



Senator Sam

Ervin censures Nixon, given standing ovation

By Rick Vitkin

Sen. Ervin, U.S. Senator, (D.-N.C.), brought a Chapel Hill crowd of 5,000 to a standing ovation last night with his closing remark, "As long as I have a mind to think, a tongue to speak, and a heart to love America, I shall deny that any president has the power to convert Washington's America into Caesar's Rome."

Ervin, in a 45 minute speech, made it "perfectly plain" that President Nixon is in violation of the principles and ideals of the Constitution of the United States by refusing to release select tape recordings and memoranda related to the Watergate affair.

While maintaining that there has been no

precedent in American judicial history that encompasses all the intricacies of the current confrontation between Nixon and Congress, Ervin cited several historical incidents to defend his position.

Examples

During the trial of Aaron Burr in 1807, a subpoena Duques Yocum was issued to President Thomas Jefferson asking for a letter which was relevant in determining Burr's guilt or innocence. Justice John Marshall ruled that it is the character of the evidence which is crucial in determining whether the subpoena should be sustained. In this case it was, and Jefferson responded by voluntarily turning over the letter and offering to testify by deposition.

During the "War Between the States", two separate Congressional committees were conducting investigations into Mary Todd Lincoln's loyalty to the Union and a speech that Lincoln himself had made. Lincoln voluntarily went before the committees and testified.

When an aide of President Ulysses S. Grant was being tried, Grant testified by submitting a written deposition.

Following Teddy Roosevelt's departure from office, he demanded the opportunity to testify before a Congressional committee investigating different aspects of his campaign funding.

"Heavens did not fall"

"In all of these instances," Ervin maintained, "the Constitution did not collapse, the Presidency wasn't impaired, and the heavens did not fall." Ervin repeated this statement following a soaring oration by the partisan North Carolina audience. Senator Sam added, "The same will true with Richard Nixon."

The president's insistence that the president set by Harry Truman in refusing to testify when subpoenaed, was justification for him to do the same, was seen by Ervin as having no legal validity.

Regardless of the fact that Truman was no longer in office when the subpoena was issued, Ervin maintained that the Senate Select Committee and Special Watergate Prosecutor, Archibald Cox, are not asking Nixon to testify, but only to turn over specific tape recordings and memoranda vitally needed to determine the guilt or innocence of those involved in the Watergate affair, including Nixon himself.

Ervin, in an emotionally laced manner, said, "I deeply deplore President Nixon's actions. It is obstructing the performance of the Senate Select Committee and is calculated to induce many people to become suspicious."

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the chronicle

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Largest fund campaign

Duke seeks \$162 million

By Ann Pelham

In an effort to beef up dwindling endowment revenues and emphasize the human element at Duke, the University is embarking on a \$162 million fund campaign, the largest in its history.

Endorsed by the Board of Trustees at a special meeting on Saturday, the campaign will depend on the contributions of individuals, corporations, and foundations to supply endowment funds for professorships, financial aid, research, and the libraries, as well as \$21 million for physical facilities.

The highly professionalized fund drive also

total of \$2.7 million, and Jones told the trustees to "stretch your giving to every extent possible."

With a tone not unlike an evangelical gathering, those present spoke up, offering their support of the fund campaign. Trustee Charles Murphy admitted that he didn't know many people who would have \$5 million to give to Duke, but said "I'd be glad to talk to them if someone will just point them out."

Murphy was assured by other trustees that there were individuals and corporations that had given to Duke in the past and would be encouraged to give in larger amounts.

\$1 million gifts

The title, "Facilities Prospects", has been given to a group of about 55 people, according to David Ross, director of institutional advancement, and they are being approached for gifts of \$1 million and up.

Special advances gifts of \$28 million have already been received, Ross said. Alex MacMahon, chairman of the board of trustees said this

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Terry Sanford

includes the \$27 million needed to form the base for the \$91 million planned hospital expansion, or for hospital renovation if the board of trustees finds the feasibility study of the expansion inadequate at its December meeting.

Human resources

In contrast with the \$106 million Fifth Decade program developed when Douglas Knight was Duke president and completed in May, 1971 the "Epoch campaign" will emphasize people, according to University President Terry Sanford.

Sanford narrated a slide show at the trustee meeting on Saturday that described the rationale behind the fund drive, which is based in part on the recommendations of the University Planning Committee.

Claiming that Duke has the resources to move to the front ranks of great universities, Sanford said, "This campaign can assure that rank, and Duke can move to a leadership position."

Deploring "sacrificial giving," Sanford asked the trustees to move out and look for resources. Edwin Jones, a trustee from Charlotte, is heading the campaign steering committee, and announced that ten members of the University administration had already pledged a total of \$196,400.

"This is excellent," Jones said, "when you consider their ability to give."

"Stretch giving"

Some of the trustees have already pledged a

Local private schools vary in programs and curricula

By John Quinn

Editor's note: This is the conclusion of a two-part series dealing with the educational alternatives offered by area private schools. Yesterday's section dealt with the philosophies and approaches in education taken by Duckham Academy, Council Christian Academy and Carolina Friends School.

Today's section will discuss a fourth school, Immaculata, and will highlight other selected features of each school, including tuition, scholarship programs and racial composition.

Immaculata's non-traditional approach to education differentiates it from most parochial schools. "We try to equip our students with skills, rather than supply them with information," said Sister Mary Elizabeth, principal of Immaculata School. "We prefer to teach them where to find something or how to do something."

"The child will retain something he learns if he discovers it for himself, rather than having it handed to him," she continued.

Immaculata, like Carolina Friends, is an ungraded, six-through-eight-year-old students comprise the lower school, while nine-through eleven-year-olds study together in the intermediate school.

Students are not assigned letter grades for their work. The school does, however, encourage

"teacher-parent-child conferences," during which the student's progress is discussed. A narrative essay is written about each child at the end of the year by the child's homeroom teacher.

Tests

Classes at Immaculata are taught using a number of texts, each corresponding to a different level of understanding of the material.

"Instead of having just one text for a course, which the bright students find too dull and the slower students find too difficult, we have several levels of texts, each satisfying a particular need," explained Sister Mary

A news analysis

Elizabeth. "This forces students and teachers to work in smaller groups."

The school is operated by the Immaculata Roman Catholic parish in Durham. Though some preference in admissions is given to members of the parish, the school is open to students of all religious denominations. The faculty consists of 11 lay teachers and two Roman Catholic nuns.

Tuition at the four schools ranges from about \$750 per

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Albert denies Agnew's request for investigation

Refuses House action while matter in court

By Richard L. Marlowe

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WASHINGTON—Carl Albert, Speaker of the House, refused Wednesday to act at this time on Vice President Agnew's request for an investigation by the House of Representatives into charges that he received kickbacks from contractors in Maryland.

Albert announced his decision a day after the vice president personally delivered a letter to him asking for a "full inquiry" by the House and a day before the Justice Department was scheduled to present evidence against Agnew to a federal grand jury in Baltimore.

Facing a crowd of reporters in his office just before the House convened at noon, the 55-year-old Oklahoma Democrat read a brief statement that said:

"The vice president's letter relates in matters before the courts. In view of that fact, I, as Speaker, will not take any action on the letter at this time."

Unwillingness

The unwillingness of the House Democratic leadership to open an investigation by Congress, instead of by the courts, appeared to limit sharply the options now available to the Republican vice president and to women his chances of heading off a grand jury investigation.

There was speculation that lawyers for Agnew, who is a former Maryland governor and former Baltimore county executive, might go ahead with one option and ask a federal district court in Baltimore to block the inquiry by the Grand Jury.

Albert hurried off to the House floor and refused to elaborate on his statement. But Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the House Republican leader, said he interpreted the statement to mean that the speaker would not act on the vice president's request "until there is some resolution in the courts" of Agnew's case.

"They made a Democratic decision," Ford said of the Albert announcement. Ford, who supported Agnew's request and favored creation of a select committee to conduct the inquiry, told reporters: "I don't think there's anything we can do since we are in the minority."

Applause

There was scattered applause from a few Democrats when Albert's statement was read on the House floor by Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the Democratic majority leader, and statements from a number of Democrats expressed support for Albert's decision.

Albert made his decision after conference late Tuesday and yesterday morning with members of the House Democratic leadership, including O'Neill, Representative John J. McFall of California, the Democratic whip, Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Lewis Deadler, the House parliamentarian.

"I don't think there was an objection. It was the speaker's decision," McFall said. "I don't think the House should interfere with a Court action."

A more political reason was offered by Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican conference, who had told reporters before Albert's announcement that he did not believe the Democrats would go along with Agnew's request. "They won't tell the vice president out of his profession," he said.

Attorney general

After the speaker's announcement, Anderson said he felt that Albert, before making his decision, should have asked the attorney general, Elliot L. Richardson, to provide him with information on whether the allegations against Agnew involved his conduct while taking office as vice president in 1969.

"My criticism at this point is whether or not the action was taken in a vacuum," Anderson said.

Moments after the House convened, Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., introduced a resolution calling for establishment of a select committee of 14 members to recommend whether the House should undertake impeachment proceedings against the vice president.

"Although some would rather see the vice president first tried slowly in the winds of an indictment and trial, the nation cannot afford such uncertainty," Findley said.



Soldier burns books in downtown Santiago. (UPI photo)

Buchanan admits support of 1972 campaign pranks

By James M. Naughton

(C) 1973 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—Patrick J. Buchanan, a special consultant to President Nixon, acknowledged Wednesday that he had urged a White House strategy to undercut Sen. Edmund M. Muskie and "elevate" Sen. George McGovern in the 1972 Democratic presidential primaries.

But Buchanan told the Senate Watergate committee that nothing he had proposed in a series of memorandums to the President and Nixon re-election campaign officials called for "illicit, unethical, improper or unprecedented" activities.

The White House speechwriter and political strategist declared that some of the President's supporters may have committed "error, mistake, misjudgments and wrongdoing" last year, but he strongly asserted that the 1972 election "was not stolen."

Buchanan was blunt—he accused the committee staff of a "covert campaign of vilification" to "malign" his reputation—and aggressive in his testimony as his appearance opened the second phase of the Senate Watergate inquiry, an examination of alleged political sabotage in the last election.

Real World

(C) 1973 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—The Senate unexpectedly voted to reduce American overseas military forces by 40 percent, and then—after an intensive six-hour lobbying effort by the Nixon Administration—reversed itself. The first vote was 45 to 46 in favor of an amendment sponsored by Sen. Mike Mansfield to force the 40 percent cutback over the next three years. But after frantic Administration efforts the Senate voted again and rejected the amendment by a vote of 51 to 44.

WASHINGTON—The House Ways and Means Committee voted to bar any new trade agreements with the Soviet Union until it eases its emigration policies for Jews and other minorities. The committee's action was a major setback to the Nixon Administration, and spokespersons for American business.

"The President of the United States did not achieve the greatest landslide of any minority party candidate in history because of Watergate and dirty tricks—but in spite of them," he said in his opening statement.

He conceded that if it was true that Nixon's supporters had distributed false campaign literature making "slandorous" charges against Democratic contenders, the action would have been beyond the bounds of acceptable political conduct. He contended, however, that political custom did not rule out ghost-written ads for "citizen" groups, humorous pranks or perhaps even some forms of "chaudais activities."

Democratic members of the committee challenged Buchanan to explain portions of 34 internal White House and Nixon re-election committee memorandums that suggested strategies to discredit or discourage leading Democrats and to cut off liberally-oriented institutions "without a dime" of government money. Republicans on the committee accused Buchanan to equate such strategies with those of previous Democratic administrations.

The senators and the committee staff members quarreled about documents being withheld from Buchanan until his appearance yesterday. They disagreed over the admissibility of a copy of Quicksilver Times, an underground newspaper, as evidence of what Sen. Edward J. Conney, R-Fla., contended was a Democratic "dirty trick."



The crew of the third manned Skylab mission. (UPI photo)

-Ervin speaks on Watergate-

(Continued from page 1)

While emphasizing that nothing he said should be construed to mean that he personally thought the president was involved in the Watergate affair, Ervin cited other points that are critical in an analysis of the current constitutional confrontation between Nixon and Congress. He stated that the doctrine of the separation of powers enables the President to hold confidential conversations with his aides. However, he went on to point out that Senate Resolution 60, establishing the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, requires them to investigate the presidential campaign of 1972 and obtain all the evidence available to determine whether legislative reform is needed.

In addition, Special Prosecutor Cox was appointed by the Justice Department to gather all available evidence for the grand jury to enable them to decide on criminal

indictments. By refusing to give up the tapes and memoranda, Ervin maintained that the president is in violation of Section Three of Article Two of the Constitution. This section states that the president shall faithfully execute the laws of this country. According to Ervin, this requires Nixon to submit any information in his possession which is related to any illegal or unethical activity. If this is not done, Ervin remarked that in that case, "The president is allowing the Constitution and it becomes a meaningless mockery."

Non-forfeiting Constitution

Ervin also made the point that "Even if he has the executive power which makes him immune from producing evidence related to illegal unethical activity, the Constitution does not forbid him from giving up the evidence." The precedents of Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, and Teddy Roosevelt all voluntarily cooperating with

Congress substantiate this.

During the course of his speech, Ervin recalled the chronology of events that led to the current constitutional crisis. Beginning with the arrests of James McCord and his four accomplices in the Watergate complex on June 17, Ervin cited the new information which have caused the investigation of numerous White House aides, members of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, and many others throughout the various Washington businesses.

Elberg breaks in

Referring to the burglary of Daniel Elberg's psychiatrist's office, Ervin pointed out that members of the White House staff have maintained before his committee that the President has the power to authorize burglary without a court order when it may reveal subversive activity. He also pointed out that Presidential aides believed they had the privilege to use the CIA, FBI, IRS, and the Department of Justice to pursue political objectives.

In response to recent criticism of the investigatory practices of his committee, Ervin said, "Vigorous interrogation is sometimes the only way the truth can be extracted from an evasive and forgetful witness." He did not specify which witnesses fall into this category.

Following a two-minute standing ovation when he walked to the speaker's podium, Ervin said the evidence that he always files in come to Chapel Hill. "When I meet the students of Chapel Hill," he said, "I don't worry about the future of my country any more. I know that your generation will do a better job in carrying out the Constitution than my generation has done." Thundering applause followed.

-Private school programs-

(Continued from page 1)

year at Southern Council Academy to \$1800 per year for an eighth grade at Durham Academy. Tuition at Carolina Friends school varies from \$875 per year for a first grade to \$1800 per year for a tenth grade student.

Sister Mary Elizabeth declined comment on Immaculata's tuition, saying that "it is currently in a state of flux—if people hear that it is a given amount, they will be upset when it changes."

Scholarship program

With the exception of Southern Council Academy, each school maintains a scholarship program. "Between four and five percent of students here receive some sort of aid," said Ed Shuster of Durham Academy. "Our ultimate objective," he said, "is for every qualified student to be able to attend the Academy."

"We have a very ambitious tuition aid program," said Harold Jessen of Carolina Friends. "This is consistent with our policy of attracting students from all socio-economic groups," he said.

According to Sister Mary Elizabeth, "We maintain a scholarship program primarily out of a sense of civic responsibility."

"Our program is funded primarily by local business and organizations," she said. "As such, it is very difficult to maintain a substantial program."

Integrated

With the exception of Southern Council Academy, all of the schools are racially integrated. "Three to four percent of our students are black," said Bill Webb, head of Durham Academy's middle school. "We do no recruiting," he said. "We consider only those students who apply."

"Fifteen to 20 percent of the students at Carolina Friends are black," said Jessen. "We would like to increase this to around 35 percent," he added.

About 15 percent of the students at Immaculata are black. "Though there is some racial disharmony," said Sister Mary Elizabeth, "we have had no serious racial problems."

"There are no blacks at Southern Council Academy," said headmaster Maurice Hytten, adding that "none have applied." Questioned as to whether a black student would be admitted if he or she applied, Hytten explained that "every applicant must be sponsored by a member family of the Citizens Council of America." The implication he made was that no member of the Council would sponsor a

black applicant.

Faculty children

Children of Duke or the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill personnel account for large percentages of the students at Durham Academy, Carolina Friends and Immaculata. "About 36 percent of our students are children of Duke connected families," said Ed Shuster of Durham Academy. "Another 30 percent of our students have parents connected with UNC," he said.

"About two thirds of our students are children of Duke or UNC faculty members," said Jessen of the Friends School. "This is a higher percentage than we are happy with," he said. "It must be simply that their thinking goes along with our philosophy of education." Immaculata reported that 25 percent of its student body comes from Duke connected families. Another two percent are children of UNC employees.

It is apparent from this study that there are a variety of alternatives to public education available in the area. It is also apparent that Duke faculty members are taking advantage of these opportunities in significant numbers.

1970 status

"About one third to one half of all faculty children are in private schools as of 1970," said Blackburn. "It would be my guess that this percentage has increased somewhat since then."

The proposed Duke-operated junior high school would presumably employ some of the educational techniques employed by these private schools.

Concern is some quarters that such a school would in reality be an elitist institution and likely prevent the establishment of the proposed school within the foreseeable future.

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Goings explains photo - realist painting

Editor's note: The following is an interview of photo-realist painter Ralph Goings taken from the Nov-Dec '72 issue of Art in America. Goings, who lives in Sacramento, California, will participate in the symposium next week on contemporary art. Some examples of his work are currently on display at the Duke University Museum of Art.

What does the camera do to reality? It changes some things. It also gives you access to information that you can't get any other way. The camera sees minutely. It only has one eye and I have two, so do most artists. And when I'm looking at something directly, by shifting my head just a little bit, relationships change. If there's an awkward juxtaposition, say, of two forms, the natural tendency, when drawing directly from the subject would be to shift your head so that—in terms of traditional ideas about composition—would be corrected. The camera doesn't make those kinds of distinctions and corrections. That's one of the things I find delightful about working from photographs. You really get a chance to see reality in all of its awkwardness, and all of its randomness. It's known, it's known, unchanging, since the photograph is taken. No matter how you're going to move your head, you're not going to compensate for certain overlapping or awkward combinations of things that violate traditional ideas of composition.

Are you trying to reproduce the photograph on the canvas?

A number of years ago I was very much interested in the visual qualities that photographs have. And at that point I did try to reproduce the photograph as exactly as possible, to the point of painting certain things out of focus and other things in focus, as the camera reads them. In recent years I've changed. I'm not interested any longer in reproducing the photograph. The photograph is simply the means of getting at the subject matter. And so I will often take two photographs of the same exact situation so that I can get more information. The photograph is mainly a source of information now. I told an interviewer some years ago that I didn't change things from the photograph. When given a slide lecture for one of the colleges here, I thought, just for the heck of it, I'd put the slide that I worked from and the painting next to each other. I discovered that I do change quite a few things.

What else? Do you conceptualize the forms more?

No, I try not to be intellectual about the translation from the photograph to the painting, because doing with wanting the specific moment in the painting. I'm very much interested in the randomness that any given segment of the environment has. Naturally, in taking the photograph,

I'm making a selection. But I use a 35mm camera, and so you know, the viewfinder on a 35mm camera is pretty small, and I don't have very much time, usually, to compose, even if there was enough space in that little viewfinder. So a lot of stuff at the general material I want. But I don't do a great deal of moving around to get everything lined up just right, or aesthetically composing.

What do you mean by randomness?

The sort of visual disorder that occurs in reality, locality doesn't organize itself in visual terms. Is this hamburger stand [indicating painting on wall in studio] the tables are in a certain place, and the cigarette vending machine is in a certain place, and the lights are in certain places, all because of the functions they serve in that particular establishment, not because of any visual considerations. I believe in a kind of random order in the way reality has put itself together—a functional arrangement rather than a visual arrangement. I try to make that functional order visual in my work.

So you've a great deal of confidence in the photograph?

Yes, in that I rely on it very heavily. Of course, I spend an awful lot of time selecting the photographs. I've taken hundreds of photographs.

"Reality doesn't organize itself in visual terms. I believe in a kind of random order..."

How important is subject matter to you?

The subject matter is what the painting is all about. I don't select it because it has dramatic compositional elements. I select it because of the specific thing that it is. I've done a series of paintings of hamburger stands from the outside. The hamburger stand itself is important, but so is the environment when it lives. For instance, there are chains of, say McDonald's, and in searching out just the right one, I eliminated a lot of them because of the location, of what was around them. McDonald's hamburger stands are all exactly alike, as though they were stamped out of some kind of machine and then stuck down in various parts of the community. So the environment the hamburger stand exists in is very important. In the last few paintings, I've gone inside the hamburger stand, dealing with the interior and looking out. And again the environment is important, because most of those places have large windows.

How important are reflections to you?

I don't search them out, if that's what

you mean. But where you have a building like this that has three walls of glass, there are going to be reflections. This particular one I selected partially because of a somewhat complex painting problem that it involved.

I thought you selected only for subject matter?

Am I contradicting myself? Is the problem the subject matter presents in terms of painting other than the subject matter? I don't see how you can spend forty-five days, eight hours a day working on a painting and not somehow get involved with painting problems. Let me see if I can clarify this by using a different word. Instead of "painting" problem, let's put in "understanding" problem, because I wonder,

it's a horrible word.

I know it is, and that's why I like it. I like to wonder. I like to copy—I do a lot of copying—life tracing. I trace a lot. I find that that's a very useful tool for me. But maybe what I should have said, instead of a painting problem, it's a rendering problem involved in that both windows with its reflection plus the sunlight coming through plus the objects behind it. Not simply because it's reflections. I know that this has become a kind of thing, to paint reflections, and reflections are a lot of fun. But all kinds of things are fun to paint. I also find a good deal of pleasure in painting areas of very subdued light next to very strong areas of light. For instance, the new under a truck, where there's a very strong shadow. Sometimes I try to open this up just a little bit and play with those values that exist under there, because some really lively color can be manipulated. I think most people make reflections because they think, well, how did he do that. It's like some of the Dutch still-life paintings. The things that look so automatic and unadorned were probably terrific fun to do. And they're really not all that hard.

Do you think Vermeer would have liked to paint a pickup truck?

I think that Vermeer probably would have liked pickup trucks a lot. I really don't know what's in Vermeer's head. All I can do is look at his paintings.

Do you look at them a lot?

Yes, as a matter of fact we just came back from a trip to Holland and England where we searched out every Vermeer we could find. He's a hero of mine, yes.

Who else?

Well, sort of an odd conglomeration, really. I like Vermeer, I like Winslow Homer. I'd always liked Edward Hopper, until I saw some of his paintings. I think he's a terrific painter, but the real paintings don't turn me on so much as the reproductions—which may be a kind of awful thing to say. I don't see any reason why a realist painter can't like the way pop looks, as much as any abstract painter. I just don't like it gobby and gooey, that's all. I like it slick and smooth, and I like Ingres, I like Norman Rockwell a lot. I hate him sentimentally, but I like the way he paints. Constantly I like the smaller things, watercolors and drawings. We saw a whole bunch of them at the Victoria and Albert Museum when we were in London. They're just jewels.

Your paintings are very spirit-and-pan; that's considered a kind of Neo-Classic trait, isn't it?

It may have to do with the great deal of time involved in making the painting. Maybe the paintings would be a little more naturalistic, in the sense of kind of tricky and rough and coarse, if they were done over a period of two or three days. But where they're done over a period of forty-five to fifty days, and where one day's work—one eight-or-ten-hour day's work—is devoted entirely to maybe three or four square inches of canvas, the intense concentration on rendering any

have this startling effect you mention. I'm not really conscious of it. I don't really think a lot about it. I wonder if it's because I'm very conscious of not making any kind of judgment or comment about the subject matter, other than that I think it's terrifically beautiful as a thing to paint. Now don't misunderstand that. I'm not saying that hamburger stands are inherently beautiful in themselves. It's not the object that I'm concerned with, it's the painting of the object. So perhaps in my concern for making the row of seats as beautiful as possible and the reflection on the floor as beautiful as possible, I may, inadvertently because of this, make it more-looking than that looks in reality. Now if that's a Neo-Classic trait, I don't know.

"If you ask me why I paint hamburger stands instead of trees and fields and cows, it's because it's a part of my environment."

Is there any social comment in your choice of subject?

No. If you ask me why I paint hamburger stands instead of trees and fields and cows, it's because it's a part of my environment. It's a thing I live with every day. Most people don't look at it. They drive by and in the back of their mind they think those are ugly, but I can get a sixteen-cent hamburger there. Their concern is purely utilitarian. I'm an entirely visual person. So I look at these things and I think wow, that really looks terrific, and it's a weird notion that's never been dealt with before. So it's sort of wide open. There's a whole new world of things to paint that artists have never had available to them to paint before.

You get up and you paint eight or nine hours a day, and you do nine pictures a year. You work at it, go to sleep, and get up again. Does that make you a bourgeois rather than a radical artist?

Are we still struggling with those nineteenth-century distinctions? I work long hours because I'm a compulsive painter—I like to paint. The kind of results, I want demands the time and the discipline. I'm damned glad to do at least be able to devote as much time to painting as I do. No more squaring in painting time around a survival job.

How did you paint ten years ago?

The years ago I was just beginning on the realist image. Just prior to that I was trying to be an abstract painter. And it took me a number of years before that to find out I wasn't an abstract painter. I discarded a whole pile of abstract paintings in a dump yard somewhere.

How does your work relate to Pop art?

I'm sure that there have been some influences. I think that Pop art gave me and an awful lot of other people permission to look around at other things besides abstraction. It gave me permission to get involved with magazine photographs. I worked with magazine photographs for a number of years when I first started with the realistic image. I never really was too much concerned with the pop kind of image, except that the photograph I used from the magazines were a non-media kind of thing. My concern has always been more with rendering. The thing that got me off about an awful lot of Pop art was its slowness. Maybe that's of minor or of no consideration at all as far as the work is concerned, but at least in the beginning stages Pop art seemed to me to be pretty speedy in its execution. I suppose that maybe my intense interest in sort of that's an rendering was a response to that. Why can't these things be painted beautifully in an almost classic way?

Arts Council collection

By Cella Beves

I know a girl, a real bookworm, whose ultimate fantasy is to own all the books in the upper levels of the Book Exchange. For the music lover, the compulsive fantasy must be to own all the recordings in the Arts Council Collection. This little-known Duke treasure is a collection of almost 800 Haydn, Mozart, and so nine hundred albums, which

Asbury Building. For only two cents, students may borrow an album for a week.

A recent survey of the collection yielded an overwhelming list of ensemble, symphonic, keyboard, and chamber music. The standard classical—Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms, Haydn, Mozart, and so

modern composers such as Hindemith, Bernstein, and Menotti are also well represented. There are a large number of complete works of various composers, the sort that come there to sit in a box, and are usually too expensive for the student to buy.

For a new discovery, or an old favorite, check with the Arts Council Collection.

oops

The sculpture attributed to Marilyn Levine on the top of page five yesterday is actually the work of Duane Hanson. The Chronicle regrets the error.

the chronicle

Today is Thursday, September 27, 1973.

On this date in 1964, only 10 years ago, a select committee of the U.S. Senate voted unanimously to recommend a vote of censure against Senator Joseph McCarthy for his actions in the Senate over the past several years.

Thinking that we'd like to see the Senate vote censure against another public figure, although not a Senator (guess who), this is the "Duke the month out" Chronicle, Duke's Daily Newspaper, published in Durham, North Carolina, where you can't tell the grand juries without a scorecard. Volume 68, Number 20 Indictments, 2082, News of Impeachment, 6288.

Night editor for this issue: Jeanie Faulkner

Assistant night editors: Sue Donahue, Leslie Smith, --
and Ricky Rubenstein

Black studies

Pursuing a course of "gradual growth" is the philosophy with which the administration assures the Duke community that it is maturing and expanding the University's young black studies program.

But in there in fact a developing process taking place in black studies? Or does the chary phrase "gradual growth" act just as a strait to the attitude of "we've gone too far too fast, so let's apply the brakes and see what we've done."

During the inchoate days of black studies, the program enjoyed a healthy amount of support from all sectors of the University.

This fall, however, most of this enthusiasm has subsided and we find ourselves meeting the eternal question of whether or not black studies constitutes an integral part of the University.

Unfortunately, it required a few jobs to the University machinery (i.e., the takeover of Allen building and the student monstrosity of 1968) and the political ambience of the late 60's in order for Duke to even consider the worth of instituting a black studies program here.

Once the foundation was poured for black studies and the stentorian voices of protests assuaged, the administration seemed to have forgotten its promises to help build a viable program in black studies.

The political maxim of expediently undertaking a program when it serves your political interests and dropping that program when its value to you has ceased, seems to be the spirit with which Duke undertook its black studies program.

Irrespective of the political purpose which black studies served in its inception, it must now be recognized as a discipline of study deserving full academic merit.

The administration, however, has not yet become cognizant of the academic importance of black studies.

The administration's myopic view of black studies as only an appendix to the other social science departments is detrimental to the program's existence at Duke.

As long as the administration handicaps the growth of the program by refusing to fund it adequately, the administration will succeed in hoodwinking many other people at Duke into believing that black studies inherently holds an inferior status in the academic kingdom.

Allocations to the program have risen only minimally over its original funding in 1970.

The administration cites the fact that the enrollment has not been outstanding in some of the black

studies courses in defiance of its refusal to increase allocations to black studies.

This explanation, however, must be inspected in the larger context of the issue.

With the current policy of static funding, it is impossible for the black studies program to expand its faculty from its composition of one full-time professor, two part-time professors, and a professor who commutes from Boston once every two weeks.

And without any additions to the black studies staff, the curriculum cannot expand.

Inextricably connected to the limitations of faculty members and course offerings which the inadequate funding presents, is the problem of student enrollment which will not rise until the first two variables have been expanded.

The prodigious gains in enrollment, yearly budget, faculty members, and course offerings by the two year old Institute of Policy Sciences is evidence that recently initiated programs are able to make substantial advances in these areas.

Without the avid support of the administration and the largesses received from both inside and outside the University, however, the Institute of Policy Sciences would probably be suffering from many of the problems which black studies encounters today.

Black studies, however, does not share in this order which the administration shows toward its newest baby, so black studies must assume the role of an ostracized step-child.

An extremely moderate step which the administration could institute at this time in order to prove its commitment to black studies is to instruct the heads of the different departments that in hiring new faculty, an earnest effort must be made to hire someone with something to offer black studies.

This proposal would mark a beginning in the University's reaffirmation toward black studies. But what is essential to the future of the program is a substantial budget increase along with a visible show of support for black studies by the administration.

The administration will not eradicate black studies by taking the position that black studies are no longer relevant at Duke. No, they are too politically wily to attempt this.

What we may witness though, is the slow demise of black studies as the administration gradually withdraws all pretenses of support.

Without a strong black studies program at Duke, the claim that this University is a total educational experience will be a hypocrisy.

Observer

Under the moost

CONSIDERATE NEWS SERVICE

Here is an alarming little news story. It is about eight men who went to Florida in 1972 with a mind to stage some sort of protest against the Vietnam War.

It was not an illogical place for protest. Both Democrats and Republicans held their conventions that summer in Miami Beach, largely because Miami Beach is an artificial city cut off from the world by a natural moat, and this moat moatly arose mainly from a sense among men who ran the country that they had behaved so badly about the war that sensible persons might be tempted to make an embarrassing scene about it.

Politicians dislike scenes in election years. They want to hear their excellence praised before the multitude, and this was the game plan in Miami Beach, at least for the Republicans. From inside the moat they filled the television screens of six continents with self-praise of a density and volume that would have made a pharaoh blush.

All that is politics, and perfectly all right, the politician's trade being, on occasion, to fool all of the people some of the time, but only for their own good, mind you, only for their own good. The eight men in this keeps threatening that he is going to slaming news story were in politics, get you. When Uncle Sam sets out to too, the politician's trade being, on other occasions, to make life

embarrassing for politicians they disagree with.

Very quickly, however, they came being in politics and became in jail. The Justice Department had them indicted on charges of conspiring to do violence within the moat, which they never reached, of course, on account of their major problem with the law.

They were tried this summer in Gainesville. After deliberating briefly, a jury found them not guilty. This was 14 months after their arrest and five weeks of trial.

Lovers of American law customarily give themselves airs at this stage of the repetitious story, for, they say, it shows that the American legal system manages finally to serve justice. And yet, very little justice was done in this case, or in many others like it which have ended in acquittals for persons charged with political crimes in the last decade.

This alarming little news story, for example, it states that the eight men who wanted to protest the war at Miami Beach have bills of about \$150,000 as a result. Being tried by Uncle Sam is an expensive luxury.

In fact, Uncle Sam is something like a man in the cigar commercial who own good, mind you, only for their own good. The eight men in this keeps threatening that he is going to slaming news story were in politics, get you. When Uncle Sam sets out to too, the politician's trade being, on other occasions, to make life

Law & Order

Testimony of the next election above your responsibility as an intimate to advise the President of the peril that surrounded him...all around him were people involved in crime, perjury, accessory after the fact. And you deliberately refused to tell him that? Mitchell: Senator, I think you put it exactly correct.

—Testimony given in the Senate Watergate Hearings, summer, 1973.



I THINK I'M BEING PSYCHED O

stache, a smile

Russell Baker

you in prison, maybe by letting you escape prison and merely driving you into bankruptcy. But he is going to get you.

The financial drain of being tried by the Government is only part of the grand disaster. What of the fact that the eight men were deprived of their right to make their protest?

How about being required to spend 14 months of their lives preoccupied with lawyers and absorbed with the threat of imprisonment? Who among us can afford to be distracted from his normal work for more than a year while the government attempts to put us away?

Whether defendants in such cases are convicted or not probably makes small difference to the Government. The punishment for being indicted is severe enough to make a man swear off disengagement with reigning politicians for the rest of his life, which is really what governments want.

The Nixon Administration's use of these indictments to preoccupy, harass and bankrupt opponents of the Vietnam War has been part of a general policy of injustice pursued by the Justice Department since the early 1950's to compel people to quit complaining about Vietnam and love the war.

The remedy seems obvious enough. If the Justice Department is going to function as an injustice department, then the Government ought to provide a comparable source of wealth and power for the aid of persons whom the Government sets out to get.

The legal costs of being a defendant ought to be paid in full by the Government if it fails to get you. Why should an innocent person have to go into bankruptcy because John Mitchell doesn't like his looks? Travel costs should be paid, too. Hotel bills and bail fees, compensation for time missed from the job, and compensatory damages for worry and fretting and time lost from active opposition to the government.

Why not, in fact, permit the bringing of extremely expensive,

time-consuming indictments against any attorney general who has you indicted for a political crime and can't make it stick? With a clear understanding, of course, that he has to pay all his legal costs out of his own bank balance, even if a jury clears him.

If the Government can't get you fair and square, it ought to have to think twice before it tries.



SHOT BY JOHN... (caption partially obscured)

'...a possession to be won...'

Betsy Brinson

Editor's note: Betsy Brinson is the executive director of the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union.

It is time to consider why you should belong to the ACLU and why you must support its work. Albert Camus wrote in 1951... "freedom is not a gift received from the state or a leader, but a possession to be won every day by the efforts of each and the union of all."

When you join the ACLU, you, too, make a commitment to yourself, to your fellow citizens, and to the American Civil Liberties Union, to work to preserve the most important document in our country, the Constitution, and most specifically the Bill of Rights.

Without a strong ACLU

organization, there is no watchdog of the individual civil liberties of every citizen, regardless of his social, political, economic or ethnic status.

Whatever constitutional issue may be involved, if basic rights are in jeopardy, staff members and volunteers of the ACLU constitute a bulwark of protection of citizens like you whose civil liberties are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

When you make a commitment to join and help, we make a commitment to you to work for you, to inform you, and defend you personally if need be, if your rights are abridged. If the rights of one person can be abridged, the rights of all are in danger. That is our basic working principle.

You, too, can help; we're all in this

together. For further information write North Carolina Civil Liberties Union, Box 3094, Greensboro, N.C. 27402.



The rise and fall

Hunter Thompson

By Dr. Hunter S. Thompson

Editor's note: Dr. Thompson, the national affairs editor for Rolling Stone Magazine, has written back to the Ball's Angels and the 1972 Presidential Campaign. This column is taken from the current Rolling Stone.

Reflecting on the meaning of the last presidential election, I have decided at this point in time that Mr. Nixon's landslide victory and my overwhelming defeat will probably prove to be of greater value to the nation than would the victory my supporters and I worked so hard to achieve. I think history may demonstrate that it was not only important Mr. Nixon win and that I lose, but that the margin should be of stunning proportions.

The shattering Nixon landslide and the even more shattering exposure of the corruption that surrounded him have done more than I could have done in victory to mend the nation. . . This is not a comfortable conclusion for a self-confident-same would say self-righteous-politician to reach. . .

—George McGovern in the Washington Post, Aug. 12th, 1973
Six months ago, Richard Nixon was the most powerful political leader in the history of the world, more powerful than Augustus Caesar when he had his son rolling full bore—six months ago.

Now, with the passing of each swifty afternoon, into what history will call "the Summer of '73," Richard Nixon is being dragged slower and slower—with all deliberate speed, as it were—in disgrace and nervous infamy. His place in history is steadily fixed: he will go down with Gerald and Harding as one of democracy's classic nutcrackers.

What will Nixon do now? That is the question that has every Wizard in Washington hanging by his or her fingernails—from the her of the National Press Club to the adored boss in the Senate Gymnasium to the hundreds of high-powered cocktail parties in suburbs like Bethesda, MacLean, Arlington, Cabin John and especially in the leafy white ghettos of the District's Northwest

quadrant. You can wander into Nallian's tavern at the corner of M Street & Wisconsin in Georgetown and get an argument about "Nixon's strategy" without even mentioning the subject. All you have to do is stand at the bar, order a Bass Ale, and look interested. The booze will take care of itself; the very air in Washington is electric with the vast implications of "Watergate."

The smart money says the "Watergate Hearings," as such, are effectively over—not only because Nixon is preparing to mount a popular crusade against them, but because every elected politician in Washington is afraid of what the Ervin committee has already scheduled for the "third phase" of the hearings.

But things are never going to "get back to normal" for Richard Nixon—particularly when the Supreme Court rules either for or against him, and he still refuses to give up. At that point, public opinion polls on the question of impeachment will start getting nasty. Given the make-up and collective personality of the US Supreme Court, it is no more likely to issue a "definitive order" than they are to rule blatantly in Nixon's favor on the tape question. No less a Nixon spokesman than Pat Buchanan has argued, on national TV, that a President's right to subpoena his private (and even taped) conversations is on the same level as a journalist's right to refuse to testify about his talks with alleged informants...but what Buchanan failed to mention was that The Court recently ruled against journalists on that question: The majority opinion, by Justice Byron White, quoted an old legal principle to the effect that "the court has a right to any man's evidence which would seem to include Presidents potentially involved in a criminal conspiracy, as well as journalists who per-sonally involved with criminals in the course of their work."

Looking back on its own decisions—denying special privileges in the press (Cable) or executive privileges to a

Senator (Crawley), the Court will have to deny over-lookers to give Nixon room to maneuver with the tapes. Nobody with good sense would put money on the chance of a "definitive order." That is not The Court's style, these days.

So the odds are better than even that Nixon's lawyers will continue to give The Court as opening to make a very narrow ruling—nothing even approaching a "definitive order"—and that Nixon will use that decision to bury the tapes even deeper in his private vault. Cox and Ervin will immediately call press conferences to denounce the President's "arrogant and irresponsible behavior"—but Nixon will hang tough and exhaust all his options.

First he will fly to Steubenville, Ohio, for a ticker-tape parade down Main Street—pallidly defying a well-publicized "no-attendance pact"—to make a nationally televised fire & brimstone speech to a cheering overflow crowd of 350 or so at Steubenville's American Legion Post No. 007...And when that bomb, he'll tune up in the Emergency Ward of the Bethesda Naval Hospital with an acute case of Baldwin's Tremor requiring a long and extremely painful rest...and finally, if the tide of public opinion is still running against him when he struts out of the hospital, he will go back to the White House and arrange for a prime-time TV speech to announce that "Three minutes ago, an order from Sam De Kluening and myself, US Air Force H-52s commenced saturation bombing of Libya and Egypt, in order to disintegrate a communist plot to deprive US citizens of hearing fast for their bones in the depths of the brutal waste."

Given a choice between launching a half-mad war in the mid-East and resigning for the good of the nation, Richard Nixon will opt for the half-mad war, if nothing else, it would force the press to concentrate on something other than the Watergate Affair—ITT/Ban/Clemens scandals, and it would also take the public mind off these goddam ally tapes.



GO PLAY TRANK SMATRA

ED OUT!

SPECTRUM

Continued from page 21

ALL WOMEN WHO ARE NATIONALLY RATED OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S STUDENT GROUPS may now contact Louise Woodruff, Women's P.R. officer.

GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGES TEST—The test will be given Oct. 27, 1973. You must be registered in New Jersey by Oct. 2, 1973.

OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY BAR who have not been admitted to an advisory committee as of the last meeting should call.

Send you like to the 100 Oakwood Drive, Newark Apartments, Newark, N.J. 07102. Call Housing Department at 524-4747. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

ADULTS SUBJECT OF TURKISH AND MARINE PHOTOGRAPH APPLICATIONS are invited. Application deadline is Oct. 1. Send form, 100 Oakwood Drive, Newark, N.J. 07102.

DATA ENVIRONMENT PHOTOGRAPHERS invited to be held Oct. 22-23. Sub or exhibitor's early hours of photos information book or on the front table in Fashion Library Lounge. For more information, contact Linda Hester, ext. 3723.

REVISED NEW TABLES to be held Oct. 31. Book on exhibitors' early hours of photos information book or on the front table in Fashion Library Lounge. For more information, contact Linda Hester, ext. 3723.

THE DATA CYCLING LEAGUE meets Thursday at 8 p.m. in 100 South Orange. We will have activities and action new learning programs will be discussed. New forms will be returned.

THE GARDENERS are contributing to the ARCHIVES. We are now accepting new members. Please contact us, phone, write or call work in 300 Union Tower or New Jersey 314 before Oct. 1.

ALL WOMEN TRAMPERS REGISTER. If you are interested in participating in events at this year, contact Joanne on Friday before Oct. 5. Call 366-7477.

Central Fair Board has an urgent need for VOLUNTEER TUTORS. Tutor who can tutor in our high school subject please contact Shirley Banks ext. 3445 Monday.

All session RADIO CLUB members show up the day registration and make in the Office of the Desk of Engineering.

HAWAII CLUB invites November members to an informal discussion at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, Sept. 30 at 2021 Campus Drive (at the corner of

Conover and Anderson). Reservations will be needed.

RELIGION MAJORS if you have received a copy of the Bulletin of the advisory committee, are available in the Religion office on East or West. It contains info on majors, minors, and counseling major party.

GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATIONS—The test will be given on Oct. 27, 1973. You must be registered in New Jersey by Oct. 2, 1973.

Community Service (voluntary). Openings in newspaper work, medical services, work with retarded or disturbed children. Training and supervision needed by all schools. Registration department, special session. Call a secretary at other applications. See Shilder House, 114 East Duke, Newark.

IDEAS TOURNAMENT—The 100 Club will hold its 20th annual tournament. Registration, 100 in 100 Social Services, Registration desk at 22 East Duke. Each person plays three games against players of similar strength to compete for cash prizes. Info: Steve Williams, ext. 3244.

BOYS/GIRLS CLUBS DANCE AND LUNCHEON TOURNAMENT will be held Oct. 2, from 2-4 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. in Room 303, Newark. There are the last minutes to be given to the Office of Student Activities this fall. All interested organizations interested are requested to attend one of the luncheon parties.

THE DUKE GAZETTE is seeking new members. Send your resume to the Duke Gazette Office, All get copies, benefits and financial aid.

Artical (English) Newark 100 Club will hold show. The Duke Gazette Office, Newark, N.J. 07102. Call 366-7477.

Dr. Bruce W. Bishop of the Department of Educational Sciences, University of Pennsylvania Medical School will present the First Newark Symposium on Jewish History on Sunday, Oct. 1 and Wednesday, Oct. 3 at 4 p.m. in Town Auditorium. All interested persons are invited to attend.

INTRODUCTORY Y 11-A workshop for people interested in the YM-YWCA on Oct. 1, 1:00-3:00 in East Campus Center. Free cookies and funds.

Yoga-Careful, precise instruction in all aspects of yoga—exercise, breathing, meditation, massage. Call

390-4282 or 328-2221 9-6 p.m. for more information. Show work course begins Monday, Oct. 1, 7 p.m.

THE ETA SIGMA—An affiliate of Phi Psi Sigma who would be interested in helping to staff an academic information center should contact Don Garcia at 344.

Approval of nominations continues—You are invited to interview for a position on the Duke's delegation to the North Carolina STATE UNIVERSITY LEGISLATURE. Sign-up sheets are posted outside the ASMO office in the West Center, Duke, for more info.

OPPORTUNITY COLLEGE ADMISSIONS TEST—The test will be given Sept. 8, 1973. You must be registered by Oct. 15, 1973.

Subjects of admission and admission forms for each of these tests can be obtained from the Counseling Center, 500 University Building, Duke by looking at each of the information provided and have one of your advisors assist.

The Duke Community Chapel concert series presents "Let's Sing" series, contact sheet request at Duke University in Newark, Oct. 7, 1973 at 4 p.m. Each, Samuel DeBoni, Charles Thompson, Robert Robinson, Winston Dunham, Antonine Ross.

SEMINARS FOR ACADEMICALLY ABLE STUDENTS at the Friends Meeting House, 444 Alexander St., Durham, N.C. 27701. See and, Wed. and Friday at 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

All members of the TOPOUSVILLE SOCIETY interested in attending the 7th Symposium of the N.C. Conservation Society, of which we are a charter, in Raleigh on September 28-30 should contact Les Huler (tel. 8971 or 2237).

PHI KAPPA SIGMA National Society members interested in school year 1973-1974 may wish to check their membership certificates in 114 East Duke from Professor Dick Charters.

MEN'S VOLLEYBALL—Open to all faculty and staff members. Meetings and Thursday from 8:00-9:00 at 1000 Y.M. For more information, call Coach John Fielding at 2282 or Mike Woods at 3748.

Off-campus students if you have not already visited the housing office of your residence, please stop by the housing office in Allen Building before the end of this week.

INTERANNUAL FOOTBALL OFFICIALS needed. Pay \$25.00 per game. Call the New's Interschool Office at 344 H University.

If you are the recipient of a NATIONAL MERIT FELLOWSHIP and full amount, and have not taken, please come by the Bureau's office, 102-C Allen to sign your check.

A representative from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy will visit the placement office on Tuesday, Oct. 2. Applications for admission are now being made in 114 Flannery Bldg.

RAILING CLUB OPEN HOUSE at Kent Lodge, Durham, Sept. 28. Sign up in the Railing Club building located near the 1000 Y.M. Building. Everyone's invited, from 10-12.

ADMISSIONS TEST TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS—The test will be given on Nov. 2, 1973. You must be registered in New Jersey by Oct. 15, 1973.

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSIONS TEST—The test will be given on Oct. 26, 1973. You must be registered in New Jersey by Sept. 24, 1973.

NOW IS THE TIME for well-qualified students to apply. If you wish to study for the prestigious FELLOWSHIP available for graduate study in the United States and Abroad, the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, contact the Office of Admissions, 100 South Main, Princeton, N.J. 08540. For more information, contact the Office of Admissions, 100 South Main, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

Work study student needed to work at Duke Chapel 6:15 hours each weekend. Call ext. 3177 for appointment with Robert Young, Minister to the University.

These students in whom support from NCTEHS may receive a return. Time, Sept. 28-Friday, Sept. 28 and Monday, Oct. 1 in 114 Flannery. Open to 1000 Y.M. 7:00-9:00.

Students interested in working for the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: Register for applying for the Oct. 15 deadline application to Oct. 1. Applications available in Flannery 110A.



Wonder: what he's thinking about? (Photo by John Most)

They're here
No shit!
Get your yearbook
on the main quad
today and tomorrow
10 - 5.

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(Next to Page Auditorium)

-Campaign emphasizes human resources-

(Continued from page 1)
and also adding \$1 million to the faculty research fund.
Curt Martin, ASUJ president, said that although there had been no student government resolution on the campaign, "I think I can say that the students are supporting the administration and the trustees in the funds campaign."
Dollar signs
During the meeting a large crowd showing a fatal river with dollar signs in his eyes was circulated and signed by almost everyone in the Board Room in a gesture of support for the \$162 million campaign.
The three major categories of the "Epoch Campaign" are endowment, including \$81.5 million, physical facilities, totaling \$68.5 million, and "current operating and program support," totaling \$12 million.
The goal of \$37.5 million in endowed professorships includes \$22.5 million for arts and sciences and \$15 million is included for visiting professorships.

included \$2.7 million in pledges from some of the trustees.

Carl Anderson, chairperson of the Academic Council, raised one of the few serious questions of the lengthy Friday afternoon and Saturday morning trustee meeting. If by chance the local fund campaign was not met, Anderson said, the faculty was concerned that there be some kind of priority for the funds that had been received. Ross said that there was not an ordering of categories, and Sanford added, "Why, we intend to meet this challenge completely."
Faculty scholarship
Noting that he had originally wanted a \$1 billion campaign, Sanford told the trustees that the faculty had shown its priority with plans for a student scholarship fund of faculty contributions.
Anderson reported to the trustees on the vote of the Academic Council, which endorsed the campaign after changing the total library endowment goal to \$4 million.

The \$15 million total for financial aid breaks down to \$7.5 million for undergraduates, 42.5 million for graduates, \$2.5 million for the professional schools, and loan funds of \$2.5 million. Revenues from the endowment would provide over \$30,000 additional funds yearly for undergraduate financial aid.

The library and faculty research fund are each allocated \$4 million, while unrestricted endowment at a maintenance endowment have been listed with \$3 million each.

A physical education and recreation facility for East Campus with \$2 million and the University union with \$9 million are the major physical facilities planned outside the Medical Center. Phase II of the student activities building will require \$350,000. Renovations in Old Chemistry, the Graduate Center, Page Auditorium, Carl Gym, Engineering, the Chapel, and the Art Museum will require about \$7 million.

Three cancer research buildings and a medical center library and communications center total \$21 million in physical facilities for the Medical Center. The expanded hospital facilities require a \$27 million base so that the additional \$64 million can be borrowed.

The Fifth Decade program under University president Douglas Knight totaled \$105 million and was completed in May, 1971. Primarily emphasizing physical facilities, the Fifth Decade helped build the Perkins Library, Coles Chemistry, the Divinity School addition, the Medical Sciences building, and Edna Quadrangle of Sciences. Originally a ten-year campaign, the Fifth Decade was halted by Sanford, who wanted to "renew the needs of Duke," and who established the 50-member University Planning Committee of trustees, faculty, students, alumni, and administrators to aid in the long-range planning for Duke.

The establishment of "on-going University Planning Committee" was a major recommitment of the original committee, which disbanded when its report was completed in Sept., 1972. Justina Krup, a vice president of the University and professor of economics, will serve as chairperson of the on-going planning committee.

A great conference is scheduled at 1 p.m., to announce the \$162 million campaign to other news media.

ASDU interviews

UPCAS COMMITTEES:

Friday, Sept. 26, 3-4:30 p.m.
UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING COUNCIL
Saturday, Sept. 26, 5-4:30 p.m. - AD
HOC ON THE LEARNING PROCESS
also 3-4:30 p.m. - OFFICER
EDUCATION

Sunday, Sept. 30, 3-4 p.m. - JUDICIAL
AFFAIRS (ASDU Committee)

Students who are interested in getting involved in the decision-making process of the University . . . sign up for a committee interview today!!! Sign up sheets are posted on the ASUJ door, 104 UNION.



Where in Duke does this figure live?
(Photo by Jon Moss)

NEED A CAR ?

- * '73 VEGA KAMRACK WAGON - Automatic, air conditioning, assume factory warranty, 7,000 miles - \$2295
- * '72 DATSUN 510 - 2 door, automatic, air conditioning, vinyl top, 15,000 miles - \$2095
- * '72 VW SUPERBEETLE - 4 speed, radio, assume factory warranty, 14,000 miles - \$2195
- * '72 FIATO - 4 speed, radio - \$1795
- * '73 TOYOTA LANDCRUISER - 4 wheel drive, locking hubs, 27,000 miles - \$2995
- * '71 VW CAMPHOLE - new engine, air conditioning, self contained - \$3695
- * '71 FIAT 124 - 4 door, automatic, AM/FM radio, 20,000 miles - \$1495
- * '71 FIAT 850 CONVERTIBLE - 16,000 miles - \$1595
- * '70 PONTIAC LE MANS - 2 door, hardtop, power steering, air conditioning - \$1495
- * '70 ROVER - 3,000 miles, 4 door, air conditioning, AM/FM radio - \$2995
- * '70 TOYOTA CORONA - 4 door, automatic, air conditioning, vinyl top - \$1895
- * '70 VW SQUAREBACK - automatic, local owner - \$1495
- * '70 TOYOTA CROWN WAGON - automatic transmission, air conditioning, 6 cylinder, third seat - \$1895
- * '69 CHEVY WAGON - automatic transmission, power steering, air conditioning - \$1195
- * '69 FORD 3 QUARTER TON PICKUP with 70 open road self contained camper - \$2995
- * '69 DODGE WITH CAMPER - automatic transmission, power steering, air conditioning - \$2195
- * '68 FORD FAIRLANE - 2 door, hardtop, 3 speed, 289 US - \$895
- * '68 NALISE - automatic, V8, needs paint - \$695
- * '68 RAMBLER AMERICAN - 2 door, 3 speed, 6 cylinder, radio - \$895
- * '66 DODGE DART - 2 door, hardtop, automatic, slant six, 1 owner - \$495
- * '66 VW VAN - new motor - \$995
- * '66 VW BEETLE - 4 speed, radio - \$695
- * '68 VW BEETLE with 40 Ford front end, automatic transmission, mag wheels, factory tape - \$1795
- * '63 INTERNATIONAL VAN CAMPER - above, refrigerator, new motor - \$1295
- * '62 MERCEDES DIESEL 190 D - 4 speed - \$995
- * '73 LTD BROUGHAM - 2 door, hardtop, fully equipped - \$3995
- * '72 CADILLAC COUP DE VILLE - fully equipped - \$2495

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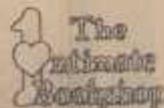
By Ed Evans

A warm and affectionate history of the Jews in the South - an excellent piece of writing and a readable, interesting book for Jew and non-Jew alike.

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Fan support might make a big difference in the showings of the Duke booters this year. (Photo by Cris Jacobs)

Jumps to ABA

Wilt leaves Lakers

By Leonard Koppet
 (Sports Illustrated)

Will Chamberlain announced Wednesday that he had signed a three-year contract to be player-coach of the San Diego Conquistadors of the American Basketball Association, and set the stage for legal fireworks in several fronts.

Chamberlain will receive an estimated \$600,000 a year for three years, approximately a 50 percent raise over his salary with the Los Angeles Lakers, of the National Basketball Association.

With them, he had a five-year contract that expired at the end of last season. The 37-year-old,

7-foot 3-inch center holds virtually every N.B.A. scoring record in a 14-year career with four teams.

But his latest contract had a one-year option clause. Chamberlain acknowledged in San Diego at the news conference announcing his switch.

On the face of it, that would force him to sit out the coming season if the precedent set in the Rick Barry case is followed.

But Dr. Leonard Hooton, the owner of the San Diego team, Wilt's attorneys and A.B.A. officials hope that more recent precedents from hockey will allow Wilt to play.

In the battle between the National Hockey League and the World Hockey Association for star players, courts have allowed players to switch during their

(Continued on page 12)

Soccer captain wants title

By Paul Henigberg
 "My goals for the team are to be the ACC champions and to be ranked nationally" were the words of John Laurens, captain of the 1973 Blue Devil soccer team.

As Duke prepared for its second match of the season, today's encounter with UNC-Wilmington at Wilmington, Laurens gave his thoughts on the upcoming season. What special duties will be as a captain have to perform?

"Nothing really special," he answered. "During the game I act as a mediator between the team and the officials, to interpret the decisions for the team. I do deal with personal problems, if any arise, but nobody around here lacks motivation."

Laurens feels that for Duke to have a successful season, the interpersonal defense must come through.

"We need a response from the defense that we haven't gotten. Our entire defense graduated, except

for center fullback Doug Hardy," he said. "We also need lots of help from our goalie, Oscar Miral-Quesada."

Laurens, a halfback, noted that the line is the strong point of the team, and that the defense must come together.

"Clemson is by far the strongest team in the ACC," Laurens said. "They import all their players."

He also said Maryland would be a contender, and that the Devils will be out to beat UNC for the first time in two years.

In evaluating last week's 5-2 victory over Guilford College, Laurens said, "It was an example of our weak defense. They shouldn't have scored at all. We were mixed up on defense, and showed just only a great lack of coordination

between players, but how far we have to go to compete in the ACC."

In order to do better today, against UNC-Wilmington a team that participated in the NAIA championships last year, Laurens said, "We must be more mature and patient. We showed we could score goals last week, but the whole team rate on this (Continued on page 11)

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For Gary Melchionni it was familiar haunts but a new uniform Tuesday night. (Photo by Bill Baxter)

Post time Triumphant return

—Kim Gagne

Gary Melchionni walked out of the victor's locker room with a smile on his face.

He had made what must be called, for a rookie, a triumphant return to his old haunts. As a member of the NBA Phoenix Suns he had performed alongside and compared favorably with some of the greatest players in the game today.

Melchionni was pleased with his performance and so was his coach John MacLeod.

"Gary has made good progress this year," observed MacLeod, "and in due time will make a good pro ballplayer. This is a burning year for Gary, and he's improved in all areas; we've been impressed, and in fourth guard on the squad he will definitely figure in the season ahead."

And figure Melchionni did last Tuesday night, as he contributed 14 points and three assists in the Suns 108-91 stomp over the ABA Carolina Cougars.

Not that his efforts were totally unexpected in Cameron Indoor Stadium. One of the finest guards ever to play at Duke, and an All-ACC team member last year, Melchionni's return to Durham was widely anticipated by his old fans.

But, the stellar player who always seemed to come through in the clutch for the Blue Devils had to admit that he was nervous before the game.

"I really didn't want to play here now in front of my old fans," said Melchionni. "There's enough pressure just playing with the pros."

"But once I got in I felt okay. It's like that every game — I'm really nervous until my first time in."

"But it's not so bad playing in the pros. Being here you can really appreciate just how good the players are. There are no slouches—you just can't let up for a second."

Duke program

Melchionni also had some reflections on the Duke program, recently shaken by the resignation of head coach Rucky Waters.

"I hope that things get straightened out soon. It seems the trend here has been to deemphasize basketball at the expense of football."

"Duke is an ideal place to coach, and it wouldn't take long to build the program back up with some support. There's no trouble recruiting because Duke is a good school and has a lot of intangibles to offer."

"If everything goes right Duke will have a good year. But realistically it's going to be uphill; they're going to have a tough time winning in the ACC."

"I'll be pulling for them though."

Progress

Inexperience can be frustrating to a young pro, but Melchionni doesn't mind working his way from the bottom up.

"I had to do it in high school and college, and in the pros it's the same situation, I'm happy with my progress and look forward to the season with Phoenix."

Praise

Both his teammates and his opposition had high praise for Melchionni after the game.

"I was impressed that he wasn't shy on the court," said All-ABA forward Billy Cunningham. "He showed a lot of confidence even after losing the ball. That's a good sign for a rookie, and if he continues to progress in that fashion he'll have a good year."

Phoenix star Connie Hawkins echoed that praise. "Gary played really well tonight. He's a solid, fundamentally sound guard — he can pass, shoot, and play tough defense. He's going to be a good ballplayer."

And Charlie Scott, the former Carolina player who led the Tar Heels to the NCAA finals in 1968 was also pleased to be playing alongside Melchionni. "It doesn't matter that he went to Duke — that rivalry's behind us now."

"You've got to realize that Gary's not in college any more. He's a Phoenix Sun player now."

Soccer

(Continued from page 10)

"We need Don through, and I don't want this to sound like a plug, but it is impossible to estimate the advantage of having him at the game. It's a great emotional lift."

"There is a question of which way soccer is going," Lawrenz stated. "We can compete with money, import more players on scholarship, or we can keep sport pure."

"I'm glad I came to Duke when I did. As I have given, so has the program. I would hate to see scholarships and imports but for the sake of having a good team."

"We're not trying to imitate football," he said.

"Lawrenz stated, 'We can compete with money, import more players on scholarship, or we can keep sport pure.'"

"I'm glad I came to Duke when I did. As I have given, so has the program. I would hate to see scholarships and imports but for the sake of having a good team."

Rainbow soccer returns to Durham Saturday.

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