

the chronicle

Volume 68, Number 39

Durham, North Carolina

Tuesday, October 24, 1972

Protestors break war fast

By Debbie Ertman

"It's important that everyone remember that the war is still going on even though we're eating again," stressed one student last night at the close of the four-day, Veterans' Day weekend fast.

Over 60 people attended a gathering and meal dinner at the Baptist Student Center to mark the end of the fast.

More than \$800 was collected as a result of the fast, some of it coming from outside donations but most of it from the donors themselves who gave the money from their foregone meals.

The money is being given to a Quaker hospital in Quang Ngai through Saraban Partners, a perpetrator, but more

non-profit Christian fellowship in Durham that contributes to the Vietnamese Children's Fund.

Sponsored by the Institute for Nonviolent Study and Action (INSA), a project of the Duke YM-YWCA, the fast was held for many groups' distributed paper entitled "Why Fast?"

"We fast as a witness to the American people who have forgotten that a treasure chest full of Southeast Asia still exists in our name (we can no longer be economical in the case of silence)."

"We fast in observance of Veterans' Day, to remember our Vietnam who have been... but only Saraban Partners, a perpetrator, but more

importantly, victims of the endless nightmare of war," the statement said.

Many activities were held by the group over the four day period. The fast officially began Friday morning at a meeting attended by about 25 people.

Crowds
There were at least 50 persons involved by the time the group started handing out leaflets from their booth at the crafts fair that afternoon.

According to Jim Wynn, a member of the INSA coordinating committee, the number of participants increased markedly as more people became aware of the fast and its related activities.

A total of 100 people eventually signed the pledge to fast, however, some of them were not direct participants in the Institute's activities.

A retired Durham schoolteacher read a newspaper article about the project Sunday she went to

(Continued on Page 12)



The beginning of yesterday's anti-war march from the Chapel to Five Points. (Photo by Bill Baxter)

Barber, McCollough coordinate

Teach-in seeks mobilization

By Ricky Vloger

"To raise the level of debate about the issue."

To mobilize McGovern-Shriver supporters for work in their communities.

To persuade undecided voters to support the

McGovern ticket.

These are the goals of the McGovern National "Teach-In," a coordinated series of activities supporting the candidacy of Senator George McGovern to be held on 247 college campuses throughout the country tomorrow.

The Duke Teach-In is being coordinated by Thomas McCollough in conjunction with James David Barber, chairman of the political science department, and several students.

According to McCollough, "Where undecided voters are given information on George McGovern's stand in the issue, many of them are swayed to work for McGovern."

"We are hoping," McCollough said, "that the

Teach-In on Wednesday will reveal the extent and depth of support for McGovern and Shriver as a clear and positive alternative to the Nixon Administration and the policies."

Plans for the McGovern Teach-In begin with a rally at noon at the main quad. From 1-3 p.m. discussion seminars, led by Duke faculty, trying on the 1972 presidential race will be held at locations to be announced Wednesday morning, when a full schedule of events is distributed.

At 7:30 p.m. attention will be focused on McGovern's nationwide television address concerning "morality and politics."

Any living group interested in joining a (Continued on page 11)



After a four day fast there's a lot of eating to catch up on. (Photo by Bill Baxter.)

UFW ORGANIZER TO SPEAK

Ramona Romero, UFW coordinator of the lettuce boycott in the Washington, D.C. area, will speak about the UFW and the current dispute with lettuce growers tonight at 8:30 in Room 139 Soc. Sci.

Romero's visit here is sponsored by the Lettuce Boycott Steering Committee of the Duke Y, in an attempt to clear up misconceptions about the lettuce issue before students vote in Thursday's ASDU referendum which includes a question about support of the boycott.

ASDU votes tonight on new CCC constitution

By Frank Owen

The constitution for this year's Campus Community Council (CCC), the body that makes recommendations to the administration concerning social regulations at Duke, will be before the ASDU legislature tonight for approval or disapproval. Ratification of the constitution is required for the Council to become an ASDU-chartered organization, making it eligible for ASDU funds.

However, the new constitution, just completed last week, does not give ASDU automatic veto power over CCC proposals, a power ASDU earlier indicated it wished to be granted. Instead a CCC proposal will be submitted to ASDU to be reviewed only if 2/3 of the CCC agrees to the act.

Point of review

In its first meeting of the year, ASDU chartered the CCC before appointments to the CCC were made. The legislature approved the constitution with the provision granting ASDU the power to review and possibly veto any CCC proposal.

But after it was formed, the CCC voted not to grant the power to ASDU, thereby rejecting the constitution under which the ASDU legislature had chartered the CCC.

Later the CCC decided to extend veto power to ASDU after each of its proposals if 2/3 of the Council voted to. This was written into the new constitution which is pending the approval of the legislature now.

Legislative loss

Should ASDU fail to approve this new constitution, the CCC will not be recognized by ASDU and will lose some of its legislative authority, according to Doug Maynard, a member of ASDU's executive cabinet. The CCC would be

deprived ASDU funds, for operating expenses, and a room to meet in.

But just what would become of the CCC is still in question. "This has never happened in the past, so there is no precedent for the CCC to follow," Kathy Semmes, chairperson of the CCC and ASDU vice president, said.

She was confident though that the CCC would still consider itself legitimate, even without ASDU charter. "The CCC would still be recognized by Doug Kruger as a legitimate body to draw up proposals governing social regulations at Duke," she commented.

But without an ASDU sanction of legitimacy, student members of the CCC might refuse to attend CCC meetings and thereby deprive the organization of a quorum with which to do business. ASDU might even encourage members not to go to CCC meetings.

A News Analysis

Semmes said that this disagreement between ASDU and the CCC must be resolved as soon as possible. "Something must be done now if the CCC is going to deal with social regulations this semester." So far this year the CCC has not proposed any changes in existing social regulations.

Limited charter

A number of suggestions as to how to limit a CCC charter came up at a meeting of ASDU's executive cabinet Sunday.

A temporary charter was considered which would

enable the CCC to operate under the auspices of ASDU until it had dealt with social regulations.

The cabinet looked into a provisional charter, where student members of the CCC would be held accountable to ASDU for their voting on proposals before the CCC.

Sally Tom disagreed though saying that "ASDU shouldn't tell CCC members how to vote."

Another executive cabinet member suggested that ASDU approve the new constitution and then send it back to the CCC "with a strong letter voting disapproval."

There was a general consensus among the cabinet members that a modified version of the proposal made by Steve Scherret, ASDU president, was the best alternative. Scherret suggested that ASDU return the approved constitution to the CCC along with a copy of ASDU's letter reminding the CCC that ASDU had the power to revoke any charter at any time.

Railroaded

Maynard claimed that ASDU had "been railroaded into chartering the CCC. If we don't, it will look as if ASDU is impeding the progress of social regulations at Duke," he continued. "It is not fair to the students to stand in the way of social regulations."

ASDU's charter commission has approved the new CCC constitution and will recommend it to the legislature for ratification tonight.

Scherret said that the question is which the legislature considers the most pressing: the need for revised social regulations or the acquisition of more control over the CCC.

McGovern campaign frontally attacks Nixon

By Warren Weaver Jr.

(C) 1972 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—"Since Mr. Nixon has been President, rape is up 22 per cent," an announcer observed in a matter-of-fact tone. "Since Mr. Nixon has been President, aggravated assault is up 25 per cent."

That apocalyptic message, simultaneously flowing in print up the home television screen, is one of several blunt blows aimed at President Nixon in the media campaign of Sen. George A. McGovern reaches its climactic phase.

During the next two weeks, the Democrats will invest up to \$2 million in both radio and television spots that attack the President frontally on such issues as crime, unemployment, inflation, Vietnam, the Watergate espionage case and his refusal to publicly debate the

South Dakota.

The broadcast material is by far the most outspoken that the McGovern campaign has employed. Until now, virtually all the Democratic spots were designed to promote McGovern rather than attack his opponent.

The new television spots consist of nothing but a "crawl," while type moving slowly up a black screen as a voice reads the same message.

At the end, the standard closing frame of the McGovern spots appears briefly: a profile of the Senator at the left, his last name in large type and a small line acknowledging that it had been a paid political announcement. The usual spoken tagline, "McGovern... Democrat... for the country" has been

dropped.

The radio commercials consist of the soundtrack of the television spots. One radio spot that was not produced for television suggests that former Secretary of Commerce John B. Connally, a registered Texas Democrat, is supporting Nixon because the President has said he not only favors present tax advantages for the oil industry but [he] going even further than that.

Meanwhile, for several weeks, the Republicans, through their Democratic allies, have been running harsh anti-McGovern spots, showing him decimating the defense establishment, suggesting that he cannot make up his mind and implying him of wanting to get nearly half the nation as well.



Would HUD director Romney's proposal (in the Real World below) alleviate or worsen conditions the inner-city jungle? (ENS photo)

No firm decision reached in Saigon

By Bennett Gwertzman

(C) 1972 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—The Capitol greeted the return of Henry A. Kissinger, from Saigon last night with continuing speculation that a Vietnam oil-industry cease-fire was near, but with no firm agreement to end the war apparently reached yet.

It was anticipated that Kissinger, President Nixon's advisor on national security, would report to Nixon on his five days of intensive talks with President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, and probably fly to Paris to continue the negotiations with the North Vietnamese there.

But in the city—as elsewhere—it has become difficult to distinguish between truth and only informed speculation. Rumors that have begun in one Capitol news outlet in the press of others as accepted fact.

One of the few high officials to speak publicly about the current negotiations is Premier Phan Van Dong of North Vietnam, who outlined in an interview with a *Newweek* editor last week what his government would like to see as part of a peace package. It includes the following elements:

A cease-fire, as the first step, to be followed by the withdrawal of remaining American forces in South Vietnam, and the release of all prisoners.

Following the American withdrawal, the Saigon government would conduct talks with the National Liberation Front of Vietnam, on the composition of the neutral segment of a tripartite administration made up of Vietnamese, Saigon and neutral elements. This interim administration would run the country for six months and pave the way for general elections. Presumably, the elections would be nationwide, and choose representatives who would create a new constitution and government.

The future of Thieu was left unclear, but presumably, under this tripartite rule, he could stay as head of the Saigon part of the three-part leadership, but would probably be forced out of office eventually. The end result of this government would be establishment of an independent, neutral government.

Thieu has on many occasions—and he reportedly repeated it to Kissinger last week—rejected any sharing of power with the Vietcong. He has, however, apparently expressed willingness to enter into a cease-fire that would be properly justified, and that would extend to Laos and Cambodia.

The current American position is unclear because of the refusal of the administration to move its spokesmen to make any comments on Vietnam in recent weeks.

But in the past, Nixon has pressed for two points that were included in the Hanoi "package": A cease-fire as the first step, and allowing the South Vietnamese to choose their own government, without a Communist government being "imposed."

Thus, experts on Vietnam in the State Department, while uninformed on the actual negotiations, have speculated that Kissinger had found the latest Hanoi terms acceptable in many respects, and was sent by Nixon to Saigon to persuade Thieu to show more flexibility in his attitude toward a final Vietnam settlement.

What is not known is whether Kissinger was told to threaten Thieu with an end to American aid, or any other extreme measure, such as a threat to end American bombing. Those familiar with Nixon in the Administration said they doubted that he would permit Thieu to be so intimidated.

Thus, there was a tussle among State Department officials to speculate that Kissinger was returning to Washington without having obtained Thieu's agreement in the political elements in the North Vietnamese Plan.

What is not known is whether in private, Thieu has been more conciliatory in his attitude toward the NLF than his spokesmen have been in public. It is also not known whether the North Vietnamese in private have expressed any interest in drawing the political aspects of a settlement from the military ones.

Committee says utility charges too high

By Eileen Shanahan

(C) 1972 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—A committee of state officials who regulate public utilities said yesterday that the late-payment charges imposed by such gas and electric companies were too high.

In addition, the group said, statements are generally not given enough time to pay their utility bills before incurring the late charges, which are disguised under a number of different names.

The committee also criticized utilities for requiring large cash deposits before starting service to

customers in certain neighborhoods, regardless of the credit records of the individual customers.

The report on the billing and credit practices of gas and electric companies was made by a special committee of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners.

The recommendations of the association's committee, however, have no binding power on any of the state regulatory agencies that are members of the association.

The committee's findings and proposals are expected to have some influence on

state regulation, however.

The findings supported what consumer groups have been saying for years about utility billing practices.

The "late charges" that utilities assess are stated on their bills in a variety of ways, the committee found—such as a "net" charge for payment before a certain date and a "gross" charge thereafter.

Whatever terminology is used on the bill, the committee said, what is really being charged is interest. The interest charges are being made at an annual rate in excess of 80

per cent in many cases, a rate that is "exorbitant... too high," they said.

In addition, the committee found that most utilities give customers only 15 days in which to pay their bills without incurring late charges. This is "too brief," the committee pointed out. It said 25 days should be allowed, at a minimum.

The committee also recommended that state regulators require the utilities to state clearly in their bills the basic price for the service, the interest charge for payment after the due date, and the true annual rate of interest that was being charged.

The committee noted that some utilities had argued that they needed the high interest charges on late payments to make up what they lose from bills that are completely uncollectible.

But it said that the argument was invalid because there was "no relationship between costs of uncollectible accounts and expenses related to past-due accounts." The committee urged regulatory agencies to make sure that the charges on past-due accounts were equal only to the costs related to collecting those accounts.

As for the deposits required from customers in poorer neighborhoods, these should be waived if the customer can show a good credit record, the committee said.

Real world

BRASILIA—In the name of common heritage and interests, Brazil plans a new push into Africa. Foreign Minister Mario Gibson Barbosa next week will begin a tour of eight African countries on the Atlantic that he describes warmly as "our eastern neighbors." The Brazilian mission is expected to seek African economic cooperation, in areas ranging from trade and technical assistance to the coordination of coffee and cocoa prices.

PHILADELPHIA—Sen. George McGovern visited patients in the United States Naval Hospital in Philadelphia to dramatize his Vietnam Day pledge to provide jobs, education and health care for veterans of the Vietnam war. The Democratic Presidential nominee said that he would join in the "rejoining" if President Nixon should negotiate a peace settlement, even on election eve.

TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—President Nixon attacked congressional "big spenders" and pledged to veto a number of "spending bills" as he campaigned through New York City's suburbs. The President's statement was issued at the start of a 50-mile automobile through 12 Westchester communities.

WASHINGTON—George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, suggested that all the federally subsidized housing programs be abolished, a step that would do away with most of his department in the process. Romney said, "we would end subsidy programs, 'privatize' the Federal Housing Administration, move to a combination housing allowance-income subsidy for the poor and end operating subsidies for public housing."



Alternative Features Service

A/C/1078777 West Center

California is shortly to become the first state to vote on marijuana.

During the Nov. 7 election, the state's voters will be asked to decide on a proposal to remove criminal penalties for anyone 18 or older for "planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, processing, otherwise preparing, transporting, or possessing marijuana for personal use." The measure also prohibits "persons under the influence of marijuana from engaging in conduct that endangers others." Selling would remain illegal.

That's it. Otherwise, you'll be able to grow your own in California.

Support. If it passes, an early September poll showed only 33 percent support for the California Marijuana Initiative (CMI). There is strong support for the measure in northern California, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area, but half the state's 20 million population is concentrated in highly conservative Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange counties.

Opponents. CMI's opponents, a loose collection of lawyers, doctors, drug experts and other conservatives, think the outcome is still uncertain.

Gordon Brownell, the initiative's political co-ordinator, believes the polls don't accurately represent popular opinion on marijuana. "A lot of people who will vote for the measure don't want to say so in interviews," he says. CMI is counting on the so far-unrevealed support they're sure is out there.

Win or lose, the Marijuana Initiative has already made an impressive showing. In four months it has 20,000 volunteers collected 388,000 valid signatures, 50,000 more than the minimum needed to put the measure on the ballot.

A Features Report

CMI has also gained endorsements from a wide variety of organizations, including the California and San Francisco Bar Associations, the Democratic Central Committee of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento, the ACLU, the San Francisco Deputy Sheriff's Coalition and the San Francisco Police Officers for Justice.

Little money. All of this was done with very little money. Of the estimated \$40,000 spent to get the measure on the ballot, most came from small contributions. The largest single source of funds, approximately \$15,000, has been Amorphia, the distribution of a cigarette paper made especially for "pot" smokers.

Bearing the name of Acapulco Gold and made from the "denatured" leaves of the Cannabis, or marijuana, plant, the brown tissue-thin papers are imported and sold by Amorphia, Inc., whose officers include a former member of President Nixon's White House Staff.

Non-profit. The company, incorporated in California as a nonprofit enterprise engaged in "social reform," derives its contribution from its sales of Acapulco

Gold. In this way, Amorphia promotes support for the California Marijuana Initiative, known as proposition 19 on the state ballot.

An additional sum of \$15,000 has been contributed by Amorphia to campaigns attempting to "decriminalize" marijuana in other parts of the country, principally in successful efforts to get similar marijuana initiatives before the voters in Michigan, Oregon and the state of Washington.

Conservative. Amorphia's director of government affairs, who also serves as political coordinator for the California Marijuana Initiative organization is Gordon Brownell, a 28-year-old respected man of conservative dress and background who was campaigning in San Diego recently.

He said that, beginning in June, 1968, he worked for six months on a variety of "presidential administrative assignments" as an assistant to Harry S. Dent, special

assistant to President Nixon. Later, in the summer and fall of 1970, he assisted Thomas Reed, Republican National Committeeman, in directing Gov. Ronald Reagan's campaign for re-election.

Uplift fight. Blair Newman of Washington, D.C., the 25-year-old president of Amorphia, Inc., acknowledged that the campaign on behalf of Proposition 19 was an uplift fight. But he added that sentiment had shifted considerably since a statewide poll a month ago indicated that two-thirds of California's voters were opposed to relaxing marijuana controls.

"Until recently, we were concentrating on registering the newly enfranchised 18- to 21-year-olds, who are almost solidly behind Proposition 19," he said. "Now we're going after the straight voters, the squares,

who do not use marijuana."

Penalties. Proposition 19 would remove all criminal penalties from personal possession, cultivation and use of marijuana by persons 18 and older. But it would not eliminate existing penalties for sales of the drug.

In the last two years, more than 200,000 Californians have been arrested on marijuana charges, despite a growing deemphasis by the authorities on arrest for possession and use of marijuana. Enforcement costs during that period have been estimated at more than \$175 million.

Principal source. Brownell said that, from the proceeds of Acapulco Gold sales amounting to about \$20,000 a month before payment of salaries and expenses, Amorphia has been the principal source of funds for promoting the California Marijuana Initiative. About \$50,000 has been spent by the Marijuana Initiative group thus far, an amount that greatly exceeds the spending of its principal opponent, an organization known as COMI, for Citizens Opposing The Marijuana Initiative.

Literature. COMI, like the CMI, has been concentrating on the state's university and college campuses with literature that denigrates proposition 19 as "the most vicious piece of legislation ever to be placed on the ballot in California."

Michael Aldrich, Amorphia's co-director and editor of *The Marijuana Review*, believes what is happening now in California will have tremendous impact on the rest of the country.

Initiative. "Twenty states now have the initiative as a means for changing the law," he says. "Marijuana could be on the ballot in ten or 11 of them in the next few years. And the issue has wider appeal than most people think." CMI's Brownell echoes Aldrich's thoughts. "Even if we don't win, it will still be

a victory. We took a so-called 'freak issue' (smoking pot), and legitimized it. We put it before the public and won

endorsements. If we don't make it this year, it will be an issue again in '74. It will come of age eventually."

As California goes....?

Thanks to all the people who fcted and gave money to the Vietnamese Children's Fund.
—The Institute for Nonviolent Study and Action

Broadway at Duke Committee
PRESENTS

"A THEATRICAL MIRACLE!"

—Life Magazine

GUDSDALL



Wednesday
October 25

All seats Reserved

Tickets available at

Page Box Office, Duke

Evening 8:30 p.m.

\$3.50, 4.50, 5.50

Matinee 4:00 p.m. \$3.00

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UPC stresses obtaining cooperative, multiracial South

By John Crawford

Recognition of the fact that Duke University is situated in a community with needs and interests ranging over a broad spectrum, and that the South is general no longer solely an agrarian society, was the major emphasis of one subcommittee report from the University Planning Committee (UPC).

Notable in the Regional and State Responsibilities subcommittee report was strong proposals aimed at obtaining a cooperative, multiracial society in the South.

The general statement of priorities cited as potential goals: "the elimination of poverty; the improvement of health, education, housing, regional culture, regional participation in the arts, and legal conditions; studies of labor relations, mass transportation and community engineering, ecology, and means of serving the religious needs of the area; and the development of library resources and techniques which would provide more useful services for the area and for teaching and research."

Subcommittee

Yet the report immediately concluded that most of these general goals "could be kept subordinate to the goal of the elimination of racism."

The proposals made by the subcommittee fall into two categories, those

widely varied fields which will attract students from the state, the region, the nation at large, and foreign countries to its graduate and undergraduate programs."

More resources
The results for the region, would be additional resources and facilities directly related to the University, and those dealing primarily with the region at large.

The report noted that a university's primary responsibilities are involved with academics. "Thus, the most important contribution that Duke can make to the region is to provide an institution distinguished for its teaching and research, in which would be valuable contributions, the report concluded. Among these facilities mentioned are the Medical Center, the music department with its concert and workshop, and the education department and its programs affiliated with the public schools.

The report warned against "complacency" by the University in its approach to the region. "Relationships with the city of Durham and the region in general are public rather than private, and conditions unexplored opportunities exist."

University proposals
Of the proposals aimed at the University, there were four immediate priority recommendations

for increased participation of blacks in the educational facilities.

The four proposals call for a more comprehensive and sustained effort to recruit black students—undergraduate, graduate, and professional; study on standards of admission for blacks; an affirmative action plan for the recruitment of black faculty and administrators; and increased financial support for the Black Studies

program.

Additional, more regionally oriented, proposals also attack the problem of labor relations and suggest that Duke develop more extensive cooperative with local and regional universities, including black institutions with which Duke currently has no ties.

The labor proposal recommends that Duke serve as a regional model in labor relations.



Naylor informally talks at Lancaster House last night. (Photo by Bill Baxter)

Naylor discusses Southern problems

by Larry Levy

The next 10 years will be decisive regarding the future of the South. Will it put aside old prejudices and work as a unit for constructive solutions to its problems, or will it revert to its past and thereby give up claims to the ability of responsibly shaping its own destiny?

Thomas Naylor, professor of economics, suggests there is good reason for optimism.

Naylor, co-editor of *You Can't Eat Magnolias* and director of the Center for Southern Studies, was guest speaker last night at a colloquium in the Lancaster House.

Citing problems of economic inequality,

pollution, housing shortages, and industrialization as leading themselves to constructive solution, Naylor noted a tendency on the part of Southerners towards discarding race conflict in working together to solve these common problems.

Increasing modernization on the part of the South, he declared in his preference

of candidates, and the lack of emphasis on race in political campaigns represent attempts at achieving consensus for this purpose, according to Naylor.

Both major parties have been "monumental failures in their attempts to solve the problems of the South," Naylor noted.

As a result, Naylor said he foresees the possibility of a new political party arising in the South, "based upon alienation and disenchantment with a too often unfeeling, unresponsive bureaucracy."

The tremendous response of Southerners to George Wallace is seen by Naylor as an indication of the potential political force arising from this alienation. In designating alienation as the key in Wallace's appeal, Naylor said he differs with many contemporary analysts who see it as primarily based upon the race issue.

Moving to the current Presidential campaign, Naylor predicted a Nixon landslide in the South, this being an alienation due primarily to the fact that "McGovern is an incredibly inept politician."

Though personally favoring McGovern, Naylor said he was greatly disappointed with McGovern's performance.

Y spreads lettuce issue

By Dale Heller

In an effort to further interest students in their cause, members of the Lettuce Boycott Steering Committee of the Duke Y have begun to take their issue before meetings of living groups and various student organizations.

According to Charlie Ebel, a member of the committee, the approach is unique in that it goes beyond the usual method of simply handing out pamphlets on subjects of student interest. "The only way to engage people is to get out into the living groups."

With the referendum vote on whether the dining hall should purchase only United Farm Workers (UFW) head lettuce coming on Thursday, committee

members are trying to speak to as many groups as possible. Already individuals have spoken to house meetings at Stonebroke, Brookhollow, the Grad Center, Southgate, Giles, Epworth, and Maxwell House.

Endorsements have been received from Hillel, the Association of African Students, the Religious Life Staff, and Maxwell House.

Personal Commitment
The committee's presentation includes a historical perspective of the UFW-grower dispute—the causes and the reasons for grower opposition to unionization—according to Ebel.

A personal commitment to eat only lettuce which is not being boycotted, and voting in the referendum on

October 26, are, according to Erik Dummer, another committee member, priority individual activities.

According to Ebel, the non-union farmworkers are not making \$5-7 per hour, as has been alleged. Ebel said that lettuce pickers are paid in a piece work basis, and only the strongest workers might reach that wage during a couple of days in the peak of the season.

Ebel will speak on the boycott tonight to the North Carolina Student Legislature at 9:45 in 229 Social Sciences.

Any living group or other organization which is interested in hearing a talk on the boycott should call the Y at Extension 2369 and specify a time for the meeting.



The agrarian South. (Photo by Jeff Jones)

UPC urges more grad research, aid, faculty

By Rick Melner

FOCUSING on the importance of the Ph.D. candidate who may have a "significant impact upon the entire nation," the subcommittee on Graduate Academic Programs of the University Planning Committee urged the strengthening of all graduate programs by increasing funding for "basic research," obtaining greater fellowship and financial aid alternatives, and increasing faculty compensation and distinguished professorships.

Estimated costs for the recommendations run to \$15-million.

While the subcommittee cited the two main functions of the graduate school as advancing "the frontiers of knowledge and the training of students at a

high level," Dr. Walter Gordy, chairperson of the subcommittee, acknowledged the crisis of oversupply of Ph.D.'s in certain severely restricted job markets.

Due to time limitations the subcommittee could make no recommendations on cutting back enrollment in those areas most affected by the current economic crunch. However, the report stated that no increase in graduate school enrollment should be sought "until the overly-rapid expansion of graduate education in the country is corrected and the shortage of Ph.D.'s is cleaned up."

Over-supply
Gordy learned the truth in over-supply of graduate students, a reality not only of the job market, but also

of the entire educational process whereby specific training is absent. "Most liberal arts students are not trained to do anything. There is a surplus of people, but not a surplus of excellence."

But the crisis cannot be solved by Duke alone, the subcommittee noted. According to Gordy, the actions of single universities will only force the potential graduate student into a "wasteful school which will turn out unqualified Ph.D. graduates."

As long as the current enrollment in the graduate school—and not necessarily the over-supply of Ph.D.'s—does not impinge upon the effectiveness of our programs," current enrollment will not change, the report said.

Gordy mentioned that the effectiveness of the current programs can be augmented by students becoming more practical and "realizing what is ahead," as well as placing more responsibility on individual departments to adjust curricula for the job shortages.

To insure that the role of Duke in producing qualified graduate students is not unshared by private foundations and governmental agencies, the report recommends a \$10-million endowment for "basic research."

Called the Fund for the Advancement of Basic Knowledge, the money would be distributed "to the best people at Duke," according to the report, "contribution to society,

Gordy said.

Offset outback
To a large extent, the report said, the fund could be utilized to offset the "large outback in fellowships and scholarships offered by government agencies and foundations."

In addition, the subcommittee cited the importance of a strong faculty to maintain the strength of the graduate school.

Specifically, the report called for the addition of 50 distinguished professorships and higher faculty salaries. The final report mentioned an price tag on these two proposals.

needed that "academic achievement and intellectual potential" should remain the primary criteria upon which financial assistance is awarded to graduate students.

Inquiry

An other cited inquiry between financial aid alternatives to undergraduate and graduates was written off by Gordy and Arthur R. Oshes, graduate student representative on the subcommittee, as missing the point.

Gordy said that undergraduates are not thinking "in this self-interest when they attack graduate student financial aid."

Since many undergraduates will soon be in the position of graduate students, (Continued on Page 12)

the chronicle

Today is Tuesday, October 24, 1972.

On this date in 1901, Anna Taylor went over Niagara Falls in a barrel in a stunt to raise money to repay a loan due on her Texas ranch. Fifty-one years later, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Republican candidate for the Presidency, told an audience in Detroit that, if elected, he would go to Korea to seek "an early and honorable" end to the war there.

Doubting if President Nixon's bombing stance over Hanoi will ever bring about his four-year promise of an "honorable" peace, this is the Chronicle, Duke's Daily Newspaper, published at Duke in Durham, North Carolina, where we're seriously contemplating jumping the Falls without a barrel if we make up the day after the elections in the time of "four more years." Volume 48, Number 23, News: 2000, Business: 6588.

Night editor for today's issue: Tom Norton

Charter the CCC

Reaffirmation of student organization charters is normally one of the least controversial items of business attended to by the ASDU Legislature. Tonight a charter issue could be the fuse to reignite the smoldering ASDU-Campus Community Council feud.

The CCC constitution is before the Legislature tonight for ratification. ASDU has already chartered the CCC once this year, but the Council designed a significantly different constitution for itself than the one chartered by the Legislature in September. Hence the new vote.

The Constitution approved in September included a controversial clause that stipulated that all CCC proposals would be submitted to the ASDU Legislature, as well as the dean of Trinity College for approval. Last year's constitution only called for referral to the dean of undergraduate education.

During its initial meetings of this year, the CCC amended the new constitution, striking out the provision requiring referral of proposals to ASDU. This action was taken over the objections of the Legislature at that time. The question now is whether ASDU should charter, and thereby grant its official sanction to, the new constitution.

We feel most strongly that CCC business should come to the Legislature for approval. The Legislature, which this year has exhibited incredible attendance, is the only deliberative body on campus accountable to all undergraduate students. To terminate student input at the level of the Council (and deny the student legislature veto power) is to defy all the principles of democratic process.

Equally disturbing is the CCC's apparent deference to the powers that be at Duke in submitting to an administration-wielded veto at the same moment that they refuse to submit their work to the critical evaluation of the representatives of the student body.

Unfortunately, though, the issue is not quite that simple for the Legislature to resolve. With the facts already stated, a rejection of the charter would seem in order. But there is another governance issue involved here too. That is the question of dorm autonomy.

Last year we criticized both CCC proposals for failing to provide students with the right to determine the social regulations they were going to live under without interference from the administration or the CCC. The CCC proposals, however, reflected a greater concern

for the privacy of individuals and were designed in such a way that 25 percent of a dorm could block the institution of a set of social regulations. We felt that such minority rule could not be condoned. Nor could we approve of the heavy-handed supervision by the CCC that those proposals called for.

Over the summer Provost Frederic Cleveland sent to the members of last year's CCC a letter outlining possible solutions to the social regulations problem that would satisfy both the need for individuals' privacy as well as the rights of students to determine their own rules to live by. We applauded these suggestions under this year and urged their immediate implementation. It now appears that progressive social regulations along the lines of the Cleveland suggestions would surely be among the first victims of a prolonged ASDU-CCC war.

A refusal to charter would strip the CCC of student funding, and possible access to certain meeting rooms. Essentially, these would amount to minor irritations that could easily be circumvented by the Council. It would also strip the CCC and its student members of their legitimacy, and it is reasonable to suppose that some of the students more sympathetic to the cause of student government would boycott the Council. These and other tactics would do little more than to bring what is already a slow-to-act group to a complete halt, and precluding the possibility of their formulating a constructive social regulation proposal before the Council's demise.

And, while the demise of the CCC might not be an altogether unwelcome eventuality, the ASDU Legislature must consider the implications of such a development. The choice is whether to push for referral (something ASDU will not get this year under the present Council composition), or drop that issue and hope to get a good social regulations proposal. While it is clear to us that in long-range terms the referral question is tremendously more significant, we would in this case urge that the Legislature go for the social regulations. To fritter away an opportunity to fulfill a pressing and widespread student demand at a time when it is within reach would be an act of irresponsibility on the part of any legislature. The power and development of structuralized student input in University decision-making has required years of careful juggling and nurturing. There will be time enough to expand and solidify it in the future.



Letters to the edit council

Now

To the edit council:
We said:
My God, will we last?
Time, fly!
Fly, pray!
But not too fast,
Lest we not feel
The emptiness.
The pain.
That we,
Yes, we,
Inhabit on the Vietnamese
plane.
We fast
In sorrow over the past,
The past death.
That has not passed.
For still today
We allow our leaders
To play
Their tragic game
"Dumb Away."
It must stop!
We must end our war,
(Like our fast),
In time
To celebrate life
Join us!

B.S. Bulwala Health

For the future.

Grades

To the edit council:
People far away need
you, and me to help them
out of their bony shivers.
People here in Durham need
a lift out of the gloom and
darkness. People right here
on the Duke campus need
for someone to take the
time just to listen to them.

And yet, we don't have the
time. We don't have the time,
as it is swallowed up in a
mountain of midterms and
the pressure for grades.

Grades. Think a minute.
On the buses, on the
pathways as we march
dutifully to our next class,
what is the topic of
conversation? Well, there is
an election in 24 weeks
which will profoundly
affect all our futures, but

that doesn't seem to be a
main concern. The
interesting implications of a
lecture don't seem to crop
up too often. It's more
likely the theme is the A on
the English test, the answer
to the third chemistry
problem, the events of that
poll we paper that the
professor passed over. We
seem so indoctrinated into
this grade crunch that our
very souls are affected.
Like a beautiful after the A,
diminishing after the Z.

There is a lot of pressure.
But even when the hands
can't be so sensitive to
things that count like to
real learning, or to people
and to their deeper feeling
and thoughts? Why not
today, let's take time to
reflect on life, and to feel,
in reality, listen to people for
a change.

Nathan Johnston '78

Bigots

To the edit council:
As a citizen of
Birmingham, Alabama, and
as a student of journalism I
feel compelled to comment
on the article published
Sept. 22 in your
September column by Mr.
Andy Barnes.

I am not a member of
the chamber of commerce
and it is definitely not my
intention to praise
Birmingham. But I am
puzzled by the way Mr.
Barnes considered all
people of Birmingham and
the State of Alabama as
bigots after being in the city
only ten days. I got the

feeling from his article that
his impression of
Birmingham was already
buried deep in his mind
before he even came to the
city. Is that not what
bigotry is?

Use all others throughout

the country Birmingham has
problems. It has racial
problems. But it has made
great strides in solving them.
In recent years Birmingham
has been hailed by
strangers throughout the
country for its efforts in
solving racial problems. One
of the main reasons for its
designation as an "All
America City" was the
racial atmosphere, where
blacks and whites live as
one, not as blacks and
whites.

As for Mr. Barnes's
statement about the
all-black, all-white football
game and its implication of
a segregated school system,
a recent survey by the HEW
showed that Birmingham
schools were more fully
integrated than schools in
the Northeast and West.
And we are glad our schools
are integrated. It should be
that way.

If Mr. Barnes really
wanted to get a fair
impression of the city he
should have talked with
former City Councilman
Chas. McNeil. And if Mr.
Barnes did his homework
he should know that Mr.
McNeil was the father of
one of the girls killed in the
1653 church bombing.

Yes, Birmingham has
bigots, as Durham has
bigots. But as a journalist I
would have certainly asked
himself and talked to more
people before I drew the
broad conclusions Mr.
Barnes drew.

People who condemn
everyone else as bigots are
in reality themselves bigots.
Right, Mr. Barnes?

Bill Stewman

Seaford University

Birmingham, AL 35209

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

4 boxes "Anno" of California
Transmission amon

1 box "Contents" of Mexico
No much info

No United Farm Workers lettuce, with only two days left until the ASDU referendum. Don't eat lettuce in the Union today. Vote on Thursday to direct Mr. Minah to boycott all but UFW lettuce. It won't hurt you, and it WILL help oppressed farm workers.

The day they bombed New York

Pete Hamill

"Reprinted by Permission of New York Post, (C) 1972 New York Post Corporation."

"For all we know, you could be bombing New York City." An unnamed B-52 pilot, to Joseph Treaster of the New York Times Oct. 13, 1972.

The first strike hit the city at 1:11 p.m. on a Tuesday, when the streets were jammed with people going to lunch. There was, of course, no warning, not even the sound of an engine, because the other side's B-52s were five miles above the earth. About 140 people, including longshoremen and crew members were killed on the Grace Line pier, while unleashing a luxury liner; an exact count was impossible because so many had been crushed to small bits. Seventy-six people were killed when the George Washington Bridge took a direct hit, spilling a number of automobiles into the Hudson. Two entire classes of schoolchildren were killed when a volley of bombs smashed into Morningside Park, where they were listening to a lecture on botany.

One volley of bombs smashed into the theatre district. The building that housed Bart's was a smoking ruin, as flames poked through the rubble for survivors. A woman whose legs were bleeding jumps around over and over again. "What God? What God? What God?" These women had shards of glass driven into their eyes as the windows at Nathan's blew in from the force of the explosion. The body of Robert Watson, 18, of East Flushing, was found with a knife blown through his chest, puncturing, clenching a line of glass, out of which he had managed a single life.

Some of the worst damage was at the New York Coliseum, where 312 people perished after the building took a direct hit during the afternoon session of the Antiques Show. Many spectators inside, or were burned to death, as fire engines struggled to get through the traffic. One side of the Central Park Zoo had been covered in from the impact of the waterfront explosions, and

several lions were reported roaming the Brambles.

"This is simply another example of the unguessable brutality of the Other Side," the President said from a bomb shelter in suburban Maryland. "Their callous disregard for human life is further evident in this act of historic heartlessness. But we will not be reduced to a pitiful, helpless giant. They cannot launch us into a years' settlement that would stain our national honor for years to come."

In an off-the-record briefing, Ronald Spokesman, a top White House official, accused the Other Side of "not playing fair. They had no right under international law to hunt our cities, or even to have B-52s. They have never declared war on us. We have no design on their territory. It is true that we have dropped more bombs on them than any nation has ever dropped upon another. But they are after all Asians, and they place a different value on life."

Even as he spoke, more after waves of B-52s from the



Other Side came roaring over the city. A spokesman for the Other Side said that they were only after military targets, to cut off the flow of supplies to the Americans and their allies in Southeast Asia. But as a matter of bombs took out Bush Terminal and the Brooklyn Army Base, all of Bay Ridge and Sunset Park, two blocks away, was turned into flames and rubble. The industrial plants in Long Island City were destroyed, but so were Sonoma and parts of Kew Gardens, Rego Park and Forest Hills. Another round of bombs aimed at the George Washington Bridge blew apart the Charters, Brooklyn Heights, Williamsburg, Cobble Hill and Fort Greene vanished with the approach in the Brooklyn Bridge. The Other Side blasted American and aircraft missiles for the destruction of the UN and the Metropolitan Museum, but a Canadian reporter said that units after units had been aimed at the buildings.

"As far as losing any sleep over what we're doing," said a pilot for the Other Side, interviewed at his home base in Cuba, "or how many people we kill... we never see the damage."

By the end of the first week, New York was in ruins. There were so many dead that bodies were being buried at Prospect Park. The hospitals were empty with blood and the screams of the dying. All subways and buses had stopped running. A few scattered flames poked through the rubble of the Empire State Building looking for bodies, but all the waves came had burst and most feet burned through the night. All radio and TV stations were off the air and the newspapers had been destroyed.

"Why are they doing this to us?" a woman yelled hysterically, as she wept frenzied looking for her 7-year-old daughter. "Why are they doing this? What have we ever done to them?"

"Penny," someone said. "Penny." And looked for an air raid shelter, as a tiny hand-cracked air signal told of another raid.

Just another day they bombed Hanoi

Jane Fonda

HANOI (VNS)—"We live with the earth in total collaboration with the earth. It is because of this that we can withstand the bombing."

I was listening to Nguyen Dinh Thi, renowned author, poet, and playwright of North Viet Nam. I had never experienced a people who cherish their earth, not only because it is their source of life, but because most of them can remember the days before the revolution when the land belonged to the French, and they were "colonies."

Now it is theirs, and their clothes are stained with it, the walls of their houses are made from it. The rivers are colored red by it. Everywhere, people standing knee-deep in their land, backs bent, planting their hard-earned rice.

The very existence of the land in the Red River Delta represents a victory of the people who wrested it from the sea thousands of years ago through the construction of an intricate network of earthen dikes. These dikes protect them from the waters lapping down the mountains during the monsoon season and from the sea water, an annual threat to this region, which it below sea level.

The overwhelming sense

one has of unity and collective spirit isn't a product only of the war of resistance, but results from the century-old struggle against water and drought. The early development of a Vietnamese state with a centralized administration was brought about by the need to mobilize the millions of people required in building the dikes. The dikes and the nation grew up together.

As we walked out as sketched in a bomb shelter in Hanoi one afternoon I said, "We don't build big houses or palaces. Our pagodas are beautiful, but none are very big. What is big in Laos extensive damage in three places, each 30 yards long, and caused many deep cracks in the surface. One portion rose out in two by 3,000 and 2,000-pound bombs."

In the town of Phu Ly, between Nam Dinh and Hanoi, I saw another bombed dike, and the entire hydraulic system destroyed. On July 12, I visited Nam Dinh district 40 miles east of Hanoi, in the Hai Hung Province. The whole district of Nam Dinh is surrounded by two rivers, the Thai Binh and the Kinh Thai. Two vital points on these dikes had been bombed on July 9 and 11. One portion on the

Kinh Thai River had been severed by 2,000-pounders.

While 26 foreign correspondents were in the process of examining the damage to the Thai Binh dike, they witnessed a second attack by a dozen Phantoms (F-4s) and A-1s which they said "went into a dive and released several

thousands of rockets could be seen. No major communications lines, no industry, and no military targets were visible. What were visible were the bomb craters that have accumulated on both sides of the dike.

Both dike segments in Nam Dinh that have been

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thousands of rockets could be seen. No major communications lines, no industry, and no military targets were visible. What were visible were the bomb craters that have accumulated on both sides of the dike. These bombs create

shock waves that cause multiple cracks at the dike base, the most vulnerable part. Delayed-reaction perforation bombs are being used as well, which enter the dike on a slow and lodge underneath their foundations, exploding later. This causes serious weaknesses that are difficult, sometimes impossible to detect, and

repair work becomes hazardous. If these weaknesses aren't discovered and repaired in time, the pressure of the torrential waters that reached their highest level toward the end of August may cause the entire section of the dike to be washed away.



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Benton's "Bad Company" rises above film mediocrity

By Vincent Curby
(C) 1972 MPT News Service

NEW YORK—One morning in the autumn of 1863, Drew Dixon, a modest, clean-living Ohio country boy who's been tapped for conscription, hides from the Union Army search party that's been sent to the farm to fetch him. The Dixon, whose other son was killed at Chickamauga, refuse to give up Drew to the War Between the States. Instead, they present him with his brother's gold watch and \$100 and solemnly shake his hand. Drew sets off in the general direction of Virginia City to wait out the war and, if possible, to make his fortune.

Oblivion

It's an alternately, high-spirited and disastrous journey toward oblivion, a flight that never really ends in Robert Benton's seriously comic, very good first film, "Bad Company," written by Benton and David Newman, the collaboration whose achievements include *Resnais's Annual Dubious Achievements Awards* and the screenplay for "Bonnie And Clyde" and "There Was A Crooked Man."

"Bad Company" is one of this year's especially meager handful of decent American films that need not be patronized—or despised—as entertaining junk. It's most entertaining in an elegant way, but it's deserving not junk. It's also this year's best commercial American film by a new director, admirably a category that is not overflooded with scoundrels. (Off-hand I can only think of Cliff Robertson's "J.W. Coop.")

"Bad Company" is no "Bonnie And Clyde." It's smaller, less flamboyant, but it shares with that film a concern for the sunny wilderness of a certain kind of morality, represented in "Bad Company" by a young man named Jake Ramsey (Jeff Bridges). Benton and Newman don't see the morality of evil; they see a dumb-headed lark of feeling and imagination. To a certain extent it afflicts everything and everyone in their film, from the unseen government, which allows the conscription of a tax evading son, to Jake Ramsey, an A.W.O.L. Union soldier who strikes out for the west with Drew (Harry Brown) and some other nincompoops, mislabeled boys—gathered together in St. Joseph, Mo.—whom Jake describes as "all handicapped for punishment."

Gumption

It is one of the comic considerations of the film that gumption is just one of a number of qualities that the members of the odd gang do not have. "We'll live off the land," Jake has told them, and the first time he skins a rabbit for their dinner they all become so ill they can't even cook it. Including Jake.

Early on they meet a farmer and his wife who are returning to the East after failing as horsebreeders. "Go back," the farmer orders them. "You don't know what

you're in for."

"We're boys in our prime, sir," says Jake, who sometimes speaks in the faded accents of dime novels once written for America's youth. "We'll take it as it comes."

Before they leave the farmer, they also take his offer to buy a few minutes with his wife Min for \$8. Only Boog (Jim Hutton) and Drew do not participate. Boog is 10 and cast. Drew does not want to. That night Drew vows in his journal to keep himself pure for the one who will eventually share his life.

The boys continue across the plains.

Wrong

Things go wrong. Although Drew refuses to join in and calls the plan crazy, they decide to hold up a stagecoach. The boys picked to stand in the middle of the road and flag down the coach, draw that, breathe, then climb in and drives away, abandoning his friends. They attempt to carry off a pie and some chickens from an isolated farm. Boog has the top of his head shot off. Two gang members steal the gang's two horses and leave Drew and Jake to carry on riding a tired donkey.

The heart of the film is the relationship between Drew, the originally optimistic Methodist farm boy, and Jake, who, so far as his charm and transparent himself, is truly bad company. For that matter, all of the boys are when we first meet them, or they eventually get that way, as if infected as much by the Maudsley hostile landscape as by the times. They simply aren't equipped, nor are other would-be desperados they meet on route to nowhere.

The boys take their ideas who see, fancifully, perhaps, even more hope than Jake and Drew. One by one they about the man. Both Jake and Drew survive the journey as far as the film goes but, at the end, Drew has assumed an attitude new to him. He's holding up what looks to be a rather poor Wells Fargo office and the thought is that he probably won't be very good at it.

Objections

I can understand objections to the way in which violence is employed in the film, but I don't agree with them. There is something disconcerting about a movie that gets a laugh one minute from a little boy when he exclaims happily about that evening's food, a cherry pie: "My favorite dinner — doesn't!" and then sometime later shows him to be graphically murdered when stealing another pie. It is easy pathos. It makes our earlier laughter sound rude. It's unfair. Yet the method is, I think, legitimate to describe a world in which all hope can die young, in which the only salvation is not to have been born at all. The method is a reaction to an earlier kind of filmmaking, and the danger in it is that it can become quite as facile and as meaningless as the old happy ending when it's employed for no better reason than to spare feelings.



Kate Kiley plays Evie in "Stop the World." (Photo by Ron Gas)

'Bloody Sunday' sees social trap

By David Green

In the film that John Schlesinger made before "Sunday Bloody Sunday" he showed the unknown relationship between the strong but naive small town boy who has come to seek his fortune in New York, and the crippled, experienced, yet unsuccessful business of the underside of New York life. In "Midnight Cowboy" we saw a strong male relationship — two men bound together in order to survive.

Triangle

In "Sunday Bloody Sunday" the setting is the character: an exotic, strange relationship is worked out against the background of successful, wealthy upper middle class existence in London. Daniel is a middle-aged, well-to-do Jewish doctor, Alex an attractive, divorced young woman working for an employment agency — they do not know each other, except at the other points of the triangle. They are both critically bound to a young successful artist who makes inside mechanical, commercial art objects — his object is to sell to business men and make money.

For the first Sunday in the two weeks covered by the film Alex and the young man are living in the house of a couple they know, looking after the family whilst the parents are away. The family is a liberal intellectual, materially pampered one with immensely precocious children. It is the kind of family that can afford the intellectual pleasure of a

famous relief poster hanging near an overflowing refrigerator. Whilst Alex and Daniel in their own respective worlds pine for full possession of the young girl, and hold commitment as a firm value, both the artist and the children appear alike in managing to live without strong emotional ties.

Both Alex and Daniel are shown in their family situations; they both have very strong family commitments — the bond one does not, and eventually flees to New York with his mechanical art objects.

Schlesinger has indeed made this film with great sensitivity, but does not indulge in any complexity. His one major image in the film is that of the telephone system and is used soundly — we really do feel the human beings trapped in this world of mechanical communications systems which help us not one jot to truly communicate. The artist triumphs, as the stockbroker does, in this system—but he does not want deep communication or commitment.

The film sequence again is not complicated. It is simple and mechanical and clearly labelled: "tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow." This is not a film of survival and defeat in the jungle of the city — it is not a tragedy; it is a film of committed individuals trapped and frustrated by a lack of reciprocal erotic and human commitment—trapped by the mechanisms of an affluent society that is not truly human.



Pure Prairie League, a rather mediocre version of the New Halers, played an uninspiring set Saturday evening. (Photo by Jim Wilson)



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DOWNTOWN & NORTHGATE

November editor selection

'73 yearbook planned

By Peter Kenney

Speculation that a Chancellor would not be published for the current year came to an end Friday as the Publications Board voted 7-3 to proceed with plans for another yearbook.

The Board authorized its executive committee to finalize plans for the election of a new Chancellor editor. The election is expected to take place shortly after the delivery of last year's book which is expected on campus in the first week of

November.

In other business, the Board elected Bill Callaway, a Trinity College senior and returning Board member, as chairman for the year by acclamation.

The Board declined to discuss the financial issues involved in the production of another yearbook at the Friday meeting. Instead, the Board will await a recommendation from its finance committee before deciding whether students will have to buy the book again this year.

Due to inadequate funds for the Pub Board last year, the Chancellor was sold for the first time for \$5.

Much of the opposition raised against further publication of the Chancellor rested on financial issues. La Anley, Pub Board business manager, indicated that she felt there were insufficient funds to publish the quality book students wanted.

Betty McGuire, University editor, countered by saying that an editor can work within a budget and that the amount of money available would not dictate whether a book is published, but only what type of book can be done.

Students Activities Director Sam Fishman agreed with McGuire, and suggested that the Board was under some obligation to print another Chancellor. Several members spoke to the point commencing that the promise to print a yearbook was implicit in the Board's budget request from ASDU.

Jim Young cited survey conducted by the Pub Board in the spring of 1971 in which 75% of the students responding indicated that they thought that the Chancellor was "essential or very essential."

On the basis of this data Dave Nelson moved that the board publish another Chancellor and the motion was carried by the 7-2 vote.

Because the election of an editor was still several weeks off, the Board agreed to release funds to Board member Jim Wilson to coordinate photography work in the interim.

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your 10 cards are worth money to you. \$10 off on all items above \$250 other than our own advertised specials. Must have ID.

For Sale: 1969 Fiat 124 Sports Spider. Pumpkin yellow, new tires, 30 mpg. A beautiful machine. Reasonable. Call 489-3503.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Learns to play the trumpet must pay in advance call Janet rs. 2031, m 309.

Female roommate needed to share house. Close to Duke. Reasonable rent. Call 489-8419 after 5 p.m.

BIKE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT Ride your bike 22 miles in ECOS BIKE-A-TON.

Sunday October 29. Entry blanks at 313 Flowers Bldg.

JOBS

Immediate openings for various student positions in the Dining Hall especially weekday lunches (12 noon to 2 p.m.) and weekends. See Lowell Adkins, "D" Room, 2nd Floor Union Bldg., West Campus.

NEEDED one work-study person to type out classified ads Sunday through Thursday, half hour a day. Rm 303 Flowers.

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Others say Block that typewriter

Editor's note: The following column is reprinted from the October 18th issue of the New York Post.

By James A. Wechsler

George Allen, the coach of the Washington Redskins, who has been dealing with newsmen this season, announced yesterday he was barring reporters from practice sessions on Thursdays and Fridays and indicated he expected Washington writers to support his team.

—From yesterday's Times

The latest columnarism from the capital confirms earlier warnings that a momentous battle for the football fan's right to know is taking shape in President Nixon's ballroom.

The conflict exploded last week after the heavily-favored Redskins suffered a surprising defeat at the hands of the poorly-regarded New England Patriots. Certain accounts of the game must have been especially distasteful to Coach Allen because of a controversial decision he made to seek total victory rather than accept a tie in the final moment. Through a weird series of ensuing misadventures, he lost the gambit and the game.

Soon the storm was rising, intensified by local unrest over his use of young quarterback Bill Kilmer in preference to the old pro still known as Sonny Jurgensen. When reports circulated that he was bowing to public pressure and planning to use Jurgensen in the next game, Allen angrily refused comment. But he asserted that any

reporter who revealed information on that subject or any other "matters of strategy and personnel changes" would be excluded from future Redskins practice. Then, "with his voice rising," according to one report, he added:

"Personnel changes are strategy, and I refuse to have anyone writing about strategy at my practice."

"You're helping the enemy. The players and coaches are fed up with this. . . . This is my team and I say you can't write about our playing a new guard or linebacker. This is strategy. It will help the other team."

When a reporter said his editors would not agree to restrictions on their coverage of practice sessions, Allen exclaimed: "Sleep your editors."

Allen's attitude has been forecast at a press conference immediately following his New England debacle. At that session he intimated that some stories published prior to the game had been "negative and divisive."

By the end of last week, Allen had invoked the reprint

Some long haired thoughts about the World Series

By Arthur Daley

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OAKLAND

Calif.—National League and their sublime belief in their propaganda line that they really were crowned their championship play-off between the Cincinnati Reds and the Pittsburgh Pirates had definitely determined which was baseball's best team.

Not wanting to sound too greedy, they condescended to admit that Oakland, the winner over Detroit in the other play-off, might be the third best team. Nothing settles about it, you know. But the self-evident truth of preponderant Red supremacy over the Athletics would assuredly evolve from the World Series. Oh, yeah?

The Reds have got the clippers in the Square and these throwbacks from the Gay 90's have struck a handsome blow against the clean-cut American boy image. The hirsute Athletics have displayed moustaches, beards, shaggy locks, pitching, hitting and fielding. The Reds don't do much more than look old-fashioned.

Poor Sparky

Poor Sparky Anderson of the Reds wasn't sold enough in his pitching Sparky planned to use Jack Billingham who falls slightly short of being a household word to help out on the mound. He's a big right-hander who notched a 13-12 record this year and some was responsible for the eventful Sparky blowing his top.

It happened in San Diego where the Major Domo of the riding clubhouse is an obliging old gentleman named Herman Levy. Herman even tries to anticipate ballplayers' wishes and that has to be the ultimate in something or other. One day Billingham was in the bullpen when his shoelace broke. He went to the clubhouse for repairs, reaching into his locker for an extra lace. Herman came bustling over.

"Anything I can do for you, Mr. Billingham?" he said. "You just name it and I'll be happy to oblige."

"Okay," said the amazed Billingham. "How about getting me a ham on rye?" The last thing he wanted was a sandwich but he felt

he had to cater to the friendly old gent. He replaced the lace and returned to the bullpen.

It was a close game and Sparky was pacing anxiously up and down the dugout. Suddenly he saw the clubhouse errand boy holding a sandwich in a plastic wrapper.

"What's that?" said Sparky, more loudly than he wanted.

Herman Rye

"It's a ham on rye for

Mr. Billingham," said the boy. Sparky twisted the sandwich into a knot and thrust it back at the boy.

"Give it to Billingham," he said, "and tell him this will be the most expensive sandwich he ever ate. It will cost him a \$100 fine."

Fatally for Billingham's health, he pitched lamely in relief and won the game in the 11th. The fine was forgotten.

(Continued on Page 11)



Although things didn't go the A's way on this play, Oakland still managed to bring home the crown (UPI Photo).

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of having regulars from practice. Pressed for his definition of a sportswriter's function, he said:

"He should come to me if he wants to write a story about a left guard and ask first."

"He should want to help the Redskins."

Warning that such clashes with the press were "disrupting" the team, he told one of the journalists: "If we lose Sunday, you can feel good because you'll be at the Super Bowl."

Continued

The Redskins didn't lose again; Jurgeson was at quarterback following a TV poll showing him the overwhelming popular choice—and he led the Redskins to a mild 14-6 triumph over the weak Philadelphia Eagles.

As yesterday's wire exclusion edit suggests, the modest success failed to ease the tension.

So far President Nixon, often portrayed as the nation's

number one sports fan, has sympathized cautiously about the controversy. But it seems difficult to believe that he can avoid involvement indefinitely.

Mr. Nixon's very special interest in the Redskins was widely reported last year when he delivered a pep talk at a Redskins practice session before a critical contest with Dallas. He even gave Coach Allen the design for a play which the Redskins used once (unsuccessfully).

But now new, large issues have been stirred by Allen's arbitrary press code.

One may validly assume that the President's sympathies lie with the coach, who plainly regards himself as a victim of persecution by hostile, investigative journalists. One can almost hear Mr. Nixon offering him private insurance. But he has long endured similar criticism at the hands of the typewriter troublemakers.

Plainly it is Allen's belief that the sportswriter's obligation is to "the team," that any diligent reporting of

its internal affairs is a divisive intrusion giving aid to "the enemy," and that criticism of the coach is inherently destructive, irresponsible and unforgotten.

He and Mr. Nixon may agree that Washington sportswriters have succumbed to the same malaise and lack of team spirit that the Administration often ascribes to political correspondents in the capital.

But can a coach maintain the same distant, protected relationship with the press that Mr. Nixon has fashioned? Can he shun regular press conferences and restrict his conversation to those journalists who are, one might say, willing to play ball? Sports fans may be peculiarly intolerant of such suppression. They take a dim view of writers who seem to be serving as management apologists and no coach has a guaranteed four-year term. If things really begin to fall apart for the Redskins, it may not be long before Allen is telling his innermost that they won't have him to kick around any more.



MAKE MINE PEPSI? (left to right) Coaches John McHabb, Bob Bossert and Mike McGee (Photo by Bill Baxter).

'72 year of defense for Major Leagues

(By 1972 AP's Sports Editor—NEW YORK)

The amount of scoring in major-league baseball in 1972 dropped to the second-lowest point since 1918, and the American League teams set a record for number of shutouts, season-end statistics reveal.

The 24 teams in the American and National League averaged 1.35 runs scored a game (by both teams), a drop from last year's 2.07 and more than a run below the 1916 level of 2.63.

In 1908, the low point of modern times was reached at 0.84, and baseball officials reacted by making the strike zone smaller and lowering the mound a few inches. But the long term trend to low scoring has asserted itself in the last two years, and the levels now common are typical of those seen in the "dead ball" era before 1920.

Betting averages tell the same story. The combined average for all batters in both leagues this year was .244, third lowest this century. Only in 1908, when the combined average was .257, and in 1904, when it was .239, were hits less frequent.

This year's 356 shutouts were 10 per cent of the 1,358 games played—not a record, but almost double the amount that used to be considered normal in the period 1920-1950.

In one other area, there is also a reflection of declining offense: home runs.

This year, home runs averaged 1.38 a game (for both teams). That's the second-lowest home run

rate since 1918, and before that time home runs were generally less frequent as a matter of style of play. Only in the disastrous year of 1904, when home run frequency fell to 1.33, was there less home run production than in 1972.

In summary, baseball's offense in 1972 presented an amount of scoring and a batting average slightly below the level of 1904.



One man who didn't help American League hitters any—the New York Yankees ace reliever, Sparky Lyle (UPI Photo).

-Some WS thoughts-

(Continued from Page 10)

because stability is tricky in the ball-light.

For the first time in history last year a world series game — it was the middle one of the three in Pittsburgh — was played at night at the label of television. This year baseball completed its surrender to its television readers by scheduling all three middle games under one. Because the space needed to watch the games was so enormous, audiences at prime time, they will begin here as watched in daylight. This is unfair to the ballplayers

It also is unfair to the nation's newspapers as deadlines are moved and presses roll without World Series results. But the newspapers, once the public's hubbub for the sport, no longer count. The only thing that counts is television, which keeps pushing the way into total dominance. It even runs the Olympic games, as was demonstrated by the staging of the Soviet-United States basketball final at midnight, Munich time.

-Teach-in-

(Continued from Page 1)
colloquium immediately following the speech should call Tom Foy, a Trinity senior, at ext. 6605.

"We especially want Nixon supporters to attend the afternoon discussion sessions and the colloquiums in order to make for an interesting party on the issue," Foy said.

An informal get-together including folk-singing and refreshments will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the York Chapel.

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-Fast-

(Continued from Page 1)

the INSA office to donate money and pledge her support of the fast.

Hall

Birner Hall, assistant chaplain for the University, said he was pleased with the number and spirit of participants. Although similar fasts have been held since 1967, none have involved more than 15 or 20 persons, Hall said.

He said he is uncertain why this year's fast caught on, but he said, "I guess it must have just come along at a time when people needed to express their discontent."

Other weekend activities included passing out leaflets at the football game and shopping services, a Sunday night vigil, and a march from West Campus to Fire Points in Durham. The group attempted through these activities to make the community itself more aware of the conflict in Vietnam, Wynn noted.

Wynn stressed the fact that the fast was only a beginning. This weekend, October 27-29, INSA is sponsoring a workshop at Camp New Hope in Orange County. The weekend's program will stress skills for nonviolent action.

The street is open to all Duke students, and anyone interested should attend the fast's next meeting at 7 p.m., Wednesday to 106 Flinn.

-UPC-

(Continued from Page 5)

students, Gordy said, the undergrads should not condemn the sources of money which may be available to them in the future.

Gordy added that graduate students are "more helpful to society than undergraduates" since their research may be a direct contribution to society.

Professors

According to Oshan, graduate students "should be considered as professionals; should not be given assistance solely on a need basis."

However, the subcommittee did request that increased amounts of loan money be granted on a need basis, but generally contingent upon the findings of the Long-Range Planning Commission.

Other recommendations of the subcommittee include: establishment of a "society of fellows" for unusually gifted students who would be able to pursue particular areas of study without obtaining the Ph. D., and setting minimum admission standards for each department to be waived for about 10% of the applicants who do not meet these standards.

COMPARE THE CANDIDATES

in the Fourth Congressional District

IKE ANDREWS

Bonlee, Chatham County,
North Carolina

Mars Hill College
University of North Carolina
(Undergraduate and
Law School)

Passed the North Carolina
Bar Examination in 1952

U.S. Army Field Artillery,
1943-45, Combat Veteran,
European Theatre, Two Battle
Stars, Purple Heart, Bronze
Star

North Carolina State Senate
representing Wake, Chatham
and Lee Counties (one term);
North Carolina House of
Representatives (four terms)
House Majority Leader and
Speaker Pro tem, 1971-72

North Carolina Superior
Court Solicitor

Trustee of University of North
Carolina (1959 to 1972)
Presently a member of the
Board of Governors, University
of North Carolina

Since 1952, has practiced law in
Chatham, Durham, Randolph
and Wake Counties

JACK HAWKE

BIRTHPLACE

New Milford, Susquehanna
County, Pennsylvania

EDUCATION

Drew University
Madison, New Jersey
Duke University (Law School)

Did not take the Bar
Examination

MILITARY SERVICE

None

PUBLIC OFFICES ELECTED TO

None

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICES HELD

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EDUCATIONAL OFFICES HELD

None

PRESENT OCCUPATION

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