

# Romero stresses history, explains lettuce struggle

By Steve Brandt

"We were fighting for the right to have a union," Ramon Romero, a United Farm Workers coordinator from the Washington, D.C. area commented about the late 1960's boycott.

Romero spoke last night on the lettuce boycott in front of 130 Social Sciences in a small audience. He stressed the historical significance of the farm workers' struggle and attempted to dispel some misconceptions regarding the lettuce struggle.

Romero said that the beginnings of the struggle lie in the passage of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) in 1935. The NLRA, which set up criteria for unionization, excluded the farm workers from many basic bargaining powers.

Agriculture lobby

This was due mainly to the strong agricultural lobby in the Congress, Romero said. There were several attempts to unionize during the three decades between the passage of the NLRA and

the first grape strike in 1965.

Various strikes were organized between 1965 and 1970. However, the grape struggle was not successful until 1970 when a nationwide boycott gained the support of numerous churches and housewives.

Housewives

"They were the ones who really helped," Romero said referring to the housewives.

The earlier strikes were not successful since "you can't pick a field," and because of the availability of strike breakers.

At this time the grape pickers were earning the bare minimum wages and more importantly, they suffered in the areas of education, housing, health care, and safety, Romero said.

He then outlined the various things the UFW contracts with the grape growers did for the workers when they finally were signed.

The UFW, once they gained legitimacy, was able to institute many notable reforms for the workers, Romero said.

He discussed the gains made in the area of safety, while pointing out that crop harvesting is classified as the third most dangerous occupation in this country, because the workers must work in fields sprayed with powerful and often dangerous pesticides. He pointed out that DDT was still being sprayed on grapes in 1968. "The growers spray for every conceivable bug," Romero said.

The UFW forced the growers to stop using DDT and the other chlorinated hydrocarbons that have proved dangerous.

Other basic rights which the growers had not previously provided were provided under the UFW contracts. Included in these were such things as portable toilets and individual drinking cups.

(Continued on page 3)



UFW's Ramon Romero speaking about the lettuce cause. (Photo by Will Sager)

## ASDU veto power limited

# CCC chartered by legislature

By Frank Owen

By approving a new Campus Community Council (CCC) constitution which does not give ASDU automatic veto power over CCC proposals, the ASDU legislature chartered the CCC under its own terms in a relatively short legislative session last night.

Although the vote was not close, questions were raised during debate which threatened passage of the CCC's charter.

Henry Beck, vice-president of ARDU, pointed out that even though student appointments to the CCC were interviewed by an ARDU committee and ratified by the legislature, the CCC would not give ASDU automatic veto power over the CCC's proposals. "This shows you (the legislature) how representative of you this body (the CCC) is."

CCC chairperson and ASDU vice-president, Kathy Summerlee, explained to Beck that members of the CCC thought they were representatives of the student body. Therefore, they believed there was no need to submit CCC proposals to ASDU to be reviewed. CCC members thought this would be redundant, Summerlee said.

Only advisor

John Snider, the Phi Delta Theta

representative reasoned that because the CCC is only an advisory group, it is not an integral part of the social regulations system at Duke. "Kraeger can implement changes in social regulations at Duke without a CCC," Snider said.

"Last year the CCC was not representative of the student body," Beck explained after the meeting. "This year they haven't concerned themselves with social regulations. They've been

(Continued on page 3)

# City sets school bond vote

By Steve Backner

When the citizens of Durham city and county go to the polls on November 7 they will vote on a \$20-million bond issue which has significant implications for the future of local public education and the status of burdened tax payers.

The \$20 million, if approved, would be divided with \$15 million going to the county schools and \$5 million to the city schools.

Both the city and county school board are publicly endorsing passage of the bond referendum, and teachers have been urged by their principals to advocate it. City and county administrators see the bond issue as something of a life and death matter.

Not universal

But, support is far from universal. Four city P.T.A.'s have voted against supporting the bond referendum and opposition is widespread among citizens.

County schools, as presently utilized, are overcrowded. Due to a continuous migration from the city to the county, enrollment in the county schools rose from 8,500 pupils in 1961-62 to 14,322 in 1971-72. Enrollment is up by 600 pupils this year, according to county school superintendent Charles H. Chowning.

However, Chowning said he didn't expect the county school population to "continue to grow if we don't provide better schools."

Overcrowding

Due to the overcrowding, Carrington Junior High School is operating on a double shift. And according to a circular printed by the County

School Board, there "will be others doing the same in the immediate future."

There are other indications that newer facilities are overcrowded. Circular states: "Sixty-five mobile classrooms are in use. Abandoned cafeterias, agriculture and home economics buildings as well as sub-standard rooms are being used."

The county board claims that there is a danger that its schools will not continue to be accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges if adequate facilities are not maintained, which, they feel, will happen if additional funds are not forthcoming.

Junior high

If the bond issue is passed, the county will build a new junior high school (estimated cost: \$1,200,000), a new senior high school to relieve Northern High School (estimated cost: \$2,400,000), and two new elementary schools (estimated cost: \$1,300,000 each). The county board proposes enlarging 13 present facilities.

Another prominent proposal would appropriate \$750,000 for more vocational facilities in the existing high schools. This is in response to federal and state programs that are still in the works.

As the circular issued by the county board states: "The federal and state governments are emphasizing vocational education. Here again we can't participate fully in programs offered if we don't have physical facilities."

(Continued on page 3)

## McGovern teach in

The schedule for the McGovern Teach-In is as follows:

12 noon Rally on Quad. Faculty and Veterans for McGovern to speak.

1:30 p.m. 23 Faculty members will be available to officers and classrooms to discuss various issues and McGovern's policy proposals. Included among the faculty are Dean Robert Kraeger to speak in PF lounge on Taves and Politics, Dr. Sidney Nathan to speak in 236 Allen from 2-2:30 p.m. on Nixon's "Southern Strategy: Disaster," Dr. Jack Davis in Brumfield Lounge, and Dr. Tim McClellan on Ethics in Politics from 2:30-3:30 p.m. in 220 Gray.

4:45 p.m. Movie: "Selling of the Pentagon" in 230 Gray.

7:30 p.m. House colloquia following the McGovern speech on "Politics and Morality."

10 p.m. Coffee, music and talk in York Chapel, Gray building with faculty.



## SPECTRUM

## TODAY

**MEER:** "The Cuban Missile Crisis" will be discussed by Jay Lockard of the Transylvania Dispatch on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Delta Hospital at 9 a.m. in Room 1004 and at 7:30 p.m. in Room 5C24.

**Dr. Charles J. Adams,** Director of the Institute of Islamic Studies at McGill University, will speak on "The Evolution of Islamic Theology in Modern Islam" at 4 p.m. today in Room 120 Social Science Bldg.

**AMSTERDAM BALLOON** will be scheduled last week on Wednesday, Oct. 25 and Friday, Oct. 27 in Room 203 from 12 p.m. to 5 p.m. No tickets will be sold until next week.

There will be an **OTTING CLUB MEETING** tonight at 8 p.m. in the Delta Auditorium. Paych. tickets for all members and those wishing to join.

**ATTENTION:** All Student Government members will be held today in the ASUC office (124 Union) for three minutes position in the Campus Agenda Review Board. Sign up now on the ASUC office desk.

**REGINNERS SAILING:** Meeting tonight at 8:15 p.m. in Room 120 Social. Tickets and agendas are available in the Delta Bookstore.

**THE INSTITUTE FOR NONVIOLENCE STUDY AND ACTION** will have a general meeting Wednesday at 7 p.m. in 120 Flamingo. Openhouse for nonviolence/peace this weekend.

**ATTENTION! ALPHA PHI OMEGA:** Tonight's meeting will not be in the Delta dining hall, but will be in the Delta dining room. At 8 p.m. 5:30 for officers and chapters.

**SAVING CLUB:** There will be an important meeting of the whole club on Wed. Oct. 25 at 7 p.m. in 220 Social. A selling even meeting will follow.

**Collection on SOCIAL & MEDICAL ASPECTS OF AIDS:** Wed. Oct. 25, 7:30 p.m. 421 Federal Dr. George Maddox, Director of Duke's Aging Center will direct collection. Sign up on Packed Office #201 (Delta Dining Room) if possible.

**GERMAN TABLE:** An evening of unexpected pleasures! Wed. Oct. 25 at 8:30 p.m. in the East Campus Dining. Sign up now.

## TOMORROW

**WOMEN'S ALLIANCE** will meet at 12:00 in Food Service on Thursday. Women students and women are invited to bring their ideas about problems of women at Duke.

**FRENCH CURRICULUM:** Lee Jackson at the French Institute will have a general meeting Wednesday at 7 p.m. in 120 Flamingo. Openhouse for nonviolence/peace this weekend.

There will be a meeting of all **LITERARY EDITORS** of the poetry committee of the student Thursday night at 7:30 in 301 Delta Tower. T.V. room now.

What did the Ephraims have that we don't have? Find out on Thursday, Oct. 26, 8:45 p.m. at Campus Grange for Christ-represented LTC. 134 Social Science.

**REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:** George McGovern, moderate for senators of state and Nick Smith, candidate for attorney general, will speak to the law school students at 7 o'clock on Thursday.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER LECTURE:** Dr. David Applewhite, Environmental Action Center of Durham, will speak on "Ecological Impact Assessment: What Are We And What Are We Doing?" Thursday, October 26 at 7:30 p.m. in 120 Social Science.

## GENERAL

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**OUTDOOR WORKSHOP RETREAT** sponsored by INSA will be this weekend at Camp New Hope. Skills for constructive action. Future of INSA will be discussed. Come to 103 Flamingo for registration.

**TUTORS NEEDED:** Are you interested in working with a foster child on Wed. and Sat. afternoon please call Jerry at 555-1482. Both week and bi-weekly hours.

**THE GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION (GSA)** office in Room 100, Union Bldg. is open weekly afternoon Mon. 3-5 p.m. 5-8, 8:45-10:30, 1-3 p.m. Tues. 3-5 p.m. 1:00-4:30.

**GRADUATE STUDENTS** who are interested in serving as the new trustees to consider the social implications of the University's investment policies should contact the GSA office.

**SUNDAY 10:30 AM:** REK-A-TION. You only have two hours here to get a situation if you still don't have your papers and job one up to 115 Flamingo.

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## THE Daily Crossword

by R. F. Egan

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1. Broomed	31. Vigor as a character	35. Cause to be	36. Something brought out
2. Any	32. 60-minute post	37. 60-minute post	38. 60-minute post
3. Suez	33. American republic	39. Roman road	40. Roman road
4. 60-minute post	34. 60-minute post	41. 60-minute post	42. 60-minute post
5. 60-minute post	35. 60-minute post	43. 60-minute post	44. 60-minute post
6. 60-minute post	36. 60-minute post	45. 60-minute post	46. 60-minute post
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29. 60-minute post	59. 60-minute post	91. 60-minute post	92. 60-minute post
30. 60-minute post	60. 60-minute post	93. 60-minute post	94. 60-minute post



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## White House retains options U.S. to restrict bombing

By William Beecher  
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WASHINGTON—The White House has ordered a temporary cessation of all bombing north of the 20th parallel in North Vietnam, Administration sources disclosed yesterday.

They said, without elaboration, that North Vietnam had made some concessions in recent secret negotiations. The curtailment of bombing, the sources declared, was ordered last weekend as a signal to the leadership in Hanoi that Washington appreciates the concessions and that the principal stumbling block to a general Indochina-wide ceasefire at this point lies in Saigon.

But the bombing restriction, officials said, will probably not be announced for the following two months.

First, if President Nixon publicly announced a partial bombing halt as President Johnson did in March, 1968, the United States would lose the threat of resuming air strikes in the far north if

this should appear valuable some future stage of negotiations.

### Advantage

Second, if the North Vietnamese should take advantage of the curtailment to pour tanks, artillery and surface-to-air missiles from China into the Hanoi-Haiphong area, the United States would be free to resume bombing against the two rail lines from China and against supply depots in the northern half of North Vietnam.

Officials here said the signal to Hanoi also should not be lost on the South Vietnamese president, Nguyen Van Thieu.

Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, returned last night after five days of talks with Thieu on what the officials described as tentative arrangements hammered out between the U.S. and North Vietnam in Paris. But Thieu had some strong reservations to portions of the proposed arrangement, the official said, without going into specifics.



A few words about bombing. (LNS photo)



Studied a lot lately? (Photo by John Cranford)

## -Lettuce workers-

(Continued from page 1)

However, the situation is quite different in the city schools which are experiencing a drain on their school population due to an exodus by many parents from the city to the county. There are 22 empty classrooms, as well as two closed schools and other classrooms being used for storage. If the bond issue is approved by the voters, the city board will close yet another school.

The question that many are asking is why, with so much extra space, does the city board of education want \$8 million.

In a recent interview, city school Superintendent Lew Hansen stated that most of the vacant classrooms are distributed across the city in such a manner that there is no practical way of channeling existing needs into them.

The need to use certain areas of overcrowding apparently is not at the primary level, where most of the excesses are but at the secondary level, where, at Whitfield Junior High is not included, there are only two empty junior high classrooms. It is at the secondary level that shifts

will be made if the referendum passes.

As is the case in the county, part of the reason for this new construction is the strong possibility of new state and federal vocational programs. Hansen cited the present state requirement of 3000 square feet (2 classrooms) for vocational (hair dressing).

The remainder of the city schools' share of the bond proceeds would be spent on various renovations and additions to other schools, including vocational, music, and physical education program.

## Vietnam opinion polarizes voters

By Sarah Huisman

The Vietnam war has created a "perceptual polarization in the American electorate," according to Albert Edridge, professor of political science at Duke. Edridge spoke last night to about 100 students in the 20-50 auditorium on "The Role of Vietnam in the Election" as part of the "Election '72" lecture series.

According to Edridge, the perceptual polarization has occurred because of "oversimplified" perceptions of the war. He explained that, because of the complexity of the issue, most people were forced to a "selective perception of the war in Indochina," that prevented an objective view of the war.

During wartime, according to Edridge, the citizens of a country develop a "white self-image" and a "black enemy image."

"During wartime national identification becomes more essential. The war has created a total

polarization between the U.S. and its decision-makers and North Vietnam, and its decision-makers."

Edridge said that a similar polarized situation existed between different factions of the electorate. "Americans are ideologically unprepared on foreign affairs," and therefore respond to issues based on emotions, Edridge said.

In earlier years, the government oversimplified the war, using "one words" such as "democracy" and "self-determination," to mobilize public opinion for the war, Edridge said.

Then, however, a polarization developed between people for and against the war.

Now, Edridge says, the division is over how to end the war.

Each side also uses its "own words," for example, Nixon's "reasonable peace." Edridge sees little probability for major changes in public opinion before the election because each group is convinced of the rightness of its views.

## -ASDU debates CCC-

(Continued from page 1)

occupied with other problems."

John Bueschel, the representative from Buchanan, suggested that the CCC be abolished. He argued that ASDU could effectively implement changes in social regulations.

Beck added that needed changes in social regulations would probably be implemented this year, and there would hopefully be no use for the CCC next year.

### Technicalities

Dissenting members also tried to defeat the charter with technicalities.

ASDU also became a member of the National Student Association (NSA) by appropriating \$150 of its contingency fund as a membership fee. This entitles ASDU to receive monthly reports from other colleges explaining what problems are being confronted by students on other campuses throughout the country, and how they are being solved, according to Beck.

### Money's worth

Charlie Cotter, an off-campus legislator, said that he had "serious doubts that we'd get our money's worth." But the motion passed almost unanimously.

Ramona Romero, an organizer of the national lettuce boycott from Washington, explained the boycott to the legislators.

The legislature allocated \$150 to the Women's Alliance despite opposition led by Tim Chappera, Beta Theta Pi's representative. Chappera said that the women were committed to supporting themselves, yet the "first thing they've done is come to us and ask for money."

"The very nature of the Women's Alliance excludes men from membership," Chappera

continued. Nick Pearson countered that the "very nature of the football club excludes the membership of women, yet we allocate money to them."

The karate club was also chartered.

Tex Falmade, in his charter commission report, announced that over \$500 had been raised by the Fast for Peace this past weekend.

## -Durham schools-

(Continued from page 1)

The most important benefits the workers received came in the area of health, Romero said. The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Health Plan provided badly needed health benefits which the workers had not previously had.

The UFW set up hiring centers which eliminated the existence of labor contractors who were responsible only to the grower. The hiring centers provide the grower with the number of workers he needs on the basis of seniority, Romero said.

### Struggle

Romero stated that the lettuce workers are now struggling to gain the benefits already achieved by the grape pickers. He explained that there has been some misunderstanding over the role of the Teamsters in the lettuce struggle.

The Teamster contracts were signed between the growers and Teamsters union without consulting the workers. The Teamster contracts provide few of the health, educational, housing, and safety benefits provided by the UFW contracts.



**LIBERATION FROM BUREAU**  
 Around the worldwide offices and terminals of Emery Air Freight Corp., the past few days is "positive reinforcement." For hundreds of Emery employees, the term, identified with B.F. Skinner, has taken on a precise meaning. They are getting daily feedback on how their work measures up to company goals and standards with doses of "praise and recognition."

**CONSIDERS STRAINT**  
 reinforcement as the part of employees who know they are doing a good job.

Several years ago, Feeney became intrigued with Skinner's branch of behavioral science. Skinner, the author of *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, contends that animal engineering is the wave of the future, and that concepts like "freedom," "sensitivity," "mortality," "dignity," "creativity," and



**Performance**  
 Performance improvement was greeted with "praise and recognition" from supervision. If there was no improvement, the employee was told, "At least you've succeeded your performance honestly," while being reminded of the goal.

"Performance" is the first test office named from 30% to 95% in a single day. The system has now been extended to all Emery

a special five-man Systems Performance Division, is currently involved in looking over Emery's dock operations and devising a program for route drivers. Freight division executives from five major airlines are asking because in Feeney's office suite.

Detractors of Feeney's approach might claim that the "performance improvement" has nothing to do with the "praise and recognition" cited not in workers who believe the

## Business puts B.F. Skinner to work

dispensed to those who improve.

**Savings**  
 Vice President Edward Feeney, a fan of Skinner's, points proudly to Emery's estimated savings of over \$2 million over the past three years.

Skinner is best known for his work with pigeons and rats. He found that they could be induced to carry out complicated patterns of behavior—like walking in figure eights—if properly rewarded with their favorite foods while they were learning. Skinner calls the technique "behavioral engineering," and believes that it is also applicable to human beings.

**Twist-of-ironism**  
 Despite objections even from within the Emery Corp., that behavioral engineering comes dangerously close to totalitarianism, Feeney remains a true believer. "It works," he says, citing improved profits and performance and what he

"the human spirit," are mystical tangents which have no place in the Science of Human Behavior.

**Rewards**  
 Skinner's whole conception of human development, disputed by many scientists, centers on reward and punishment as the factors that determine how a person will behave. A fundamental Skinner principle—and this perhaps accounts for his responsibility in corporate America—is that rewards are much more effective than punishments.

In an industrial setting, this means devising ways of letting an individual worker regularly learn how well he or she is meeting specific company work standards, and rewarding "performance improvement"—clearly through praise from the overlord.

When Feeney took Emery's customer service call had been answered within 90 minutes.



### A Features Report

department under his wing, he discovered that only 30% of the customer complaints got answered within 90 minutes. Rather than hire

customer service offices, and, after three years, performance still averaged 90% to 95%.

**Checklists**  
 In the companies' continuous-operation, filling out Skinnerian checklists is also part of a day's work. There have been a few cases in which feedback was temporarily interrupted because of, for example, managerial changes. "Performance" slumped more than 50%, only to rise rapidly again when feedback was resumed.

**Free-man decision**  
 Feeney, who now heads

busy bees, but rather with the increased scrutinizing and surveillance to which their workday activity is subjected.

**From**  
 But the growth of such consulting firms as the Praxis Corporation, a Skinner-inspired group based in Manhattan, indicates that American business finds the new approach attractive. Praxis has come up with a system that pinpoints the operations in a given corporation where improvement in worker's performance would produce the greatest payoff to profits.

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'One of the greatest miscarriages of justice is that the people who provide food for all the world don't have enough food for themselves.'

—Cesar Chavez, October 4, 1971

# CRIME IN THE FIELDS

... our society continues to overlook the problems of crime in our fields, and the injustices afflicting the migrant farmworker and his family. These problems result not only from society's inattention and collective negligence, but in many cases from the deliberate and express exclusion of farmworkers from almost all conventional citizen and worker benefits enacted by state and federal law.'

—U.S. Senate subcommittee on migratory farm labor, 1969

## A CHRONICLE EDITORIAL SUPPLEMENT

By Bob Gamble

*Editor's note: The author is a Trinity College sophomore and member of the Y committee on racism.*

Concerning the general condition of the migrant farmworkers, the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor said in its 1969 report to the 90th Congress, "One would be hard pressed to deny that a 'gross violation of human law, is occurring in the same fields from which this Nation produces and harvests food and fiber at quantities and qualities unsurpassed anywhere in the world... The migrant farmworkers still typify the severity of poverty in rural areas more than any other group."

Speaking of the wages of the farmworkers, the report said, "Farmworkers still rank lowest in annual income of all our Nation's income groups." The report set the average hourly wage of the farmworker at \$1.43. The migrant employed exclusively at farmwork earned an average of \$922 during 1968. Those who worked outside of farmwork averaged around \$2100 of which \$800 was from farmwork. A fourth of the workers were between 14 and 17 years old.

### "Facts of Life"

Dr. Robert Coles of Harvard, in his testimony contained in the subcommittee report said, "The extreme poverty, the cultural deprivation and social fragmentation, in sum the uprootedness which characterizes their lives, falls not upon them suddenly, but is a constant fact of life from birth to death, summoning, therefore, a whole style of life, a full range of adaptive maneuvers... Migrant children progressively learn a sense of their own weakness and inadequacy in comparison with the rest of the population... They go directly into adulthood, with its work, marriage, and parenthood, in their early teens... Put briefly, migrants go to make up a nation within a nation. Not only are they poor, weak, and isolated, and ignored, and afflicted with all sorts of severe medical and psychiatric problems, but in addition they are wanderers, who are out of even from what Oscar Lewis calls 'the culture of poverty.' They cannot even take a rural shack or ghetto tenement for granted. They fall under no one's jurisdiction. They are rootless, and for that reason sadder and more desperate than the sharecroppers or the mountain people of

(Continued on page 8)

- Life expectancy - 49 years
- Farm work - third most dangerous occupation
- 25% of laborers below age 16
- Pesticide poisoning rate - 125 cases per 1,000 workers
- TB infections - 17 times national average
- VD infections - 18 times national average
- Parasitic worm infection - 35 times national average
- Infant mortality - 125% of national rate
- Maternal mortality - 125% of national rate
- Accident rate - 300% of national rate
- Influenza, pneumonia - 200% of national rate
- 90% of migrant housing has no plumbing
- 18% of migrant housing has no electricity
- Average per capita health care expenditure in 1967 for migrants was \$7.50 (\$200 for total population)



# Farm workers fight blocked by numerous legal obstacles

By Peter Kenney

For the American agricultural workers, numerous obstacles bar the way to his dream of economic and social equity with his fellow citizens. Some of these obstacles flow from the nature of poverty itself, others from racial prejudice, and still others are built on the money power of big business agriculture. But in reporting the findings of its sweeping investigation of farm labor, the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Farm Labor in 1969 often laid heaviest blame on law themselves.

The report stated, "Most important, a that migrants have been expressly excluded, or written out in actual practice, from almost all conventional citizen and worker benefits enacted by Federal and State law, including unemployment insurance, social security, workman's compensation, wage payment and collection laws, and others. Residence requirements bar them from participation in the political process, and likewise exclude migrants from receiving desperately needed help from public assistance programs, including welfare and food subsidy allowances."

## NLRA exclusion

One of the major criticisms leveled by the subcommittee was the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) since it was enacted in 1935, has never included agricultural workers. The act, when passed, established the National Labor Relations Board and formulated standards for the conduct of collective bargaining

between labor and management. The purpose was to help end industrial strife that was crippling the national economy.

At the time the law was enacted farmworkers were excluded. The explanation most often given for this is that most of the farmworker organizing efforts at that time were dominated by Communists. However, periodic efforts to end the agricultural worker exclusion have routinely failed in Congress, apparently due to the strength of the growers' lobby.

The subcommittee, which detailed the horrors of migrant farm work, seemed to lay special emphasis on the need for farmworker unionization. It suggested, "...perhaps through legally protected self-organization farmworkers can most effectively promote their own interest in improving their lives."

The efforts toward self-organization have been made all the more difficult in the absence of legal protection for the union effort. Because the NLRA still does not include farmworkers, there are no fixed legal structures through which the workers can force recognition of the union of their choice. Thus, farmworkers are left with little choice but to rely on the tactics prevalent in the earliest era of the unionization effort.

Similarly, the employers are free to implement the tactics of their choice to block the union effort. In many ways, the situation is equivalent to the conditions of the turn of the century in American cities, with the notable exception of

the absence of violence in the case of the modern farmworkers' effort.

## Hostile local laws

In addition to the lack of federal protection, the organizing effort has often faced hostile local laws. A prime example of this is the controversial Proposition 22 which will appear on the November 2 ballot in California.

## Propositions

This proposal, initiated by the California growers, would make secondary boycotts illegal. It also has any "publicly directed against any trademark, trade name of generic (species) nature" against agricultural products.

Under the law, the expression "boycott lettuce" would be illegal and punishable by a year in jail and a \$5,000 fine. The law also would enable a grower, when threatened by a strike or boycott, to obtain a 60 day restraining order. For most crops, the harvesting can be completed within 60 days.

(Continued on page 8)

# BOYCOTT SUPPORT

## LOCAL

Association of African Students  
University Chaplain  
Local 77 of the AFSCME  
Mile  
OPT  
Durham Food Co-op  
Religious Life Staff  
Maxwell House



# Teamsters central figure

By Charlie Ebel

Editor's note: The author is a senior in Trinity College and co-chairman of the U.V.

The controversy over the unionization of lettuce pickers in California and Arizona has given rise to several confusing questions. A principal source of this confusion is the past involvement of the Western Conference of Teamsters in the lettuce industry.

Opponents of the United Farm Workers' attempt to boycott head lettuce not picked by their union have argued that most of the lettuce in California is harvested under union contracts—those of the Teamsters. Others claim that the Teamsters are merely a company union and do not represent the workers.

## UFW-Teamster Pact

At present, the most definitive statement on the issue is the 1971 jurisdictional pact between the Teamsters and the United Farm Workers. Essentially, this agreement calls for a jurisdictional division of the agricultural process, with the UFW organizing and representing field workers, and the Teamsters representing workers in processing plants, warehouses, trucking, and other areas in which the Teamsters have traditionally represented workers. The agreement is effective until March, 1974.

Because the jurisdictional agreement does not legally impel Teamster growers to recognize the UFW, these growers can retain their Teamster contracts and place a Teamster Union label on their crates. The Teamsters will cooperate with the UFW, however, in changing current contracts. In an interview in the *Business Week* of July 1972, William Grams, director of field organization for the Western Conference of Teamsters, said, "If the growers want to rescind their contracts with us, we will let them."

Most growers, however, are not anxious to negotiate with the United Farm Workers.

## Workers not consulted

In the summer of 1970, as the UFW-sponsored grape boycott was

brought to a conclusion, California lettuce growers held a series of meetings to discuss the possibility of negotiating with the Teamsters union. When local UFW committees petitioned the growers for union elections, the growers denied the request and signed contracts with the Western Conference of Teamsters. The workers themselves were not consulted as to which union, if any, they wanted to represent them.

Ed Watkins, personnel manager of Inter-Harvest, a large Salinas Valley lettuce grower, confirmed the absence of worker input before the California Superior Court. Watkins testified that the Growers-Shippers Vegetable Association of Central California assembled a negotiating committee during the summer of 1970 to work out an agreement with the Teamsters.

According to Watkins, no attempt was made then to poll the feelings of the workers, and the Teamsters "announced they would take responsibility for signing up the employees. The [Teamster] Union did not claim to represent any agricultural employees at this time."

Later, after a Teamster contract had been signed, Watkins checked up on the Teamster organizing efforts. He found, and testified: "...10% of our employees had signed up with the Union. We employed in excess of 1,000 employees at this time."

## First Jurisdictional Pact

At Inter-Harvest and elsewhere, worker resentment over the Teamster contracts resulted in a walkout. On August 24, 1970, over 5,000 workers left the field in what the *L.A. Times* called the "Largest Farm Labor Strike in U.S. History."

Several weeks later Teamster officials reached their first jurisdictional agreement with the UFW, which stipulated that the Teamsters would recognize the right of the UFW to represent field workers. For their part, the UFW agreed to respect the right of the Teamsters to represent workers in processing operations, warehouses, and transportation.

Close after this agreement several large growers decided to enter

## Third worst in U.S.

# Work danger-fraught

By Eric Durner

Editor's note: The author is a senior in Trinity College and a member of the U.V.

A Senate Sub-Committee on Migratory Labor in 1969 labeled farm labor as the third most dangerous occupation in America. And at the same time agribusiness pays lower wages to its labor than any industry in the United States.

"In all sectors of the non-farm economy, and in every State the average hourly earnings of production workers are above farm rates" (U.S. Senate). This committee recommended that migrant labor depended most heavily on their enfranchisement under U.S. labor laws.

## Collective bargaining

The Senate proposed that the right to collective bargaining be guaranteed to farmworkers, as well as a higher minimum wage, overtime payment laws, and child labor prohibitions. Ultimately, the solution to the impoverishment and exploitation of migratory labor is to eliminate the need for it, to create stable agricultural systems with reasonably steady work forces.

This means making farm work a reliable and adequate source of income for those involved in it, and it seemed to the Senate Committee that there were few better ways of

helping attain this than sanctioning the unionization of farmworkers. However, going beyond this subcommittee's report, it becomes necessary to explain the advantages of the United Farm Workers Union in organizing the farm workers.

A union to be effective in organizing workers must represent the workers. The Teamsters Union in no way represents the lettuce pickers. During the summer of 1970 it was the growers who sought out the Teamsters and signed the "sweetheart" contracts. Ed B. Watkins, personnel manager of Inter-Harvest, which signed with the Teamsters, states in a court affidavit that there were no union elections. In fact, Mr. Watkins points out that in 10 days of organizing only 10% of Inter-Harvest's 1000 farm workers had joined the Teamsters Union.

## UFW wins

When elections were finally held, the U.S. Catholic Conference was asked to supervise the elections to ensure neutrality. The UFW was one of these elections except one.

To evaluate the importance of the UFW for the farm worker one must look beyond mere minimum wage figures. Although the wage figures between the Teamster contracts (lhr./season) and UFW contracts (lhr./season) are small, (Continued on page 8)



# COTT ORTERS

## NATIONAL

Harvard University  
Catholic University  
American University  
Washington D.C. Public schools  
New York City Public schools  
Oakland Raiders  
Virginia AFL-CIO  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America  
Canadian Labor Congress  
Textile Workers of America  
United Auto Workers  
United Steelworkers  
AFSCME  
Senator Edward Kennedy  
Coretta King  
Rev. Ralph Abernathy  
National Council of Churches of Christ  
Central Council of American Rabbis  
United States Catholic Conference

# Minah asks simple majority on referendum lettuce question

By Dan Neuharth

No matter how many or how few students vote in favor of the UFW lettuce boycott tomorrow, the dining halls will consider buying only UFW lettuce if only a simple majority of voters support the boycott.

Ted Minah, director of the dining halls, said yesterday "Even if less than 1,000 students vote, and only half of these vote in favor of the boycott, I will hold our own poll of customers in the dining halls on a given day and make my decision within two weeks on that basis only."

"If the referendum fails, however, the lettuce issue will be dead here as far as I'm concerned," Minah warned.

And Minah admitted he does not want the referendum question on lettuce to pass. "I don't want to boycott anybody or anything, and I don't want to deprive our customers of lettuce," Minah said.

### Conditional validity

Minah said the ASDU

referendum is valid if it does not pass, but is not valid if it does pass. "The referendum only represents students, not all of our customers so I can't make my decision with only the referendum as a guide—unless it fails to pass."

"In that case," Minah said, "the poll is representative enough for me, and I won't boycott lettuce."

In other action on the lettuce issue yesterday, Local 77 of the AFSCME the Association of African Students and OPT, Vocations for Social Change, endorsed the boycott of non-UFW lettuce. Hillel, the religious life staff, and a dorm—Maxwell House—have already endorsed the boycott.

### Own poll

Minah's proposal for his own poll calls for an ASDU-monitored, dining halls conducted poll on West and East campus and Grad Center dining halls during lunchtime one day next week. This will give a "true" picture of what people at Duke want the dining halls to do about the lettuce issue, according to Minah.

Minah said, however, all people taking his poll would be told that if they vote in favor of the boycott, it would mean a drastic drop in the amount of lettuce served.

"We're only getting about 10% UFW lettuce these days, and so if we were to only serve UFW lettuce and buy no other kind, we could not make nearly as much lettuce

available to our customers as we are now."

### Necessary nutrition

Minah's main reason for not supporting the boycott is that iceberg lettuce provides necessary nutrition, and that he does not want to deprive his customers of this nutrition.

However, UFW organizer Ramone Romero, who appeared on campus yesterday, said that "iceberg lettuce is 90% water, and provides much less nutritional value than other types of lettuce such as Boston, Romaine and escarole."

The lettuce controversy started 3 weeks ago when a Chronicle investigation revealed the Union was getting a lot of non-union and Teamsters union lettuce but little or no UFW lettuce, despite Minah's repeated statements that he received 75% UFW lettuce.

Minah acknowledged yesterday that the nightly Chronicle counts have been and are accurate, and he is now getting very little UFW lettuce.

Minah, originally offered to boycott all non-UFW lettuce if 1,000 students voted to support the boycott in the ASDU referendum. He later withdrew that pledge, and then tried to give the issue to Duke President Terry Sanford to handle.

Sanford refused to do so, and said it was Minah's decision to make.

# figure in UFW struggle

negotiations with the UFW, in keeping with the jurisdictional pact the Teamsters voluntarily rescinded their contracts.

Inter Harvest, a subsidiary of United Fruit, was among the first to bargain with the UFW following a rescission of their Teamster contract. Inter Harvest held card check elections supervised by the Catholic Bishop's Committee, which certified that the United Fruit Workers represented a majority of the Inter Harvest workers. The company then signed with the UFW, and took out a full page ad in the *Kojima* *California* to explain their reasons for doing so.

Other growers who have signed with the UFW are the Mel Finerman Co., Freshpet, and D'Arriba Bros. Approximately 10-15% of all California head lettuce is currently picked under union contract with the UFW.

### Second pact

In March of 1971 George Meany, signing for the UFW as President of the AFL-CIO, and Frank Fitzsimmons, Teamster vice president, reaffirmed the earlier jurisdictional agreement between the UFW and the Teamsters. At this juncture the Teamster union would have allowed rescission of 70 lettuce contracts. The Catholic Bishop's Committee was jointly selected by the Teamsters and the UFW to arbitrate future disputes and supervise union elections among field workers. The 1971 jurisdictional agreement is effective until 1973. At that time it may or may not be renewed.

### Remaining contracts

On March 30 the *New York Times* reported that Sullins and Imperial Valley lettuce growers denounced the jurisdictional agreement, and would fight any move to change their contracts.

The Teamster contracts, though they make wage demands almost identical to those of the UFW, contain weaker provisions in the area of work conditions.

A comparison of the Bud Antle and Cel-A-Pak Teamster contracts with the Inter Harvest-UFW pact shows that the Teamster agreements contain no

provisions concerning on-the-job safety, health care insurance, union hiring halls, ownership rights to the Union label, and the right to organize on Company property.

UFW contracts, on the other hand, make specific demands in all of these areas, with particular emphasis on health and safety. The United Farm Worker organization takes great pride in its Robert Kennedy Memorial Farmworkers Medical Plan, which requires the company to pay ten cents an hour (per worker) towards clinical facilities established by the UFW.

### Agreement

The following is taken from the current United Farm Workers-Teamsters jurisdictional agreement.

In consideration of the mutual promises and commitments herein contained, this Agreement by and between Western Conference of Teamsters in behalf of its affiliated local unions, hereinafter referred to as Teamsters, and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, hereinafter referred to as U.F.W.O.C.

WITNESSETH:

### II. Jurisdiction

A. U.F.W.O.C. agrees not to organize, attempt to organize, or assist others in organizing or raiding among workers in the following areas:

1. Canneries and creameries;
2. Frozen food processing plants;
3. Produce markets and warehouses;
4. Professional truck drivers;
5. Dehydrators and/or driers, provided,

however, that smaller dehydrators, driers, or storage sheds which are owned by and operated as an integral part of a ranch operation are conceded to be in the jurisdiction of U.F.W.O.C.

B. THE TEAMSTERS agree not to organize, attempt to organize, or assist others in organizing or raiding agricultural workers not listed in another section of this provision II, and workers in all classifications in the grape industry except professional truck drivers and those employees working in commercial driers.

## Some success so far

# Boycott at crucial time

By Dan Neuharth

Though it has met with much success already the nationwide lettuce boycott is now in a crucial stage, according to UFW organizer Ramone Romero.

The boycott has had success in denying the income of non-UFW growers; this month lettuce prices are at their lowest point in two years—\$1.75 a box—for growers not affiliated with the UFW.

But a proposition scheduled to be voted on in the November 7 election in California could make the nationwide boycott illegal.

### Proposition 22

Proposition 22, similar to a referendum already passed in Arizona, would make it illegal to say "boycott lettuce." UFW organizers would have to mention each grower by name such as "boycott Bud Antle," or "boycott Hardin Farms."

The proposition also includes provisions that would cut down on the UFW's abilities to organize workers. One such provision says that elections to decide union representation must be held at a time when the number of permanent employees is equal to the number of temporary employees.

The nature of lettuce harvesting; short seasons, forces workers to migrate to different areas during a year, and this proposition would make it very difficult for the UFW to contact and represent workers, due to all the moving around of workers.

Ramone Romero, UFW

co-ordinator from Maryland, said yesterday that if the proposition passes the lettuce boycott would be severely hampered. However, if proposition 22 is defeated, Romero said he thought most growers would give in and support the boycott.

Romero said 20% of the lettuce workers in California and Arizona, (the only states under the boycott) are UFW represented, while 75% are under Teamsters contracts.

### Five year contracts

"Though the Teamsters signed jurisdiction over to us two years ago, most lettuce contracts are for five years, so these workers under Teamster contracts won't be able to come over to us for years," Romero said.

Romero replied to assertions by growers that lettuce workers can earn up to seven dollars an hour by pointing out that these growers never use annual figures, since the hourly figure is misleading.

"Only the strongest workers can earn this much, and even they only work half of the year. And this is not a forty hour work week at this rate either, necessary work prior to and after harvest pays little, but takes much time."

Romero said he thought the proposition would not pass, but if it did, "massive civil disobedience" would take place. "This is the tactic we are using in Arizona, so we can get the law tried for constitutionality. And this is what we will use in California if the proposition passes."



## Vote for the boycott

On these four pages we have tried to present a capsule of the data that has been gathered relative to the nation-wide lettuce boycott. The fundamental issues involved—those pertaining to the farmworkers and their attempts to unionize—have been left clouded by the emphasis on moral aspects of the controversy. We will not attempt to summarize all this data here. Suffice to say that all reliable evidence indicates that the American farmworker represents one of the most exploited segments of our society.

Unlike most unionization efforts made to improve people's economic condition, the farmworkers cannot organize under the cloak of protective federal legislation. Farmworkers have always been excluded from the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act as well as major sections of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Consequently, the farmworkers must appeal to each and every American to help them.

It is not really a radical appeal, as some would have you believe. The farmworkers are not demanding massive federal wage subsidies, or free housing or other types of assistance that generally offend upholders of the work ethic. They are merely asking for an opportunity to make the free enterprise system work for them like it does for other Americans. They are asking only for the right to form a union unjoined by collective bargaining just as American workers everywhere else do. They ask for no more "welfare" than any other people receive under existing programs. If other people are to be extended food stamps and public assistance, why should farm laborers be denied the same aid simply because they must move from one county to the next because of the nature of their work?

And so, we implore you to join with us and the thousands of others who will not eat lettuce unless the people who harvest it have been extended the same human rights that everyone else can take for granted.

But tomorrow's referendum rises an issue beyond the scope of anybody's personal boycott. The question is whether Duke University, as an institution, should boycott lettuce. The notion that universities should remain aloof from such issues seems hardly worth rebutting now after the past few years. If nothing else does, President Sanford's campaign for the U.S. Presidency should lay to rest any regression to Ivory Tower idealism.

What would be accomplished by a University boycott? First, people who are boycotting would at least know that when lettuce is served in the union it will be UFW lettuce and can be consumed. But more importantly, it is a positive aid to the boycott effort. An institutional endorsement would produce ripples of effect both economically and in publicity. It would be another major name added to a growing list. It has an impact on the companies trying to sell lettuce to Duke. It has an impact on the people who read about it in the newspaper and who then give the issue a second thought because of it.

What about the people who do not want to boycott? What about their right to have lettuce served if they want it? All that we can say to this oft-posed argument is that you have a conflict in two important principles. We frankly feel that if you put the two on the scales, you will have to agree that the rights of the people who feed us to be able to eat themselves is more important than anybody's right to have lettuce if he wants it.

Vote tomorrow to boycott all non-UFW lettuce.

## -Contracts-

(Continued from page 6)

There is a vast difference in the benefits stated in each contract. For example, under health and safety provisions the Teamsters contract states the company will take "all reasonable steps." "Reasonable steps" are not defined.

On the other hand, UFW has adopted the Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan. This plan is based on the number of hours worked and calls for a \$1.10 an hour contribution by the company. The RFK Plan pays up to \$500 per family member for hospitalization, \$300 in maternity costs, \$200 for surgery, \$5.00 per doctor's visit, \$100 for X-Rays, and \$60 for medicine. At present these benefits are being dispensed at a new clinic (a result of UFW grape boycott.)

### UFW contract

The UFW contract is the only present contract which specifically states requirements for field sanitation, for adequate first aid supplies, and for necessary protective equipment and clothing. Furthermore, the UFW contract will cover such harmful pesticides as 2, 4-D DDT; DDD; Aldrin; Dieldrin; and Endrin.

The Teamsters make no provisions for housing. The UFW contract calls for the company to provide housing without cost to single men and rentals for families must be reasonable. Also the housing must meet state and Federal Housing codes.

### Non-violent

The UFW philosophy is non-violent. It is one totally dedicated to the betterment of farm workers in all the United States and of all men. Already represented in the UFW are Mexican-Americans, Blacks, Filipinos, Anglos, and even a substantial number of Arabs. Cesar Chavez believes that it is the duty of the Union to represent the workers in every way it can. The UFW represents the workers in collective bargaining with the growers.

## Association of African Students' endorsement

We express our solidarity with the United Farm Workers Union, AFL-CIO and heartily support the nationwide boycott of all non-UFW "letting" lettuce. Furthermore, we petition all undergraduate students of Duke University to vote in the ASGU Referendum on Thursday. As students, we recognize that we must dedicate ourselves to serving humanity by spreading the information that we have gained from confronting phenomena with applied concentration and serious analysis.

A study of history repeatedly provides examples of how Indian, Asian immigrants, and most recently, Chicanos have been plied by large-scale growers in California and other Southwestern States. For centuries, cheap, unskilled migrant labor has been subjected to wage, health-care, and housing discrimination by these people.

However, in California, a state which under Governor Ronald Reagan has mastered repression of non-white self-help groups, a few Chicanos organized led by Cesar Chavez began to organize a union aimed at establishing decent wages, decent housing, decent health care, and a means of bargaining collectively for the workers.

In 1966, negotiation by growers, the AFL-CIO, and the world went in the UFW after the termination of a successful boycott of table grapes. Since then, their struggle has been waged continuously and courageously by men, women and children who risk their lives to secure the full benefits of their labor in this country.

Black people are well acquainted with methods of economic resistance witness the "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work" campaign of the 30's and the boycott of the Civil Rights Movement. The fact that in California 10 percent of the farms employ 80 percent of the workers; that 6.0 percent of California's farms own 75 percent of the land and that 5.2 percent of California's farms pay 92.2 percent of the farm labor wages reflects the fact that 300 families own and control the means of production in the U.S. and ultimately, therefore, the domestic and foreign policies of it. We should also remember that in Florida where the UFW also organizes migrant workers, that 50 percent of the union members are black.

Waiting anxiously for the struggle of the UFW to end in ultimate and complete victory, the association continues to support all ideas and people who are working for a world that will have no racism, capitalism, or sexism. WE ARE PARTISAN! VOTE SO THURSDAY! BOYCOTT NON-UFW LETTUCE! VIVA LA CAUSA!

## -Legal difficulties-

(Continued from page 6)

When discussing the lack of federal regulation of the wage collection problems, the subcommittee noted that "State and County laws would, of course, provide the most desirable jurisdictional forums for handling wage collection problems. Generally, however, the states have shown a usual reluctance to enact meaningful legal protections for farmworkers residing in their

communities for only a brief period."

The problem which plagues the migrant worker most revolves around the issue of residency. Most labor and public assistance programs presume a stable population. Welfare funds, food stamps, and other such programs are administered by local governments to local residents. The migrant can rarely prove that he is a resident of

an area in which he is working for two or three weeks. Consequently, he cannot obtain the assistance offered in these programs.

Residency also produces another problem regarding political input. Since the migrant worker who moves from county to county, or even state to state, cannot claim a permanent residence, he often has difficulty in exercising his right to vote.

## -Migrant worker desolation-

(Continued from page 5)

Appalachia. In the words of one migrant: "We go everywhere and we don't belong nowhere."

### Health care

The average per capita health care expenditure in 1967 for one million migrants was \$7.30, compared with an average per capita expenditure for the whole nation of \$200.00. Among infectious and parasitic diseases, tuberculosis was seen 17 times, venereal diseases 18 times, and infestations with worms, 35 times as often among migrants as among other patients in private physicians' offices in various areas (according to the subcommittee report).

The report also says, "Problems of hunger and malnutrition are particularly acute among migrant families... preliminary reports of malnutrition

among migrant workers reveal cases after cases of infection and disease complicated by lack of proper nutrition... Hunger takes away his ability to wait for a decent wage. In some cases he is forced to borrow from his employer, thus creating a bondage situation before he even begins to work."

### Housing

Concerning migrant housing, the report said, "Housing for migrants, at either the home base or while traveling, rarely meets minimum standards of health, safety, and sanitation. Migrants live in dilapidated, drafty, ramshackle houses that are cold and wet in the winter, and steamy, and excessively hot in the summer. Insufficient ventilation, poor or no mattresses, unsanitary

storage and disposal of garbage and refuse are too often the prevailing conditions."

The subcommittee report rates migrant farm labor as the third most dangerous occupation in the country. For example, a 1969 California Health Department survey revealed at least 150 cases per 1,000 workers of pesticide poisoning.

"Meanwhile, our society continues to overlook the problems of crime in our fields, and the injuries afflicting the migrant farmworker and his family. These problems result not only from society's inattention and collective negligence, but in many cases from the deliberate and express exclusion of farmworkers from almost all conventional citizen and worker benefit enacted by State and Federal law."



# 'Strangers' and 'Husbands' highlight Freewater's weekend

By Mark Kaplan

'Strangers on a Train' seems to have secured its position as one of the five or six definitive Hitchcock masterpieces. It was made in 1951 and signaled the beginning of a new era of vitality for Hitchcock after a long period in the doldrums of 'The Fanny Hill', 'Under Capricorn', and other forgettable films. But 'Strangers on a Train' reestablished Hitchcock as the master of audience manipulation.

Brian (Robert Walker) encounters Guy (Fanny Grainger) on a train to Washington. The decadent young heir of a wealthy family recognizes Guy, a famous tennis player, whose mental troubles have made the society pages. Brian broaches a perverse scheme: he will murder Guy's wife if Guy will kill his father. Guy refuses in horror, but Brian carries out his half of the bargain anyway in the hope of forcing Guy to carry out his.

## Kinetics

In terms of their kinetics, Hitchcock has never excelled 'Strangers on a Train'. The editing and the pacing literally thrust the narrative ahead like the speeding engine at the film's beginning, with dynamism and clockwork precision. Some interesting themes are broached: the psychic double and the transference of guilt, a Hitchcockian favorite; the homosexual dimension of Walker's character and its part in the aforementioned; the shallowness of Guy's social scene which makes his nearly mind sympathetic than Brian. But these ideas are only touched upon, not explored. Hitchcock's only concern with propelling his story onward with maximum power. He deals with an interesting theme only long enough to expound off a burst of energy and momentum it into the narrative movement of the film.

## Comparisons

The humorous element is not as strong here as in other Hitchcock films, and for this reason it is not one of my favorites by Hitchcock. But this is purely a personal preference. An interesting comparison is between this movie and 'Treny', Hitch's latest and a film with a somewhat similar story. I prefer the latter with its relaxed pace and emphasis on character development, but I'm sure most audiences will prefer 'Strangers on a Train' with its unrelenting pace and mad merry-go-round energy. With

Ruth Roman, Leo J. Carroll, and, of course, Hitchcock himself. Collaborator on the screenplay was Raymond Chandler.

Alan Resnais is best known for his brilliant feature films such as 'Hiroshima, My Love', 'L'Année dernière à Marienbad', and 'Je S'aimais, Je C'aimais'. However, in the early '50's he did several short documentaries on painters such as Gauguin and Van Gogh. Freewater presents along with 'Strangers on a Train', the 15-minute 'Gauguin', an examination of the famed painting by Pablo Picasso about the first mass bombing of an urban community in 1937 by the Luftwaffe during the Spanish Civil War. Eva Hagdorn supplies the narrative. Shows are Thursday night at 8 and again in a post-B.F. Skinner late show at 10 in the Bio-Sol auditorium.

## Husbands

John Cassavetes' 'Husbands' is about machismo. Not the celebrated gun-and-boots machismo of the American TV-movie fantasy world, but something which is probably much more cogent—the booming, back-slapping, cigar-and-poker game rituals of male camaraderie as it is practiced in the U.S. day-to-day. Feminists be forewarned, however, 'Husbands' is not a polemic. It reveals its subjects as anomalies and then celebrates them in all their anomaly. This is its strength; we love, hate, and finally accept these men in all their frenzied ambiguity.

Cassavetes is something of a cinematic primitive. His movies are not polished, to say the least. Camera wobble inevitably and boom microphones occasionally protrude from corners of the frame. Cassavetes sacrifices finesse for energy. Shooting at a rate of 100 to 1 (for every minute in the final film, 100 minutes are shot; most films have a ratio of 10:1 or less), he encourages imperfection and experimentation. His concentration is solely on his actors and what they can generate; nice visuals are irrelevant. In this case the actors are Charles, Peter Falk, and Ben Gazzara, and the results are brilliantly impressive.

These are not the typical husbands—they are too rich, too smart, too serious, and too sensitive. But they do constitute a valid projection of very common male fantasies. Cassavetes digs into the psyche of American men (his own psyche for that matter) and discovers materialism masquerading as maturity and behind that, a repellent and glorious adolescence.



Hoot n' Horn's David Boger knows the problem of being everyman.

## David Hartman appears at Duke

David Hartman, who passed up a tempting career in big business to become an actor, resumes his starring role in NBC's highly rated 'The Bold Ones' (Tuesdays 9-10 p.m.) this season.

Hartman portrays Dr. Paul Hunter, a specialist in internal medicine. In the television series which is in its fourth year on the air.

## Credits

A graduate of Duke University, Hartman has a degree in economics and was offered positions by more than thirty large industrial firms upon his graduation. However, he chose instead to enroll at the American Academy of

Dramatic Arts and paid his tuition and living costs while studying there by taking a job as a page at NBC.

A leader in many campus activities at Duke, Hartman was president of the men's chess club and of his fraternity. He's an accomplished athlete, excelling at baseball which is his favorite sport.

While in college he served as manager of the campus radio station and was an announcer on various television stations during summer vacations.

## Risk

Although admitting the change in his career plans from big business to show business involved a certain amount of risk, Hartman never doubted he's made the right decision. His belief was confirmed when he landed a role in an off-Broadway musical just after graduation from the Academy. He later joined with the National company of 'My Fair Lady', with the Redcliffe Rogers as a costar and was in the original Broadway company of 'Hello, Dolly!'.

Hartman was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. His father was an executive with an advertising firm. Much of his own self-reliance and his ability to make independent decisions comes from his parents, Hartman says. He is one of three brothers.

Currently he lives in a small house high on a hillside overlooking both Hollywood and the San Fernando Valley. He's an amateur photographer and pursues his avocation as a full player by working out with the San Francisco Giants during the television hiatus period.

David Hartman will be in Branson Friday afternoon to talk about his experiences and the world of television and the theater.

## Tryouts

Duke Player Tryouts for 'Cat' on Fri. 7:30 p.m. Sat. 2:00 p.m.

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Female roommate needed to share house. Close to Duke. Reasonable rent. Call 684-19 after 5 p.m.

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Ladies' watch with T-shirt near Duke Hospital or Home House. Reward. Call 685-0982.

ANNOUNCEMENTS We need a roommate to share 2-bedroom home of Anderson, Call Bob, 685-1804.

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# Jackie Robinson dead at age fifty-three

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK—Jackie Robinson, the first black man to play in America's Major Baseball League some 25 years ago, died yesterday at his home in Stamford, Conn.

Death came apparently from a heart attack. He was 53 years old.

For sociological impact, Jack Roosevelt Robinson was perhaps

America's most significant athlete.

As the first black player in Major League Baseball, he was a pioneer. His skill and accomplishments resulted in the acceptance of blacks at other major sports, notably pro football and pro basketball. In later years, while a prosperous New York businessman, he emerged as an influential member of the Republican

party.

His dominant characteristic, as an athlete and as a black, was a competitive flame. Outspoken, controversial, combative, he created critics as well as loyalists. But he never deviated from his opinions.

"I was told that it would cost me some awards," he once said. "But if I had to keep quiet to get an award, it wasn't worth it. Awards are great, but if I got

one for being a nice kid, what good is it?"

After a versatile career as a clutch hitter and daring basestealer while playing first base, second base, third base and left field at various stages of his 20 seasons with the Brooklyn Dodgers, he was elected in baseball's Hall of Fame in 1962, his first year of eligibility for Cooperstown, N.Y. shrine.

Among his disappointments is

that he never was afforded an opportunity as a major league manager.

"I had no future with the Dodgers because I was too closely identified with Branch Rickey," he once said. "After the club was taken over by Walter O'Malley, you couldn't even mention Mr. Rickey's name in front of him. I considered Mr. Rickey the greatest human being

(Continued on page 11)



Steve McCoy dribbles the ball against ECU defenders. (Photo by Chris Jacobs)

## Steve McCoy plays central role

By Mark Deery

On every team there seems to be a central figure, one person who, no matter from what perspective the sport is viewed, continuously appears in a position of importance.

It need not be the star, though it may be; it need not be the captain, indeed it seldom is.

Indeed it is generally someone whose style, ability, and personality mesh with the whims of a particular season, and more by chance than design that unsuspecting player is also thrust into the spotlight.

The Duke soccer team is personified by such a figure in Steve McCoy.

Synopsis of his tangible role of centrality, McCoy plays center forward, usually stationed square in front of the opposing team's goal. Upon his assigned area the action of the game is inevitably focused.

Center of team

McCoy's abilities place him at the center of the team in another way.

He is an American player highly regarded and respected by the team's Latin players.

Ricardo Gutierrez says of McCoy, "He is very good. He has a soccer sense that few Americans have."

In other words he tends to be in the right place at the right time, a fact which has taken on an added importance in light of the turbulent machine against Palo Alto.

As a result of his scoring success last year and his obvious ability with a soccer ball, Gutierrez has found himself continually double-teamed this year.

This play on the part of the opposition tends to leave McCoy open, a fact upon which McCoy has capitalized.

Leading scorer

He is the team's leading scorer with seven goals and four assists.

"Our attack is built," McCoy explains. "We try to get the ball at midfield and get it out to the wings. From there you can either shoot it or square it back into the middle."

"We don't have any set plays," he added when asked about the number of goals he has scored on his own, "but if a wing gets

passed with trying to work the ball in he can kick it up to someone in the middle and...

McCoy also symbolizes the less emotional segment of the team.

In contrast to players such as Paul Gutierrez or Chico Bilella who are prone to emotional outbursts that all too often end with their being thrown out of the game, McCoy keeps his anger in other ways.

In the Duke game for

example, "We were all getting beat up. I yelled at the ref the last half to do something about it. The second half I showed and kicked the opposing halfback, knocked him down once. He was doing the same to me."

Meanwhile, Bilella scored at the midway and was ejected.

McCoy has never been thrown out of a soccer game.

(Continued on page 11)

## Footballer Jim Horning 'Finds Duke different'

By Keri Manning

A sign warning "Football may be hazardous to your health" marks the door of linebacker, Jim Horning. After transferring last spring from Chabot Junior College in Hayward, California, he's found a lot of things are different from his West Coast home.

"The general attitude in California is more casual, and especially on campus, there's a different atmosphere. I haven't been able to put my finger on it yet."

In reference to football in particular, "They're definitely not rah-rah. Cal Berkeley filled the stadium once a year for the Stanford game—rivalry along the lines of Duke-Carolina. A lot of it's spastic. Berkeley's a freak school. Brutalistic are dead. The attitude toward football is an indication of the feeling toward any structured institution."

Support not localized

Horning explained further, "It wasn't the same at our school, though. We had a winning program with a high scoring game—like 36 points a game—that people like to watch. So we had a lot of community support."

As to Duke's attitude, he commented, "I'm not too disappointed with the support we've gotten

during four games would have to affect them the game we've played, against the team we're played. I think we should get more support and more recognition."

"Not in team support localized in the fraternities, though it appears that way, because so many ball players are in fraternities. I live in an independent dorm and people are really interested in how we do. There's tremendous feeling down here."

Other contrasts between Duke and junior college have impressed the junior economist major. "The difference in academics is amazing. I was totally unprepared for it. Duke puts a premium on education. I'm beginning to

appreciate that."

The end result

As for why he came to Duke, he answered, "My brother went to Duke Law. And I wanted to see the East Coast and a little of the country before I settle down with a job. The academics, the size, the atmosphere, also had a lot to do with it. And Duke's got a good recruiting program. The junior college athletes we've given a chance and have made a definite contribution."

Elaborating on the "junior" success, "There's such a 300-year tradition at Duke. Not playing for the first two years had an early effect. The guys steady on the team were not used to playing with junior college

(Continued on page 11)

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Mark Johnson (96) gets set to fly behind Steve Jones (48). (Photo by Steve Huffman).



Bob Parrish (75) makes life hard for the Terp's CB Bob Avellini. (Photo by Steve Huffman).

## Steve McCoy

(Continued from page 10)  
McCoy, a sophomore, started last year as a freshman and has been playing soccer since the fourth grade.

"I started playing because my older brother started and I just followed along. In high school my coach was a very good retired soccer m.f. I never heard him yell."

The Westport, Connecticut area where McCoy grew up is one of the few active centers of soccer enjoyment in the United States.

"Up there soccer is getting to be the big sport. I bet if we had played in Saturdays we would have drawn as many people as the football games."

"When I go home I can still get in a game of six-on-six by just calling people up."

The soccer team has been going through a period of adjustment the past week, the results of which will not be known until the Virginia game on Wednesday.

"Virginia will be a test. The big thing for us is attitude. We probably have better individual players, but they play strong team ball."

Whatever the adjustment, it is likely that Steve McCoy will remain at the center of things for soccer at Duke.



Mel Parker (86) and Billy Hanenberg (30) bring down the Terp ball carrier. (Photo by Steve Huffman).

## -Jim Horning-

(Continued from page 10)  
Horning and looked at us as freshmen."

"The strangeness is just now, and they accept me as a football player. It's a matter of loving and proving and showing you can do the job."

This weekend's Oyster Bowl will be a type of

"Homecoming" for Horning. "I was born in Norfolk. This will be the first time I've been back."

He feels other factors will be more important. "My athletic have a great attitude. Even when they're behind, they don't get down. Look what they did last year."



Jim Horning (43) and Buster Cox combine for the tackle. (Photo by Cris Jacobs)

## Delta Sig wins big IM race

By Jeff Blum

Delta Sigma Phi, led by Steve Leatherman's third place finish, took the team title in the annual Cate Race with a low score of 41. Out of some 100 competition, they placed four of their men in the top ten.

The individual winner was Ed Daw, of Biological Sciences, who recorded a fine time of 11:17.8. He was finished second overall with a score of 56. The individual runner-up was Pete Spurling, an Independent.

BOG as a team finished a distant third with a score of 190.

### Archery

Entries for Archery opened Monday, October 30, and close Friday, November 3. The tournament will begin at 3:30 p.m., Thursday, November 9, on the lower field (other side of new IM building).

These men will compose a team and they will shoot two ends (8 arrows each end) at 40, 30, and 10 yards. There are 64 points possible for an end, so a perfect score would be 324 points for the six ends.

One of the two referees in the controversial Olympic basketball final in which the Soviet Union beat the United States, 51-50, was quoted in an interview in Rio de Janeiro as saying the Americans were robbed.

Renato Ribeiro, a Brazilian, said that with the United States leading 50-49, confusion arose with 1 second left to play and that his co-referee, Arsenik Arambashian of Bulgaria, had ordered three more seconds to be played without consulting him. Ribeiro said he was sending a written report to the U.S. Olympic Committee explaining he thought the result unjust.

## -Black baseball pioneer dies-

(Continued from page 10)  
I had ever known."

Robinson kept baseball in perspective. Ebbets Field, the Brooklyn ballpark that was the stage for his drama, was located shortly after O'Malley moved the Dodgers franchise to Los Angeles in 1958. Apartment houses replaced it. Years later, asked what he felt about Ebbets Field, he replied:

"I don't had anything. They need those apartments more than they need a monument to the memory of baseball. I've had my thrill."

He also had his heartbreaks. His oldest son, Jackie, Jr., died in 1971 at the age of 24 in an

automobile accident on the Merritt Parkway, not far from the family's home in Stamford, Conn.

Robinson and his wife Rachel had two other children, David and Sharon.

With Dodgers, he had other problems. His arrival in 1947 prompted racial insults from some opponents, an aborted strike by the St. Louis Cardinals, and some slanders from a few fans, notably Fred (Duke) Walker, a popular star.

As a rookie, Robinson had been wanted by Rubeen of the insults that would occur. He also was urged by Rubeen to hold his tongue. He complied. But the

following season, as an established player, he began to argue with umpires and dust verbally with opponents in the normal give-and-take of baseball.

As the years passed, Robinson developed a close relationship with many teammates.

As a competitor, Robinson was the Dodgers' leader. In his 15 seasons, they won six National League pennants—1947, 1949, 1955, 1956 and 1957. They lost another in the 1961 playoff with the New York Giants, and another to the Philadelphia Phillies on the last day of the 1960 season.

In 1949, when he hitted 342

to win the league title and drove in 124 runs, he was voted the league's Most Valuable Player award. In 1947, he was voted the Rookie of the Year.

He had a career batting average of .311. Primarily a line drive hitter, he accumulated only 137 home runs, with a high of 19 in both 1951 and 1952. But on a team with such famous sluggers as Duke Snider, Gil Hodges, and Roy Campanella, he was the winning hitter. Fourth in the order, a tribute to his ability to produce with batsmen on base.

But his personality fared best as a teammate. He had a total of 187 stolen bases. He stole

home 11 times, the most by any player in the post-World War II era.

In politics, Robinson remained uninvolved. He supported Richard Nixon in the 1960 presidential election but when Nixon and Spiro Agnew formed the 1968 presidential ticket, he resigned from Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's staff, where he was a special assistant for community affairs, in campaign for Hubert Humphrey, the Democratic nominee.

Robinson described Nixon's stand on Civil Rights in 1968 as "backlight" but denounced the Nixon-Agnew ticket as "racist."



# Professional school specialization limits UPC

By Martha Elson

The specialized nature of the professional schools rendered the "whole conception of a professional schools subcommittee of the University Planning Commission a possible mistake" in the view of many of its members according to Joseph T. Sneed, Chairman of the committee. He said the committee representatives questioned the efficacy of such a committee to plan as a group in view of what was felt to be a "lack of common interest" among the professional schools.

Nevertheless, these recommendations emerged from the committee's work which are considered common priorities among all the professional schools.

The proposals were based on a common

commitment "to the maintenance and improvement of Duke's professional schools as national institutions," according to the report.

## Auxiliary disciplines

First, in order to merge disciplines and thereby cut down on the tendency of many of the professional schools to become isolated "mini-universities" in Sneed's words, the report recommends attention to appointment of persons qualified in disciplines "auxiliary" to the specialized area of training offered by each of the professional schools. Under this arrangement, Sneed explained, an economics professor at Duke could teach both in the law school and the undergraduate or graduate school. At present, however, most efforts in this direction are confined to an occasional lecture by a professor outside the professional school.

A second recommendation calls for expansion of continuing education programs for practicing professionals and professional school students. Such programs would offer academic instruction through lectures, traveling panels, symposiums, etc. to supplement the professional training the student normally receives.

Sneed said the "trick in all professions is to have this continuing education function performed in a manner that in no way, intellectually or financially impinges upon the major efforts of professional schools which is to equip, qualify and train persons for the professions."

## Minority students

Consequently, he said, "continuing education, if conducted by professional schools, ought to be at the expense of the professions themselves." At present, he added, professional agencies assume universities have "surplus resources which could be used for this purpose." Sneed said this is " seldom true" and the programs of this type which are now conducted by the schools themselves are often financed through attendance charges.

A final proposal for immediate

implementation is for an increase in the number of black and female applicants for admission to professional schools and increase in numbers of black and female faculty members.

The major problem involved in enrolling more minority students, according to the report, is insufficient scholarship funds to finance their education. Moreover, the report says, "the response of professional schools cannot be uniform because, if for no other reason, the amount of available funds to defray educational costs varies from school to school."

## Finances

The report stresses the financial difficulties encountered by private professional schools in trying to meet financial needs of all of students, citing the resultant undesirable division of enrollees into the highest and lowest income brackets to the exclusion of the middle sector which does not qualify for financial aid but is not able to assume the entire cost.

A solution to this problem, the report concludes, requires additional funding, with the government as the most likely source.

The committee was handicapped in its efforts to work as a united body by the "disparate needs, varying paces, and different future aspirations" of each of the schools, Sneed said.

He cited an additional "flaw" in the concept of the professional schools committee saying "Even if one assumed the schools had a common interest, the whole operation was influenced by the absence of the medical school on the committee." The medical school was handled by a separate committee.

The concerns of the medical school, Sneed said, "literally overshadow all the problems of the other schools."

## Car registration is still available

By Jim Caselli

Students wishing to obtain parking permits for their cars had better hurry, because there are spaces left in only areas D and L, and those are running out quickly.

"Although we are still running, we're registered around 5500 vehicles," said Duke Traffic Coordinator Preston Stainback yesterday. "This is about what we expected."

Stainback said there is "an influx" in the number that more space was sold in certain areas than spaces available. He added, "A lot of people have been getting worked up about the new

system without giving it a chance to work."

In response to student complaints that time tables were not for registration of faculty and employees, while only one has been used this week for students, Stainback said, "The same number of people have been working this week. In fact, registration has gone faster this week because we have known better what we were doing. It is incidental that housing had two extra lanes available last week."

Stainback emphasized that the area "will be petrolled eight hours a day" to guarantee parking spaces for legally-registered vehicles.

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