "bigotry begets bigotry"—in the sense that the writer displayed as regard an attitude against the South as the bigotry is discredited. The typical prejudiced stereotype of a dirty dead town overrun by the masses of red-neck, blue-collar, reactionary racists was, in usual, an extremist representation.

My foremost objection to the entire article is its attitude toward the South—that the South is THE den of racism, especially Alabama, and often specifically Birmingham. It should be noted here that the writer of the article formulated his entire impression of Birmingham's racism not only through his own prejudice, but also from the comments of a mere THREE persons: a white stadium attendant, a white taxi driver, and a white "socialist." Needless to say,

the same racist attitudes exist in the North, within the same social extremes of the population. The only difference here is that the manifestation of racism in the South are less subtle than in the North.

I do not pretend that racism does not exist in the South, and I feel that there is still a very long way to go in eradicating racism throughout this country. I merely feel that racism in its extreme forms is not as unique to the South as the article's writer seems to imply. America's undeniably, at this time, an almost solely white-oriented society. I personally feel that this is accomplished through changing the situation by perpetually labeling racism as a Southern institution; the end of racism would be sooner effected if Andy Bumsa and the many people who share his prejudice directed their efforts toward recognizing racism as an American institution—rather than indicating it as a regional problem from a safe and protected distance.

Jim Young, 71

Gherkin

To the edit council:

Goodness! Gherkin! I thought that I had attended the concert by Ragles and Mahavishnu Orchestra. However, I must not have. After reading Diane Browder's wonderfully readable article I realized that I missed the most vital parts of the concert.

First of all, I must have been half asleep during the performance by the Ragles. I thought they were quite good, with an individual style and a good vocal sound. Diane covered me by pointing out that this music was merely "standard simplicity."

Now I missed the part of the show where the members of the Orchestra made love on the stage! I never knew, it went like this: "The four loved each other as they played. Instead of lustfully pounding, Colman carefully controlled... the rhythm... Jan Hammer cut through the strange rhythm with the clear speech of his organ... the Mahavishnu Orchestra Groove... harder... louder! Then came the sweet climax. This ecstasy spread through the group. The audience responded with signs of joy and peace." Goodness! (Or perhaps "badness!")

In my case, I'm so glad that Diane revealed the true nature of the concert to me. I had seen the musical techniques of the group—how they displayed their excellent knowledge of and pleasure with their musical instruments. But Diane saved me, showing me the fierce meaning, electrifying truth, and sex that I had somehow missed. She should join the ranks of great writers who work with TEEN magazine.

T.O. Stewart 70

Trooping to Thailand

LNS

Thailand promises to be an excellent investment and sales area for Americans if the rebel insurgency can be contained.

—Chase Manhattan Bank's Economic Research Division in a report issued April 2, 1969.

"The United States will stand proudly with Thailand against those who might threaten it from abroad or from within."

—Richard Nixon, July 1969.

BANGKOK (LNS)—As U.S. troop involvement in Vietnam decreases, it's interesting to see just where all those troops are going. Indications are that Nixon's "withdrawal" amounts to no more than "shifting." And it appears that Thailand is the prime beneficiary of these recent troop re-alignments.

In the last two months four Air Force and three Marine Phantom Fighter Squadrons have been shifted from Da Nang to the Thai bases of Udon, Korat and the newly built base at Nakh Phanong. This brings the current troop strength in Thailand up to 49,000 surpassing the previous high of 48,000 in 1966. That means that there are now more troops in Thailand than in Vietnam. It also means that 10% of the U.S. strength in mainland Southeast Asia is now in Thailand.

This shuffling of U.S. forces into Thailand comes at a time when guerrilla activity there is on the increase. But U.S. military presence in Thailand is neither new nor without self interest as the prime motivation.

In the period from 1960 to 1968, U.S. corporate investments in Thailand increased from \$25 million to \$195 million according to *Business International*. To a large extent guerrilla activity in Thailand has been a reaction to this U.S. corporate presence as evidenced by the pattern of guerrilla struggle in the country.

Thailand's population of about 34 million is 85% peasant and only about half are ethnic Thai. The ruling group in the country, however, are urban, western-educated upper-class people of the Thai ethnic group.

The various ethnic groups, which include the Lao and Vietnamese in the northeast, the Mao and other hill tribes in the north and the overseas Chinese in the south, have traditionally managed to get along with the Thais since these primarily agricultural people simply farmed their land and produced enough to meet their needs.

But in recent years urban-based Thais, anticipating rising land values stimulated by foreign corporate interests, began buying up large tracts of land for speculative purposes. This forced the natives of the areas involved to either find new homelands or become tenants of the Bangkok bourgeoisie. According to U.S. Department of Commerce reports, the percentage of owner-occupied land dropped over 70% in the mid 60's.

Direct U.S. economic intervention into Thailand intensified this already tense situation. According to *Business International*, U.S. corporations began their trek to Thailand because of the country's soft investment laws for foreign companies (among which are a five-year tax exemption for foreign firms).

Furthermore, since labor unions were outlawed in 1950 by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat when he took power, wages were very low. This low overhead plus Thailand's rich price of oil, rubber and tin made a situation too attractive for U.S. businessmen to pass up. So more land was bought up, more peasants displaced and more profits reaped in by U.S. and Thai businessmen.

When armed resistance broke out in 1965 it was a movement essentially by landless peasants to regain their native homelands. Thais and U.S. officials tried to dismiss

it as an ethnic conflict at first but the emergence of the Thai Patriotic Front (TPF) and the Thailand Communist Party (TCP) made that argument difficult to defend.

The TPF, which like the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is the political arm of the people's movement, maintained that Thailand is an "out and out U.S. imperialist colony of a new kind." To deal with this situation the TPF and the TCP resolved to "lead the people to wage armed struggle, to mobilize the masses of the peasants... and finally seize power in the country."

At this point the excuse offered by the Thai and U.S. governments for military activity against the peasant uprising was that they were being manipulated by outside communist influence—anything to avoid admitting the existence of a people's movement waged on their own behalf to take control of their own lives.

Meanwhile the struggle goes on. Thai military sources have reported that the number of armed insurgents has grown "15 to 20% over the past year. The guerrillas in Thailand are grouped in three areas and, in the past, have operated independent of each other. But U.S. analysts quoted in the *New York Times* report an increased liaison between the Mao hill tribesmen and the Lao of the northeastern lowlands.

Throughout the country, guerrillas have taken a steady toll of government troops during the last three years. According to statistics made available by diplomatic sources, the government has lost about 1300 troops during this period and has had about 2000 wounded. According to these same statistics, only about one fourth the number of guerrillas have been killed or wounded.

At the same time, U.S. troops and equipment continue to flow into Thailand. The similarities between U.S. involvement in Vietnam ten years ago and U.S. involvement in Thailand now are striking. The possibility that Nixon may end the war in Vietnam by moving it to Thailand becomes more real every day.

Anatomy of a social revolution

John-James Hamilton

Students in high schools, colleges and universities throughout the country have been afflicted with an epidemic of what might best be described as intellectual apathy. The past seven years have seen effluent and militaristic protests and demonstrations, designed to radically alter the very bases of Western society, degenerate into meaningless rituals which have not even accomplished their most fundamental immediate objective—the termination of the Vietnam conflict.

The students who idealistically projected a enlightened future utopia of free love and enhanced psychological freedom have succumbed back to their baseness, and have left the bastions of the Consciousness Three flower children to be manned by speed freaks and few seeds washed out groupies. The entire Woodstock myth has degenerated, acid rock is passé, and most students are barely vocal enough to get their campus dorm rules altered, much less lead the political policy of an entire country.

The pervasive quiet and seeming lack of concern universally present on the campuses is eerie, and has been described by some intellectuals and journalists as the beginning of a period of night vision predominance, when people just don't care enough to get socially involved, and consequently let their freedoms erode. This may be an accurate description of the surface phenomena of the current college mood, but it hardly helps explain why this mood has taken hold. Perhaps a combination of factors and a failure by student activists to fully perceive and take steps to eliminate the basic flaws in the very educational situation in which rebellers are immersed created most of the present social pathology among younger, college-aged people.

After years of often-violent protest, when students defiantly faced police lines and stayed and destroyed millions of dollars of property, after thousands of freedom war protest marches, and after students were gassed, and even fired upon

at Jackson, Orangeburg and Kent State, apparently students have exhausted their capacity to respond to indignation at society's injustices.

It is difficult to speak of changes in attitudes of entire groups of people, because we don't yet possess the necessary vocabulary and conceptual capacity to understand how delicate sociological processes of mutual social influence occur. It might be said, however, that college students as a whole "sense" the futility of trying to change the social order through mass movements and inflammatory rhetoric. They "feel" that they have somehow effectively neutralized their repressed feelings of outrage at many of the more outrageous institutional practices, have effected some significant change, and have consequently "decided" that the entire revolutionary movement was getting too hot to handle.

As the war was escalating with bombings to North Vietnam and military incursions into neighboring countries, and students were being violently killed at Woodstock and Kent State, was a rising tide of grass-roots disaffection with the Establishment, militants of all colors and persuasions, particularly the Weathermen and the Black Panthers, were itching to see America destroyed. The only trouble was, they didn't have any viable alternatives to our present system.

As a major social crisis involving a massive collapse of credibility and communications among the Government, private citizens, and students threatened to erupt, most students are the danger of widespread social disaster, with a possible suspension of civil liberties and a nightmare of destruction. It was all too frightening, and people decided it would be beneficial to work more within the system. Consciousness has been made to students at most colleges and universities by offering them at least token representation in the decision-making processes of their administrations. In addition the Vietnam War is slowly but definitely ending, and thus with it, the

major stimulus of every major campus protest in the last decade. These two modifying factors have helped to create the relative lack of student activity and cohesion now present in the early 70's.

Another aspect of the collective reaction of the young to the social injustices of the 60's which has set in motion, is the spectacular mass rejection of straight Establishment society and its values implicit at the very core of, and indeed, around the entire fabric of the entire counter-culture movement.

Basic festivals at which hundreds of thousands of rock fans gathered to listen, for days at a time, to acid rock music, frenzied, primitive, infantile screams, groins, whines and yells, where people of both sexes stripped and ran around naked with a drug-impaired shambles. Where millions of youngsters and their identities under a drug-influenced depersonalization and merged into the collective consciousness of the ultimate are Om, provided an emotive and intensely dramatic expression of the young's dynamic identity as a free class of people, a group important enough to be considered in its own right. The anti-establishment sentiment evoked by the wearing of conspicuously different clothing and hair styles has enabled the college-aged in symbolic identification with their parents' generation status.

The entire counterculture concept, back-to-nature and ecology philosophy, provided a compact basis for a separated social system, bright and morally consistent in its objectives. On the one hand, the naturalistic philosophy and free life-styles of the counterculture provided a psychological escape; specifically it gave them the secure feeling that they did have an option if the free enterprise system became too unbearable. On the other hand, the often violent emotional excesses of the acid freaks turned off many people and led them to seek safer ways of getting kicks. At the California Rolling Music concert, for example, a Hell's Angels gang killed a

hundred-branched youth at the front of the stage in full view of tens while Black Jagger sang "Sympathy for the Devil". The widespread shock at the brutal deaths of Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin, and the take-over of the Haight-Ashbury scene by gangsters and inner-city drop-outs specializing in raping hippie chicks, surely sobered up many would-be campus anarchists.

The adoption by the majority establishment of many of the cultural elements, the clothing and hair styles, the music and the jargon of the young disestablishmentarians is itself an implicit recognition of the significance and influence the young have, and represents a partial assimilation of this minority group into the majority society.

Such a bloodless revolution confirms once again the flexibility and adaptive nature of American culture, and is an important step in the evolution of this culture that will extend itself to many other areas in future years. This acceptance of many counterculture elements has probably helped cool off the activist pulse and has facilitated the apathy of the campuses.

Yet most observers acknowledge that the colleges are likely to be standardized into reaction as big as anything experienced during the latter 60's if the international or political situation suddenly worsens. While social inequities have certainly played a considerable role in the youth disaffection, an even greater source of dissatisfaction which most college rebels were subconsciously protesting is the entire educational system among people in this country have been forced to endure.

Theology of our current social crisis is, I believe for most part, contained within the university systems themselves. College students will be permanently at peace only when the educational system is redesigned to allow students the personal freedom to decide for themselves, individually, how they are to be educated.

Museum Without Walls - Picasso and Goya

By Lucy Ellis

The art of Picasso and Goya shows through colorful and fast moving films, provided an interesting debut for the "Museum Without Walls" series began last Sunday afternoon.

With Picasso and Goya the two films juxtaposed classical and modern Spanish art, using Goya to demonstrate the gradual transition from classical to personal expression in art. The films were complementary; they blended together their differing subjects with the bright colors and bold strokes of both artists and with the subjective Spanish guitar music played in the background of both films.

Picasso

Because the scope of Picasso's art is so vast, the movie "Picasso: War, Peace, and Love" wisely included only Picasso's work from 1937 to the present. During this period Picasso became increasingly involved with the events around him, yet he never fails to draw also from his personal feelings. Beginning with Picasso's 1937 rendering of Guernica during the Spanish civil war, whose anguished, distorted figures and faces were precursors of many other paintings, the movie unfolds from his public to his private life.

In the early 1940's Picasso settled into his studio, studying his paintings with images of death, yet infusing into them small symbols of tenacity, even female plants. He condemned the Nazis with his 1945 painting "The Chained Horse" of a bull concentration camp. He clung to hope then too, however, as he manifested in 1945 with his sculpture "Man with a Lamp." Picasso delighted in his family life, his paintings of children show his joy in them. In

1954 when he met his beloved Jacqueline he began to paint her often—in historical settings, in updated classical paintings—making her features familiar to the world in his many distortions of them.

Bullfight

Picasso revelled in the Spanish bullfight. Famous bullfighters were his friends and he often designed their posters. With a few strokes he created the movement and strength of the bull and the fighter; the image of the bull became a part of his personal mythology.

The artist has been many guitar creations both in painting and sculpture. Goya said of these, "My dream in music would be to hear Picasso's guitar."

The movie shows Picasso in his own studio, surrounded by just completed art works. In this studio near Cannes, Picasso has a sign which reads, "Unless a painting has gone wrong it is no good. He realizes the difficulty in creating that which is unique—yet he is a genius in producing uniqueness."

Many large Picasso works adorn public places. The UNESCO building has an idyllic beach scene of bathers sheltered by death falling from the sky. A female Picasso head rises on the campus of NYU; a steel female head is outside the Chicago Civic Center. At Barcelona is an art work below which people dance every Sunday. It is a symbol of continuing peace in the world.

Picasso is a master of an incredible number of techniques, in addition to painting: engraving, lithography, sculpture using all sorts of scrap materials (e.g., a tobacco's head made of toy cars, a fork used for a leg of a crane), frozen painting

inside an old Romanesque chapel. Picasso appreciated local crafts and tried them himself: pottery, ceramics, painting plates and jugs with Goya.

Picasso has invented a "new vocabulary of forms." His range of emotions is intensely private but at the same time strongly attuned to public feelings; it encompasses violence but

contains a hope for peace and love. The art photographed for this film is taken from 22 museums, 7 galleries and 11 private collections.

Goya

Goya, born in a bleak village in Spain in 1746, worked his way up slowly to the rank of court painter. Under this guise of respectability he proceeded

to innovate in art and go well beyond classical portrait painting.

One of Goya's early mediums was tapestry designing for the royal tapestry factories. Into these tapestries he injected satirical allusions, creating lively human personalities and anecdotes. In these, as well as in many of his other works, Goya often made

social comments, mocking customs like marriage of convenience and "the pleasure of women in lying with men."

His portraits, on the other hand, were serious and critical, penetrating behind the beautiful costumes and proud masks of his patrons and unveiling their real identities. Goya (Continued on page 12)



Eagles have soared high on a number of Jackson Browne hits. Browne appears this weekend in Page.

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CHAPEL HILL

New dean enthusiastic about Duke opportunities

By Diane Pelrine

The union building isn't the only place with flowers this year. Allen building has a *Flowers-Arns* Flowers, associate dean of Trinity College, who writes students to come in and "chat" about anything from personal problems to education.

Officially, Flowers is concerned with the day to

campus-wide and not just among those working to be certified," she noted.

In commenting about Duke, Flowers enthusiastically remarked that "we have a lot going for us."

"Things like the library collection and faculty create many opportunities for developing the ideas we think about," she said.

Personality
"Each person carries out his own niche and personality certainly affects the job," she said.

Concerning the relationship of students and administrators, Flowers said that while she believed that students should have a voice in the university, students should realize that deans have certain bounds within which they must operate and while they might not always make popular decisions, they, like everyone, have to do what seems best in good conscience.

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A news feature

day operations of the university and with working directly with deans and students.

However, in an interview yesterday she said that she hoped her major influence in the university would be to "encourage innovation and creativity in students, faculty, and administrators."

"As I told the search committee before I was selected, I'm not interested in being a signature," she explained.

Interest
This interest is going beyond official duties as evidenced by the fact that next semester Flowers will be teaching a course in child education.

"However I hope that this as well as other courses which may be developed will create interest

"We need to decide what unique contribution we can collectively make and all need to address themselves to it."

Success
Flowers doesn't believe that facilities make up the best part of Duke, however. "Duke has a special kind of student," she said, "not that it is service-minded and service-oriented."

"There is a tremendous potential that has to be developed and I want to be with it," she observed.

Since her arrival here, Flowers noted that she has gained strength both from deans, whom she characterized as "very good and a great help" and from students whom she said have been very friendly and willing to cooperate to make her transition easier.

When asked if she saw her appointment as

By Jay Martin
"The problems lie in the students themselves, not using the free flow system. They shouldn't line up. But it's a question for them. I



Two views of solitude on campus. (Photo by Phillip Kridel)

Minah discusses East union

Long lines students' fault

By Jay Martin
"The problems lie in the students themselves, not using the free flow system. They shouldn't line up. But it's a question for them. I

would not like them to line up, but it's their dining hall," Ted Minah, director of dining halls, said in an interview yesterday concerning the congestion

in the East Union dining hall.

The East Union dining hall (capacity 500) was expanded over the summer, financed by a \$300,000 grant from the Duke Endowment.

According to Minah, there were two reasons for this remodeling. The first was to get rid of the need for students to stand in long lines to get served. Less which Minah said, often reached out to the main lobby.

Free flow
To this end, a "free flow" system similar to the Blue and White room on West Campus was instituted.

The second reason was to eliminate much of the noise factor and to make eating in the East Union more peaceful. This was done by the removal of the serving counters and equipment in the dining hall itself, said Minah.

Despite the lines, Minah feels the situation is 100% better now than it was in the past. He noted that a higher percentage of

students are eating in East Campus than at any other time in his 27 years at the University.

The reason, he felt, is that the residential arrangements are better, resulting in a more friendly atmosphere and more cohesion on the East Campus.

Supper
"There are no problems at lunch or breakfast," he said. "The problem at supper is that there is a shorter meal period, meaning a higher concentration of students. However, it is much better than West. On West, we're serving 4,000 at noon with less than 1,000 seats which means a turnover four times per meal. While at the East Union, the turnover is only two times per meal. Also, the dining halls on East are much quieter," Minah added.

He also commented that the rate of people being served on East has doubled, from 6 a minute last year to 12 a minute now.

Look
In response to a rumor that the dining hall, Minah responded that in the serving room it did, but that is corrected or is in the process of being corrected by the remodeling.

Minah went on to say that the East Union isn't as commercial a business as the West dining halls, since on East all the students are on board.

In an effort to speed up service, some students have put up signs stating the fact that it is "free flow." However, Minah stated that "the kids I've talked to feel it's their dining hall and they like the slower pace."



... and at the beach. (Staff photo)

-McGovern private school aid-

(Continued from page 2)
disrupt any bars among the electorate about his to-istful failures.

According to one high campaign source, McGovern was in Huntington, W.Va., to visit a steel factory and to address a crowd of about 700 in front of the smelter at

Legan. He and several of his senior aides were said to have felt that they could have put the flow in better use and that the program for Appalachia that he put forth could, just as well have been delivered in Huntington.

Successes
Despite the senator's recent successes with crowds during his travels across the country and his

apparently growing confidence, many of those following the campaign discerned a degree of uncertainty about the national impact of his efforts. The consideration of making a nationwide television address, those observers believed, reflected that uncertainty.

Meanwhile, his decision to produce this week substantive statements on the problems of Appalachia

and the parochial schools was viewed as a victory for those strategists who have been advocating the use of such statements as a counterbalance to what have become his standard attacks on the Nixon Administration in such issues as the Vietnam war, crime, unemployment and inflation.

At Gordon Technical High School yesterday morning, he first attacked

the Nixon Administration's conduct of the Vietnam war.

"We would not like it if bombs were falling on Hanoi today," he said, in the choice of his language.

Then, McGovern spoke of the importance of parochial and other nonpublic schools in maintaining quality education.

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Off the field

It happens every spring

by Bob Peltz

It happens every spring, just like in the movie of the same name. Starting in early April, a strange phenomenon grips the countryside, lasting until late in the fall.

In the New York burroughs and surrounding suburbs, this phenomenon goes by the name of the C-Mania and win or lose, the young and old residents will continue to worship their gods who inhabit the Valhalla called the stadium.

It's been a long painful race for New York's destiny, the Ancient Mets, made even longer by an unpredictable rash of injuries. "We were going along so good," said Manager Yogi Berra, one of the original Bronx Bombers from 161st Street who made his fame wearing the Yankee pin stripes, "but for the injuries."

Between Double Peppers

"If they ain't hit us like they did," the Hall of Famer said between sips of a Double Pepper in his plush office hidden in the stadium's interior, "We'd have been done close to first place today." That was back on August 17th and the second place Mets trailed Pittsburgh by a distant 9½ games.

Today the Mets are as even more distant 15½ games behind the league-leading Reds, lodged in third place, trailing even Chicago.

But, back then Yogi was saying, "We lost our whole outfield at one time, all five of them. Can you imagine that?" The room full of sports writers nodded their sympathy as the Yogi Dressed. "I've never seen that happen in all my years of baseball. I had to sit at the outfield of our catchers and a shortstop."

Hank Aaron

Even with the Reds?

"I haven't had my starting line up since June 19th and with it I think we'd be even with the Pirates," he claimed, "maybe even to first by ourselves."

Across the field, Atlanta Braves Coach of just two weeks (at the time), Eddie Mathews, another all-time great who made his fame as a hamfisting third-baseman for the same team when they played out of Milwaukee, puzzled over his team's lack of success.

"We can use some pitching and some guys willing to take advice," stated Mathews. "Our hitting can match up with any team in the league, we just can't score runs or pitch."

Hinting at a number of off season trades to remedy the situation, the pleasant sounding Braves skipper qualified the statement, "We're not going to panic and start trading everybody off. We're going to sit back and wait. At any rate, there's one player who will be untouchable as far as a trade goes. No one bothered to ask his name, because it was apparent he referred to hamfisting Hank Aaron.

"There are a few others I doubt we could get enough for," he continued, "and the minor league have changed so damn much, you don't know what to expect from them any more."

Sometime then dropped the name Denny McLain, the unpredictable yet once talented righty who won 31 games for Detroit—into the conversation. Mathews cited September 5th as the last day McLain would be in the starting rotation if his pitching didn't improve. Since then September 5th has come and gone, but surprisingly Denny hasn't.

Asked how he liked his new job, the nervous mentor revealed, "I didn't think I was going to like it at first, but I really do now. I was happy being a coach and unless I screwed up I knew I could be around for a long while. I had a choice to make. These opportunities don't pop up every day."

Mathews had some call to repeat the decision later on in the day as the Mets won the bullpen, but the score doesn't really matter, because it was just one typical summer day, indistinguishable from 161 others just like it. And as any rate it happens every spring.



Harriers on the run. (Photo by Jim Wilson)

Harriers open slate Saturday

by Jim Weiss

Duke's nationally ranked cross country team, minus Olympian Bob Wheeler, opens its 1972 season Saturday morning against North Carolina State at the Wolfcamp course. The Iron Dukes, who took individual titles (Wheeler) and their place team honors in last year's prestigious NCAA meet, appear to have the depth and strength to continue as a regional power, in spite of Wheeler's absence.

Wheeler, after making it to the semi-finals in the Olympic 1000 meters, will be spending the fall months in Europe.

Mentor Al Bashir is back from Munich, where he was a U.S. team manager and worked with the middle distance runners.

Leading the harrier attack will be senior Roger

Beardmore, junior Steve Wheeler, and sophomore John Egan, finishing respectively in the NCAA steeplechase, 1500, and 10,000 meters in June.

Looking to become household words at Duke are senior Paul Winterschaff, junior Tom Huffman, Tom Hines, Claudia Ellett; also sophomores Joe Brummer, Casey Huestett, Steve Kirk, and freshmen Cuyler Christensen and Chip Chamberlain.

Recapturing ACC's

Preeminence in the minds of runners is recapturing the ACC crown, taken last year by UNC in an upset. Main competitors for the conference title include, of course, the Tar Heels of Chapel Hill, Frontrunner Reggie McNamee and Tony Waldrop are back. Larry Widgson is gone and Lennox Stewart, who ran for Trinidad in Munich, is a question mark at this point.

Maryland should also be in the running, though they seem to be inconsistent and unpredictable. N.C. State, with Jim Wilkins and Neil Ackley, is a threat, but not more so than last year.

It appears now that the team will run up the IC4A as this year in order to run in the Southeast regional of the NCAA. Due to NCAA ruling, IC4A is a qualifying meet for only Northeast regional schools. The Iron Dukes should take backhacks only in Penn State and Villanova, among East coast squads.

IM leagues are drawn up

By Jeff Blain

Flag football leagues in intramural were drawn up this past weekend, with 48 teams in four leagues. Play begins today, and the top two teams from each league will meet at the end of the season to determine the University Champion.

The leagues:

LEAGUE III

Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Phi Club
Fencing
House G
Dignity
Taylor
Pegman
Beta Phi Zeta
Washburn
Black & Blue
Phi Kappa Psi

LEAGUE I

Suffolk Fresh
Southgate
Burton
Fisher
Wanamaker IV
Phi Kappa
Sigma Phi Epsilon
House J
Meyer
Phi Delta Theta
Alpha
Wanamaker

LEAGUE II

Phi Gamma Tau
Kappa Sigma
Delta Sigma Phi
Lancaster
Mewmont
Theta Chi
House P
Alpha Tau Omega
Piscataway
Delta Tau Delta
Cassidella
House J

LEAGUE IV

Law School
Warwick
Beta Theta Pi
Omicron Zeta
Army (Med Intense)
Hospital Admin.
House OC
Phi Kappa Alpha
Kappa's
Sigma Chi
Business School
Hornbeige

In addition, the Student Council drew up singles and doubles matches in tennis, basketball, and baseball, where play also begins today. These will be held in elimination tournaments to determine the champion.

The fall golf tournament will be held on Sunday.



Denny McLain

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40	CHIEF (in.)	40
40	CHIEF (in.)	40
14 1/2	REACH	71
37	AGE	39
192	HEIGHT (in.)	214
4	WEIGHT	211
14 1/2	REACH	71
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37	AGE	39
192	HEIGHT (in.)	214
4	WEIGHT	211
14 1/2	REACH	71
40	CHIEF (in.)	40
40	CHIEF (in.)	40
14 1/2	REACH	71

Floats like a butterfly and stings like a bee—Muhammad Ali (UPI Photo)

How to win \$\$'s cycling

GREENVILLE—More and more college students today are traveling by bicycle and on Sunday, October 7, students from across the state will have a chance to test their cycling skills for cash prizes.

A total of ten cash prizes will be awarded with \$250 going to the winner in the first annual bicycle race sponsored by the College Agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The race is being held as the "Greenville-Bearings 37" and will begin in Greenville at 9 a.m. on October 7. College students

born across the state are eligible to compete.

The event will begin at the Pitt County Courthouse in Greenville and proceed to the town of Bearings and then back to Greenville covering a total distance of 37 miles.

"We wanted to do something to promote the interest of the college communities across the state," said H.L. Hunt, a District Agent with the Northwestern, and the originator of the race. "Cycling has become very popular in the past few years and I thought something like this might appeal to the college students."

Every student will be available at most schools across the state. For more information, contact H.L. Hunt, C.I.U., P.O. Box 208, Greenville.

Hardhitting Ron Hoots plays well vs. Huskies

By Kit Manning

While the rest of the campus watched a radio speaker, there was a football game going on in Seattle, Wash. And even for the parties, the radio of the commentator's fine defensive effort was clear. Outstanding in the defense's performance was cornerback, Ronnie Hoots.

Talking about Duke's primary zone defense, the sophomore cornerback major has definite ideas. "The main object of our defense is to make the offense play in the area of responsibility. If we do it right, we have a good defense. You just have to do your best and give a second effort to your teammates."

Hoots knew. Explaining the obvious improvement of the Duke defense between Alabama and Washington, Hoots said, "We knew Washington

would throw the ball, and we prepared during practice for more passing than against Alabama. The secondaries in particular prepared for Sonny Stankovic."

In reference to his personal improvement, the 6'7", 180-lb. native of Winston-Salem, N.C., "Against Alabama, I wasn't pleased with the way I played. So, against Washington, I wanted to have a good game. We have a young defense team. The experience of the Alabama game helped. For me, I still have a long way to go. Our goal is to win."

We're prepared. Looking forward to this weekend's game against the defending Rose-Bowl Champions, Stanford, Hoots sees a number of possible influencing elements in their only game this year, 44-0 against San

Jose State. Stanford's pass-type offense balanced the game about half and half, passing and ground work. "We're preparing for anything—EVERYTHING!"



Ronnie Hoots

"One of the factors will be the temperature. In Seattle, the high was 70 degrees with low humidity. They (Stanford) won't be used to our weather."

Hoots expects that last year's upset will be in the back of the minds of Stanford's many returning members. "But they will be playing to win this game. They're good athletes, but we can beat them if we eliminate our mistakes. Enthusiasm and effort have been good. Mistakes have been the big factor."



Grease ball! Umpire checks Gaylord Perry's hair for foreign matter. (UPI Photo)

**Stanford date and guest
tickets and
Congrats-Knicks tickets
now on sale**

Flicks

The Freewater film, "Winter Light" and "People Soup" on Wed., Sept. 20 and "The Silence" and "T.G.I.F." on Thursday, Sept. 21 are being shown at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. (unless noted at 8 p.m.) as announced in Tuesday's Chronicle Magazine. They will be shown in the Sch. auditorium.

Sports of the Times: John Mackey's week

By Dave Anderson

(C) 1972 N.Y. News Service

NEW YORK—John Mackey joined the San Diego Chargers today after a week of intrigue and infighting. It's as much a part of the National Football League as the games themselves, but seldom as obvious. And seldom as dramatic.

To most N.F.L. aficionados, John Mackey is remembered for being selected two years ago as a pro football's all-time tight end. When he sat with a complicated pass for the Baltimore Colts, he dropped the ball. "The hunky ones fell off," he was said. As the president of the N.F.L. Players Association, he had the same drive. To the commissioner of the association, he held 3,000 players together two years ago during pro football's only strike. And he did it his way. At one of the bargaining sessions, he appeared in a purple jumpsuit.

"Why are you wearing that

thing?" an owner asked.

"Why are you wearing white socks?" Mackey countered.

"Because I like white socks," the owner replied.

"I like this purple suit," Mackey returned calmly.

"That didn't surprise me," Mackey said, "because if I wasn't a player, I couldn't remain as President of the Players Association."

What was surprising was that every N.F.L. team was so well fortified at tight end that he wasn't worth \$100 to import to the N.F.L. You always hear coaches saying "what we need is more winning halfbacks." Here was an established winning halfback, who won't be 31 until January, available for \$100, and 25 teams would have as if he were an impressible rookie. Perhaps not every team, but surely nine teams apparently were influenced by Mackey's role with the players association.

Several months ago, it was whispered, the Chicago Bears arranged a deal with the Colts for him. When he was re-elected President of the Players Association, the Bears backed out.

But a few hours after waivers cleared, Willie Wood phoned him. Wood, the former George Bay Packers safetyman, now is an assistant coach of the Chargers where Harold Davis, the general manager and head coach, has arranged as the manager of pro football's Devils Island. In recent weeks, he has welcomed four players recruited by most N.F.L. teams: Duane Thomas, Tim Brown, Dave Coleman and now John Mackey.

"We're told we need if I want to start, to call Harold," said Mackey, "and here I am."

Ironically, he's a backup tight end again, behind Pete Newman, the incumbent. But the Mackey episode might influence the Colts' season just as much. Perhaps

significantly, perhaps coincidentally, they were swept by the St. Louis Cardinals, 10-3, in their opener.

"Joe Thomas was with two expansion teams, the Vikings and the Dolphins, before this," Mackey said. "Handling kids on an expansion team is different than handling veterans. And if Carroll Rosenbloom hadn't sold the Colts to buy the Rams, this never would have happened."

"I went to see McCarthy and told him to trade me," Mackey explained by telephone. "I didn't want to be traded."

Several hours later, on his car radio, he heard that the Colts had placed him on their roster list. Joe Thomas, the Colts' new general manager, contends that Mackey transferred to retire if he wasn't the regular. Mackey contends he never mentioned retirement.

Mackey demanded that he be placed on the waiver list. Thomas

refused, not willing to risk losing him for \$100. The next day, Ed Garvey, the attorney who is the Executive Director of the N.F.L. Players Association, spoke to commissioner Pete Rozelle and then to Thomas.

"I told the commissioner that the Colts were trading John by retiring him," Garvey said. "Stalking is the worst the commissioner's office always has when we complain about rule that limit player freedom. They (the commissioner's office) tell a player that it prevents them from trading players, contravening the player limit."

After what Garvey calls a "vigorous conversation" with Thomas, the Colts placed Mackey on waivers. But the other 2 teams ignored him.

And by Oct. 8, look for John Mackey to be starting for the Chargers at tight end. That is the Chargers plan in Baltimore.



ASDU hard at work. (Photo by WIR Sager)

To protest manufacture of bombs

ASDU will buy Honeywell stock

By Frank Owen

The ASDU Legislature voted last night to become a shareholder of Honeywell, Inc., the nation's largest manufacturer of anti-personnel fragmentation bombs and mines, so that it could speak out and vote against "manufacturers of the items described above at the next Honeywell stockholders' meeting."

ASDU will purchase one share of Honeywell stock and ask Duke to vote its 5500 shares of stock "against management practices when such practices are opposed by Campaign Honeywell."

Campaign Honeywell is a movement initiated by "many anti-war groups as well as the National Student Association" singling out "Honeywell as one of the worst offenders" in "the senseless slaughter of Vietnamese people by the manufacture of anti-personnel weapons," according to the bill.

Legislator Harry Harkin, who was elected to the ASDU budget commission last week amid considerable controversy, announced his resignation. Jim Morris was elected to take his place.

Steve Schewel, ASDU

president, announced that Catherine Bang, who had been picked instead of an ASDU appointee to serve on the Athletic Council had resigned due to lack of interest. Her vacancy, Schewel added, will probably be filled by the original appointee, John Thomas.

In addition to the Honeywell proposal, a bill was passed urging the financial aid office "to award 25% of the A. H. Duke scholarships yearly to Duke undergraduates who work and take loans to finance their education and who have demonstrated superior academic and/or leadership qualities at Duke."

Defeated Two other bills were defeated, one which would have allowed ASDU to

award representation to any minority group which it deemed unrepresented, and another which would have asked the University to use the title Ms. rather than Mrs. or Miss in all university correspondence.

A bill urging the financial aid office to reserve 25 to 50% of the A.H. Duke Scholarships for black students was tabled.

Schewel also announced that Robert Kruger, Dean of Trinity College, had said there would be "structural" about selection in the near future.

Legislators Harry Harkin and Tim Noy were nominated as speakers of the legislature. Harkin and John Puchner were the parliamentary convokers. Both elections will be held at the ASDU meeting next Tuesday night.

-Faculty-

(Continued from page 1)

Colton noted that while many names were submitted then positions threatened in the past, that the executive committee "often tried to give just the number of names needed to fill the positions."

Purpose The purpose of the resolution, which will be discussed next Thursday by the entire Academic Council, is to define the role of the executive committee in making appointments to the administration, Colton stressed.

The proposal recommends "that all faculty representation on University committees should be controlled by, and accountable to, the Academic Council."

It routine: "If the faculty member is to represent the faculty, he must be chosen by the faculty and must be accountable to the faculty."

As added feature of the proposal will allow Sanford to retire regardless of any appointment and that the executive committee would then, after another person

for the position.

LAWRENCE EYANIS, associate professor of physics and secretary of the executive committee, said in an interview yesterday that if the resolution were to pass, as he expects that he "would necessarily feel the need to explain the resolution."

Colmery Colton indicated that the administration might not be happy accepting this plan, and that they would rather pick from an expanded list. However, Colton said he felt the Academic Council would give the measure overwhelming approval.

Colton also said that if the Academic Council were to approve the proposal, he would expect that those faculty committee members not selected in that manner would decline to serve.

Colton said he knew of no conflict thus far between the administration and the executive committee involving appointments, and said he expects that Sanford "will acquiesce in this case, especially since this is an abstract issue involving the future."

Local city mayors meet with Sanford

By John Thomas

The mayors of Durham, Chapel Hill and Raleigh met yesterday with University President Terry Sanford and representatives of the Duke faculty, to discuss "problems in the common problems of the Triangle Area."

The luncheon meeting was called by Sanford as a way of initiating cooperation between the three communities and informing the three mayors that Duke was willing to help in any way they desire.

"We do not have a plan to sell," Sanford said. "Duke has a lot to offer, but such action starts with the political leadership of the three communities."

Thomas Neylor, a professor of economics and director of the Center for Southern Studies and the

first to address the meeting, after an introduction by Sanford thanking Neylor for his long hair.

Naylor urged the mayors to "try to make the Triangle area a pilot area for all types of municipal programs as a way of attracting funds."

Paterson Stuart, the chairman of the Research Triangle Planning Commission commented that the major problem in any future cooperation between the three cities is "getting a consensus about the type of region we are seeking for."

John Friedman, director of Duke's Institute of Policy Studies and Public Affairs, urged the three municipalities to cooperate in order to plan for the rapid growth of the area. He said the Triangle Area was among the fastest growing areas in the nation.

- Museum -

(Continued from page 8)

often painted himself in the background of the count paintings—he was the ever-present observer. A painting illness in 1792 made Goya dumb and left him with a burning in his head driving him close to madness. His own horrors of mind were painted by the epiphany to overcome the power in Spain. Goya himself was eventually banished from Spain in France by the Inquisition.

His paintings become a record and a mirror to give up trying to please. His characters begin to have mask-like faces with grotesque expressions. One of his paintings of a man fallen over his dead, alone with demons surrounding him, illustrated Goya's idea of the latent irrationality in man, that "the deep of

person produces monsters." The film shows for the first time the "black paintings" executed on the walls of his house during a period of depression.

Goya portrayed war not as a glorifying act, as painters of the time were wont to do, but as a horrifying one. Andrew Malraux called Goya "the greatest interpreter of anguish the West has ever known." Surprisingly, neither Goya's violent paintings, nor his paintings of nudes (nude portraits were not sanctioned then in Spain) did not ruin his status as court painter but commended in such respect. With his innovations, his rich colors, his expressions of personal grief and of the horror of the Inquisition, Goya paved the way to modern art.



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