



Growth goes on with the sun and the rain. (photo by Bill Baxter)

Social influences alter Duke stock policies

By Rick Meicher

With the establishment of the Committee to Consider the Social Implications of University-Aided Investments, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees will be compelled, largely for the first time, to focus on more than profit-making concerns in University common stock investments, which total \$100 million at market value.

The advisory committee to the Board, which will come to fruition this semester, was proposed by President Terry Sanford last summer as a formal structure through which any controversial proxy statements must be directed. Ultimately, the Executive Committee of the Board is empowered to rule on the recommendations of the committee.

In the past, all proxy decisions have been ruled upon by the manager of Duke investments, an employee of T. Boone Price and Company. University officials generally agree that Duke has voted "with management" on all past proxy issues.

"Not controversial"
According to Sanford, "the vast number of proxies are not controversial." Subsequently, the manager of the investments has had

in the past, sole discretion to vote on the proxy statements.

Only once, University officials said, has the investment manager deemed a proxy controversial enough to be sent back to the University for advice.

Charles Hestis, vice-president for business and finance, said last week that in 1970 proxy statements from General Motors were referred to the Investment Committee of the Board and to several "senior administrators" for review; however, it was decided not to vote against management.

Question management
Only recently, Sanford and Hestis contend, have stockholders begun to question management policies, resulting in the issuance of proxies concerned with the social implications of corporate policies, not just the control of the corporation.

To a great extent, the growth of anti-management sentiment has been stimulated by the United States involvement in Indochina. Companies who receive large Department of Defense allocations for material related to the war have been singled out in many proxy controversies.

However, anti-management proxies have not solely concentrated on the social implications of war-related issues, but have expanded into issues ranging from environmental pollution to make-up of boards of directors of corporations.

Controversial proxies
Subsequent to the increase in controversial proxies, Sanford said the need for a formal structure to determine basic

University investment policy became evident.

Sanford said the committee of four representatives each from the faculty, student body and administration "will make decisions on social grounds, and not be bound by the return on the dollar." Where issues are not considered controversial and not referred to the committee, the University will routinely vote with management, on the grounds he added.

Conceding that the committee may have initial procedural problems, both Sanford and Hestis said it will eventually establish general philosophical guidelines which will be transmitted to the manager of the investments.

It will still be up to the manager to determine whether a proxy statement involves moral concerns, and to follow basically three alternatives: vote routinely with management; employ the past broad recommendations of the Committee and the Board of Trustees in a vote either for or against management; refer the proxy statement back to the committee when it is felt on basis for judgment exists.

Possible recommendations
Concretely, it is generally agreed the committee will have several plausible recommendations to vote, to the Executive Board: complete divestment; buying more stock and express dissent with management policies; vote with management; vote the current number of shares against management.

Steve Schewel, ASUC president, said he favored additional acquisition of

(Continued on page 4)

O'Brien predicts McG victory

By Rick Meicher

The national campaign director for the Democratic presidential ticket said in Durham Friday night that when the distinction between the Democratic and Republican parties are realized, "I expect George McGovern to electrify this country with the most dramatic come-from-behind victory since Harry Truman embarrassed the Chicago Tribune."

Speaking to the 12th annual convention of North Carolina Democratic Women, Lawrence F. O'Brien said that after reconsideration and evaluation of the prospects of four more years of a Republican administration, "we will have Richard Nixon on the run."

O'Brien, former chairman of the Democratic party who resigned this summer to head the McGovern-Baker campaign, took a page from the 1960 Presidential campaign of John F. Kennedy who also focused on the "value" in proxy labels.

Labels distinguish
These labels, O'Brien said, distinguish the Democrats, who are concerned with "the average, working people of this country," from the Republicans who represent "the privileged, the wealthy and the special interests."

He said that Nixon is attempting "to obscure this choice" between the two political parties and is seeking the defection of large numbers of Democrats.

"The only way the President can achieve a new majority in this election is to trick the vast majority of voters," O'Brien said.

Winning Democrats

Striking out at the Democrats who have been wooed by Nixon, O'Brien received a rousing ovation from the audience of about 500, which included many state office-holders and hopefuls. He said: "I meet these

people that call themselves Democrats and walk away from us."

Repeatedly parodying a Nixon slogan—"four more years"—O'Brien asked how desecrating Democrats could have "any joy in your hearts" if Nixon is re-elected and "voted (Democrats for Nixon) contribution to the national party is absent."

What is important, he said, is that all Democrats recognize that Nixon is a Republican "who has consistently advocated, fought for and defended Republican goals and principles every year of his political life."

Specific attacks

Specific attacks on the Republican administration were directed at Nixon's attempt to portray Democrats as "leftist extremists," high unemployment, resulting in a large degree, from Nixon's refusal of four bills directed at creating more jobs; rising inflation and a "secret plan" to be revealed after his re-election which will raise taxes through a national sales tax.

O'Brien reiterated McGovern's proposal to bring government back to the people by providing jobs for everyone able to work; "enforcing and even-handed policy to stop inflation" and eliminating tax loopholes which will provide \$22 billion in federal revenue out of which property taxes can be lowered and \$24 billion in aid to local schools can be afforded.

"Time and time again," he said, "when the hard choices have to be made, the Republicans come down not on the side of those who have too little but on the side of those who already have too much."

O'Brien appealed to the audience at the Durham Hotel-Motel to ask themselves whether "four more years" is worth it.



Confinement sometimes means death. (photo by Celeste Wesson)

Haig joins Kissinger after talks in Saigon

By Bernard Gwertzman
N.Y. Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—President's Foreign Policy Adviser Henry A. Kissinger held another private meeting in Paris yesterday with North Vietnam's top negotiators. The White House, in making the announcement, left open the possibility that they might meet again today.

As usual, no substantive details on the session were made public, either here or in Paris. This was Kissinger's 29th such trip to the French capital since August, 1969 when he began the series of private Vietnamese negotiations.

It followed by less than two weeks his meetings on Sept. 26 and 27 with the same two men, Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member charged with Vietnam negotiations, and Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's regular chief delegate to the Paris talks.

A new factor yesterday was the presence for the first time on the American side of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who serves as Kissinger's deputy and who held talks last week in Saigon with President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam. So reason for Haig's attendance at the talks was given by Rosalind L. Ziegler, the White House Press Secretary, who made

the announcement of the session yesterday morning. Up-dated understanding that neither White House side suggested that because Haig had an up-to-date understanding of Thieu's views, he would be of help to Kissinger if the talks, as expected, dealt with a possible political settlement in Saigon.

From what has been said publicly, a settlement has been blocked largely because of serious disagreements over what kind of government might emerge in Saigon.

Nixon met at his news conference that the settlement "will come just as soon as we can possibly get a settlement which is right-right for the South Vietnamese, the North Vietnamese, and for us, one that will have in mind our goals of preventing the imposition by force of a Communist government in South Vietnam and, of course, a goal that is particularly close to our hearts, in a humanitarian sense, the infant of our progress of war."

Typical government. In their most recent public pronouncements, the North Vietnamese and the Vietnamese have insisted that their proposal for an interim, tripartite government would not involve Communist rule in South

Vietnam, but would also prevent continued pro-American rule.

Under that three-pronged government, Thieu would resign and a coalition, made up of Vietnamese Saigon officials and outsiders would take over power, with a new constitution, and hold new elections for a permanent government.

Publicly, the United States has rejected the Communist proposal for a unification for a Vietnam takeover, and Thieu two nights ago, in a national broadcast, called the proposal "a wicked design" in which the Communists, having failed to win militarily, were seeking to take over politically.



Traffic jam results after fighting cuts vital highway link near Trang Ben. (UPI photo)

Subcommittee reports

Pentagon given misleading info

By Tad Bahr
N.Y. Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—A senior military officer has testified in secret before a Senate panel that the Pentagon and the Administration are not "honestly" informed in specific reports of civilian damage and casualties resulting from United States air strikes in North Vietnam.

Maj. Gen. John W. Faily, chief director for operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Senate subcommittee on refugees in executive session on Sept. 28, that although United States air commanders in Vietnam conduct field "critiques" on the results of the raids, those studies are not sent to Washington.

The transcript of the executive session hearings, with security deletions imposed by the Defense Department, was made available to the New York Times yesterday by the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass. The hearings were called in an effort to determine the extent of civilian damage in North Vietnam stemming from American raids on military targets there.

Civilian targets. Using a Pentagon term of "collateral damage" to describe hits on civilian targets, Faily said that "our policy has been established that only military targets will be struck, and that civilian casualties be minimized."

"Lucrative targets are often rejected if, as a result of examination, we found that the collateral damage would be substantial," he said.

The Air Force General explained that "the results of the strike, once it takes place, are criticized at all levels in the field. The reconnaissance is put in to

identify what damage has been done to the target, and, if possible, where possible, any collateral damage that has been done."

"The critique is done by the commander and the crew alike with the idea of refining not only our capability of taking out the targets we are after, but likewise to minimize any possible collateral damage," he said.

Questioned by Kennedy. But under questioning by Kennedy, the General said that "we do not get distribution on the actual critiques. They do not come in our level. It is handled out by the field and the type reports that are kept. I am not sure of all this."

"We get regular reports in the system both before the report of the strike and then the day after, a resume of the strike," Faily testified.

"They do not necessarily in all cases contain any indication of collateral damage," he said. "In one case that I will point out, we did find in those reports that were identified, mention of collateral damage. The crew pulled off as they wanted because a SAM (surface-to-air missile) had been detected; it was an accident and that was identified. But the regular critiques are done at unit level."

Asked by Kennedy whether reports on "collateral damage" were submitted to the "top level" in Washington, Faily replied: "No, sir, not at a specific report."

Testimony

In a rebuttal to Faily's testimony, Kennedy said yesterday that "it is apparent from the record that at the highest level of our government—where the decisions for the massive bombing and shelling of North Vietnam are made—there is no regular procedure for observing and monitoring the damage

Deserters adopt Swedish lifestyle

By Seymour Menth
N.Y. Times Staff Writer

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—Ask Robert L. Angelo, who deserted the army more than four years ago, when he was last home and he fidgets a moment, looks around his office above one of Stockholm's main streets and says, "This morning."

Angelo, a former sergeant, is one of the nearly 700 young American deserters and draft dodgers who fled to Sweden during the peak Vietnam war buildup years, when draft calls and military levies were high.

They came, one by one, throughout the late 1960's from military bases in West Germany, the United States and rest-and-relaxation spots throughout Southeast Asia. In the beginning, there was controversy over Sweden's decision to grant them asylum and over Pentagon studies decrying the deserters not as war fakes, but as disciplinary problems.

More than 400 of the men still reside in Sweden, but no longer as deserters and—in most cases—no longer as Americans.

Now they are becoming Swedes.

Green citizenship. Robert Angelo, for example, whose family resides in Miami Beach, Fla., expects to become the first American deserter to be given formal citizenship by the Swedish government, an event that could take place within a year. Fluent in Swedish, he is now a full-time government employee and co-director of the American Exile Project, a deserter consulting group operated by the Swedish Immigration and Naturalization Bureau.

A deserter who makes it here is no longer a deserter, Angelo said in a recent interview. "He's got a job or a house in the suburbs and settles into a middle-class existence."

The notion that American deserters would someday begin joining Swedish middle-class life might have provoked scorn or laughter in Stockholm a few years ago, when local newspapers and editors were full of complaints over the high crime rate among the American exiles, and the shocking—in Sweden—use of marijuana and hashish.

Official government statistics confirm that the Swedes had more crime for concern.

Americans in jail. From 1967 to 1970, 110 of the 675 officially

registered American exiles had been involved and punished for crime; 49 of them involving drugs and 26 connected with theft, shoplifting or robbery; 52 Americans were sent to jail and 26 were involuntarily deported.

"In the beginning," William Leth, an official of the Swedish Immigration and Naturalization Service, explained diplomatically, "Perhaps many thought there were other reasons for their coming here other than politics, and many citizens—particularly older citizens—did not like them. But now things are much better with the exiles—they are much more together with the Swedes."

Things may be better, but some of the deserters are taking no chances.

George V. Menik, 27, who deserted from his South (Continued on page 12)

Real World

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SAIGON—As fighting between government troops and communist guerrillas continued within five miles of Saigon Sunday, military spokesmen said South Vietnamese forces had failed to drive the infiltrators from the three hamlets they have controlled all weekend. Field reports and the fighting was not on a large scale, but thousands of civilians fled the combat area east of route 13 in search of safety. Meanwhile, one American plane and its two-man crew were reported lost as United States bombing continued at a high level over the weekend.

WASHINGTON—Sen. George McGovern's campaign aides have a plan to counter lingering public resentment over the slandering of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton as his running mate: they want to use Eagleton in self-defending

commentaries, perhaps a film made of Eagleton's emotional declaration to Minnesota Democratic Party workers that "I have the boldest, unquenchable faith in . . . George McGovern." Meanwhile the Democratic nominee spent the Sunday in Washington restoring a new address on Vietnam to be televised Tuesday night.

WASHINGTON—Democrats were likely to retain their congressional majorities in next month's national election. Despite the prospect of a sweeping Republican victory in the presidential race, a survey conducted by the New York Times a month before the voting indicated that the Democratic Party would come close to its current 59-member Senate delegation, while losing 10 or 12 House seats, leaving them with a comfortable majority.

Women in Duke's Law School: their changing status

By Martha Ellen

If one of the members of Richard Nixon's Duke Law School class was destined to become president, the chances in 1971 that it would have been a woman were 6 out of 27.

Assuming this same propensity for naming out future presidents continues to be manifest in subsequent Duke law school classes, by 1998 the same number of women would have once again been eligible for the office, but the time along with 187 other men instead of 27.

Figures

If these figures do not represent a serious picture of the law prospects for a woman president someday, they do demonstrate the obstacles faced in past years by women attempting to enter law school and the profession itself.

As in the case of many professions in relation to women, as the demand for

lawyers grew and the total size of the law school class increased almost fourfold in the interim between Nixon's class and the 1968 class, the number of women, far from equaling the number of men, did not even increase proportionately.

Reversal

Since 1968, however, with Duke leading in the area of non-discriminatory policies, the trend against women's participation in law has begun to reverse. In this year's entering law school class at Duke, women comprised 33 percent of the class, or 29 out of 142 students, marking a 7.7 percent increase over the 1968 figure. Women now represent 17 percent of the total membership of all three classes combined.

Prospects

The prospects for entrance into the profession after law school appear to be a little more encouraging in regard to the situation in past years. In an interview last week, Joseph T. Frost, Dean of the Law School, said he has been "surprised by the remarkable responsiveness of the Bar Association and employers to the entrance of women to the field. Very recently, there has been almost a complete turnaround in policy. Firms who refused to hire women a year or two

ago are now writing letters requesting that women graduates be referred to them.

Admissions

Duke played a major role in initiating the campaign for equal treatment of women in admissions policies when it became the first university to send out a special notice for women applicants stating its non-discriminatory stance and encouraging women to write to Duke for special information about women in the legal profession.

In 1968 under the leadership of Frank T. Road, Dean of Law School Admissions, Duke and New York University sponsored equal rights amendments to the accreditation requirements for membership in the Association of American Law Schools.

Committee

At the same time these amendments were passed, the association set up a special committee on Women in the Legal Profession and the American Bar Association also passed non-discrimination laws.

In addition to this

women would be the worst thing that could happen. It would destroy the credibility of the present women in the law school as being equally qualified as the men.

"Rather," he added, "the route lies in increasing the applicant pool of women." It is to this end that Duke "attempts to send reminders and professor into areas where there are women, and make available special information for women applicants regarding the law school," according to Nancy Moore in the Law School Placement Office.

Statistics

This year 316 women applied out of a total of approximately 2,800 applicants. Of the applicants accepted, 56 or 15 percent were women as against 6 percent for male applicants.

Once into law school, Duke's law students are finding integration into the law school life a fairly smooth process. It was not always so easy, however, and some practices which are manifestations of past views still persist.

An interview with women students at the



anything there is to be done." "Now, when something involving occurs," another added, "everyone is angry, but just the women."

Microcosm

"To be good," Read said, "a law school class should be a microcosm of society in which there is a lively interchange between men and women on all subjects that demand a two-sided view." Read said the increase in the number of women in the Duke class has been "healthy for the men because it exposes them to women who are performing well and provide the formation of a stereotype of women in their minds."

Women are participating extensively in all facets of the law school life at Duke, notably in the various student government committees. "Women have been in the forefront of pursuing for these student faculty committees and are heavily represented on them," Jim Cooper, president of the Duke Bar Association, said.

Cooper also noted that the Board of Governors has three women members, one of whom is the secretary, and that the editor of the Duke Law Journal is a woman.

Women Law Students, the women's organization in the law school, operates to represent women's interests and "protect the membership stance as women," in the words of one woman student.

The resulting practice of law firms is the major concern for most of the women. "Some firms seem to feel women have a biological problem and will automatically drop out of the labor force to have children," one contended.

Road said he has been "disturbed" in the past over a lack of commitment among some women

graduates to entering the profession, citing an instance last year in which "three women graduates received offers by very prestigious firms and then returned when they were not coming."

Withdrawal

He also said the withdrawal rate from law school both before and after matriculation is considerably higher among women than men, although he said he could not generalize about the reasons for this.

However, according to Christine Durham, a Duke Law School graduate working at a part time lawyer for the Community Health Services Division of the Duke Medical Center, national statistics show male lawyers actually change jobs more often in the first 5 to 15 years than do women, although the reasons are primarily professional for men rather than domestic, as with women.

Hiring

Road said over the years firms have followed a step by step process in their hiring practices to reach the present non-discriminatory status of an increasing number. "Initially, firms would refuse to hire women, saying they had never had one and their clients wouldn't work with women. Next they'd say 'We'd be glad to have a woman, as long as she stays in town and obeys.' The next step was to remain quiet, interview both men and women, but then hire only the men. Now many firms are realizing it is a positive advantage to hire women."

Placement

Last year's women graduates received 100% placement, according to Norris, who said she "was so well problem solved."

Although firms are now a lack of commitment among some women

A Features Report

"Institutionalized sexism" on law schools to equalize their admissions policies. Read, in an interview last week, also cited the "change in social attitudes" and the "great need for legal manpower" as further reasons for the "highly" outlook for women entering law.

Favoritism

Although equal treatment is the aim in all classes, Duke's non-discriminatory admission policies is no barrier to inevitable intentional favoritism towards women applicants. "We have no intention of creating a preference for women," Road said. "Applicants are judged solely on their credentials without regard to sex." Road concurred saying, "Special treatment of

Duke Law School remained that the consequences of these multifaceted past views were very real for them as they asked that their names be withheld from this article.

The six women law students interviewed cited sexist jokes, hostility among a small male contingent, and unfair recognition practices by professors in class, as examples of carryovers from past sexist attitudes. Such practices, one woman added, can affect a woman's performance if she feels she is not being taken seriously simply because she is a woman."

Qualified

By and large, however, the women agreed with one who said "the school has been very good to us." "Women are accepted as being qualified to do

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MUSHROOM	1.15	1.40	1.65	1.90	2.15
PEPPERONI	1.15	1.40	1.65	1.90	2.15
HAMMICHUR	1.15	1.40	1.65	1.90	2.15
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the chronicle

Today is Monday, October 9, 1972.

On this day in 1492, Columbus did not discover America. But by Presidential Proclamation, today (being the second Monday in October) is nonetheless Columbus Day. Today is also Left Ericsson Day, celebrated by the Norwegians to honor the land of the Norwegians on the North American coast around 1000 A.D. (but probably not on this day either).

Proclaiming today and everyday Indian Nation Day commemorating North America's real discoverers and settlers, this is the *Chronicle*, Duke's Daily Newspaper, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina, where we try not to name people after what we couldn't find. Volume 68, Number 26. Travelling plans, 2553. Trade routes, 6388.

Night editor for today's issue, Lucy Heffner.
 Assist night editors, Jessie Faulkner, Tommy Keyserling, Larry Toppman

Issues in stocks

After several years of vocal and violent protest against the war in Indochina, environmental destruction, racism and inept corporate management, Duke has taken a generally praiseworthy step in setting up a committee to advise the Board of Trustees on Duke's connections with these social issues through its common stock investment policies.

Certainly the University has depended for too long on the undisciplined making power and unquestioning allegiance to management of the manager of Duke's stock investments. Whereas formerly this person had sole control over determining the University's position vis-a-vis broad philosophical and empirical corporation procedures, now this power will partly rest with a 12-member representative University body.

It will only partly rest with this structure since ultimate proxy decisions will be decided by the executive committee of the Board of Trustees. Which brings us to the first problem of the neophyte committee:

Will the Board sincerely be able to reconcile the desire for greatly needed revenue for the University with the new committee's possible recommendation for divestment from a profitable, but socially harmful corporation?

In many cases, corporation practices will have such blatant negative impact that committee condemnation will easily be determinable. Which brings us to another problem:

Once a corporation's practices are deemed evil, what is the best tactic to be employed by the committee against management?

Two basic options exist—either divestment, or buy more stock to increase influence within the corporation.

Upon first glance, the first method may initially absolve Duke from compliance with evil corporation practices, while the second tactic may be a futile and unrealistic move to influence management unless Duke has a sizeable interest in the company and other institutions join in on a large anti-management campaign.

One further problem—institutional—will undoubtedly confront the committee. Until the committee

establishes routine meeting procedures and broad philosophical guidelines, acceptable to the Board of Trustees and clearly recognizable to the manager of the stocks the committee may not be able to rule on controversial proxies before they are due back to the corporation meetings.

But, none of these problems is perceived as insurmountable. The central question which remains, therefore, is the credence which the committee will be given. Sanford, who initiated the proposal, has asserted the importance of the committee before the Board and feels that the Board will probably follow the committee's recommendations.

Much will depend, then, on the thoroughness of committee research and presentation of proposals to the Board. But the final obligation falls back to the Board which may be called upon to vote against corporations in which Board members have social and financial connections. It is after these decisions are made that judgment will be passed on the importance and effectiveness of the committee.



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Plants die, cancer grows

Earth News

Reports predict that a fivefold increase in the incidence of liver cancer in North Vietnam is attributable to the use of chemical defoliants by the U.S. in South Vietnam since 1962.

Dr. George Pereira, a professor of medicine at Columbia University, recently returned from a week in Hanoi during which he discussed the problem with Dr. Ton That Tung of the Vinduc Hospital.

Dr. Tung maintains that in the six years prior to 1962 there were 158 cases of primary hepatoma, a liver cancer, comprising but 2.8 percent of all types of liver cancer found in Hanoi during that period.

In the six years beginning with 1962, the year that marked the start of defoliant use, 718 cases of hepatoma were reported, making up 8 percent of all liver cancers during that period—a fivefold increase.

Some 20 million tons of defoliants employed in South Vietnam contained a toxic impurity called dioxin. Animal experiments indicate that dioxin causes chromosomal changes, liver injury and cancer.

Parking plan: conflicts of interest?

Tom Rothstein

Editor's note: Tom Rothstein is a graduate student who served on the Traffic Commission two years ago.

A University-wide paid parking system will go into effect on November 1st. Although allowed in many important ways, the basic plan was approved by the Traffic Commission appointed November 24, 1971 by President Sanford.

I have documented elsewhere (*Chronicle*, February 14 and 15, 1972) how the Commission appointed in November, 1971 deviated greatly from the representative scheme which had been followed every year since 1951-2, how the new chairman (Mr. James Adams, Business Manager for the University) had authored an earlier paid parking

plan issued down by the 1970-1971 Traffic Commission, and thus its appointment as chairman appeared to imply an interest bias.

It has now come to my attention that two student representatives on the Traffic Commission are on the University payroll working for the Traffic Office. I called the Traffic Office and asked simply if they people were on the Traffic Office payroll. I received an affirmative reply in each case. I know no other details of their employment, such as when it began, what salary it encompasses, for what services rendered, and so forth. It seems that these students should be pursued with a complete audit of the payroll records.

I wonder if I tend to point out

to the University community the severe and blatant conflict of interest involved here. Has not the student representation to the Traffic Commission been authorized since these individuals may in fact be recommending the administration? Is it not a breach of the very basic principles of separation of power for an individual to legislate and also be paid for service in the execution of that legislation? Does not the possibility that these individuals received direct payment through the Traffic Office for their work on the Traffic Commission have a taint upon the deliberations of that body?

I might point out that the Commission currently has 9 members. Since the medical

reviewer's faculty representative has not attended a meeting since February, 1972, there have been only eight effective members. Of those, two are on the Traffic Office payroll. The chairman, the Business Manager for the University, is, of course, an administrative representative. Another Commission member is an employee of the Planning Office in Allen Building. To further direct the deliberations of the Commission, Mr. Paul Demas, Director of the Security Office, has appeared at every meeting as a "resource" person to inform the Commission of what he "would like to see." And the minutes of every meeting have been taken by Mr. Adams' personal secretary.

Finally, I feel that the name

and integrity of my plan emerging from such a Commission was long ago compromised by the administration which stacked the Commission in favor of paid parking for this University.

It is important to realize, however, that the plan which did emerge from the Traffic Commission, as modified by the administration, is not going to alleviate the parking problems. Rearranging spaces under the current plan will not make new spaces available. And at the \$10.00 you will once be asked to pay to register your car, only \$1.38 is planned for use in constructing new parking spaces, and as yet these plans are stalled.

Is this way to run a university?

'Lear' - a real tragedy

By Heather Hooding

With the steady heading of a train, the spring of tension was wound up and the tragedy began. Unfortunately, the speed with which it played itself out left the real struggle for control and over-riding extremes and exits, the outlying short and lumpy delivery of speeches which in the final scenes reduced the defeat of Goneril and Regan to domestic comedy, and least much garbled hysteria, noticeable particularly in Lear himself, lagged.

John Hostetter, who played the lead role, gave an obliquely inspired performance, but it was in the quieter moments, unmarred by violent enthusiasm that his skill was revealed. Lear withdrew from the world in madness was portrayed with a tenderness that was surprisingly tragic. The burden upon him as the

central figure was increased since secondary characters were African mediocres. Cordelia appeared and disappeared without arousing much sympathy; both she and her sisters were puppets without emotion or flexibility.

Hostetter

It was Jeffrey Demum, in the role of Edmund the bastard son of Gloucester, who on his entrance showed himself in control of speech and action. The first speech placed an emphasis on words that was never heard again during the evening: unburied, forehead, he brought the audience to his play, involving them in its comedy and revealing its modernity. As a whole, however, the sub-plot was weak, and although each of its figures had impressive moments, their interaction was largely unimaginative.

The relationship between Lear and his Fool (Alan Jaro), however, was portrayed with some success. The links and parallels and their interdependence, being stressed from the start by means both of language and of physical contact and symbolic positioning.

Order Indeed the opening scene of the play was well directed and acted; tension mounting as the ritual of taking up positions and scanning the sides to kingship

was completed, and a sense of order, that was soon to be destroyed, established. Stage positions and actions suggested in the point of view, indicated the undercurrents that had existed even before the action began. Lear's moral agency and depositions begin even at this point and his silent struggle with the Fool and Gloucester revealed his increasing impotence.

Random

Some of the loss of effect was undoubtedly due to the poor acoustics of Page Auditorium, but as Lear's first speech also disappeared into his beard, it seemed equally a matter of bad voice projection.

Shakespeare's fault

It is perhaps important to note that the company has been on the road for only one and a half weeks, with yet another six months before them, and that although they considered the performance on Friday a satisfactory one they do not yet feel that they have reached their peak. One member of the cast, however, confessed that to her, "King Lear" is not a realistic or a well-thought out play, and one must ask if it is possible that a cast harbouring such doubts will ever convince an audience of the genius of Shakespeare's tragedy?



Mau-Mau

Central offers show

"General Blood and the Mau Mau," being produced by North Carolina Central University's Department of Dramatic Arts, will open a three performance run this Tuesday, October 10, at 8:15 p.m. in R.N. Duke Auditorium at the corner of Fayetteville and Lenoir Streets in Durham.

The production will be the direct result of the combined talents of the playwright, Michael Todd Larson, and the director, Norma Sutton Brown. "General Blood and the Mau Mau" is the first full-length play. Larson has written, and the current production at Central will be the premier of the drama.

Larson

Larson, who was born in Raleigh and now resides in Durham, served as a member of the Peace Corps in Kenya, East Africa as an agricultural extension agent. His assignment led Larson to an interest in the revolution in Kenya in 1960, and this knowledge sparked the idea for "General Blood."

The playwright received a Bachelor of Arts degree from East Carolina University in 1967. He also has earned two Master of Arts degrees: one in history from E.C.U.

and another in drama from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Larson is currently completing three new plays which he began at U.N.C.

About "General Blood," Larson says, "The play concerns a struggle for independence by people who are deprived of their human rights." Larson, in writing the play, utilized elements of African ritual combined with parts of the actual Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony. "I felt that these images would make an exciting vehicle for a play," he says.

Brown

Norma Sutton Brown, a member of Central's theatre faculty, is well qualified to handle the challenge of the large production. She received a Master of Arts in drama from UNC, and she has studied theatre at the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York. Her list of theatre credits is extensive. Miss Brown has directed numerous productions at NCCC during the past several years. As an actress she has appeared in leading roles in "J.B.," "Light Up the Sky," and "King Lear." Last season she was seen as Thelma in the Durham Theatre Guild's production of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler."

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Aggressive 'Pack blanks Devils, 17-0

By Bob Feltz

RALEIGH—Duke's ACC perennial hopes were given a severe setback Saturday afternoon as its aggressive North Carolina State club outlasted and outscored the Blue Devils on the way to a 17-0 Wolfpack win.

Statistically, the game was played on even terms, but it was a question of losses as Duke was outlasted and outscored for the first time this season.

State's offense line displayed amazing consistency off of the ball, opening good holes all day long, while their defense was equally tough on the Devils, who had their opportunities, but just could not capitalize on them.

"State plays hard"

Neither was Lady Luck with the Blue Devils, as not only was the defense unable to separate the ball from the ballcarrier as it has done so well all season, but the calls and breaks always seemed to be going the other way.

"State played as hard as anybody we've faced all year," said a dejected Coach Mike McElree after the game.

"Obviously when you can't maintain yourselves, when an attention problem, but we were defeated by a team that outscored us and we're not going to make any excuses."

"We anticipated what they were going to do, but we continued. But definitely we went into an even game and they very clearly went to their counter series, which gave us great difficulties."



Stan Fritts

Score not indicative

The score was not really indicative of the game, however, as State had only one real drive for a touchdown, the other being handed to them on an interception of a poorly thrown pass on the Duke 23.

The Devils actually outgained the Pack in total yardage with 196 on the ground and 134 passing for a 330 total as compared to State's 321.

Duke's attack was mostly confined to the ground, however, until late in the third quarter when Bob Albright came in to move the team well, but by that time, it was too late. Albright completed 5 of 17 passes for 125 yards, but had at least five more series dropped by the Devils.

usually sure-handed receivers.

State's Bruce Shaw skillfully utilized every aspect of North Carolina's balanced offense, confusing the hard rushing of fullback Stan Fritts, a whole array of pass patterns and surprisingly successful punting.

Between the 30's both teams battled between the 20's for the first half of the opening quarter, until Duke marched from its own 11 to the State 1 with just 1:46 remaining in the period. Steve Jones then got the call and appeared to have powered over the goal line, but the man in stripes said 'no' and the ball was turned over to the Pack.

The Devils got another opportunity on the last play of the first quarter as State's quick kick on third down was slowly run back to the 27 by Ben Fodellum. State held, however, and started its own drive from the 22 to the 10. From there Fritts cut over left tackle and romped unobscured into the end zone.

At this point most of the fight seemed to be gone from the Blue Devils, although they still managed to hold State from scoring until the Pack poked off a Hal Spear pass on the Duke 15 with just 2:40 left in the

half. Four plays later the score was Duke 14-Duke 0.

Pack comes back

The Pack came back with their last score early in the third period after stopping the Devils on their final drive in the second half. NC State moved from its own 22 to the Duke 5, where the Blue Devils defense finally stiffened, forcing State to go for the field goal, making the score 17-0.

Albright came in just near the end of the period and looked for awhile like he was going to bring the Devils in for the score with his crisp ball. One passing. Yet Duke Luck turned her head, once again as an interception and five dropped passes halted the Devil attack, sometimes failing to obscure Albright's fine performance.

Steve Jones also had another outstanding game, picking up 108 yards on just 26 carries, while Mike Baumgardner impressed the 39,000 onlookers with his own power running, netting 83 yards on 18 carries, despite being slowed down with an injury.

All in all, however, it was a game that the Devils should never have lost, for much of the progress the young team has made since its season's opener was lost on Saturday afternoon.



Bob Albright, junior college transfer from Pretty Prairie, Kan., unfolds the football against North Carolina State. Albright had a fine game despite completing only five of 17 attempts. (Photo by Chris Jacobs.)

Jayvees at State tonight

The Duke junior varsity football team will be looking for its second consecutive win when the Blue Devils travel to Raleigh tonight to take on the N.C. State Jayvees.

The Durhamites, now 3-1, come off a victory last week against a relatively weak Wake Forest Jayvee squad.

In Duke's first game against Clemson, the Blue Devils had an apparent victory nullified by an official's disqualification.

In the Wake game, Roger S. Ligonberry performed a notably good, passing for over 200 yards, while engineering a successful attack that routed the Demons, 31-7.

The chief target in the game was Ed Kornberger, who caught passes totaling more than 100 yards, making some fine catches in the process.

In the Clemson game, Larry Matthews, a freshman running back, was the standout, rushing for 96 yards. Matthews did not see action in the game against Wake, presumably because he had earned a penalty for 30 yards in one half's action against Virginia's smelly two days before.

The game, to be played on State's Carter Field, will begin at 7 p.m.

Eden leads harriers past Wake

Wrestling

By Jim Wynn

With record-breaking Scott Eden leading the way, the Duke iron country team won a resounding 18-13 victory over Wake Forest last Friday afternoon. Eden's winning time of 23:21 surpassed Wake's 5.0 mile cross record by 27 seconds. The record was formerly held by ex-N.C. State ace Gersh Hays.

The Iron Dukes overestimated their opponents from the start. Eden took a decisive lead over teammates Steve Wheeler and Roger Boardman after the first lap. Wheeler and Boardman finished second and third in 2:48.

Only two Demons broke into the next nine places. Duke junior Tom Hoffman, recovering from an illness, was the team's fourth man (3:18 place, 26:55), Tom Hirsch the fifth man (7th place, 27:01).

They were followed to close order by Casey Hustvedt, Joe Browder, Caylor Christiansen, Walt Fowler, and Paul Winterhoff.

This was the first time this season that the team has really looked good overall. Asked whether this was because the squad really did well, or due to the poor showing of the opponents,

Steve Wheeler observed that it was a combination of both.

Attention should be given to the team speed. In last week's loss to Maryland, 21-17, separated the first Duke man from the 10th, Friday, the first five finished.

This is quite an improvement, indicating that the gap between the top three

This is quite an improvement, indicating that the gap between the top three (Eden, Boardman, Wheeler) and the rest of the squad is being closed. The gap has been a subject of concern. Saturday the Iron Dukes

Pro scores

Football

Clemson 21, Duke 0
E. City 21, Cleveland 7
Miami 17, N. Y. Jets 17
Buffalo 20, N. England 14
A. Saints 23, Baltimore 0
Green Bay 10, Chicago 17
Detroit 26, Atlanta 22
N.Y. Giants 23, N. Oakland 21
Washington 14, Philly 14
San Louis 13, Minn. 17
Dallas 17, Pittsburgh 13
Los Angeles 21, Flyers 7

Basketball

Oakland 8, Detroit 4
Cleveland 3, Pittsburgh 4

of Al Bashier travel to Charlottesville to run against the University of Virginia. Indications of the outcome were given Friday

at the Wakeham Inn in the West at Wake, though no score was kept for Duke vs. UVA (i.e. three teams competed, but only Wake scored it as two meets).

Only one Virginia man, Phil Meyer, broke into Duke's top ten. The advantage of a home meet should not prove enough for the men from Mr. Jefferson's University.

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Sports calendar

JAYVEE FOOTBALL

Monday, Oct. 9, at N.C. State
Monday, Oct. 16, at home vs. Davidson

SOCCER

Tuesday, Oct. 10 at Davidson
Wednesday, Oct. 18 at N.C. State
Wednesday, Oct. 18 at N.C. State
Friday, Oct. 20 at home vs. E.C.U.

CROSS COUNTRY

Saturday, Oct. 21 at North Carolina

VARSITY FOOTBALL

Saturday, Oct. 14 at Ole Miss
Saturday, Oct. 21 at home vs. Maryland



North Carolina State's Stan Fritts (33), who found holes in the Duke line Saturday afternoon, is met head-on by Blue Devil tackle Bob Parrish. (photo by Cris Jacobs)

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Terps clobber Deacs in ACC tilt

By Andy Burnes

Maryland joined North Carolina State at the second rung of the Atlantic Coast Conference football race with a resounding 25-0 whitewashing of Wake Forest Saturday afternoon.

The Terrapins got good mileage from Al Neville, a junior quarterback, who

accounted for 199 yards and two touchdowns, one each via the aerial and terrestrial routes.

A pre-season all-ACC choice, Neville ran the ball on times for 115 yards, and he tossed a fourth quarter scoring pass to Don Raloff in top off a fine performance.

The visiting Deacons did little to impress the small College Park crowd, and even three fumble recoveries and three interceptions went for naught.

Virginia, which fell

victim a week ago to Duke's freshman quarterback Hal Spears, could not contain first year tailback Lonnie Sandets of Vanderbilt fluting a key third quarter drive, and subsequently lost 20-7.

Sandets accounted for three first downs during the drive, which was capped by an 18 yard field goal that broke a 7-7 tie.

Clemson, keeping in the tradition of ACC success outside of the conference, suffered a 21-8 loss to Eddie McAdams and Georgia Tech.

McAdams, one of the

most inconsistent quarterbacks in the country, found the range Saturday, hitting sophomore flanker Jim Robinson for two touchdowns and missing five yards for another.

Clemson, with only one win to its credit, received a field goal from Eddie Slegler and a Mark Fellen to Wake

Forest's touchdown pass to account for its points.

League-leader North Carolina, responding from a loss to Ohio State a week ago, was idle. They will host Kentucky in a non-league tilt this Sunday.

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In recital on Wednesday, October 11th, 8:15 p.m.,
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Sonata in D minor, Op. 28, No. 2 Beethoven

Allegro

Adagio

Allegretto

Sonata for Piano (1796)

Bach

Allegro moderato

Sonata in E major, Op. 10, No. 3

Allegro molto

Polonaise-Fantasia in Ab, Op. 61

Chopin

David's Buntekranz

Schumann

In concert with the Duke Symphony
Orchestra, conducted by Allen Bone, on Friday,
October 13th, 8:15 p.m., Page Auditorium.
Program will include:

Così fan tutti: Overture

Kabalevsky

Concerto No. 4 in E-flat Major (c. 1791)

Mozart

No. 10

Concerto No. 2 in D minor, Op. 40

Rendelshorn

du Perahia

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Implications-

(Continued from page 4)

top recipients cited for possible anti-trust violations for dominance of equipment supply for telephones.

Gulf Oil Corp.—17,794 shares received over \$46 million in defense contracts for 1970 making them the 88th largest recipient of defense funds; recently cited for involvement in Portuguese African colonies of Angola, Guinea, and Mozambique where it has been alleged that Gulf is supporting Portuguese military operations.

Henrywell, Inc.—8,500 shares received almost \$400 million in defense

funds in 1970 for anti-personnel weapons, missile components, and weapon components; subject of nation-wide protests since 1968 because of weapons manufacture for the war in Indochina and is currently being singled out by anti-war groups for continuing involvement in the war.

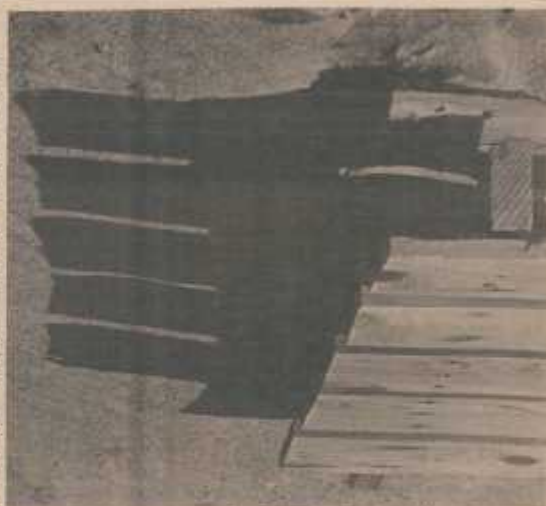
Mobil Oil Corp.—9,400 shares received over \$165 million in defense contracts in 1970 placing it 36th among recipients of defense funds; cited recently for involvement in Portuguese Africa and South Africa.

Motorola, Inc.—8,500

shares received almost \$50 million in defense contracts in 1970 placing it 97th among top recipients of defense contracts for its production of bomb fuses. All Fates mentioned and largest contract device for the Navy.

R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.—13,100 shares received over \$106 million in defense contracts in 1970 making it 50th in defense contract awards. **Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)**—16,479 shares received almost \$230 million in defense contracts in 1970 placing it 20th among top recipients.

Texasco, Inc.—19,108 shares received over \$85 million in defense contracts for 1970 placing it 40th among top recipients; cited for involvement in South Africa.



False images are a prison. (photo by Terry Wolff)

Deserters-

(Continued from page 2)

Carolina army base in early 1967, is a part-time student in economics at the University of Stockholm, where he works at the campus radio station. "I helped found the radio station at Georgia Tech," he added with a laugh, "with five other fancy guys."

Adjusted well.

He adjusted well to Sweden, he said. "I started learning the language and got into the university. Like everybody else in Sweden, I'm a bit bored, but I've had no second thoughts about leaving."

"Obviously, I'd like to be able to tell story Paschke Street again," said Mark, whose family lives in Atlanta. "But I don't think I could back living there again. I can just about see myself being buried here."

One other American who has lived in Sweden for the last five years noted that "nobody worried about the American system." But in the late 1960's, he added, there were complaints that stemmed in part from a general disappointment in the American.

"There's a strong tradition of taking in

political refugees to Sweden," the American said. "These people are thought of very highly. But the American deserters weren't put into the same category by the people. Why? Because they weren't grateful. They complained and they broke down. Some were malcontent and demanding; they didn't like learning Swedish yet said European refugees would go steady without a complaint."

Angelo didn't disagree with that assessment of the initial American behavior, but offered a more sympathetic reason.

Prone to trouble.

"In 1968 and '69, when most of the guys came," he said, "we didn't have the advantage of two unions; we were all young men in an age group that is more prone to get into trouble." "Most of the guys had absolutely no experience of living on their own," Angelo said. "You had Momma, school, the army and then here we were. Some of the guys had to learn how to feed themselves for the first time. Many had no college education. It was hard, most of the people fought it through some didn't."

Women lawyers-

(Continued from page 5)

ning women on a full time basis, there are still very few who will offer part time work for women who have children. Dabson, who has two children, claimed the unavailability of part time jobs is a major cause of discrimination "because not one expects a man to choose between his job and his family while a woman with children to care for often must find part time work or no work at all."

New time

She expressed the hope that a new system in New York called "new time" would begin to operate soon, exclusively for both men and women with children. Under this system, the lawyer works only from

9:30 to 2:15, corresponding to school hours. Many of the traditional problems encountered by women in law gradually seem to be vanishing as women's participation increases and they are given an opportunity to demonstrate their competence.

Read summed "Women today are interested in law, not only because of the lucrative reputation, but also because they view it as a means for implementing social reform."

If women continue to prove themselves in the law profession and other professions as well, they may likely find their entrance alone will bring about the social reform which once required legislation to insure.

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