



Clark Cahow (Photo by Jim Wilson)

Admissions director search down to 13

By Fred Zipp

The advisory committee in the search for a new director of admissions for Trinity College has narrowed an original applicant pool of 200 persons to 13 presently under consideration according to Kevin Moore, the student member of the committee.

Clark Cahow, acting director of admissions, is not under consideration, Moore said.

The committee hopes to agree on eight names for final consideration by the middle of this semester, Moore said, with those people being invited for interviews at the end of the semester.

The final decision will be made by Frederick Cleveland, University provost.

The advisory committee, composed of Moore, chairwoman Anne Flowers, and faculty member Felham Wilder, is actually a subcommittee of the Undergraduate Faculty Council.

"We are looking for someone with experience at another university who could take over immediately,"

Moore said. He stressed that preference would be given to a woman or minority-group member if that person were adequately qualified.

The post of director of admissions was vacated in the summer of 1973 by Robert Ballantyne, who left on sabbatical for a year and is presently serving as assistant provost under Cleveland.

At that time Cahow was named acting director of admissions.

Last year, Cahow suggested that the office of registrar and the admissions and financial aid office be combined. He noted the "logical connection" between the two offices (the registrar's office handles all preliminary paperwork for the admissions and financial aid office).

Cleveland rejected the proposal, saying that it would over-complicate the situation in Allen building, as the registrar is a University-wide role reporting to the provost, while the director of admissions reports through the vice-provost and dean of Trinity College.

As a result, Cahow was asked last February to stay on for another year as director of admissions, as the post had to be filled to carry out the selection process for this year's freshman class. At the same time, the advisory committee was given six more months to complete its task.

Moore said that the committee was against waiting, but that "Cleveland and Cahow wanted to wait a year."

"As a result of that we are losing a lot of candidates who are interested," he said.

Waylor refused to comment on this result of the decision to wait.

However, he said, in response to another question, that "two of my top three choices have been hired by other institutions."

He declined to elaborate on the subject.

While the list of the final eight will not be ordered preferentially by the committee, Moore said that they hope to discuss their list in detail with Cleveland when they present him with the list.

Duke President Terry Sanford is not officially a part of the decision-making process, but Moore conceded that he will probably have some say in the final decision.

The committee is scheduled to meet some time next week, although a definite time and date has not yet been decided upon. All meetings of the committee are closed to the public.

Ford pays for pardon

By R. W. Apple, Jr.
(c) 1974 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—Only 24 hours after the event, it was evident that President Ford had already paid a substantial political price for his decision to grant an unconditional pardon to former President Richard M. Nixon. The President's decision cost him the services of his press secretary, J.F. terHorst—A loss that meant more than the ordinary departure of a White House aide.

It meant more because terHorst was, first, an

A news analysis

unusually competent man in a job where ineptitude has got the last two Presidents in trouble; second, a key to the reputation for openness that Ford has cultivated; and third, a symbol of the differences in style and attitude between the Nixon and Ford administrations.

Thus, terHorst's abrupt resignation presents Ford

(Continued on page 8)

UFW used 'when available'

Pits full of scab lettuce

By Dan Neuharth
Duke Dining Halls Director Oscar Berninger Monday reaffirmed his policy to attempt to buy United Farm Workers (UFW) iceberg lettuce for salads and to provide non-iceberg lettuce alternative salads.

A check of the West campus dining halls refrigerator yesterday, however, turned up only Teamsters lettuce.

The UFW, led by Cesar Chavez, who will speak at Duke this Wednesday, has been calling for a nationwide boycott of non-UFW iceberg lettuce—primarily that picked by Teamsters Union workers.

The Teamsters, charges the UFW, have drawn up "sweetheart" contracts with growers and poorly represent migrant workers. The Teamsters deny the charge and say the struggle is merely a jurisdictional battle.

The boycott effects only iceberg lettuce—the crisp, light-colored lettuce which looks somewhat like an 'iceberg' head.

The boycott was the

cause of controversy at Duke last year, and at one point—for 99 days—the dining halls bought only UFW lettuce after students voted to boycott lettuce in an ASDU-dining halls referendum.

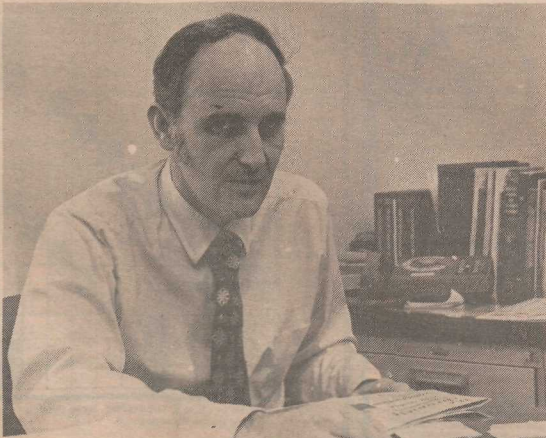
The dining halls could rarely get enough UFW lettuce, they claimed, and substituted other kinds of lettuce in salads—dubbed

"chickweed" by students who did not like the taste. The boycott was rescinded after last year's dining hall director Ted Minah ordered another vote and students reversed their mandate.

Yesterday Berninger said he is still committed to buy UFW lettuce "when it's available." He said he also would make

sure that alternative — non-iceberg — salads be provided, and non-iceberg lettuce, be used to underline cottage cheese and other types of salads.

There were, however, 10 boxes of "Golden Rule" iceberg lettuce and five boxes of "Merrill Farms" iceberg lettuce—both Teamsters brands—in the storage refrigerator yesterday morning.



Oscar Berninger (Photo by Gary Reimer)

SPECTRUM

SPECTRUM POLICY:

Events, meetings, and other announcements may be placed in SPECTRUM, provided that the following rules are followed. All items which are to be run in SPECTRUM must be typed and limited to 30 words. Do NOT type item in all capital letters. Items must be submitted before 5 p.m. the day before they are to run, and should be run only the day before and the day of the event. Failure to comply with the above will result in the item not being run, and no event which charges admission will be allowed.

TODAY

ICHTHUS—SMALL GROUP LEADERS' meeting tonight in the fellowship room (chapel basement) 6:30-7:30. Very important. If you can't come, send someone in your group.

Soccer league organizational meeting at 6:30 p.m. in Fawcett Lounge (chapel). All interested please attend.

Christian Scientists meet every Tues. night at 8:30 in Room 324 Perkins. We welcome you.

Anyone interested in doing tech work for Hood 'n' Horn's upcoming production of Company come to an organizational meeting on Tues. Sept. 10 at 8 p.m. in Room 201 Flowers.

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION—A very refreshing meeting for meditators on Tues. Sept. 10 at 8 p.m. in Room 129 Social Sciences.

Linnah (SCUBA): Meeting to discuss Blueprint tour on Tues. at 8:30 in Zener auditorium. Please attend.

D.U. Branch, Amnesty International, meeting at 2 p.m. on Tues. Sept. 10 in Newman Center (Chapel Basement South) for election of officers, decision on countries where prisoners of conscience are to be adopted.

Amnesty for Hiss?

(C) 1974 NYT News Service
Alger Hiss, whom Richard M. Nixon helped send to prison in a famous spy case 25 years ago, suggested on Monday that President Ford might consider pardoning him as the President did Nixon.

Hiss, who served 44 months of a five-year prison term after he was convicted of perjury, said that "It might be appropriate if I received a pardon on grounds of miscarriage of justice." He said he should not be pardoned "on grounds of health or clemency because I did nothing for which clemency would be in order."

Hiss was reached by telephone at his New York home.

There will be a meeting of the Major Attraction Committee on Tues. Sept. 10 in 130 Social Sciences Building at 7. All members please attend.

TOMORROW

BOOS meeting Wed. Sept. 10 at 7:30 p.m. in 212 Flowers. All folks—new people and old members welcome.

RUSSIAN TABLE: Wed. night 5:30 in East Union balcony; come out and make plans for a year of Russian activities.

THE HUMAN SEXUALITY INFORMATION AND COUNSELING CENTER will receive for business on Sept. 12. Hours in the afternoon and evening Mon.-Fri. Call or drop in. Office in 101 Flowers. 684-2818.

Interested in crisis counseling? **HASSEL HOUSE** will be starting its fall training program for volunteer counselors the last weekend in Sept. Hasse House is located at 1022 Urban Ave.—one block from East Campus. Call 680-4353 before Sept. 26 for more information.

MATH FLICKS: Debut for the Fall Term will be 7:30 p.m. Wed. Sept. 11, 114 Physics. The following films will be shown: A Function is a Mapping; Limit; Continuity of Mappings. Everyone welcome.

THE COLLEGE REPUBLICANS will hold an organizational meeting in 118 Soc. Sci. at 7 p.m. on Wed. Sept. 11. Several committee chairpersons will be chosen so please attend.

BIOCYCLISTS: Organizational meeting. Wed. 7 p.m. Room 129 Soc-Psych. New officers will be introduced.

ENGINEERING MAJORS and others interested: A series of films will show at 8 p.m. Wed. in 125 Engineering, covering several contemporary electrical engineering subjects. Sponsored by IEEE and the EE Department.

DUKE PHOTO-GROUP meeting Wed. 7:30 p.m. in 130 Soc. Sci. Complete photographic darkroom and studio facilities available to members. No experience necessary.

OUTING CLUB meeting Wed. at 7:30 p.m. in the Green Room auditorium. All interested persons (old and new members) please attend.

Interested persons (old and new members) please attend.

RELIGION MAJORS and interested freshmen are encouraged to attend the Religion Majors Committee meeting Wed. at 4 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge. Gray Building.

The first GSA meeting of the year is on Wed. Sept. 11 at 8 p.m. in Room 226 Perkins Library. Plans for the year will be discussed. All interested are invited to attend.

HOLY COMMUNION! 8 a.m. Holy Communion. Wed. 5:15 p.m. Holy Communion. Thurs. Memorial Chapel. Duke Chapel.

GENERAL

HELP KEEP THE CHAPEL OPEN nights from 8-11 p.m. If you're interested in being a volunteer attendant one night per week, please call 292 and leave your name and phone.

LA TABLE FRANCAISE: Commencez votre semestre on vous joindrez d'une bonne compagnie, jeudi à 8 h. au balcon de East Campus Union.

Actors and dancers are invited to audition for parts in "The Summoning of Everyman," Sept. 18 and 19 at 7 p.m. in the Duke Chapel. This contemporary treatment of the medieval drama "Everyman" will be the premiere production of the Duke Chapel Repertory Theatre. Auditions will be open to all, no previous experience is necessary. Volunteers for the various production crews are also needed.

THE HUMAN SEXUALITY INFORMATION AND COUNSELING CENTER will receive for business on Sept. 12. Hours in the afternoon and evening Mon.-Fri. Call or drop in. Office in 101 Flowers. 684-2818.

GERMAN TABLE—Sprechen Sie Deutsch! Sprechen Sie Deutsch!—Wednesdays at 5:30 p.m. Balcony of the East Campus Union.

Persons interested in participating in a weight reduction group please contact the University Counseling Center, 300 Flowers. ext. 2342.

Officials are needed for IM football. Pay: \$2 per game. Meeting for all officials will be held at 4:30 p.m. on Sept. 12 in Room 104 Card Gym.

ATTENTION VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS: There will be a meeting for any men, students and faculty, interested in playing volleyball, at 7 p.m. Thurs. in the Student Activities building. If there is enough interest, a club will be formed.

THE DUKE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB will meet this Thurs. at 8 p.m. Room 125 Engineering. All interested are welcome.

ALL T.M. MEDITATORS! Please let us know who and where you are! Call, write or drop by the Durham Center, 1018 Gloria Ave. 688-2881.

INTERESTED IN CRISIS COUNSELING? Hasse House will be starting its fall training program for volunteer counselors the last weekend in September. Hasse House is located at 1022 Urban Ave.—one block from East Campus. Call 680-4353 before Sept. 26 for more information.

Anyone interested in teaching a **FREE UNIVERSITY COURSE**, please contact Bob Gamble at the ASDU office (101 Union) or call 340-63.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP APPLICANTS: The address of the Faculty Representative, Professor Edwin H. Cady, is 200 West Duke Building. Please call 3948, mornings.

DU UNION MAJORS SPEAKERS COMMITTEE meeting, Thurs. Sept. 12, at 8:30 p.m. 210 Flowers. All old and new members please attend. Interested people are most welcome!

Allen Kaye, member of the New York Bar, will speak on "INDIA ABROAD." The seminar is sponsored by India Association, Durham, India Association at Raleigh, and "India Abroad." 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 14, 1400, Ballroom, Students Center, N.C. State University, Raleigh. For further questions call 544-1818.

Published every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the University year except during holidays and exam periods by the students of Duke University, Durham, N.C. Second class postage paid at Durham, N.C. Delivered by mail to Box 6088, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706.

THE Daily Crossword by Margaret V. Judah

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ACROSS | 26 Breaks length- | 46 Bare | 24 — driver |
| 1 Break, as a | wise | 47 Poise | 25 Expunge |
| horse | 29 Bone break | 50 Staubach's | 26 Stunted tree |
| 5 Break to | 33 Generator | 51 Inlet | 27 Irish goblin |
| pieces | 34 Jolty: sl. | 54 Twelfth He- | 28 Peg up |
| 10 Break of day | 35 Break, as | brewh month | 29 Weather map |
| 14 Break finan- | cially | 55 Breking | feature |
| cially | 36 Rambles | 58 Rock's part- | 30 Russian mts. |
| 15 Outmoded | 37 Not these | ner | 31 Fetter firmly |
| 16 Shallowest | 38 Breaker | 32 Fencing | swords |
| Great | 39 Island instru- | 59 Mts. in Utah | 34 Pork and lamb |
| 17 Breaks in | ment | 60 At a distance | cuts |
| 19 Transmitted | 40 Call | 61 Hooters | 35 Exist |
| 20 "Mighty Mite" | 41 Erie point | 62 "The | 36 Sign of |
| 21 Certain paint- | ings | Principle" | approval |
| 22 Flags | 42 Break finan- | 63 Heating | 38 Existed |
| 24 Boxers: sl. | cially | device | 40 School dance |
| 25 Scheduled | 44 Breaks open | DOWN | 41 Pucker |
| mil. arrivals | 45 — de plume: | 1 Musical group | 43 Mounds |
| | pl. | 2 Charlie's kin | 44 Spangle with |
| | | 3 Catcher's aid | stars |
| | | 4 Direction | 46 Dull finish |
| | | 5 Twigs | 47 Prefix with |
| | | 6 Mangles | space and sol |
| | | 7 Sacred snakes | 48 Break ground |
| | | 8 Controversial | 49 Break in a |
| | | aircraft | storm |
| | | 9 Pause | 50 Years |
| | | 10 Cease's | 51 Break |
| | | partner | 52 Put — appear- |
| | | 11 Greek war god | ance |
| | | 12 Red or white | 53 Taj Mahal |
| | | 13 Clears | site |
| | | 18 Ejects | 56 Hasten |
| | | 23 Human or | 57 Scottish |
| | | rat— | explorer |

Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle:

GOING	LOCAL	BARNS
APPEAR	ALONE	REAL
FARE	PLANE	FINES
ELUCID	MALE	PALEST
EDUCATION	SABERS	
FREEDOM	LEGIARD	
ROAD	RED	ANSWER
QUIT	TENDERS	ADO
STREAKS	ERE	BRAN
TERMITE	ARTADWE	
MEANS		
ALDER	TWO	NICHE
PEAT	GREBE	MOON
DANCE	ERRIE	ERST
DIER	TESTS	TETE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
20				21				22	23			
			24				25					
26	27	28				29				30	31	32
33						34				35		
36						37				38		
39				40								
42			43					44				
			45					46				
47	48	49				50				51	52	53
54					55	56				57		
58						59						
61					62					63		

Recycle Yourself

Even when you're doing nothing, you're doing something on a Raleigh bicycle. Something good for your body and mind.

His is probably no easier way to get in tune with yourself.

And with a Raleigh you won't have to worry about it wearing out before its time. A Raleigh is precision made from the finest quality components to last for years. That's what you want Raleigh is

formidable racing reputation all over the world. Raleigh makes so many models that there is literally one fit for you. Shown here is the Raleigh Sprite with new self-adjusting brakes.

RALEIGH
Bicycle craftsmen of the world.



Bicycle Transit Authority
3140 Hillsborough Road M-F 9-9
Durham, N.C. 383-6609 S 9-6

Lakewood Station Steak House

Lakewood Shopping Center

2000 Chapel Hill Road
488-8773

Steaks and Sea Food
All ABC Permits

Open for lunch and dinner



© 1974 by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc.
World Rights Reserved

Courses set for fall

By Mark Glosenger

Duke University's Office of Continuing Education is once again offering a full complement of fall courses. Founded in 1969, the program has become increasingly popular in the Durham community.

There are no prerequisites or application fees. There is a registration fee ranging from \$5-\$70 depending on the course. Some courses are limited to between 20 and 30 persons.

A course consists of 8-12 sessions, held one night each week in the East Duke building. The instructors are mostly Duke University professors. There is no grading or homework.

The program, administered by Susan Carr, associate director of continuing education at Duke, offers courses designed to promote life-long learning for adult members of the community.

"The attempt is made to

offer a wide range of courses," Carr said.

This fall a course in "Parenting" will be offered. Taught by W. Doyle Gentry, associate professor of medical psychology, it focuses on the use and misuse of punishment in controlling the behavior of children.

"Sickness Demystified" taught by Dr. John Nowlin M.D. (a professor at the Duke Medical Center) concerns practical approaches to self-diagnoses and self-treatment of illness.

On a more academic level "Ancient Civilizations of Peru" will be taught by Paul Clifford, assistant curator of the Duke Art Museum. There is also a "Seminar in Life-Long Learning" open only to persons 55 years of age and older, which Carr indicates is "unique" in continuing education programs.

The Continuing Education center will also be



Amnesty for war deserters and Nixon is a lively issue. (UPI photo)

sponsoring "conversations," held morning and evening on various dates throughout the coming months, which are informal panel discussions and lectures. The "conversations," which are free and open to everyone, will consider issues such as taking SAT and GRE exams, applying to graduate school, financial aid, self-protection against rape, career opportunities for women and resume writing.

Strobel paper on Baldwin RLC hears report

By Edward Fudman

The Residential Life Committee, in its first meeting of the year last night, received a report from Dean Howard Strobel recommending that Baldwin Federation "be recognized as a regular residential arrangement."

The 32-page report, entitled "Baldwin Federation—The First Three Years," is a compilation of a survey conducted in February of federation members and the personal viewpoints of Strobel, dean of the federation since 1972.

Strobel, a professor of chemistry, was recently named acting associate dean of Trinity College.

The report recommends that the academic dean remain as the chief officer of the federation, at least through the remainder of this year. Strobel later remarked that he expects this to be the last year of this arrangement, however, and that the position will be replaced by a faculty fellow as in Kilgo and Few Federations.

A group of faculty advisors, similar to the fellows of residential colleges at Yale University, was recommended for Baldwin. The faculty advisors "should be broadly representative of departments," the report stated, and "in some way...be periodically involved in its academic program."

In regard to the educational aspects of the federation, Strobel suggests that "each semester at least two regularly scheduled courses from the University curriculum, or two or more sections of larger courses, should be taught within the residential framework of Baldwin Federation." Possibilities include seminars and introductory courses, with Strobel suggesting that this might "make interesting what is normally somewhat dry introductory course work."

Additionally, it was recommended that a two- to four-course program be offered one semester each year on a particular area of interest, such as the current "Twentieth Century America" program. These courses "need not necessarily be part of the regular University curriculum."

Strobel suggested that first-semester freshmen be scheduled in groups for courses they have in common, not merely in Baldwin Federation but throughout the University whenever feasible.

Strobel recommends that in the future students in Baldwin make a "realistic commitment" to the federation, including an agreement to take a specified number of courses or sections sponsored by the federation.

In a brief history of Baldwin Federation, Strobel noted that it has become increasingly cohesive since its conception. "We've benefited from being isolated," Strobel said after the meeting, and he believes this to be one factor in the success of Baldwin Federation, as compared to Kilgo and Few Federations.

Uncertainty about identification with the federation still runs high, however, as survey results show 36 per cent of Pegram men and 25 per cent of Brown men registered uncertain feelings about strongly identifying with the federation.

Negative feeling runs highest in Bassett, where 63 per cent of the respondents answered no to the question, "Do you strongly identify with the federation?" Alspaugh ranks highest in identifying with Baldwin Federation (45 per cent), and as Strobel notes "during both the second and third years women from Alspaugh assumed the presidency of Baldwin."

Ford delays decision on Vietnam amnesty

By Philip Shabecoff

(C) 1974 N.Y.T. News Service

WASHINGTON — President Ford, who Sunday granted an unconditional pardon to former President Nixon, yesterday postponed a promised offer of Ford saw this anger conditional amnesty to Vietnam deserters and draft evaders.

The White House staff had been saying for more than a week that the President would probably announce his amnesty program today.

But the Deputy White House Press Secretary, John W. Hushen, told reporters that the President would not announce his decision today and added that he did not know when the amnesty offer would be made.

"The events of the past week, especially of the last 72 hours, have not allowed the President to focus on the questions of the conditional amnesty program," Hushen said.

Hushen said that the amnesty announcement had been put off indefinitely. Later he explained that he had not meant to imply that the issue "had been put on the back burner."

He said that Ford "has not finished his considerations of just what he plans to do. It is more complex than he thought initially and he wants to be personally involved in the entire matters."

Several White House staff officials said yesterday that they could not rule out the possibility that President Ford had concluded that he had better let the dust settle on his announcement of a pardon for Nixon before disclosing his amnesty plans.

There are indications

that a substantial segment of the public is angered by the fact that the President is extending a full pardon to Nixon but plans a conditional amnesty for the young draft fugitives.

President Ford was first hand in Pittsburgh yesterday when, for the first time since taking office one month ago, he was heartily booed.

Until now, Ford had been meeting uniformly friendly and enthusiastic receptions during his public appearances. However, a large crowd gathered outside the Hilton Hotel in downtown Pittsburgh, where the President was addressing an urban transportation conference, greeted him with about an equal volume of boos and cheers when he emerged.

Pickets, a familiar sight during Nixon's public appearances but scarce on Ford's trips, were out in force yesterday. They carried messages such as "Justice died 9/8/74"; "the country won't stand for

"equal justice for all, who is all?"; "equal justice, complete pardons for all" and "terHorst in '76." This last was a reference to J. F. terHorst, who resigned as Ford's press secretary Sunday in protest of the grant of unconditional pardon to Nixon.

On the parkway from the airport to the city, standing near the Ziegler Meat Company, a group of construction workers gave the thumbs-down sign as Ford's motorcade drove by.

This was the second time Ford has put off making the conditional amnesty offer. Early last week the White House press office said that he was delaying his decision because he wanted to

confer again with the Departments of Justice and Defense.

Asked yesterday if the pardon for Nixon was regarded by Ford as more urgent than the question of amnesty, Hushen replied, "That's a conclusion you can draw because one (event) followed the other."

Ford has made no change in his previously disclosed plans to approach the amnesty issue on a case-by-case, category-by-category basis.

When asked if there were any chance, now that Nixon has received an unconditional pardon, that Ford would grant an unconditional amnesty to Vietnam deserters and draft evaders, Hushen replied, "no."

Hushen suggested that he continue to be referred to as "deputy press secretary" although he is now acting in place of terHorst. He explained that he had not been informed of any change in his status.

He said that President Ford had been conscious of the booing in Pittsburgh and was also aware of public reaction to Sunday's pardon announcement.

Ford, he disclosed, called the White House switchboard on another matter Sunday night and then asked the operator about the volume of calls.

The operator, as Hushen relayed it, told the President that the calls were "very heavy and kind of unfavorable."

Hushen added that there had been about 3,000 calls and that they ran about two-to-one against the President. Telegrams had not been tabulated by yesterday morning.

Companies seek minorities Blacks gain in Conn.

By Lawrence Fellows
(C) 1974 NYT News Service

HARTFORD — The Urban League here has decided that for a year, at least, it would not distribute its customary annual awards for accomplishment in providing equal opportunities to minorities.

"I suppose it is an indictment," said Robert B. Keane, president of the Urban League of Greater Hartford. "We like to make the award for really outstanding, almost pace-setting services," he said. "There has been no body really outstanding."

This must have been a difficult thing for Keane to say. When he wears his other hat, he is public relations director of The Hartford Insurance Group, one of the dozen big insurance companies headquartered in this city called the insurance capital of the world.

The insurance companies dominate the life in the city and around it. They employ nearly 35,000 people in their office here, with a total payroll of nearly \$300 million. Counting their agents and the people who supply the insurance companies, they give employment to 100,000 people in Connecticut, or to about one person in 10 in the work force.

Through neighborhood and civic organizations here support a broad effort to design a new concept of community life and growth and to build a model of urban development that the whole country can look to. "We don't mean to minimize in any way the effect of what these companies are doing," Keane said. "I think my even threatened by the company does a lot of damn good things. I think it could have done more."

The Hartford and the other companies have job-training programs and recruit actively among minority groups. Some of the companies lend teachers to the high schools to foster special

skills.

All of the companies contribute to a program to rescue high-school dropouts and prepare them for equivalency tests by which they can earn their diplomas.

There are other, less obvious ways the insurance companies help minority groups—by directing business toward minority contractors and vendors. Some insurance companies put money in minority-owned banks, at less than the going interest rates.

But the insurance companies say there are few blacks and almost no Puerto Ricans in management positions.

In the past nine years, for example, minority employment at Aetna Life and Casualty—with 31,185 employees nationwide—has risen from less than 3 per cent to 11.6 per cent. But of the 14,211 employees in technical, managerial or sales jobs, only 734 were from minority groups, or 5.2 per cent.

"There are damn few blacks and a million Spanish-speaking people in management positions in the banks, insurance companies or manufacturing companies," Keane said. "We're always looking for better people, black or anything else as far as that goes," said J. Steward Johnston, a vice president at The Hartford whose special responsibility is personnel. "The trouble is that we're all after the same kind of people."

Don Summers, black director of the city's Career Opportunities Program, said recently that blacks are being neglected and possibly even threatened by the benign manner of most employers in the city.

"Things have been at a sort of standstill," he said. "We don't seem to be making progress. By progress I mean jobs."

On the other hand Verlyn Gilbert, a

17-year-old black who works after school as a

clerk-typist at the Hartford Insurance Group, said she felt that many blacks in high school, for whatever reason, do damage to themselves. She noted that when she went into Project STAG (Skills Training Adjustment Group), many of her classmates at Weaver High School ridiculed her.

STAG is a nine-week summer work-study program. The Hartford has offered high school pupils from the inner city for the past six years. Not only does the program give cram courses on such subjects as arithmetic, typing and spelling, it also gives courses in office procedures, manners and even personal hygiene.

Each year the program has started with 45 youngsters who might otherwise have ended up on a list of unemployables. In Verlyn's STAG class last summer, 39 students/faculty-graduated—25 girls and 14 boys.

-RLC-

In contrast to the lack of strong identity with the federation, a significant drop in the attrition rate in the four Baldwin houses has been noted. Between the 71-72 and 72-73 school years, over 40 per cent of the non-seniors moved out, while after the following year only 21 per cent left the Federation dorms.

The Strobel report will be discussed at the annual RLC retreat, scheduled for Sept. 21. At that time the RLC will organize into committees and listen to the views of several University officials, including John Fein, dean of Trinity College.

In its only significant vote of the evening, the Residential Life Committee voted unanimously to recommend that one representative each from the departments of housing management and physical planning be added to the committee, with their voting status to be decided later. These two additional members will result in an 11 to 10 student/faculty-administration ratio on the RLC.

RECYCLE

THIS

CHRONICLE

University Room Special

TUESDAY

Baked Lasagne — Double Order or
Garlic Bread — 2 slices Ice Cream
Tossed Salad with Dressing Iced Tea or Coffee
Peach Shortcake

\$1.75

FREEWATER FILM SOCIETY

Thursday Evenings Series:

"Great Directors"

Date	Film
Sept. 12	The 39 Steps Britain (1932) by Alfred Hitchcock
Sept. 19	La Grande Illusion France (1937) by Jean Renoir
Sept. 26	The Shop Around the Corner USA (1940) by Ernst Lubitsch
Oct. 3	White Heat USA (1949) by Raoul Walsh
Oct. 10	The Young and the Damned/Los Olvidados Mexico (1950) by Luis Bunuel
Oct. 17	Beat the Devil USA (1953) by John Huston
Oct. 24	The Seventh Seal/Det Sjunde Inseglet Sweden (1956) by Ingmar Bergman
Oct. 31	Night of the Living Dead USA (1968) by George Romero (Special Halloween Showing)
Nov. 7	The Searchers USA (1956) by John Ford
Nov. 14	Throne of Blood/Kumonosu-ju Japan (1957) by Akira Kurosawa
Nov. 21	Paths of Glory USA (1957) by Stanley Kubrick
Dec. 5	The 400 Blows/Les quatre cents coups France (1959) by Francois Truffaut

All shows at 8:00 and 10:00 p.m.
in Biological Sciences Auditorium
Admission one dollar

Friday Evening Series:

Date	Film
Sept. 13	The Spider's Stratagem Italy (1970) by Bernardo Bertolucci
Sept. 20	Little Big Man USA (1970) by Arthur Penn
Sept. 27	Bananas USA (1971) by Woody Allen
Oct. 4	La Dolce Vita Italy (1961) by Federico Fellini (Shows at 6:30, 9:30, and 12:30)
Oct. 11	Dirty Harry USA (1972) by Don Siegel
Oct. 18	Pink Flamingos USA (1972) by John Waters
Oct. 25	The Passion of Anna Sweden (1970) by Ingmar Bergman
Nov. 1	The Devils Britain (1971) by Ken Russell
Nov. 8	Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid USA (1973) by Sam Peckinpah
Nov. 15	Faces USA (1968) by John Cassavettes
Nov. 22	Murmur of the Heart France (1971) by Louis Malle
Dec. 6	Kid Blue USA (1973) by James Frawley

All shows at 7, 9:30 and 12 midnight
in Biological Sciences Auditorium
Admission one dollar

Please note corrections

Don't Forget



SAM'S QUIK SHOP

is open 'til

12:00 midnight

every night.

Everything You Could Need:

•Groceries •Wine •Beer •Tobacco •Party Needs

ERWIN RD. (next to Gyro Car Wash and Bluelight Restaurant)

Jacob's Pillow

By Holly Brubach

Editor's note: Holly Brubach is a senior and co-editor of the arts page. She received a grant from the A.B. Duke foundation to study dance this summer at Jacob's Pillow. This is the concluding article in a series on her experiences there.

Gradually, what began as routine metamorphosed into lifestyle for those of us who had committed nine weeks of our summer to studying dance. "I dance" became "I am a dancer"; the degree to which this conviction grew varied for each person, and for some, the converse ("I am not a dancer") became apparent. I can't tell you much about what those people thought or learned or gained during their summer. What can I relate is my own experience, which I don't claim to be at all representative of the other 80 students. For dance is by nature an intensely personal art, in its conception and its expression.

The Pillow school is organized on a work-study basis—approximately 30 students are admitted on partial or full scholarships entailing backstage, kitchen, or housekeeping duties. The faculty is gathered from studios, colleges, and professional companies, selected to carry Shawn's belief in diverse dance styles into the realm of training. As such, the program itself emphasizes neither ballet nor modern, although students may choose to concentrate in a particular field by electives.

Required courses included ballet, modern, and ethnic, divided into levels according to technique. No audition is required for admission to Jacob's Pillow—only pictures, recommendations, and a resume of experience and training. As a result, the students reflect a variety of backgrounds in dance.



Ballet class in Studio I

Placement auditions were held the first day to determine class levels, but those decisions were flexible—by the summer's end, distinctions had disappeared: students had realized their own levels based on their progress over the summer.

The spectrum ranged from the beginning emphasis on the fundamentals of each technique—theoretic principles motivating the dance kinesthetically as well as conceptually—to the "more advanced concentration on combining these basics in more complex choreography."

In ballet, this involves the mastery of intricate footwork and partnering, strengthening the feet and improving line; in modern, the concern is with "centering" (maintaining balance as proceeding from the center, i.e. abdomen, regardless of the shifting positions and relations of the legs and torso) and apprehending movement kinesthetically, from movement to movement without passing through the intermediate "intellectual" process of labelling. Whereas ballet rests on a system of classifications, defined positions and segments arranged in choreography, the modern aim is to break remembered associations and patterns of movement.

Ballet was taught by Marilyn and Jon Cristofori. Formerly with the Joffrey Ballet and Nikolski Dance Theatre respectively, they had the invaluable understanding of how modern and ballet techniques supplement each other. The Cristoforis admitted the first day that their concern was not to build strength, but to



cultivate expression. Having been trained by several teachers of the "do-32-each-side-balance-and-hold-till-you-collapse" school of training, I had a special appreciation for these classes. The goal of the summer was not to neglect technique, but to assimilate it into one's "natural" movement so that a combination might be executed with feeling; technical obsession leads to mechanical movement.

In modern dance, Albert Reid and Juliet-Ross-Smith (both of the Cunningham Studio) and Ann Koren (of Viola Farber's Company) led us to experience new ways of moving and converted several die-hard ballerinas to the greater versatility of modern technique.

Perhaps the best-known of all modern techniques is that devised by Martha Graham, based on contraction and release of the back and diaphragm as coordinated with breathing. Merce Cunningham began with Graham, then departed from her method because it hurt him physically. The technique he subsequently formulated strives for an even greater versatility—the same degree of articulation in the back as that which ballet develops in the legs.

Although centering is inevitably involved in balance in ballet, the torso changes little in its upright relation to the legs. Modern exercises are executed independent of the barre; in finding center, the dancer relies on the strength of the inner thigh muscles and the long muscles running up the front of the leg into the abdomen. Lifting and strengthening in these strategic muscles provides the central stability necessary to working on one leg, without the upper body shifting from side to side with every change of weight in the feet. Learning to "think" the right muscles in dance is a large part of the battle for technical mastery—the efficient coordination of mental command and physical execution. Mentally "assigning" certain muscles and energies to the specific daily exercises, the dancer develops his musculature.

Julie, a member of Merce Cunningham's company, had received his special permission to teach a course in modern repertory. Twenty of us learned Cunningham's choreography—"T.V. Re-Run," a recent work frequently performed by his company. This was perhaps the most

meaningful experience in terms of understanding Cunningham's theory in practical dance terms.

The work is assembled from 14 phrases of movement. We first learned them as an exercise in "transposition and flexibility," arranging them in any order we thought workable, each dancer selecting the phrases he wished to perform, consistent with his own timing (no music) and facing any desired direction. Chance is the key to Cunningham's work: his dances are constructed so as to leave room for what will happen in performance. Thus, each staging of the work is fresh, eliminating as much as possible the force of habit in performance. Although structured by counts (bracketing phrases of movement, not music), it is staged to music (frequently that of John Cage) that the dancers have never heard prior to performance. Cunningham technique requires the maximum of disciplined concentration on the movement and its autonomous flow. (Its interaction with the music is part of the work of chance, to be appreciated and perceived primarily by the audience.)

The extent of our classes in ethnic dance was severely limited by time: Spanish, East Indian, and jazz each lasted only three weeks. The most one could gain was a feel for the style peculiar to the form—the flair of Spanish, the drama of East Indian, the freedom of jazz. Although, most of us retained little of the actual dances we learned in these classes, we gained from the experience of moving in patterns literally foreign to us.

Class schedules varied from four to seven hours a day, with Sunday the welcome day of rest. The performances were always an option for the evenings; as students, we had practically unlimited ticket privileges. This opportunity to see the same dance program three or four times sharpened our ability to watch dance, to appreciate its subtleties.

But watching the same companies perform the same works time and time again also provoked parody, and the highlight of our last week was the students' satire performance for the Pillow's board of directors and season ticket holders. The Grand Pas de Deux from "Don Quixote" was danced by a rather incongruous pair: a six-foot-tall ballerina partnering a 5'4" boy (she lifted him). When the ballerina entered for her Spanish variation, she flicked out an electric fan.

Manuel Alum, who performed at the Pillow this summer with his own dance company, deserves treatment harsher than satire for his solo, "East to Nijinsky." On a stage nearly dark, he ritualistically removes his tights before a candle, puts them over his head, wrapping the legs spiral-fashion around his arms, and engages in a tortuous series of gyrations to electronic music. The mood "builds" and Alum removes his tights from his head and puts them back on his legs—a few more convulsions and the climax: he falls to his stomach on the candle. A fellow student's impersonation was consistent with Alum's performance up to the point at which he puts his tights back on. Sliding both feet into the same leg of his tights, he trips and falls to his stomach onto a flashlight.

The discipline is rigorous, but dancers are human and not without an occasional midnight pizza or late-night boogie at the nearby Here-U-R Restaurant. (We were certain Ted Shawn's belief in diversity in dance would encompass "the Pump.")

The Berkshires have a lot to offer culturally—Sunday picnics at Tanglewood to the tune of the Boston Symphony, Stockbridge art galleries, film festivals and several good summer theatres. Taking advantage of all that time and money would afford, we came to understand that commitment to one's art, be it dance or any other, is not a unilateral regimen of sacrifice, but the creative synthesis of all life's experiences.

Dance is a lifestyle; a dancer is his art. The self-discipline required can only rest on a love for dance, a compulsion toward it. As Alwin Nikolski resignedly assured us: "If you've gotta do it, you've gotta do it. And there's no question..."



The Chronicle

Today is Tuesday, September 10, 1974.

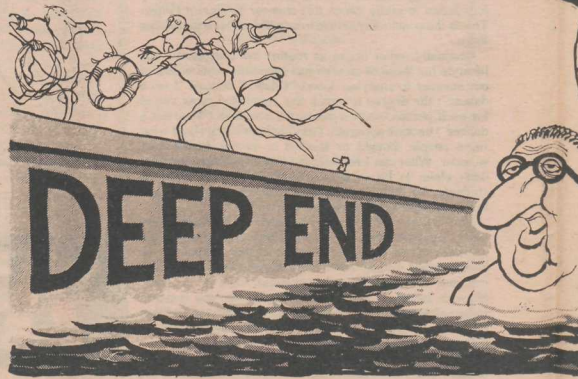
Charles Durant, known today as the first professional aeronaut, makes a balloon flight from Castle Garden in New York City to Perth Amboy, N.D. in 1830, becoming the first American balloonist in history. Rumors that Durant really intended to land in Dubuque, Iowa, are unfounded.

In another first for America, the first child born in the White House, to a President's wife (Mrs. Grover Cleveland) popped out today in 1893 (the first child actually to be born at that residence was Thomas Defferson's granddaughter, who was born there in 1806). One year later Sun Yat-sen led his first attempt at revolution in China, finally making it 17 years later in 1911.

First and foremost, a new word cropped up in the German newspapers—fascism. Hitler's Bavarian Fascists break into open revolt in that province and declare that they will not let the German government abide by that damning document, the Treaty of Versailles (the pact ending World War I).

Cynically noting that new arrivals in the White House seem to find it convenient to ignore certain important documents like the Constitution, this is the Chronicle. Duke's daily newspaper, published in Durham, North Carolina, where any talk of fascism in the New World is probably premature. Volume 70, Number 8. Hot air: 2863. Tools for the revolution: 6588.

THE CHRONICLE
Duke's Newspaper
in Durham, N.C.



'JERRY FORD WILL NOT TAKE MY BALL AWAY, BECAUSE I AM

Open door policy

The easy accessibility of eight women's and co-ed dormitories Sunday morning is a matter that should worry people who are concerned about their security. That only eight of the 17 houses were open does not mean that on other nights different ones may not be open. In our investigation, a random night and time were selected, so it may be assumed that at least eight dorms have been open so far this year.

That is a serious matter. People are naturally "concerned" about their security, and when they live collectively it is a matter of joint attention. There is no reason why the security of one person should be compromised for the convenience of another.

Thus, when persons prop open a door because they are either too lazy to use the front door or don't feel like making the deposit on a key-card, they are decreasing the security of their fellow residents. Key-cards are available for the bargain basement price of \$5, that is refundable upon their return. Richard Cox, associate dean of student affairs, said his office has made the key-cards available through house counselors this year rather than requiring people pick them up at his office. While there have been a few shortages of cards in some dorms, there are still many people who haven't bought the ones that are available.

Use of the key-cards would probably eliminate the practice of propping open side doors, as people would enter through the main locked entrance. However, doors that "are supposed to be locked," as one house counselor put it, ought to be locked.

The person in charge of the house desk when it closes for the night is responsible for checking all doors. Yet, in two dormitories, doors were unlocked when they were checked by the Chronicle.

The only system for checking the doors after the desk closing hours is administered by the public safety office. While people can prop open doors just after an officer leaves, one needs a key to unlock a door that has been locked. It required about an hour for three people who walked together to check all 17 of the women's and co-ed dormitories. Surely the officers on duty during the night have time for such things. Ours is not a precinct in Manhattan.

It must have been a strange sight to see three persons checking each entrance, including fire escapes, to every co-ed and women's dormitory on campus between 2 and 2:45 a.m. They circled around every house, making no attempt to conceal themselves at any time. One of the people even wore a bright red jacket. And yet, they were not stopped or questioned by anyone. No one called public safety about his suspicious group—no public safety officer noticed them.

All this is not to say we advocate barbed wire and dogs to patrol the campus. Rather, if people feel they need to have doors locked at night—no women's or co-ed dormitory has ever voted not to use a key-card system—the doors should be locked. The University has invested thousands of dollars of your money in key-card systems. Once one door in a dormitory is open, it's as good as opening them all.

The future of presi

Editor's note: Marc Breslow is a junior in Trinity College.

Now that the transition of power to Gerald Ford has proceeded smoothly, it is important not to complacently assume that our constitutional system has once again shown its perfection, but instead to examine what our recent experience implies for the future of Presidential accountability. The consensus opinion seems to be relief that despite all attempts by Mr. Nixon to prove otherwise, Presidents really are not above the law. However, several skeptics, including the columnist George Will, have not been quite so happy with the results of two years of national agony.

Will states, "But in spite of Mr. Nixon's many obstructions of justice and other abuses of power, which extended over several years, his last crisis would have faded away if he had not committed the inexplicable blunder of taping felonious conversations. Why those tapes were made remains the great unanswered question of Watergate; and it is difficult to imagine how the truth would ever have come out without them. As Will goes on to say, had there been no tapes, there would have been no necessity to fire Archibald Cox, and no public outrage to force Congress into action. We can only consider ourselves very fortunate that "the murder weapon" was provided.

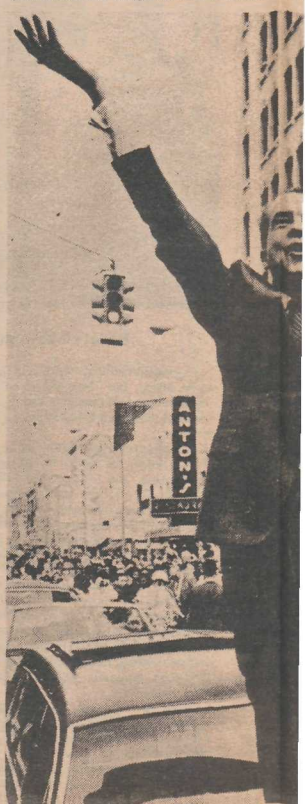
A more general problem is the question of obtaining evidence—whether tapes, written material, physical signs, or oral testimony; whenever there is suspicion of criminality in the White House. We must begin with the premise that the President and his subordinates are not above the law, and therefore some means must be available to investigate possible wrongdoing. Due simply to the limits of our institutions, the instrument must be either the Congress or the Courts.

Although it possessed authority delegated to it by the House of Representatives, the Judiciary Committee refused to cite President Nixon for contempt of Congress when its subpoenas were not obeyed. The Committee thus set a precedent such that a President can defy Congress with impunity. It passed the buck to the Supreme Court, which had to rule whether Special Prosecutor Jaworski was entitled to the tapes.

As the Justices began hearings on this issue all media reports seemed to agree on one thing—if the Court ruled for Jaworski impeachment would be hastened; if it ruled against him, Nixon most likely would not be impeached. While most members of the House probably looked at the matter this way, logically it is ridiculous. By ruling for Jaworski, the Supreme Court allowed one avenue by which the evidence against Nixon

could be obtained, and therefore there was no immediate need for impeachment. Conversely, if the ruling had gone against Jaworski, the only means left of obtaining the tapes would have been by Congressional subpoena. Nixon's refusal to honor the subpoenas would then have become grounds for immediate impeachment.

What if there had never been a special prosecutor, and Congress had been forced to



Mean, mean green

This is a lettuce check. Some of you may remember these. To welcome Cesar Chavez this week we have temporarily reinstated the check and peeked into the West campus dining hall refrigerator. It's not much of a welcome, because there is no UFW lettuce. However there was plenty of Teamster 'scab' lettuce:

10 boxes Golden Rule
5 boxes Merrill Farms

Support the boycott. Don't eat dining halls iceberg lettuce until they get UFW lettuce.

Letters to the Chronicle Curriculum

To the edit council:

It is regrettable that The Chronicle in its issue of September 9 headed the story on curriculum review "Committee censures Duke academic advisory system." In conversation with your reporter I neither used nor intended the word "censure." I was asked about the returns from the questionnaires sent to undergraduate students and members of the faculty last spring. In reply I reported that both students and faculty were more critical of the advising of pre-major students than of other aspects of the "new curriculum." To be specific students were asked to agree or disagree with the statement "Advising prior to declaration of my major has been adequate for my needs." 36.5% of the students responding marked "disagree" and 17% marked "strongly disagree" (total of 54.4%) while 40.7% marked "agree" and 4.9% "strongly agree" (total of 45.6%).

Members of the faculty were asked:

"Given the aims of the New Curriculum, back. Because you are lost and have only the advising system, both pre-major and a 1947 map for reference, you've spent at least two of those miles bushwhacking through some of the most godforsaken terrain imaginable. When you ask your instructor for an indication of your locale, he blithely replies (with a shit-eating grin) 'I don't know.'" So you continue prying your way through the rhododendron as your blistered feet and overwhelming frustration drive you towards the brink of insanity. Once a modest clearing, not to be confused with a campground, has been found, you can throw off your pack and begin to set up accommodations for the evening. Because it is too dark to go hunting for firewood, you cook your food over a portable gas stove—save the marshmallows and Army songs for the Boy scouts. Your dinner consists of spaghetti and meat sauce and vegetable soup and what ever else you can fit in your cooking pot. When you're hungry, anything is edible. After dinner, you set up tarps. This type of shelter is designed to keep the rain, but not the mosquitos, from disturbing a good night's rest. If you are lucky, you have a relatively flat surface, free from roots and rocks, to put your sleeping bag. I was never lucky. After what seems like only a ten minute snooze, it is six o'clock—time to break camp and start the whole process over again. And so I spent a week on project WILD....

I indicated to your reporter that because of the questionnaire returns and a preliminary report on advising from the Supervisory Committee on the Advisory System the Curriculum Committee would be especially attentive to this matter in its report to the UFCAS.

Harry B. Partin
Chairman, UFCAS Curriculum Committee

WILD

To the edit council:

Excerpt from letter to mom:

...Imagine walking ten miles with forty pounds of wet clothes and food on your

thousands of people have been killed in Cambodia since 1969, and the country has been devastated. What was a stable country, in relative peace when Nixon took office, is now on the verge of collapse. All this on the whim of one man.

The purpose of reiterating these offenses is not to prolong a national scandal, but to point out the dangers that lie in the future. For we have left Watergate without in any serious way curbing Presidential power. In fact, because the unilateral conduct of both domestic programs and foreign wars has been legitimized by Congressional apathy, a precedent has been set for future abuses of power. Can anyone doubt that sometime during the next several decades a President will use the Cambodian bombing as justification for his own pet war? Are we really ready to accept the consequences of continued deterioration of the separation of powers?

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people involved in the planning and execution of project WILD. Underneath all this surface misery, lay some fond memories and some good friends that will last throughout my years at Duke.

Ronald I. Shorr
Trinity College '78

The Free University

Bob Gamble

Editor's note: Bob Gamble is a senior in Trinity College and vice president of ASDU.

The Free University is back.

Free Universities have been founded in the past for a variety of reasons. Some had an expressly political function: to promote social change and creative adaptation to that change. Some were attempts to unite the various socioeconomic classes of a community in common interests. Others were founded to provide alternatives to the inflexible and impractical curricula of various universities.

This year's Free University encompasses all of these purposes and probably more. But basically, it is just an attempt to provide opportunities for dialogue on subjects of interest to all people in the university community.

The Free University offers such dialogue, or sharing of information, in the absence of external rewards and punishment. Learning, solely for the sake of learning, is the whole point of the Free University. There are no grades — no failures and no diplomas, just as there are no fees.

The "teacher," therefore, is less an

authority figure, and more of an active sharer of learning. "Students" feel more at ease to explore the areas of a subject which interest them rather the areas which they may be tested on.

This year's Free University will offer fifteen or twenty courses, on a rather diverse range of topics. The famous Rhine Institute of Parapsychology will offer a course on parapsychology. Dr. John Nowlin will offer a course on "Self-diagnosis and self-help." The staff of Somethyme restaurant will offer a course on natural nutrition. Three doctors in the departments of neurophysiology, psychology, and philosophy will offer a series of seminars on "The Brain and the Mind." Dr. John Clum will offer a course on opera. Some other tentatively planned courses will deal with astrology, immunology, newspaper layout, and theology of liberation.

The location and time of the first meeting places of the courses will be publicized in late September, and the courses will begin in early October.

Anyone interested in offering a course should contact Bob Gamble at the ASDU office (104 Union) or call extension 6403.



AM STANDING ON JERRY FORD!

Presidential power

Marc Breslow

Take the responsibility alone? Would they have ever backed up their subpoenas, especially if the Courts declared that they had no jurisdiction in the dispute (as Judge Sirica did)? There is little comfort in the fact that, in the end, the Judiciary Committee did make the refusal to honor subpoenas a third article of impeachment. That article barely passed, and the refusal to honor subpoenas a third article of impeachment. That article barely passed, and the refusal to honor subpoenas a third article of impeachment. That article barely passed, and the refusal to honor subpoenas a third article of impeachment.

article been available.

This discussion is meant to show that a future President, having learned from the mistakes of Richard Nixon, will find it very easy to get away with criminal acts. He will not take, will probably go one better and keep no written records, and if by mistake any evidence does exist, he will burn it at the first opportunity. If all this fails, he will refuse to appoint a special prosecutor, and without clear evidence, Congress will never override a veto to set one up. If by some odd chance an impeachment investigation should begin, he will refuse all subpoenas in the sure knowledge that, by itself, refusal to comply will not be considered grounds for impeachment.

The above is, however, trivial compared to the issues which were virtually ignored during the last few months preceding resignation. I refer to those actions of the Nixon administration which were considered too "political" to be made articles of impeachment. The Judiciary Committee, after having examined the research done by Raul Berger, rejected the contradictory "evidence" cited by James St. Clair, and agreed with Berger that "gross abuses of power" could be grounds for impeachment. While using this as the basis for its second article of impeachment, the Committee proceeded to disregard several of the worst abuses.

First is the impoundment of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20 billion of money appropriated by Congress during Nixon's administration. While it is true that past Presidents have also impounded funds, never before was it done on nearly the same scale. Second, the illegal hiring of Howard Phillips, without consent from the Senate, to run the Office of Economic Opportunity. Third, the attempt, directed by Phillips under orders from Nixon, to eliminate OEO even though it was a program specifically authorized by Congress. All these actions pointed in one direction: undermining the constitutional separation of powers. One argument against making them impeachable offenses is that when the cases were brought to court, Nixon obeyed the court's decision. But the time between impounding and releasing the funds was often months, and meanwhile the poor and the entire nation suffered irreparable harm. Certainly OEO has never recovered from the attempt to dismantle it.

Of greatest importance is the secret war in Cambodia, begun in early 1969 and continued for four years. Outside of a few members of Congress, neither the American public nor the legislative branch was told of our massive attacks on a supposedly neutral country. Nixon lied to the country on national TV, and the Pentagon lied to Congress. Tens of



Reactions intensify

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
(C) 1974 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—Reaction was sharply divided yesterday over President Ford's pardon of former President Richard M. Nixon, but the division was not altogether along party lines.

Most of the Democrats who commented immediately expressed various shades of disapproval and dismay while most Republican comments supported Ford's decision.

Two Republicans who disagreed with the action were Senators Jacob K. Javits of New York and Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts. Both had been critical of Nixon in recent months, and Brooke was the first Republican senator to call publicly for Nixon's resignation from the Presidency.

Brooke issued a statement calling the pardon, without Nixon's full confession of his involvement in the Watergate scandals, a serious mistake.

Javits said he had hoped that Ford would have waited for the courts to deal with the matter, but he added that the pardoning power was something between the President and his conscience.

A spokesman for Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said the Senator believed Nixon had been punished enough. He said Goldwater also thought it would have taken more than a year to get Nixon's case to court.

Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Majority Leader, said he was disturbed by the circumstance that perhaps as many as 40 or 50 persons had either been indicted or sent to prison in the aftermath of the Watergate and related scandals, while the former President would not even be charged.

Mansfield said the pardon would appear to be a presumption of guilt. He said Ford's action conflicted with his own deep belief that all men are equal under the law.

This latter aspect of the pardon was a recurrent theme among those who disagreed with Ford's decision. Upon being informed of the pardon, Robert H. Meserve, former President of the American Bar Association, called Ford's action "incredible."

"Did he also pardon all of the subordinates who, under his (Nixon's) direction or with his approval did the things for which they have been indicted and for which they are now serving jail sentences, some of them?" Meserve asked.

Meserve, now in private practice in Boston, succeeded Leon Jaworski as president of the A.B.A. for the year ending Aug., 1973.

In Oklahoma, James D. Fellers, current president of the association, said his own personal reactions were mixed. He said the pardon was probably in the best interests of the nation, but that he had not anticipated such action until charges against Nixon had been more clearly defined.

Fellers' comments, in which he stressed that he was speaking for himself and not for the association, were relayed by a spokesman.

The view that the pardon was premature was also one of the recurrent themes of public reaction to Ford's action today.

"We don't even know what act by Nixon the President is pardoning, because all the facts and all the evidence are not yet available," said Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn.

"Now, without the help of the legal process we may never know the dimensions of Nixon's complicity in the worst scandal in American history, even though the pardon itself is further proof of his direct involvement," said Mondale.

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a member of the Watergate Committee, said the pardon represented neither equal justice nor leadership in a government of laws.

Answering questions on the CBS Face the Nation television program Sunday, Sen. William Brock, R-Tenn., said Ford "has taken a very tough road and taken it all upon himself."

Ford hints transit veto

By Norman Kempster
CI 1974 Washington Post News
PITTSBURGH — President Gerald R. Ford hinted yesterday that he would veto legislation intended to help big cities pay for mass transit systems if the Senate votes to increase the cost above the \$11 billion, six-year program approved by the House.

In a speech prepared for the Sixty International Conference on Urban Transportation, Ford said the House bill had reached "an absolute upper limit on dollar amount."

"I am convinced that with enough imagination, with enough determination, and with a very careful ordering of our priorities, we can achieve our national transportation goal," he said. "And I am determined that we do so without further feeding the fires of inflation by busting the federal budget."

While indicating that the \$11 billion price tag was acceptable, Ford said he opposed a provision of the bill earmarking funds for operating subsidies.

He said he would support operating subsidies only on a special revenue sharing basis that would give local authorities the choice of whether the

federal funds would be spent on acquiring new transit facilities or to help defray the cost of operating existing ones.

"The key here is that federal officials are not involved in the capital-operating trade-off; local officials make that decision," Ford said in explaining why he preferred the revenue sharing approach.

"Although the operating assistance provisions of the House bill do not meet these standards, the Senate will have a chance to correct this deficiency," the President said.

Ford warned against looking at subways and other mass transit systems as a way to correct urban sprawl or revitalize central cities.

"Federal assistance must be primarily directed at finding cost-efficient solutions to the problem of moving people," the President said. "It must only secondarily be viewed as a means to stimulate urban-area economic growth or to increase central city density."

"Federal taxpayers just can't afford to pay for the whole package," he said. "I won't ask them to do so."

But Ford indicated that he did not

expect public attitudes toward mass transit to change soon.

"As we move to improve our transit systems, we must not lose sight of one important act: the automobile is and will continue to be our chief transportation vehicle."

"The automobile fits America's traditional life-style," he said. "No matter how plush the bus, no matter how comfortable the train, Americans will still like to drive themselves."

Ford was met outside the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel by a crowd of several hundred including some hecklers protesting the pardon to former President Richard M. Nixon, U.S. policy towards Cyprus and Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller's support for liberal abortion laws.

The demonstrations were mostly quiet, although a few shouted, "justice died," when they spotted television cameras.

Pickets carried signs reading "Ford double standard," and "Mr. Ford, pardon for the rich, jail or exile for others, why not pardon all?"

Ford's political price

(Continued from page 1)

with not only the practical problem of finding someone who can do the job as well as he had but also the political problem of finding another "Mr. Candor."

By his action the President has also reidentified himself and, to some degree, his party with Nixon, just when Republicans across the country were emerging from the caves where they had taken shelter during the Watergate storms.

It was no accident that many of the same Republicans who broke with Nixon while he still occupied the White House criticized the new President. Among them were many Senators who face difficult campaigns for re-election this

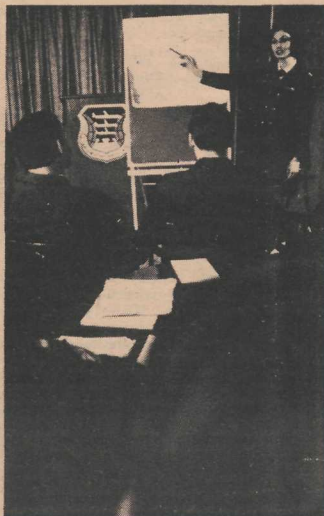
fall—Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky and Robert W. Packwood of Oregon. They clearly want no blame for the decision.

In a sense, Ford has reenergized the partisan and ideological alignments on Capitol Hill that were submerged during the so-called "honeymoon" period.

That probably means that his programs, such as his amnesty plan for Vietnam deserters and draft evaders and his economic proposals, will be subjected to more vigorous criticism than they might have been.

Congress will bend with public opinion which, by all accounts, has been unfavorable so far. Ford's (Continued on page 9)

...and we've done something about it!



A young woman who enrolls in Air Force ROTC is eligible to compete for an Air Force scholarship that includes free tuition, lab and incidental fees, and reimbursement for textbooks for her last 2 years of college. In addition, a tax-free monthly allowance of \$100 is paid to both scholarship and non-scholarship cadets alike.

When she gets her degree, the career as an Air Force officer awaits her, matching her abilities to a job with rewarding challenges. With benefits like 30 days' paid vacation, good pay, foreign travel, and a great place to build a future.

Interested? Contact Lt. Col. Fredrick W. Knops, Phone 684-3641 or at Box DM, Duke Station, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

PUT IT ALL TOGETHER
IN AIR FORCE ROTC

University Pizza Tavern

(formerly University Grill)

Indian Curry

Pizza

Made by Native Chef

Baked As You Like It

Beer With Pizza

(Call for Special Concession)

Lunch Special

Any Sandwich With a Drink, \$1.25

Curry Plate With a Drink, \$1.50

Special Concession for a Party of Ten or More

Mon-Sat 11:30 AM—2:30 PM

Dial To Go

Mon-Thurs 5:00 PM—11:00 PM

682-5196

Fri-Sun 5:00 PM—1:00 AM

688-9657

Poor Colombians look for new agriculture reform

By Marvinne Howe
(© 1974 NYT News Service)

SAN PEDRO, Colombia—"Most campesinos don't believe in elections and promises of agrarian reform any more—we've learned we have to fight for our rights," says a spokesman for the 200 peasant, or campesino, families in this rich, rolling hill land.

The San Pedro community is one of 85 plantations in the state of Sucre that used to belong to large landholders and have been occupied by farm workers in the last two years.

A tour of farm areas in the northern states of Sucre, Bolivar and Guajira, after the presidential election in April, finds peasants in an impatient, combative mood and thoroughly disillusioned with Colombian democracy.

The Campesino problem is the most urgent task facing newly elected President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, according to a close aide. Lopez will take office Aug. 7. About half of this country's 23 million inhabitants live from agriculture and 80 per cent are landless farm workers or owners of small subsistence plots.

Lopez, a Liberal, acknowledges that agrarian reform has been a failure in this country. He has promised to reorganize the Agrarian Reform Institute but has given no specifics about what he intends to do with the campesinos.

There is also a state of unrest even among the land reform peasants, who number only about 19,500. The program began in 1962.

In a study on the land reform program and peasant attitudes, Everett Egginton, a doctoral candidate and Fulbright scholar from Syracuse University, found land reform peasants largely dissatisfied with their poor economic condition, the absence of schools and the lack of health facilities and basic services.

"The land reform peasant is far more skeptical of the political system than the non-land reform peasant and feels that the government is not sincere in its efforts to improve the campesinos' lot," Egginton said after studying the reform program in the coastal states of Magdalena, Atlantico and Bolivar and the central state of Cundinamarca.

He emphasized that the land reform peasant had higher expectations than the others. "They are certain that the future will be different from the present, if not through the government's program, then through their own action and cooperation with non-land reform peasants," Egginton concludes.

Most campesinos feel Lopez will be unable to achieve real agrarian reform because he belongs to the Liberal-Conservative oligarchy that has dominated this country for 150 years and is backed by big landholders.

"You can't change social structures in Latin America through elections; that was Allende's lesson," a young peasant leader of the Cartagena region said, referring to the military coup last September against Chile's popularly elected Marxist president, the late Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens.

"We could get out four million votes and win the election but the oligarchy would get out four million guns and so what's the use," the peasant leader continued, adding proudly that neither he nor his colleagues had voted in the last election.

Many campesinos feel the only solution to their

problems today is organization and group action. They have placed their hopes in the Colombian National Peasants Association, which was set up in 1970 under the Ministry of Agriculture but has since become autonomous.

The association has given a new militancy to peasants who for so long accepted their grim condition or fled to the cities and swelled the mass of unemployed.

Over the last two years campesinos have organized an increasing number of "invasions" or occupations of lands belonging to large landholders.

The campesinos generally band together and move onto a piece of land that is not being farmed, set up their huts of sticks and straw and begin to clear and plant. The landholders have reacted firmly to the invasions, sometimes calling in the police and the army. At least eight peasants have been killed and thousands arrested in the recent land fights, but the invasions continue in many parts of the country.

"We believe that land should belong to the people who work on it," Richard May, executive secretary of the association, said in an interview in his modest headquarters in a Bogota working district.

He claims 13 million members throughout the country. "We don't have any money or political pull; all we can give the campesinos is technical advice and help in organization—but that's what they want now," May said.

Pardon price

(Continued from page 8)

boomed in Pittsburgh on Monday, and while he was away, the White House switchboards were jammed with telephone calls reportedly running two-to-one against the President. A congressional aide reported that "our telephones have melted."

But in the face of all this, it may well be short-sighted to conclude that the President has taken leave of the political judgment for which he was so widely praised during the first month of his Presidency.

Ford has seen the results of the Gallup polls showing that 56 to 59 per cent of the American public opposed an early pardon. He said, however, that he could "not rely on public opinion polls to tell me what is right."

Quite apart from the rightness of the basic decision to pardon Nixon, and quite apart from the separate question of whether Ford should have demanded from the former President some concession of guilt, it can be argued that his sense of timing was correct in spite of the immediate difficulty it has caused him.

If he had decided that he must pardon Nixon at some point, then politically it may well have been best to get it over with now—at the peak of his popularity, when he has the greatest resources of goodwill to counteract what would have been an unpopular decision in almost any circumstances.

A year or so from now, the honeymoon would have long since been over in any case. Ford would have

Nixon caged?

By David E. Rosenbaum
(© 1974 NYT News Service)
WASHINGTON—Some Democrats in Congress sought to reopen formal impeachment proceedings yesterday against former President Richard M. Nixon, but Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, declared that "impeachment is dead."

For the most part, the reaction in Congress to President Ford's decision to pardon his predecessor followed customary partisan lines.

Nixon's former political allies—conservative Republicans and southern Democrats—praised Ford for having performed a courageous act of mercy.

But Democrats and Republicans who had often been critical in the past of Nixon's policies and his handling of the Watergate case were similarly critical of Ford yesterday.

Their criticism, however, was couched in moderation and was much less shrill than that in the last year of the Nixon Administration.

The White House received tens of thousands of telephone calls and telegrams about the pardon yesterday and today. And countless other callers were frustrated in their efforts to reach the White House because the switchboard rang busy for much of yesterday.

John W. Hushon, Ford's acting press secretary, said that the President had called the switchboard last night and had been told by an operator that the calls were "very heavy" and running about 2 to 1 against the President.

A press officer said that by this afternoon, however, the calls were "about 50-50 on the decision."

Rodino was said to be "very upset" about the pardon. But his statement, through an aide, that he had no intention of renewing impeachment proceedings put damper on what some of his colleagues believed would be a way of completing a formal record of Nixon's wrongdoing as president.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, and several junior Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee noted that the three articles of impeachment voted by the committee, which were laid aside after Nixon resigned, were still available and could be called up for the committee to consider.

Three California Democrats who serve on the Judiciary Committee—Jerome R. Waldie, George E. Danielson and Donald Edwards—suggested that the committee might insist the Nixon comply with the subpoenas for tapes that he had not provided while president.

been seen not as the embodiment of the restoration of decency, but as a working, warts-and-weaknesses President—and one looking intently toward his campaign for re-election.

By acting now, moreover, he foreclosed the development of political passions—and perhaps even organized pro- and anti-pardon campaigns—that would have occurred in the wake of a Nixon indictment and public trial. Granting a pardon in that kind of atmosphere might have been politically suicidal, although no one can say for certain.

Had Ford waited, the pardon question might even have been caught up in the preliminary maneuvering for the 1976 Presidential campaign—something that surely would have done him serious harm.

As for this fall's elections, it seems unlikely to most political professionals that Ford could have had much impact on the outcome, no matter what he did. And he has at least taken the onus of the pardon upon himself; allowing Republican candidates, if they wish, to dissociate themselves from it.

Perhaps the greatest long-term loss for the President will be some of his credibility. The terHorst resignation is part of that problem, so is Ford's sudden flip-flop on the pardon question, from his news conference of Aug. 24 to his action on Sunday.

Real world

(© 1974 NYT News Service)
WASHINGTON—The State Department made clear that it would support the testimony of senior officials who previously had assured Congressional hearings that this country had not intervened in the internal affairs of Chile after the election of the late President Salvador Allende Gossens. It was believed that the dispute over the validity of the testimony could lead to further hearings.

NEW YORK—The Trans World Airlines jet that crashed off Greece Sunday into the stormy waters of the Ionian Sea

had suddenly pitched upward and rocked its wings before plunging into the sea, according to a report by the National Transportation Safety Board. The information was said to have come from the pilot of another airliner.

SAN CLEMENTE—Former President Nixon successfully beat back White House efforts to have him make a full and revealing statement of his role in the Watergate scandals in conjunction with his pardon, a reliable source said. The source said that Nixon was asked by President Ford's lawyers to make what Nixon regarded as a public confession of criminal guilt. He angrily refused, and subsequent negotiations between the two sides caused a delay in reaching an agreement on the eventual pardon.

BOSTON—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy was driven from the speakers stand of an anti-school-busing rally here as he sought to calm a hostile, booing crowd of parents. The crowd shouted insults, threw tomatoes and eggs and chased the Senator into a nearby federal office building where a large plate-glass window was broken in attempts to reach him.

WASHINGTON—The president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints did not answer when asked at a news conference when the Mormons might change their exclusionary practices toward blacks.

HORSE LOVERS
WELCOME TO
WOODBRIDGE
A FRIENDLY PLACE TO BE
LESSONS FOR STUDENTS OF ALL AGES
Join Riders with GUIDES for
QUALIFIED RIDERS
OPEN ALL DAY - EVERY DAY
2 miles from DUXE on OLD FARM RD.
between Cornwall and Mt. Zion
Phone 438-2300
NORTH RENTAL AND DRIVING RING

Enjoy four rounds of Putt-Putt for \$1.50
with this coupon
One per person per day
Putt-Putt Golf Course
3120 Hillsborough Rd.
Durham, N.C.
Open 11 a.m.-12 midnight

So it goes

The thrill of defeat

Steve Garland

"This year's emmy award for the best coverage of a potential suicide netting the potential victim more than \$5 million goes to ABC sports for its coverage of Evel Knievel's high dive from the rim of the Snake River Canyon."

Wild applause greets the award and the off-stage announcer intones to the television audience, "Accepting the award for ABC sports is their anchorman for that event, ABC science editor, Jules Bergman."

Jules Bergman... you remember him; he's the guy that used to play with the models of the space ships while the astronauts orbited the earth... You do remember the astronauts don't you?

Bergman, star of the retro-rocket set, was there on the TV screen Saturday reporting from Knievel's Snake River Canyon site for ABC's Wide World of Sports.

A difficult decision

Granted it must have been difficult for ABC to come up with someone to cover the event. One can imagine the ABC executives arguing the respective merits of their sports and news staffs only to reject them all in lieu of a science editor:

"How about Schenkel?"

"No, he's too nice. Knievel'd probably push him into the canyon for being sweet."

"Wouldn't really miss him would we?" interjected one exec, mulling the delightful prospect of Saturday afternoons in the fall without Chris Schenkel.

And so it must have gone down the line of ABC announcers and commentators until there was no one left. After all Cosell would probably be jewell-caned to death by Knievel for asking if he thought he'd go to heaven if he died in a wreck at the bottom of the canyon; and a guy like Reasoner would make the whole thing into a wry joke even if Knievel splattered himself all over the canyon.

An absurd moment

And then in a fit of extreme absurdity one exec probably mentioned Bergman. And somehow it made sense. After all Knievel's skycycle was, in reality a rocket and besides Bergman hadn't been doing much lately what with the energy crisis over and manned space flight a once-a-year story.

So there he was Jules Bergman explaining the arc of trajectory and the g-forces and at home with his entire vocabulary of space terms.

With one masterstroke ABC had attempted to convert Evel Knievel, the brash, publicity seeking, nouveau riche daredevil into the hero of American technology. A hero willing to plunge to his death for what he believed in.

It might have worked too. There weren't many people who really believed that Knievel's jump constituted a sport, and a science editor was a valid if not entirely logical compromise between Howard K. Smith and Jim McKay.

But ABC went one step too far. As the Goodyear blimp camera swept the canyon the notes of 'America

the Beautiful' welled in the background and the quasi-objective atmosphere devolved into black comedy, and one expected to see Kurt Vonnegut's name among the credits as script writer.



-Soccer-

All those interested in the soccer club should meet at 6:30 p.m. tonight in Few Federation lounge (Cleland) to discuss plans for the coming year.



Offensive line shows strength

By John Feinstein

"Improved in experience and overall strength" is the way Coach Mike McGee sums up Duke's offensive line for 1974. While this might be a good summation for the whole team, it seems to fit the offensive line best.

Only one starter, tight end Rich Brienza, has graduated, and his potential replacement has seen much varsity experience in the last two years.

The Devils should line up with senior Mark Manuel at tight end, senior Robert Jackson and junior Gary Pellom at tackles, senior Bruce Snyder and junior Jim Fehling at guards, and Dave Schmit, another junior at center.

Snyder, though hampered by injuries, has been the Devils most consistent lineman over the last two years. At 6 feet 250 lbs. he relies on tremendous strength to move his opponents out. McGee is counting on him to lead the offensive line.

The other senior with starting experience is Jackson, who provides a physical contrast to Snyder at 6 feet 5 inches tall and 236 lbs. Jackson played center his sophomore year, but became a starter last year at tackle. He is surprisingly quick for a man his size.

Tight end

Although he has started only one game, Mark Manuel has had enough playing time at tight end to earn varsity letters the last two years. Thus he will not be coming in from the cold if he is given the starting nod. Manuel is one of the team's better all-around athletes. He was the starting third baseman for the 1974 baseball team.

Gene DeVine, who will probably be Manuel's back-up is also an outstanding all-around athlete. He was an All-American in both football and basketball in high school. DeVine proved to be an excellent receiver while playing JV ball.

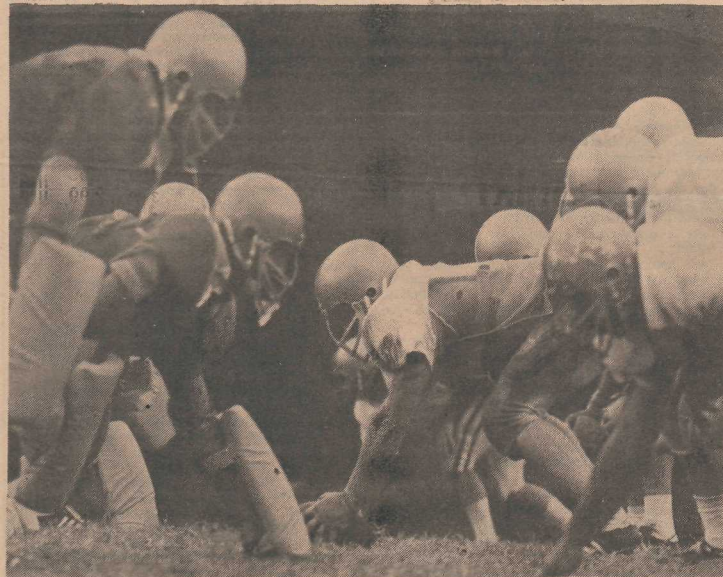
At center, junior Dave Schmit, who has put on considerable weight since last year in order to gain strength had an outstanding spring, and is expected to pick up where he left off. Schmit is also an outstanding student, who was a national merit winner in high school.

Gary Pellom and Jim Fehling, both 230 lb. juniors will hold down the left side of the line. Fehling started most of last season at guard, but can play tackle if necessary. Pellom, a pre-med student was also a starter in 1973. He had an excellent spring, and helps give the Blue Devils the starting experience that they hope will be one of their strengths this year.

Depth

The team looks to be deep up front, although injuries can make any team look shallow in a hurry. But in senior Ted Hanenberg, juniors Pat Snathens, Bobby Nations and Tony Wood and sophomore Bill Bryan, McGee has ballplayers who should be able to step in and do the job, if necessary.

With five men having previous starting experience and a two year letterman as the sixth starter, the offensive line should be one of Duke's strong points in a year where strong might be the proper description for the whole team.



Duke linemen prepare for the start of the 1974 season.

Connors, King win US titles

Jimmy Connors easily defeated Ken Rosewall for the US Open tennis title yesterday winning in much the same manner that he had captured the Wimbledon title. The scores were 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

In the women's final, Billie Jean King became a four time champion as she defeated Evonne Goolagong 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Major league baseball moves into the final three weeks of the regular season with three of the four division races still going strong.

In the American League East, three teams remain in hot contention, when only two weeks ago the Boston Red Sox appeared to have things wrapped up.

But the Red Sox went into a tailspin, losing eight games in a row. In the meantime both the New York Yankees and Baltimore Orioles went on prolonged winning streaks.

The Orioles pitchers hurled 54 straight innings of shutout ball during a ten game winning streak, while the Yankees won 11 out of 13 behind solid hitting.

At the conclusion of Sunday's play the Yankees and Red Sox were tied for the top spot, with the Orioles only a game back.

In the National League, both divisions have settled down to hot two team races.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, after a horrendous first half of the year, have come in to overtake the St. Louis Cardinals and lead the division by 2 and 1/2 games.

The Cardinals, who have been led all year by the incredible Lou Brock (103 stolen bases) are pinning their hopes on Bob Gibson's strong pitching of the last two weeks.

The National League West, better known as the great chase division, is presently led, as it has been all season, by the Los Angeles Dodgers. The chasers are the Cincinnati Reds, who had cut the Dodgers 11 game gap to 2 and 1/2 on Friday night before losing two out of three to the Dodgers this weekend. Thus, the Dodger lead is now 3 and 1/2 games.

Lee Trevino, the PGA champion, who said he had "no chance" in the World Series of Golf, because the Firestone Country Club course was too long for him, won that tournament and \$50,000 yesterday, in a sudden death playoff with Masters and British Open champ, Gary Player.

Grand Opening

Wednesday, Sept. 4th.....

Stereo Sound, Inc.

M, Th, F 10-9
Tues., Wed., Sat. 10-6

175 East Franklin St.
(ABOVE P.J.'S)
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
(919) 942-8546



Grand Opening Specials

INCLUDE

HEADPHONES

Sennheiser HD414	44.	\$29.
Sennheiser HD424	69.	39.
Koss Pro 4AA	60.	35.
All Pioneer headphones	33% OFF	

CARTRIDGES

Shure V15111	75.	\$55.
Shure M61ED	55.	18.
Pickering 1200E	80.	39.
Stanton 500E	39.	15.



Come in and check out our other specials

TAPE SALE CASSETTE

ADVENT C60		
Chromium Dioxide	2.99	\$2.09
ADVENT C90		
Chromium Dioxide	3.75	2.49
ADVENT C120		
Chromium Dioxide	4.99	3.75
BASF C60LH	2.99	1.99
BASF C90LH	3.99	2.99
BASF C120LH	4.99	3.79

REEL TO REEL

BASF 1800' x 7"		
Swivel Box	5.49	4.49

Grand Opening System Sale



ADVENT

Sansui

BSR

THE ADVENT/2 SPEAKERS

high efficiency - esthetically appealing

Sansui 210 AM/FM RECEIVER

20 WATT output

BSR 310 AXE TURNTABLE

Complete with ADC K-8E cartridge,
base and dust cover

SALE
PRICE

\$299

If Purchased Separately: \$387
FREE HEADPHONES WITH ANY SYSTEM



Duke students participate in community service.

Duke students help children

By Glenn Galton

A few hours out of the busy schedule of a student at Duke can help a Durham youth for a lifetime.

The Big Brother/Big Sister program and the tutorial program are the vehicles for this aid. Both are part of the Community Service Program, overseen by Shirley Hanks, associate director of career development and continuing education.

Both of the volunteer services work with children in the Durham area. The most important requirement, according to Hanks, is "a matter of being committed to the child and not quitting at mid-semester."

"Most of these children don't think too highly of themselves, and if their Big Brother drops out of the program, their self-esteem is lowered even further," she said.

The major difference between the Big Brother and tutorial programs is that the tutorial program aids the child academically, while the Big Brother/Big Sister program is

aimed more toward social development.

The tutor's job is to help a child master a specific area of study, such as reading or mathematics. His contact comes with the child's teacher. The Big Brother's job is to give friendship and support to his "little brother." He must meet with the child's parents, who are hopefully in favor of the program.

Hanks noted that the two programs are often intertwined, citing the improvement in grades of children who were assigned a Big Brother or Big Sister.

Hanks also pointed out that a Big Brother is recommended not to spend any money on the child. This can result in a "rip-off situation" between the big and little brothers. The two are recommended to take part in activities that are free, such as going to museums, on picnics, to the zoo, or flying a kite. Arts and crafts are also highly encouraged.

The goal, according to Hanks, is to "show the child how to make use of resources in the community."

Hanks also noted that the

program benefits the student volunteer as well as the child. In addition to the great rewards that can be expected from such work, it is also an unusual learning experience for the volunteer.

One Big Brother's statement of this aspect of the program sums it all up: "I learned more from my Little Brother than I could have possibly taught him."

Last year, there were 80 tutors and Big Brothers involved in the program. Hanks estimates that the program will need 180 volunteers this year, so many openings are available. The only true requirement is a serious commitment to the program, and more importantly, to the child you will be helping.

Interviews for volunteers will be held Tuesday, September 17 from 9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. in room 118, East Duke building. If you are interested in what Hanks describes as "a two way teaching situation that is also a lot of fun," stop by for an interview. It may be well worth your time.

Cyprus concerns Pentagon

Atomic stockpiles guarded

By John W. Finney

(C) 1974 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON — Since the Cyprus crisis erupted in mid-July, the United States has taken precautionary measures to protect and, if necessary, to remove atomic warheads stockpiled in Greece and Turkey, Defense Department officials disclosed yesterday.

The main cause of concern, the officials said, was not so much that the warheads might be seized by Greek or Turkish forces but rather that in the event of fighting between the two countries, some of the warheads might be damaged and cause radioactive contamination.

Concern in the Pentagon over the security of the warheads was so great that early in the Cyprus crisis, according to the officials, the Defense Department ordered special measures to protect the atomic stockpile.

Among the measures reportedly taken was an order to a United States carrier with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean to be prepared to send in a Marine detachment aboard helicopters to recover the atomic warheads. While declining to confirm this particular order, a Defense Department official said: "We are prepared, should certain contingencies arise, to remove the warheads."

In congressional circles it was also suggested that another step taken by the United States was to remove warheads mounted on Greek and Turkish fighter-bombers. This reportedly caused a certain amount of political jealousy between the two nations, with each demanding to know whether the United States was taking a similar step with the other.

As in several other North Atlantic Treaty Nations, Greek and Turkish planes on so-called "quick reaction alert" are armed with atomic warheads strapped under their wings as they sit near the end of runways. Technically the warheads remain under American control. But in time of war, they would be turned over to Greek or Turkish forces to use.

Under a 25-year-old NATO stockpile plan, the United States has hundreds of atomic warheads stationed in the two countries—more in Turkey than in Greece. Turkey, for example, according to congressional sources, has a potential, with the American stockpile at its disposal, to drop the equivalent of "millions of tons of TNT" on the Soviet Union.

In keeping with the long-standing secret surrounding atomic stockpiles, the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission have steadily refused to confirm that nuclear warheads are stationed for Allied use in Greece and Turkey, as well as in other NATO countries such as Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany and Italy. But this fact has been largely an open secret ever since the United States, in 1959, entered into "mutual defense" agreements for atomic cooperation with the two nations.

While the precautionary protective measures remain in effect, defense officials stressed that they saw no imminent danger to the atomic arsenals or any need to remove them from the two countries.

Under the influence of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, however, both the Defense and State Departments find themselves under some pressure to remove the stockpiles, which the committee reluctantly authorized in 1959.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., the chairman of the committee's subcommittee on military applications, said in

an interview that he felt "more solid" about the weapons stationed in Turkey but "still, as far as I am concerned, I would like to pull them out of both countries."

"I don't think we should have them there under the present circumstances," he said.

In recent years, senior members of the Atomic Energy Committee have expressed repeated concern over the physical security of American atomic warheads stationed in foreign countries. In part, their concern was that the warheads might be seized by local forces. More recently, however, the fear was that the warheads might be taken by terrorist groups and used for blackmail purposes.



Freed inmates from Cypriot jails climb aboard a rebel tank in the wake of the coup that toppled the government of Cyprus this summer (UPI photo)

CLASSIFIEDS

WANTED	Pale, green plush carpet. Approx 11 x 11. 3915 Hulen Dr. Call 489-5954.
Freewater Film Society needs a work-study person interested in filmmaking. Contact Andy Duns at x2911 University Union.	Exxon gas for sale. Best price in town. Exxon Reg. 51.9-Exxon unleaded 52.9-Exxon extra 55.9. Near East campus. Across from Kwik Kar Wash # 1810 West Markham Ave. "SAVE".
Part-time secretarial assistants needed in Chemistry department. Call 4071 or come to 101 Gross Chemical Laboratory for more information.	ABORTION, BIRTH CONTROL INFO & REFERRAL. NO FEE. Up to 24 weeks. General anesthesia. VASECTOMY, TUBAL LIGATION. ALL AVAILABLE. Free pregnancy test. Call PCS. NON PROFIT. 202-288-7995.
Wanted: Campus rep. Free travel plus bread. Call 549-8134.	Moving Sale: dining room table with six chairs; aluminum frame glass-top coffee and side tables; dresser and chest of drawers, bookcase, fan, Persian rug; full length mirror. Come by 2204 University Drive, Durham (upstairs) 6-10 p.m. weeknights.
FOR SALE	
For Sale: 14-foot sailboat and trailer; new sail \$450. Olympia Deluxe typewriter \$50. 477-8988 evenings.	

Read and Use the Chronicle Classifieds