



The lettuce boycott and an NCSL amendment were among the issues discussed at last night's Young Democrats meeting. Charlie Ebel (left) and Walker Reagan (right) plead their causes. See story, page 11. (Photo by Dick Stanton-Jones)



Veterans Day activities set

Institute sets war fast

By Mitch Radtke

Final preparations for the Institute for Non-Violent Study and Action's Veterans Day weekend fast were made at its meeting last night in 106 Phoenix.

Some reasons for the fast are included in a statement released by the group entitled "Why We Fast":

"We fast not as a show of moral righteousness, but as a show of human concern for all the people oppressed

by this tragic war.

"We fast in observance of Veterans Day, to remember our Veterans who have been, not only perpetrators, but more importantly, victims of the endless nightmare of war."

"We do not see how killing, wounding, or making homeless 8 million people in the last four years is 'winning' the war," the statement said.

Conced

At the meeting a crowd of about 35 people decided specific details concerning the Institute's fast schedule for October 20-22. Discussion was held on whether or not to still have the planned march to Five Points on Monday, Veterans Day, in addition to assigning people to specific activities such as the plan for Guerrilla Theatre, postering, and bridge painting.

After talk of the laws concerning the amount of people allowed to congregate at Five Points, there was discussion of possible variations to the march and subsequent gathering at Five Points. It was decided unanimously to still have the march.

The march has the support of similar non-violent groups in Chapel Hill and Greensboro as well as the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. It is expected that these

groups will participate as well, with probable speeches at Five Points by a member of the Veterans.

Bruce Blevins, Jim Wrenn, and Tim Dawey, Institute members who spoke on the fast activities said attendance at the beginning of the Fast on Friday morning, October 20 was important. The original statement of the fast's purpose will be read and signed by all those participating in the fast. The statement will be available to sign all weekend for those participating for varying lengths of time in the fast.

Nixon

"We originally planned to send a telegram to Nixon but since we figured he'd never see it we're sending him a copy and we're sending McGovern the original," explained Joe Alvarez another active member of the Institute.

The topic of weakness in members due to the fasting was brought up. Members of the group who had fainted before related their experiences.

Blevins said, "There's a certain amount of pain and fatigue but that's why the activities have been set up. If you keep aware of why you're doing it the pain is worth it."

Wrenn emphasized the importance of the daily (Continued on Page 2)

the chronicle

Volume 68, Number 36

Durham, North Carolina

Thursday, October 19, 1972

Pass-fails not included in QPR

By John Radtke

Despite rumors to the contrary, Duke does compile a "quality point ratio" (QPR) for its students but only letter grades (A,B,C,D,F) from courses taken at Duke go into the computation, Clark Cahow, registrar of the University, said in an interview yesterday.

The QPR or academic average is computed on the basis of A=4.0, B=3.0, C=2.0, D=1.0 and F=0.0, with a plus (+) amounting to .3 more than the letter grade and a minus (-) equaling the letter grade minus .3.

In a separate interview Jane Philpott, assistant dean of Trinity College of Arts and Sciences, emphasized that "in no way do we use averages except for honors unless the student explicitly requests it."

Curriculum reform

She added that any confusion that may have arisen about how and why the University computes grade point averages probably stems from the system Duke used before the curriculum reform in 1969.

In the former system "F's" were counted as "C's" because of continuation and graduation requirements that have since been dropped, according to Gerald Wilson, also an assistant dean of Trinity College.

Cahow stressed the students who take a course under the pass-fail option do not have to worry that the "F" they earn will become a "C" for the purpose of determining the student's grade point average.

"The pass grade is not computed at all for honors," Cahow said.

Thurmer column

In the September 5 issue of the Chronicle there was a column by John Thurmer which lambasted the University for counting "F's" as "C's" in the computation of the QPR.

Thurmer says he got his information from Stephen Frederick, assistant dean of Trinity College and from Wilson.

Dean Frederick said that he referred Thurmer to Wilson because he didn't "know the answer to what he was asking."

"It's one of those things you just forget, like how to spell a certain word," he explained.

Dean Wilson insisted that Thurmer "may well have misinterpreted me" or "we may have been talking about two different things."

Whatever the problem, Wilson said he had to answer questions about the pass-fail option for days after the column appeared.

QPR

Although the current Bulletin of Duke University does not mention a QPR except by implication in the section on honors, Cahow said that "Duke has never claimed that it does not compile a QPR."

"We dropped it as a continuation and graduation requirement, and it is no longer pooled on the permanent record," he said, "but it was kept for the purpose of determining eligibility for certain scholarships and departmental and University honors and for determining class rank at graduation."

He added that QPR calculations are done in his office.

Pass-Fail

Cahow noted that whereas last fall there were 581 students taking courses under the pass-fail option, this fall there are only 419.

He agreed that the drop could be "in part due to confusion" over how passes are counted in the averaging of grades.

But he said he suspected that "the awareness of students that many graduate and professional schools do not look with favor on the 'pass' grade" had more to do with the decline.

He added that the drop in the number of honors courses probably had an effect, too.

Cahow emphasized that courses taken at schools other than Duke do not count in the QPR calculations.

However, Dean Philpott said the "U's," failing grades under the pass-fail option, are counted the same as "F's."

Schlesinger to speak

Arthur Schlesinger Jr. will speak on George McGovern the afternoon at 4:00 p.m. in 119 Social Sciences Building.

Schlesinger is an eminent historian and author. He has won two Pulitzer Prizes, the most recent being for his biography, "A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House." He was an advisor to Kennedy and Johnson.

Schlesinger's speech is being sponsored by Students for McGovern. The speech is being given in conjunction with a McGovern rally in Chapel Hill where Schlesinger will speak later today.



The vanishing frontier and its solitude still exist for those who look far enough. (Photo by Gary Reimer)

SPECTRUM

TODAY

The State Democratic CHAIRMAN will speak at 10:30 a.m. at the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St., 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St., 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO HELL. Come learn about the newest business of advertising in 1972. Meet the people who are making money. 100 W. Madison St., 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

There will be a meeting for all 200th ANNUAL CONVENTION to work in a steering committee for the 200th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St., 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

DURE LAW FIRM: Robert Dure, Attorney General of North Carolina, will discuss "To What Extent is Law a Business?" at 10:30 a.m. at the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

ALL HIGH MEMBERS: announced of the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St., 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

It soon will come to the attention of the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St., 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

The WOMEN'S ALLIANCE continues to meet on Thursday at noon in Paul Harris. All women are invited to bring lunch and discuss women's issues.

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INTERESTED IN VOLUNTEERING? They need the National Student Council at 100 W. Madison St., 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

SEMINAR IN SEX ROLES: WILLIAMSON, William, at 10:30 a.m. at the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

A COLLOQUIUM ON THE 200TH ANNUAL CONVENTION will be presented by the 200th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: meeting tonight, 7:30 p.m. at the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

The STAFF of the Graduate School of Education will meet this Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m. at the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

TOMORROW
A REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA LAW SCHOOL will visit the Placement Office on Friday, October 20. Appointments for interviews are now being made in 214 Plummer Hall.

UNIVERSITY ROOM THURSDAY SPECIAL

Baked Lasagne (Double Order)
Garlic Bread (2) Slices
Tossed Salad with Dressing
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HELP: REPLYING with your reply as well as your paper and date, look for it on the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

ATTENTION ALL JEWELRY: Join us in celebrating in the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

SEE RALLY FRIDAY: At their address on 100 W. Madison St., 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

PRESENTER: will hold a meeting Friday at 8:30 a.m. at the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

DEBATES: The 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

GENERAL
WICE-A-THON is only 18 days away. Find us your sponsor now in 214 Plummer Hall for more information call Susan 336-1111.

REALLY FOOTBALL: No. 1 begins the fall at 10 a.m. at the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

THE M-S-OTHERN: CAMPUS will present potential. Duncan comes 10th weekend. Anyone interested in helping should report to 100 W. Madison St.

LETTERS: A group interested in leading a study group in the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

There will be another FRODO-BAGGINS READING in the ARCADE office 100 W. Madison St.

SKILLED VOLUNTEER: TUTOR needed for 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

UP-CAMPUS: The 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL: TOURNAMENT—STUDIES AND DOUBLES Open to all students. Entries open 100 W. Madison St.

Good Food: BEER, Cig. Papers, BARN DRIVE-IN, Open 'til 2, 101 W. Main

Not a member of the 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

Published every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the University year except during University holidays and exam periods by the students of Duke University, Durham, N.C. Second class postage paid at Durham, N.C. Registered for mail at \$12.00 per year. Subscriptions, letters and other inquiries should be mailed to Box 4886, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706.

MALE VOLUNTEERS: invited for general education and recreation programs with interested students. 100th Annual Convention, 100 W. Madison St.

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THE Daily Crossword by Sidney L. Robbins

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Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle



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Thousands of French students chanting, "Nixon, assassin" and "pompidou, accomplice" marched this month against the Vietnam war. (UPI photo)

To McGovern camp

Alleged spy offers help

By Steven V. Roberts

CO 1972 NYT News Service

LOR ANGELES—A young lawyer who has been linked to an alleged campaign of political espionage against the Democrats apparently volunteered to work for Sen. George McGovern in the California primary last June.

It has also been learned that at least three telephone calls were placed to McGovern's state headquarters from the home of the lawyer.

Records in McGovern's campaign headquarters in Santa Monica disclosed that someone identifying himself as Segretti appeared there and offered to work on June 3, just before the June 6 primary.

In addition, the records indicate that on at least three occasions, someone answering Segretti's phone said that he would canvass a precinct or help distribute leaflets, but there is no indication that he ever did any work, and his card is now in the file of less active volunteers.

The New York Times reported yesterday that at least 28 phone calls charged to Segretti's home phone or his credit card were made last spring in the White House, to the home phone of Dwight L. Chapin, a close aide to President Nixon, and to the home or office of E. Howard Hunt Jr., a former White House consultant who has been indicted in the alleged bugging of the Democratic National Headquarters.

Washington contact

Chapin and Hunt had previously been identified in news reports as Segretti's Washington contact for an alleged campaign of harassment and disruption against Democratic candidates.

Yesterday, Ronald L. Ziegler, President Nixon's press secretary, indicated that "no one here at the White House directed" activities involving "sabotage, spying and espionage."

By E.W. Kenworthy

CO 1972 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—The Senate and House of Representatives, as expected, overrode yesterday President Nixon's veto of the federal water pollution control act of 1972, which authorized appropriations of \$24.6 billion over three years to clean up the nation's lakes and rivers.

The Senate vote to override, 52 to 12, came at 1:30 yesterday morning, only two hours after the President had sent up a veto message saying that the price tag on the bill was "unreasonable" and "budget-wrecking."

The President had delayed his message until 40 minutes before the bill would have become law without his signature. He had apparently delayed the message to see whether the Congress would accede to his request for a spending limit this fiscal year of \$250 billion.

The House vote to override, 247 to 23, came at 1:20 p.m. yesterday.

In overriding by such decisive margins, members of both parties ignored the President's warning that those who did so were "charge-enough congressmen" who were voting for inflation and higher taxes.

Defiant

Anticipating the action of Congress, Nixon said that "even if the Congress defeats his

But Ziegler, as before, did not specifically deny published reports about the link between Segretti and the two administration figures.

Segretti denied the original news reports about his activities but reporters have been unable to reach him for the last two weeks.

The Segretti file at McGovern headquarters came to light when Barbara Bennett, the manager of the Santa Monica office, recognized Segretti's name in news reports. She said that she went through her files Tuesday morning and found two index cards bearing Segretti's name. The phone number and address listed in the files are the same as Segretti's phone number and address in nearby Marina Del Rey.

Demos would finance TV debate with Nixon

By Bill Kovach

CO 1972 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—Recalling President Nixon's enthusiasm in the past for presidential campaign debates, Sen. George J. McGovern offered yesterday to pay for national television time for a series of debates before the November election.

In a telegram sent to the President yesterday morning, McGovern offered, "to make available for the debate series of the half-hour program that I will purchase in the coming

weeks."

Although repulsed, informal challenges to debate by McGovern have gone unanswered. Lawrence F. O'Brien, McGovern's national campaign chairman, expressed optimism this challenge would be accepted because of "Richard Nixon's numerous statements favoring debate."

O'Brien announced that he had sent a letter to the President offering to either pay all the costs or share such costs for purchasing from the television networks the time for the debates.

This would eliminate the requirements of section 316 of the Communications Act, which requires the networks to make equal time available to all candidates.

The letter, which was signed by McGovern, also stated McGovern was "prepared to agree to a format that excludes sensitive matters of a national security nature that you might not wish to discuss publicly."

An answer was requested of the President or his campaign staff within 48 hours, but there has been no response from either source.

Film clips

At a news conference called by O'Brien to detail the formal challenge yesterday morning, film clips of previous statements on presidential debates by Nixon were shown the press.

Included in the film clips was Nixon's response to a question about debates in Anaheim, California, on Sept. 16, 1968, when he said:

"I believe that nationally televised debates between the two major candidates as I have stated on many occasions would serve the public interest. I seem to be always anxious to debate. I'll be glad to take on anybody."

Clearly attempting to corner the President with his own past record, O'Brien also furnished the press with two other similar statements in 1966 and a magazine article arguing for debates which he wrote in 1964.

1969 debates

Despite the record, however, the last presidential debate were held in 1960 between Nixon and John F. Kennedy and were widely credited with aiding the Kennedy campaign.

Asked why he expected Nixon's 1968 statements to have an influence "one year" when he refused to debate Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey while he talked of the need for such debate, O'Brien said: "There was, at that time, the problem of a third party candidate—Gov. George Wallace—and Nixon used that as an argument against a debate that would build the strength of a third party movement. We do not have that situation this year and what we propose is a head-to-head debate on paid television time that would avoid any equal time (Continued on Page 8)

Real world

CO 1972 NYT News Service

MOSCOW—In a move obviously timed to coincide with the White House announcement of the lend-lease agreement and trade pact, the Soviet Union surprised 19 Jewish families seeking to emigrate to Israel by waiving the stiff exit tax. For six of the Moscow families, who had been told to raise a total of \$195,000 to repay the government for their education, the waiver amounted to a dramatic reversal of conditions imposed by the government only 48 hours earlier.

WASHINGTON—Months of intensive negotiations came to an end Wednesday as the United States and the Soviet Union signed separate agreements calling for Russian payment of \$722 million in World War II lend-lease debts and providing for the extension of credits to the Soviet Union for purchases of American goods. The sweeping package, which includes the maritime agreement signed last week, is expected to provide for a considerable increase in Soviet-American commerce.

Congress overrides pollution act veto

By E.W. Kenworthy

CO 1972 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—The Senate and House of Representatives, as expected, overrode yesterday President Nixon's veto of the federal water pollution control act of 1972, which authorized appropriations of \$24.6 billion over three years to clean up the nation's lakes and rivers.

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In overriding by such decisive margins, members of both parties ignored the President's warning that those who did so were "charge-enough congressmen" who were voting for inflation and higher taxes.

Defiant

Anticipating the action of Congress, Nixon said that "even if the Congress defeats his

obligation to be taxpayers, I shall not default mine." Noting that the bill gives him discretion in spending the funds authorized, he said, "I mean to use those provisions to put the brakes on budget-wrecking expenditures as much as possible."

This was taken here as warning that he would not spend all the sums authorized, and particularly not those to pay the federal share of waste treatment plants.

Following the refusal of Congress to sustain the veto, Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic Presidential candidate, said that the Congress "had acted with great wisdom and courage."

"The Presidential veto," McGovern said, "reveals the Nixon administration's record on behalf of the environment for what it is—hypocritical platitudes coupled with spineless inaction."

Industry

During the nearly two years' deliberation on the bill, the White House had supported industry's opposition to many of its provisions, particularly the goal of no discharges of industrial pollutants by 1985 and the setting of limitations on effluents for classes of industry.

However, Nixon based his veto solely on what he called the "staggering" \$24.6 billion in the bill. Of this amount, \$18 billion would be for the

federal share—75 per cent of the cost of waste treatment works. The states and municipalities would pay the remainder.

In addition, \$2.75 billion would be earmarked to reimburse states and cities for the federal share

(Continued on Page 8)



Would Nixon's veto have led to this? (Staff photo)

McGovern

A McGovern Grassroots Rally featuring Terry McGovern, Sissy Farenthold, Rodding Carter, Ms. Medgar Evers, Liz Carpenter, and Arthur Schlesinger will be held today in Chicago.

The schedule for the rally includes a people's potluck dinner from 5-6:30 p.m. at the Wesley Foundation, a grassroots rally from 6:30-7:30 p.m. at the Pit (see campus news to the student union), and reception at the home of James Prothro, a professor, 305 East Ed.

SPECTRUM

(Continued from Page 25)

Two VOLUNTEERS needed
to work with girl
boys—Kew-Forest, 1924 in
Friday afternoon, 1924
High School, 1924.

CO-REX BRICK DOUBLES
SINGLE TENNIS
TOURNAMENT Open to all
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Oct. 24 and close Wed. Nov. 1.
Tournament Saginaw, Mich. Nov.
1. Information is available at the
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University of Michigan, 724-2100.

THE WINNERS' STENCING TEAM is holding practice every Saturday at 2:00 in the Bay District Gym. Please send your boys and comparable clothes. Dresses to welcome.

Competitors and schools
attending the Personnel Office
during the week of October 22.
Appointments may be made in
the Personnel Building.

1994

Wednesday, October 28

University of Michigan
College of Engineering

Administration
 November 1991

Proctor & Kienitz

October 27

University of Pittsburgh
Lehigh Valley College of Business

Thunderbird Quarterly
(Journal of International)

Language

ATTENTION ALL O-MEN
NO O-WOMEN FROM FALL

THE A&O-Umpire wishing to win in orientation: Get the word somewhat loose. Don't miss the A&O office, room 104 West Union. No university hassle, we really need you. We will submit to your satisfaction.

The DUKE UNIVERSITY
TRAP-EL CONCERT SERIES
announces David Reed, vocalist,
performing on October 22,
NTS at 4:00 p.m. in the Duke
Trap-El Commons represented
by the critical and Wallen,
Schulz, Galt, Mondakowski, and
Lopez.

A month after the case of VIALLEN was closed in the court house of the city of New York, the case was reopened on Monday, Nov. 22, 1948. This case concerned the habits of a daughter in a school that was being fitted with a new control mechanism. The school is located in New York.

All persons assigned in connection with a position at the District Court, San Diego, who are assigned have previously been assigned to some other State District or U.S.D.

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ATTENTION: LAW SAYS
admission. The Dope and White
gloves will open at 8:00 a.m.,
Saturday, October 27, 1933, so
get your car out tomorrow.

GRADUATE STUDENTS
desisted in participating in a
COMUNICABLE DISCUSSION
with associates of the FORD
RIVER CO. the afternoon of
Nov. 23 should contact the CBA
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RECYCLE THIS CHRONICLE



**We invited a few friends for dinner
and they helped clean up the Genesee River.**

With the aid of a few thousand pounds of microfinance loans, we're helping to solve the water pollution problem in Ecuador. Make the difference now with others.

What we did was to combine two processes in a way that gives us one of the most efficient water-purifying systems private industry has ever developed.

One process is called "activated sludge," developed by man to accelerate nature's microorganism absorption. What this means is that for the majority of water treatment systems, there is an organism waiting somewhere that will happily assimilate it. And there you are.

The breakthrough came when Hadak associates found a way to combine the activated design process with a trickling filter process and optimized the combination.

The heated air returns to a pilot plant for flow control.

"At Kochi, we were working on environmental improvement long before it made headlines. And the pilot project worked so well, we built a two-million-dollar plant that can purify 20-million gallons of water a day."

Governor Rockefeller called this "the biggest voluntary project undertaken by private industry in support of New York State's anti-smoking program."

Why did we do it? Partly because we're in business to make a profit—and doing what is vital to our business. But in furthering our own needs, we have helped further society's. And our business benefits our society.

We hope our efforts to cope with water pollution will inspire others to do the same. And, we'd be happy to share our water-purifying information with them. We all need clean water. So we all have to work together.



Kodak
More than a business

Celebrating America's 200th birthday

By Tom Miller

Alternative Features Editor

If you think the nation's 200th anniversary is going to slip by you unnoticed, take:

* a plan to commemorate the Boston Tea Party in the offing four-who else?—Lipicio Tez;

* Hallmark Greeting Cards will market a line

with a revolutionary motif.

* the travel industry in the U.S. will be spending an estimated extra \$28 million to get you into the bicentennial swing of things;

* Baskin-Robbins already is promoting its revolutionary flavors, and Sam Lee has checked in with a bid to take the nation's official 200th

birthday cake;

* plans are underway to tie in the Miss America Pageant, the Orange Bowl Parade, McDonald's burgers and, appropriately, the Ringling Brothers' circus with the government-planned bicentennial of the American Revolution;

* and Ford Motor Company, Gulf Oil, IBM, and the Volkswagen and A, are all making proposals for their "contributions" to the celebration.

What all these widely publicized businessmen are after—at least for the moment—is the coveted "seal of approval" of the official American Bicentennial Commission (ABCC).

The Seal

The seal will also go on pennants, shoulder patches, jewelry, cigarette lighters, schoolbook covers and balloons. It's all part of ABCC's plan to ensure that blind patriotism is pushing both in all fifty states for the next four years, in a crescendo that will climax on July 4, 1976.

If emotions on consumer goods were all there were to worry about the government's program would be relatively harmless—just another case of mass marketing like the Beatles, Davey Crockett, or the Apollo program. Actually, it's a lot more insidious than that, contends Jimmy Rifkin, Hixkin, head of ABCC's consumer, a small outfit called the People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC).

Mass psychology

"Sixteen," says Rifkin, "has conceived a plan to manipulate the mass

psychology of an entire nation back into conformity with his vision of what the American way of life should be." It's a "once in a lifetime opportunity to promote the virtues of the domestic status quo in an atmosphere supercharged with emotional patriotism."

But why listen to Rifkin? Let an ABCC staffer tell you: "The American

officially-sanctioned propaganda blitz is PBC, whose objective is to act out and encourage others to act out the ideals of the American Revolution. Formed just over a year ago, the People's Bicentennial Commission now has offices in Washington and Philadelphia and a full-time staff of thirteen.

PBC's constituency, in

supporters, civil libertarians and unions with whom the government is out of touch. PBC is a "radical" group in the liberal sense of the word, but distinguishes itself from "the Left."

Counter plans

PBC's plans include comic books on the class conflict in the American Revolution, theater troupes which dramatize the links between America's revolutionary heritage and the need for change today, a film called "1776" which gives an undistorted look at the first American Revolution and a bicentennial speakers' bureau.

Too Party

The People's Bicentennial Commission is working with labor groups, the American Historical Society and even the Park Service in putting together programs. The Philadelphia office is working on a detailed tax "reform" proposal to reshape inheritance and corporate taxes; it's called Tax Equity for Americans (TEA) Party. Also, an Indian group is being formed independently of PBC, various women's coalitions are working on plans, and in Washington an Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation is underway.

Differences

PBC is different from most U.S. radical groups in that it is a nonviolent project, not just a one-shot affair like a D.C. demo. And PBC head Jimmy Rifkin is not your normal run-of-the-street organizer. Even orthodox groups are considering signing with the People's Commission instead of the government

alternative: the relatively independent Smithsonian Institution, colleges and universities, and League of Women Voters have to make a choice, and the blatant commercialism of ABCC often sends even the most innocuous groups.

When Rifkin and the PBC got build of steam and (Continued on Page 12)

WINNER 1972 CANNES FILM FESTIVAL JURY PRIZE AWARD Only American Film to be Honored

A FILM BY THE NEW YORK TIMES

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

-FIVE

A FILM BY THE NEW YORK TIMES

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the chronicle

Today is Thursday, October 18, 1972

Eat heartily! On this date in 1744, the Earl of Sandwich, inventor of the sandwich, stated that sandwiches should be eaten with a clothed shoulder and not a barbarous belt. In 1814, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung for the first time in Baltimore.

Wondering when this country will begin accepting the Earl's advice and change our tune from barbarous tunes to tones of civilized talk, this is the Chronicle, Duke's Daily Newspaper, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina, where a fellow named Hendrix plays our "Star-Spangled Banner." Volume 88, Number 38, Sandwich orders: 2063, Cashier: 8588.

Night editor for today's issue, Diane Peirino.

Bombs bursting in Asia

It's been 27 years since the U.S. government bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing well over 100,000 civilians.

Most of us weren't even born then and, in fact, the argument could be made that had the bombs not been dropped, and an invasion of Japan been required, some of us might not even be here at all. Still, "Slaughterhouse-Five" and Dr. Strangelove notwithstanding, Hiroshima and Nagasaki are much in our minds of late.

What the United States did was what no nation in history had done before or will likely do again: it used atomic weapons on human beings. Using the pretense of bringing the war in the Pacific to a quick end, the U.S. dropped two of these grotesque weapons on population centers in rapid succession: To shock them, Truman and Acheson said later. To shock them, we couldn't have shocked them, is some have suggested, by dropping one of the bombs off the coast, in sight of Tokyo, say, or on Hiroshima or Nagasaki. No, we had to kill horribly and kill horribly twice.

Fire was good enough for the German civilians. They were only required to die to one generation. The Japs, on the other hand, the slant-eyed yellow backstabbers, have been made to suffer and die even into the seventh generation; it's not longer, through radiation poisoning and genetic damage.

So far, killed fire and hot metal have been enough for the Indo-Chinese. We have turned entire areas of Northern and Southern Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia into raging firestorms.

Death, death and more death is what we have rained down on the people of Indo-China. And it's all been fruitless, of course.

Now it seems that with all the planes, ships, bombs, tanks and electronic gadgetry (illustrated by the NARMC slide show—all the King's horses and all the King's

men—the U.S. and its puppet in Saigon are on the verge of a colossal military defeat.

Defeated, whipped, beaten. Conquered on the battlefield by a nation of little yellow niggers. It almost makes you wonder whether there's still a God in Heaven. Not since the Japanese defeated the Russians in 1905 has an Asian nation defeated a Western nation. What are we going to tell the Czar? Stabbed in the back, maybe? Sold out by Kiasinbundins?

One of the examples we used to give of Nazi bestiality was that in the closing months of the war, when they knew they had absolutely no chance of winning, the Germans sent their unmanned V-1s and V-2s into civilian population centers in Britain. Coincidentally, now that we find ourselves in a similar position, one of the U.S. military's latest projects turns out to be an unmanned "drones" aircraft designed to drop bombs over Indo-China and return to base in Thailand.

This is an editorial about bombing. A better, more rational way to have written it would have been to begin with how horrible it was for U.S. bombs to have hit the French embassy in Hanoi. Then to say, "There, see, there were no military targets nearby; see, I said about what happened. If he would be about the embassy, he was probably lying about dikes, about the Plain of Jars and all those civilians."

Then we could talk about bomb tonnage compared to World War II, tons per minute, tons per week, tons per month. Thousands of civilian casualties, hundreds of thousands, millions. Wounded, maimed, disabled, refugees.

The problem is, it's too late to be rational about mass murder.

Hiroshima. Nagasaki. Four More Years. Genocide means being alive to say "so it goes" after every war.



WAIT FOR THE DRUM-ROLL...

Letters to the editor

Rape

To the edit council:

Ruby's front page "Story of Rape" does Duke women a disservice when it dismisses as harmless men who limit themselves to verbal assault and innuendo. Such incidents are frightening and annoying; their victims are intimidated and distressed. Similar harassment over the years is regarded as a nuisance and is generally reported in the phone company or police. How much more do we require protection from fare to face encounters, where distance no longer provides safety? If such encounters are sufficiently common to inspire a rash of rumors about rape, as the article implies, then we might conclude that there is a need for the extra security Mr. Demas declines to provide.

Further, although verbal abuse, like harassment, does not inevitably lead to something stronger, its frequency is ominous. When women are treated as anonymous available sex objects by men who like to talk, they may also be treated as the same by men who like to stress, or by others who have guides up their courage. A community which tolerates verbal assault fosters physical assault, and already has done so. Many of the rapes are based on a factor hardly mentioned by the Ruby article—physical assault known in time taken place, but which did not end in rape. Of course, we can hope that with the cold weather our assailants will go into hibernation for the winter.

Jan Zaslavsky
Grad Student

Mr. Demas declines to provide.

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"creative arts" courses.

Being a prospective music major, I am here more concerned with the creative arts aspect in question. Looking through the bulletin of undergraduate instruction, I can find no department as plagued with 4 credit courses as the music department. Particularly limiting is the 4 credit directed to applied music study. Any music student (major or non-major) will lack me if I say that as much time and creative energy is necessary to applied music practice as is necessary for academic. Does the fact that making music is an enjoyable pursuit diminish its value as an "academic" subject? Why must a student wait until his junior year to receive "full credit" for his efforts?

Duke's new music building promises to remedy the inadequate facilities of Ashby building, but the effort will be to an extent in vain if the administration, or whoever determines financial and academic priorities, continues to rate music, painting, dance and the other creative arts as pursuits of secondary importance.

Many of the science and humanities departments have highly developed, first-rate facilities as well as respected niches in the academic community. Isn't it time that the creative arts were moved from the sidelines and given their deserved positions of importance?

Tam Coleman '75

Failing

To the edit council:

Recently there has been quite a lot of controversy on the editorial pages of the New York Times concerning Yale's experimental abolition of the failing grade. Seeing that the Chronicle has lately become the focus for issues a bit further down the road than grading system, I wonder why this hasn't been given any attention.

George Taft, the Dean of Yale College, in a letter describing the experiment, said:

"The grading system in

Yale College is A,B,C,D. Failing grades will continue to be reported where justified although they will not be recorded on the public transcript. Furthermore, withdrawal from Yale College will continue to be required in cases where the number of failures is inconsistent with satisfactory progress toward a bachelor's degree."

Edward Lee Rosenthal, director of the Educational Innovations Desk of the U.S. National Students Association, gave an excellent view of the failing grade.

"[Should] failure always be recorded? Should we then include on the jackets of books those titles that were rejected by publishers, or on a record album all of those recordings which never quite made it? Universities place for the acquisition and fast-tracking of knowledge need not be whipping poles for occasional failure.

It is a positive contribution to education if students feel free to experiment outside of their concentration without the fear of failure and wasted efforts. He concluded by saying: "I applaud Yale's action and encourage other colleges and universities to follow suit."

The experiment has its merits and certainly deserves some consideration. Yale is not exactly a backwoods primary school. What about the "Harvard of the South"?

Pete Hunsprung '75

Thanks

To the edit council:

"HAPPINESS IS A NEW RELIGION."

A hearty thanks to the members of the Alpha Phi Omega Service. Friendship from the University Staff for the beautiful television set presented to the library for student use in the Lounge.

Each Smith
Intramural Student Superior



Revenue taking

Steve Beckner

Editor's note: Steve Beckner is the former editor of *The Duke Renaissance*.

Well, revenue "sharing" is fast, so will be as soon as Hinky Richard goes through the formality of signing it into law. Hinky will be made! Isn't it great to be living in such exciting times?

Are you saying, "What can this guy possibly have against Revenue Sharing?" Everyone knows that its bold, progressive, and needed desperately. Well, let's begin by looking at history, for if the truth were known, there is very little in politics that has not been tried at one time or another. This is true of revenue "sharing." In 1936, with a nominal surplus of about \$40 million, Congress passed an act to distribute these funds among the states. At the time one observer, William Leggett, libertarian editor of the *New York Evening Post*, made these timeless remarks:

"Of all the plans we have yet seen propounded by great statesmen to increase the influence of the federal government, and to impoverish the people at the same time, that of raising a revenue only to distribute it again, minus the deduction of the expenses of collecting and distributing, appears to us the most preposterous. Besides this inevitable loss to the people, they will of necessity lose the use and the interest of this surplus revenue... during the whole period which elapses from the time of paying to that of receiving it back again."

"...The money returned to the States... will come into the hands of certain officers of the State

Governments who will infallibly apply it to the public good... which... means nothing more or less than distributing the money contributed equally, by the whole community in political bodies, at to further the schemes of a few speculating politicians, who make a trade of patriotism, and apply the confidence of a deceived people solely to their own interested purposes."

There were two problems with the Deposit Bill of 1936, which Nixon's program shares. The first was that the surplus (according from high tariffs on heavy importation) was really nonexistent, due to the fact that the government had already planned increased expenditures on the basis of the surplus, and due to the fact that the surplus had been loaned out several times over by the government's "pet" deposit banks. The second problem was that states, before the program even got underway, became dependent on it and committed themselves to massive projects of construction and aid to construction of roads and railroads. The inability of the government to finance the program in the 1937 crisis struck and the abandonment of the program later in that year came as a rude awakening to the unassisted states.

Now let's look at Nixon's epoch-making program. The first problem again is where will the money come from? In 1936 the federal government at least had a nominal surplus, but with a \$35.2 billion deficit officially projected for fiscal year 1979, where will the five to six billion dollars per year that the federal government is committed to "share" over the

next five years come from? The federal government has no revenue to "share." Who does? The American taxpayer. But one certainly cannot call what is about to be done to him "sharing."

How does the Levathian live on? Let me count the ways: 1.) Inquire Nixon's claims that he will not raise taxes in his second term, coupled with historical but historically meaningless criticisms on congressional spending, his revenue "sharing" scheme insures that there will be a tax increase—though it may be labeled "tax reform." Since there is no provision under the legislation to phase out or contract existing grant programs there are only two alternatives for finance of the program: taxation or further resort to monetary inflation. One is just as bad as the other; and it is the lower and middle classes who will suffer.

2.) If the revenue "sharing" burden is added to the national debt, the taxpayer will have that much more to pay to interest on that debt—already the third largest item on the national budget.

3.) The amount of money that will be distributed to a state is based in large part on the state's overall tax effort. The more a state taxes its citizens the more it will receive from the federal government. States are encouraged under the scheme to increase taxes. How's that for a kick in the teeth? Just one latest example of the inequality of the scheme is the state of Texas, which does not have an income tax. Although it is a 27th as tax revenue per capita paid to the federal government, it is ranked 44th in the revenue per capita

that will be "shared" with it.

4.) Revenue "sharing" will likely add to the financial burden of state and local governments and hence to that of the working people who slave for them. At Rep. Bill Archer of Texas observed:

"The crutch on state and local governments has been caused largely by federal policies.... For example, inflation is the chief culprit in increasing costs faster than state and local revenue, and revenue sharing would be another inflationary pressure."

5.) To the extent that the scheme discloses responsibility for raising taxes at the state and local level from the dissipation of benefits, an impetus toward bigger demands upon these further removed sources of revenue will be generated. The result, again—higher taxes and/or more inflation to pay for them.

The last point brings up the second problem of revenue "sharing," i.e., the dependence of state and local governments upon it, with the inevitable loss of local and individual autonomy. Nixon has promised that there will be no strings attached. Yet, already federal funds allocated by states to localities (about 2/3 of the new largesse) are restricted from use for education. But, that whole question aside, the scheme will produce a scramble for dependence on the federally disbursed revenues. With state and local politicians partially freed from present fiscal restraints, they will dream up winter and winter spending programs, and each state, vying with its neighbors, will apply increasing pressure on Congress for more and more

revenue "sharing." It has happened in every case where federal funds have been made available. This, however, will be the most catastrophic case.

Now, what of the plight of the cities? Something must be done, it is said. I agree. Unfortunately, there is not space in the present article to discuss the historical analysis and alternative. I simply pose the following question: Does it not seem a paradox that cities have declined in, inverse proportion to the amount of money poured into them? Federal expenditures for education, health, and welfare increased from \$5.9 billion in 1952 to \$85.5 billion in 1972, an increase of 1346%. For the period 1960-1972 an estimated \$160 billion for schools, freeways, transit, police, welfare, health, housing, and other needs was poured into cities by the federal government alone. Yet a harvest of despair, frustration, violence, and urban disintegration has been reaped. Are we to blame the free society? What free society? Are we to blame "big business"? It is now doing northern cities the favor (according to the logic of business haters) of moving away and leaving them alone. No, let's blame the real enemy—the middle-class State, which bears full responsibility for the sad state it has stolen from productive citizens and spent in God knows what end-on the "moral" of our cities. It is time we begin looking at the causes of urban decay, and there is only one place to start—with the thousands of government policies that strangely efficient economic activity in the most essential organs of civilization—the cities.

More letters

Anomaly

To the edit council:

Surely it must be considered an anomaly of the greatest magnitude when the Chronicle, our beloved vanguard of responsible journalism, gets caught up in election-year hysteria. Though normally the Chronicle lambastes such rhetoric and leads its readers out of the darkness with its keen and piercing insight, occasionally (just occasionally) your staff produces an article which misinterprets the truth. It was quite amusing to read John Thiermer's amazing analysis of the presidential preference poll taken at UNC and Duke (Chronicle, Oct. 16). While he views the 46% to 30% preference for McGovern over Nixon in Ruby's poll at Duke as "heavily" favoring McGovern, he describes the findings in the Daily Tar Heel at UNC-Nixon's 58.9% to McGovern's 40.9% as "slightly" favoring Nixon. The two percentage point difference between "heavily" and "slightly" seems just a bit thin. Am we so anxious

then, that only a 9% point spread could constitute a "moderate" lead in the poll? If the objectivity of Mr. Thiermer's reporting is above questioning as a reporter's should be, perhaps his analytical powers may be deemed just "slightly" suspect.

John Heib '73

Endorsement

To the edit council:

Re: the open letter in the Publications Board from Jerry Perlet published October 18.

Mr. Perlet has "demanded" (not "requested") that the Publications Board withdraw financial support from the Chronicle until after the November elections because of a recent editorial endorsing Senator McGovern for the Presidency.

If Mr. Perlet would care to check the official pages now and then, he might note a box that is sometimes on that same page "Unbiased editorials represent the majority of the editorial council."

If Mr. Perlet will kindly note, the students, faculty,

staff etc. are not mentioned. The Chronicle's editorial council is the sole body responsible for both the topic and the content of the editorials.

Now, it merely boils down to the question of whether or not the members of the board are to be allowed to present their opinions without fear of financial restriction.

I have not agreed with some of the Chronicle editorials in the past, and I respectfully reserve the right to disagree with them in the future.

But I feel that every member of the Duke Community has the right to express an opinion whether that is done on the editorial pages of the Chronicle or on a napkin on the quad.

Are we afraid of opinions that do not agree with our own?

Whether we agree with the sentiments expressed in the editorial, we should support the right of the members of the editorial council to express an opinion.

After all, they approved Mr. Perlet to represent the Duke Union '73.

Sept.



Nightly Chronicle lettuce count

A check of the West campus dining halls refrigerator last night revealed:

3 boxes "Farley"	2 boxes New Jersey lettuce
United Farm Workers	No union label
1 box "Blue Chip"	2 boxes "Trophy"
United Farm Workers	No union label
3 boxes "Baron"	3 boxes "Sugar Sweet"
No union label	No union label

Only one sixth of today's lettuce is UFW; five sixths are oppression lettuce. And the weak old boxes of "Sugar Sweet" must have turned sour days ago. With these reasons in mind, how could you eat lettuce in the Union today?

Grads seek teaching skills

Potential profs unite

By Jim Mita

An organizational meeting of the Ad Hoc Collective for the Development of Effective College Teachers was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Union for all interested in exchange and gather suggestions.

The idea for the collective "arose from the fact that grad students upon receiving their Ph.D.'s from

Duke will have no experience in teaching from their studies," according to Diane Yeager, chairwoman of the association group.

Era Heneghy and Jim Winters, both graduate students along with Yeager, are the other originators of the group.

A small body of students was in attendance as well as one professor.

It is attempting to define

the objectives of the collective; the group discussed the possibility of becoming a recognizable group for the purpose of organizing informal meetings with faculty speakers.

The group emphasized the need for graduate students to teach classes other than seminars in gaining valuable experience in teaching larger groups of students.

Yeager said that the major duty of graduate students assisting professors was in mark papers, affording very little time to teach.

Members of the group raised additional interest in teaching house courses in place of faculty members.

A second meeting will be held in the year future for further discussion. Those who were unable to attend can obtain relevant information by contacting Diane Yeager in the Department of Religion, Jim Winters in the Department of History, or Andy Wiseman in the Department of Zoology.

Nathan to speak, welfare is topic

The restructuring of domestic aid programs will be the focal point of Richard P. Nathan's presentation "Planning for Welfare Reform" tonight at 8 p.m. in Zeller auditorium.

Nathan is currently deputy undersecretary for welfare reform in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and has held several key economic positions during the Nixon administration.

Having received his Ph.D. in political economy and government at Harvard University in 1966, he has served as the chairman of Nixon's Transition Task Force on Public Welfare and as the assistant director of the Office of Management and Budget.

When appointing him to his current position with HEW in September, 1971, Nixon lauded Nathan's "unique qualifications" and expressed confidence that the appointment would help "assure fair, firm, and efficient management of welfare reform."

As an economist Nathan has taken a distinct interest in the problems facing urban America. This interest began in 1963 with his work as Director of Domestic Policy Research for Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York, and later in 1969 as research associate for The Brookings Institution.

In 1968, while with Brookings, Nathan worked as co-editor of the book "Reverend Shining in the City" and a year later authored a treatise on "Jobs and Civil Rights."

Nathan's presentation is being sponsored by the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs. A reception will follow the speech in PF lounge.

-McGovern challenge-

(Continued from Page 3)

restrictions." In other actions, McGovern, speaking in Detroit, pledged to return economic health to the nation through full employment and a philosophy that would "put people first."

He charged that President Nixon's effort to set a ceiling of \$250 billion on federal spending—rebuffed yesterday by Congress—was only the latest sign of a "hard and inhumane" economic policy that placed missiles and warplanes ahead of the poor and jobless.

"False choice"

The Democratic Presidential candidate said that Nixon, like Republican presidents before him, regarded economic policy as "a false choice between efficient economic

management and the welfare of the people."

"And in that choice," he added, "As in so many other areas, they have invariably chosen to disregard people."

The senator's suitcase address to some 1,100 members and guests of the economic club of Detroit was a preview of the speech he videotaped Tuesday night in Washington for a national broadcast on Friday.

Alluding to the opposition's campaign commercial, he won a resounding round of applause when he asserted:

TV commercial

"When you see those TV commercials about George McGovern wanting to put half the country to welfare, just remember that I haven't been President the last four years while the welfare bill

were climbing from 9 to 15 million."

"Welfare," he continued, "is for people who are unable to work. And for those who are able to work, I don't want to give them a sermon on the work ethic. I want to give them a job."

McGovern said that the President had piled \$40 billion onto the national debt, added 2 million persons to unemployment lists, allowed jobless benefits to lapse for 1.7 million Americans in the last year, twice voted bills to create public service jobs and permitted 300,000 Vietnam veterans to go without work.

Broken dreams

"These are not just statistics," the senator said. "They are lives and hopes and dreams broken. They are men on America's quest."



A precarious resting place. (Photo by Gary Reimer)

Young Dems join boycott

By Stephen Kelly

The Duke Young Democrats Club (Y.D.C.) unanimously voted last night to support the liberal boycott of the ASNU referendum scheduled for next Thursday.

Charlie Ebel, a Trinity senior and chairman of the Duke Y, addressed the

group and explained the stand of those supporting the boycott, before the approximately 120 people voted by voice vote on the issue.

The vote immediately preceded the showing of the film, "Robert Kennedy Remembered." Before the film was shown, several quakers addressed the group on various subjects.

Appeal

Bill Frost, president of the Y.D.C., opened the meeting with an appeal for contributions to the McGovern campaign. He was followed by Bill Garrison, a Y.D.C. graduate, who spoke for Jim Hunt, Democratic candidate for U.S. Governor.

Garrison was followed by Pam Pappas, a Trinity junior, and Bob Wae, a '70 Duke graduate, who urged support for Senatorial candidate Nick Galifianakis for U.S. Senate and Skipper Bowles, gubernatorial candidate, respectively.

Bill Warren briefly addressed the group in an impassioned plea for something other than apathy on campus for his candidate, George McGovern. He urged those present to "cut the D.S. about action and get involved in action." Warren asked specifically for more volunteers to canvass on their free time. He also asked Arthur Schlesinger's visit to campus today a very important event.

Rally

Wise later asked that

Schlesinger would also visit Chapel Hill later today for a big rally with Jimmy Carter, former Democratic candidate in Texas, and Mr. Medger Egan, wife of the slain civil rights worker, and Huddell Carter III, former Democratic candidate for vice president and a Mississippi newspaper editor.

Next on the agenda was Walter Reagan, Trinity senior, who briefly spoke to the members about the upcoming 18 year-old voting amendment offered in the ballot this November.

Reagan asked those present to vote against it and urge others to do so also because of the risk which would forbid those between 16 and 21 from holding office. This action would not affect the right to vote for that is already established in the new North Carolina Constitution.

Soviet Jews allowed to leave

By Hendrick Smith

(C) 1972 NYT News Service
MOSCOW—Nine thousand Jewish families in Moscow were unexpectedly given permission yesterday to emigrate to Israel without paying the heavy educational taxes that Soviet authorities have required of emigrants since mid-August.

In the case of six families, this amounted to a dramatic reversal of conditions imposed only 48 hours ago that they had to raise a total of 180,000 rubles (\$195,000) in educational taxes to exercise the call was for which they had otherwise qualified.

The move was obviously linked to coincide with the White House announcement yesterday of a trade agreement with the Soviet Union and presumably to mollify Congressional opposition to the trade package.

-Pollution bill-

(Continued from Page 3)

on projects already completed or under construction that the federal government has not paid and that the states and cities have paid themselves in expectation of federal reimbursement.

Of this amount, \$5 billion would be for reimbursement for projects between 1967 and 1972—an amount that the Environmental Protection Agency agrees the government owes and should pay. The remaining \$750 million is for projects from 1967 to 1966, which E.P.A. insists the government does not owe since "no significant federal assistance program existed during this period and there was thus a lack of federal commitment."

Ballet seen as beautiful

By Sally Austen Torn

The Harkness Ballet brought superb dancing to Duke on Tuesday night. Although the choreography was somewhat unimpaired at points, this disciplined troupe of dancers moved with never failing grace across the less than graceful stage of Page Auditorium.

Night song

The opening dance, "Night Song," set to French horn melody music, was a fine, subtle production of movement in no hurry to go anywhere. The dancers were dressed simply in leotards and tights; the deep blue background set the dancers' bodies at relief, the movement itself creating a dynamic texture on stage.

The choreographic strength of "Night Song" emerged from a sophisticated juxtaposition of stillness and flowing music, of silence and flowing movement, and of striking and cutting. While the music rolled smoothly on, the dancers' stillness defied elegant lines of the body through four women in arabesque, or a row of five men, arched and extended. When the music stopped, the dancers moved into the silence so compellingly that one in the audience felt the space on the stage almost as tangibly as one heard the music at other times. The dance alternated from supposing grandness with extended arms and legs, to isolating movements like the waist of one dancer around which another dancer was wrapped. "Night Song" presented a rich spatial experience in which the dimensions of the opportunities in movement were matched by full musical harmony.

Six-Women

"Persecution for Six-Women," on the other hand, ended unimpaired and dissatisfying. This offering was hampered by several inequities. The dancers were tall, bottomed jump suits with a silver belt perched somewhere between the waist and hips. The floppy trousers legs disguised the clean-cut quality of the dancers' footwork; the silver belt interrupted the line of their tunics in an ugly way. The pink toe shoes did not seem to belong with the blue jump suits or the percussive music.

The individual solos in "Persecution for Six-Women" were danced with style and precision. Mindy Gars left and strided through "Shore Drum" with energetic steps suggestive of the high school majorettes. Tall Linda Bogard wiggled sensuously through her solo "Sensation" in "Chinese" Linda De Haven effectively conveyed the torment of overindulgence. The importance of "Hand Chopping" danced crisply by Harold Asensio contrasted with the agency of the rhythms in "Tom-Tom," danced by Tina Santos. In "Celeste" Patricia Macchetti elegantly imitated the inhibition of time and space of which percussive effects are usually a negation.

The music which brought all six instruments and all six dancers together was strident and colorful; the choreography however, was uniform and dull. The six women danced completely and smiled brightly, but that wasn't enough to make "Persecution for Six-Women" a unique experience of movement.

Le Consue

Jeannette Vandermare and Tania Turner did the classical pas de deux, "Le Consue." Both danced beautifully despite the obvious restrictiveness of the stage. The classical style of ballet of which "Le Consue" is an excellent example graciously leaves one nonplussed. It presents ballet as a tour de force—turns and leaps which, through speed and difficulty, become rapidly boring. Neither Vandermare's delicate control nor Turner's

magnificent leaps could prevent "Le Consue" from being a choreographic stink.

The Harkness presented "Finnish" as its final offering of the evening. While walking through the forest a strong but more prince encounter the Finnish, a free, flitting spirit of womanhood. She coaxes him and he captivates her, until she flies away, leaving him a feather. As however, any prince comes through the woods with her court, and of course, she and the prince fall in love. They lie down under a tree to sleep, but their rest is disturbed, first by a pair of playful bats, then by a ghostly group of very monsters who bring on a silencing snake. She removes the attraction of powerful female sexuality, supported by her court, a man-like monster who represents the evil upon which imperious men toward sexuality, she attempts to seduce the prince. He fights heavily until, just when all seems lost, the Finnish appears and in twisting battle slays the snake. The prince removes the Finnish's power against his feather to kill the snake's evil male color and all of the other monsters sink away. The Finnish beam and the baller clings with a royal wedding scene. The "Finnish" is a theatrical exploration of the nature of womanhood concluding with the triumph of innocent beautiful woman. The two monstrous facts of womanhood, one portrayed as a free spirit of the air and the other as a snake bound to the ground, are defeated. Their defeat affirms the status of the princess, who, like all humans, occupies the space between the ground and the air.

The "Finnish" dramatically closed the evening's performance. The Harkness Company dances beautifully—more beautifully than any ballet company we have seen at Duke in some time. They need only consistently creative choreography to put them among the ranks of the excellent.

Brubeck show called memorable

By Jim Dorey

A relatively cool Paul Desmond and other hot Dave Brubeck combined in the Dave Brubeck Trio plus Paul Desmond to enlighten the hearts and minds of an enthusiastic capacity audience in Page Auditorium Saturday night.

Desmond

Desmond was, as usual, cool and somewhat withdrawn. On the ballads, his specialities, he displayed some of the playing which has accompanied the group's fame. On "Take Five," the first jazz tune to be released as a single and make the "Top Forty" list of pop tunes, Desmond seemed restrained, not unleashing the fire he has previously shown on this tune (Could he be tired of playing it? This sometimes happens to jazz musicians). He appeared uncomfortable with Brubeck's attempt at 12-tone music.

Brubeck has covered all ends of the acceptability spectrum in his early days in California, his style of playing was not accepted by many jazz followers although he was highly praised by the critics. Later, although his music remained the same, he gained more followers but became the object of attack by the critics who now labeled his music as "commercial"—a term which appears to be pinned on any jazz musician who gains a large popular following. This point of the 70's is essentially the same point of the 50's. He is heavy on the left



Hoof n Horn presents "Stop the World" next weekend. (Photo by Ron Gatz)

hand—a term which means that the pianist accompanies himself by playing his own bass lines with his left hand. This maneuver is annoying to many bass players, who feel that their territory is being invaded.

Prisoner

Brubeck has always believed that the best player should be the group's prisoner—his time and rhythm should be constant and serve as a home base for explorations of the rest of the group. His habit of intentionally restricting his players caused much turmoil in the earlier groups. The loud foot stomping of the pianist in some of his early recordings was replaced by a much softer shuffling of both feet.

Some of his more adventurous solos brought reminiscences of Bartok, George Gershwin, and Cecil Taylor (by all means hear Cecil!). This brings us to a discussion of Brubeck's adherence to Schoenberg and twelve tone music.

12 tone music

Generally at least one associate music with strange sounds and strange rhythms as 12 tone music or serial music. But this shouldn't be. In concept, the 12 tone system is relatively simple. Consider the number of notes in a European octave musical scale: eight (C-C on a piano for example). If we count, let's say on a piano, the numbers of black and white notes from C to C, we count 12. If contrary to traditional classical music we decide to, instead of making one note the center of our attention and composing to move in and from it, give each note equal weight; in other words, each note in the series of 12 (we can choose the exact sequence in terms of what we desire to create) must be used or played before either can be repeated.

This is the 12-tone row, not in itself strange or foreign, but it may. Brubeck's efforts in this direction were quite admirable in his thematic material, but his improvisation may have deviated (of course by this time the rigidity of his notes preventing my successful interpretation of what I heard).

His

He was a steady bass player. He responded quite well to Brubeck's habit of slowly and inadvertently increasing the tempo of tunes as the excitement built. This was another problem when Joe Morello was Brubeck's drummer. Morello just refused to shift tempo. He was hampered at times by a problem experienced by all jazz string bass players: how to make the instrument without obtaining a twanging sound produced by secondary vibrations of the microphone. His belated solo was enjoyable but short of refreshing ideas. I felt sorry for him when he had to pluck the repeated extraneous figure from "The Sermon on the Mount—The Light in the Wilderness."

Dawson was the "showman" of the group, great technique, remarkable sensitivity, and very perceptive of Brubeck's every move. Their rhythmic interplay during "The Duke" and Dawson's improvisation around the 5/4 rhythm of "Take Five," which was originally written as a drum showcase, were sensational. All together the concert was memorable and enjoyed by all, with Brubeck sitting some songs of the past and giving some glimpses of the future.



The Harkness Ballet brought superb dancing to Duke last night.

Turbulent game

Booters tie State

By Mark Deery

In a game where physical contact and poor officiating occasionally tended toward the absurd, the Duke soccer team compromised with a first up N.C. State eleven and played an emotional and exciting contest to a 1-1 overtime tie here yesterday.

Neither team played consistent soccer, and when stretches there were of coordinated scoring effort were all too often ended by a timeout to remove an injured player or a less than sophisticated call on the part of a referee.

Duke scored its goal first, Steve McCoy netting the ball out of a melee at the mouth of the State goal following a fast break.

Sloppy passing, an inability to quickly settle the ball, and a tight State defense plagued the Duke attack after this goal, and they seldom mounted a threatening drive until late in the second half.

The Duke defense, however, turned in another fine performance.

Despite occasional lapses of concentration that caused a few Duke hearts to flutter, the defense held the State attack scoreless until, with ten minutes remaining in regulation time, State's fine forward Samruk scored on a combination head-kick from close in.

State, having lost their last three games in succession, then decided to play for a tie.

They pulled Samruk, by far their finest forward, from his usual position and put him in goal.

Duke, then, mounted an all-out attack, sometimes

times narrowly missing goal.

But the ball just wouldn't find its way across the tantalizing plane of the goal mouth and the regulation game ended in a tie, drawing the game into ten minutes overtime.

The overtime proved to be an exercise in emotional excitement and frustration.

Two key Duke players soon found themselves out of the game.

A referee, perhaps confused by the excitement, awarded an indirect kick to State after a Duke player had fouled a Duke halfback.

Chris DiStella lost his temper in arguing the point and was ejected from the game.

Shortly thereafter Pam Gutierrez was called for blatantly and roughly tripping a State defender.

It was a blatant foul in a game where many such fouls went uncalled, and those that were called did not entail warnings.

However, Gutierrez was thrown out of the game.

Duke had several chances to score, once having the ball in close with Samruk on the ground twenty feet from the goal, but failed to put the ball in the net.

State likewise pressed the Duke defense to the limit, but several fine saves by reserve goalie David Huber and the hustle of fullback Scott Hutchinson prevailed.

The overtime ended anticlimactically, as it began, in a tie.

None of the Duke players saw the Duke coach seemed inclined to reasonably comment on the game.

They packed up quickly and got out fast hoping to put the game out of mind.



Oakland Athletics outfielder Joe Rudi makes the game saving catch that sent the A's back to California with a two game lead. (UPI photo)

N.C. State QB surpasses 1,000 yds in total offense

North Carolina State quarterback Bruce Shaw wasn't too highly regarded when nominations were being solicited for the All-Atlantic Coast Conference pre-season football team, but all of that has changed considerably after the first six weeks of the current campaign.

The Richmond, Va. junior, who last year netted 627 yards on 174 plays while appearing in eight games, is the first ACC performer this season to go above the 1,000-yard mark. He's the league's total

offense leader with 1,064 yards for a per game average of 177.3 yards. His yardage figure has been achieved on only 115 plays for an average of nearly eight yards per play.

Despite the fact he is ranked as the No. 3 passer, based on completions per game, Shaw has the most passing yards with 1,034.

Maryland's Al Neville, who is out for the season after suffering a broken collarbone in last week's win over Villanova, is the current passing leader with 59 completions for 664 yards. He's averaging 8.8 completions per game to an even nine by Shaw.

Duke's Steve Jones, who was limited to 48 yards by Clemson last week, continues as the rush leader with 547 yards for an

average of 31.2 per game. Kent Neritt of Virginia, who missed last week's game with YSI, is second at 25.6 and Joe Ogelsby of North Carolina is third at 25.3. Ogelsby had his best game of the season with 126 yards rushing in the Tar Heels' 31-20 win over Kentucky.

Stan Fitts of N.C. State moved far ahead in the individual scoring race when he tallied five times against Wake Forest for 30 points.

Virginia's Dave Sullivan, who has established himself as the leading receiver of all times for the Cavaliers, is the top pass catcher with 34 receptions for 468 yards.

Chuck Ramsey of Wake Forest has the best punting mark at 44.0 yards per game.

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Leaping mad Keith Knapfle is restrained (?) by his coach as he tries to rush onto field to protest an officials call at Colorado Sat. (UPI photo)

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Pato Gutierrez is shown here in action against one of last year's opponents in one of the key players on this year's 4-0-1 team. (Photo by John Cranford)

Stillman analyzes football's appeal

By Kit Manning
Football is a situation familiar to all ball players—social, academic, and athletic. Especially genuine for time to lead a normal life. In addition, married players like linebacker Winston Stillman, find even more fascination to their time.

Asked how, if at all, football has affected his marriage, Stillman explained, "My wife teaches in Raleigh, which means I see her about two hours a day. She gets up at six, and I get up just to talk to her."

"It's a real strain right now, but we know what it would entail, and it's necessary. When we met, I was a football player, then for three years I went to law school. Now I'm a lawyer. Now my wife's in the public intelligence—it's kind of funny to me."

"You can condense football, but the way I like to think of it is as a small piece of order, with rules, and boundaries, and

definitions, with everything from skill to brute force. Maybe this is the subconscious appeal to people—and it appeals to players, coaches, spectators, everyone."

"You can forget everything but the game. It's sheer release. But then some people can't get out of it and it's football all the time. Your degree of involvement is your own decision."

"That's why I like football at Duke. We all accept it and do it well, but football's not the only thing these guys can do. They're good students and intelligent, so that there's a great sense of camaraderie. We're all in this together."

In reference to his own feelings, he reflected, "You can try and dissociate yourself and regard it as a social phenomenon, but just before the game, you get really involved. I tried to separate myself from it, until I taught myself after the Stanford game. When you completely lose yourself in it, that's when

football's fulfilling its need."

Continuing his evaluative observations of the game, the senior sociology major commented, "There are so many things that are acceptable as a football field, that aren't socially. And I don't mean knocking someone's head off. I mean like patting another guy's ass. Can you imagine doing that on the street? Yet manfully isn't a question in athletics. It's assumed; for instance the phrase, 'the MEN who play football at Duke'."

"Also the white shoes,

and sweaters, and bright colored uniforms with tape all over everything. It all goes into the pageantry. The teams come out, the cheerleaders, bands, noise."

"It's such an atypical social phenomenon, as integrated into society. I get a real kick out of seeing it come off every Saturday."

It's this very dissonance that Stillman equally appreciates.

"The plays, pro-teams, computers—the game's become a science. And it's this, the same as baseball, that's going to kill it."

Terps are tops in total defense

ACC News Release
Maryland's defense has come on strong in its last three games and as a result the Terps are leading the Atlantic Coast Conference in both total and rushing defense.

Coach Jerry Claiborne's defensive forces have been particularly impressive in the second half of each of the last three contests. Over the last three halves, the opposition has managed only 30 yards rushing and 176 total yards. In last week's game, Villanova had a minus 19 yards on the grounds in the second and ended up with a net of only nine yards rushing for the game.

The Maryland defense has not surrendered any points in its last 10 quarters. Villanova got its only

touchdown as an intercepted pass.

Duke, which plays last in Maryland in one of three league contests scheduled this week, has the second best total defense mark at 322.7 yards per game. The Blue Devils have the top pass defense figure, but are fifth in rushing defense. Duke is also tops in defense against scoring, having allowed 89 points, while Maryland ranks second. The Terps have allowed 94 points.

N.C. State, meanwhile, continues to show the way in team offense. The Wolfpack exploded for 668 yards in its come-from-behind 42-13 win over Wake Forest last week to up its per game average for the season to 430.3.

In addition to the total offense lead, which is more than 100 yards per game better than North Carolina's second place figure, State also leads in passing with an average of 327.5 yards per game and is scoring with 181 points for a 30.2 average.

North Carolina, the leader in the ACC race with a 3-0 record, has the best rushing average at 244.3 yards per game with State second at 203.2.

Perspectives

For free

by Andy Burness

In an effort to give equal credit to the athlete who participates in a sport that happens to inspire little fan enthusiasm, the division between minor and major sports is officially on its way out. This was so deemed at this year's first Athletic Council meeting.

Athletic Director Carl James has repeatedly maintained that the Duke athletic administration would prefer to be "competitive" in 12 varsity sports than outstanding in some and poor in others.

His point seems to be well-taken, in view of the fact that in each of the last two years, only one Duke team has compiled a losing record. Wake Forest, on the other hand, awards enough gold scholarships to win the ACC title each year, but they have three less varsity teams than Duke.

No Blue Devil team under James' philosophy will consistently dominate ACC competition, but all will be competitive, and this is certainly an admirable stance.

Furthermore, the intramural program, although recovering from last year's illa, sponsors enthusiastic competition for thousands of students, and co-ed activities appear to be on the upswing. If this fall's volleyball sign-ups are a valid indicator.

The principle problem resulting from all these varied athletic forms is convincing Duke students, alumni, supporters, faculty and all others that it's really worth it to maintain such an active athletic program.

In addressing myself to the area of non-revenue sports, it would be hoped that they could generate enthusiasm for the fans as well as for the participants, especially when the attendance fee is zero. Although no longer branded as "minor sports," the college community tends to treat them as such.

Granted, varsity football and basketball, being the University's two revenue sports, are expected to draw large, if not respectable crowds.

But one soccer player admitted that crowds were larger in his junior high days than they are right now. Monday's junior varsity football game attracted less than 25 people for the kickoff, and then the crowd swelled in an overflow throng (7) of about 100 by halftime. And both of these teams are successful, to the tune of 4-0-1 and 3-1 records, respectively.

Very few show up to see cross country or track meets, fencing, tennis, swimming, wrestling, lacrosse, baseball or whatever.

Maintaining the conviction that winning and losing is of limited importance when compared to the actual fun of participation, I don't see why more of the Duke community doesn't take advantage of this "free entertainment."

The quality is generally good, it's a break from the academic routine, and the players undoubtedly would appreciate the support.

I can think of many more pressing things to do on a given afternoon than watch a Duke team compete against another, but, then again, I don't always like to concentrate, and who can argue with a free escape?

World Series

The Cincinnati Reds boomed the three hit pitching of Jack Billingham and strong relief work by Clay Carroll beat the Oakland A's last night in a 1-0 contest at the loser's field.

A hit by Cesar Geronimo that scored Tony Perez in the top of the seventh proved to be the impetus that provided the victory. Carroll's ninth inning relief effort sealed the win.

The game was a must for the Reds who stood to be drawn by three games in the best of seven series had they lost. The series record now stands at two games for the A's and one for the Reds.

Tonight's game will once again be played in Oakland with the A's seeking a victory to regain the momentum that they had going into yesterday's game. The Reds would like to win in order to secure the series moving back to Cincinnati for the final game. Game time tonight is 8:30 p.m.

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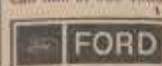
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ALEXANDER FORD — Durham, N.C.

-Bicentennial-

(Continued from Page 5) sums of xeroxed material from the ARBC files and released them to the press, this commercialism was documented even beyond what most people imagined. It wasn't just that politics and top management businessmen had simply interfered with ARBC work; they were running it entirely. The information was the biggest "leak" of classified documents since the Pentagon Papers, but so far there's been no attempt to bring FBC to court for revealing "sensitive documents" or whatever the current euphemism is.

Catch 22

"They wouldn't dare prosecute," says Rifkin. "That would mean they'd be passing charges against us for exposing their secret plans to celebrate Freedom. It's a Catch-22 idea all around. There would be an absolutely Bushyastian courtroom scene." He smiles the idea.

Tories

Rifkin is fond of referring to the ARBC and allied corporate interests as Tories, and with good cause. They hold the same limited notions of influence as the Royalties did 200 years ago, with a varied interest in keeping things the way they are. Whatever the difference in size and status, it's clear the FBC annual budget would fit in the ARBC petty cash box. (ARBC is having some difficulty getting its appropriations this year—Rifkin's disclosures were too much even for some members of Congress to handle—but they're operating on contingency funds until Congress gives in.) By the time the whole people's completed, FBC estimates that the federal government will spend over five billion dollars for the bicentennialization of America.

Hearts and minds

Quite clearly, ARBC's goal is to win over the hearts and minds of Americans using the size of

the bicentennial hogwash to rewrite history and it gets ominous.

Patriotic display

As part of the program, a California group wants to send around a roving display of American patriotism, traveling from one suburban shopping center to another. It will include a time capsule (1972 year's imagination for items included), a 180-second film of the history of the United States, and a giant scroll to collect signatures of an estimated 7 million Americans pledging their

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signatures to the U.S. flag. Americans. Revolution. One envisions a gargantuan pile of toilet paper with the pledge of allegiance embossed at the top, and suddenly the government's

Need there be any more reason than that for an alternative?

This Saturday night the Duke Community has an opportunity to host some fine country-rock performers. As this is Homecoming Weekend, plan to enjoy some plain old good times. First, Friday afternoon on the quad with the Union Arts and Crafts Fair. And then, Saturday night:

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Ruby

Ruby will hold a meeting tonight at 9:30 in the Chronicle office for all those in the community and on the staff who would like to contribute to the next issue. The Oct. 22 Ruby will deal with the issue of union in society and at Duke. Ruby appreciates any ideas, suggestions and help.



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