

# The Chronicle

## Weather

Sunny and clear today with the high in the 70's, the low in the 50's. Wind to be from the east. Chance of rain is 0 today, 10 per cent tonight.

Durham, North Carolina



Senator Edward Kennedy, long considered the Democratic favorite, withdrew his candidacy for the Presidency yesterday. (UPI photo)

## Cites other duties Kennedy out

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

BOSTON—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, heir to one of the great family traditions in American politics, removed himself all but irrevocably yesterday from the 1976 presidential contest.

At a tumultuous news conference in the Parker House Hotel, just below Beacon Hill, Kennedy said he was forswearing a campaign for national office because "I simply cannot do that to my wife and children and the other members of my family."

Until the moment he spoke, the 42-year-old Massachusetts Democrat had been considered by the leaders of his party the favorite for its presidential nomination two years from now, despite growing misgivings about his chances of defeating President Ford in the general election.

### Decision firm

Kennedy's eyes were bloodshot but he appeared calm and resolute as he outlined his attitude. His language left little room for doubt that his decision was definitive.

"This decision," he said, "is firm, final and unconditional. There is absolutely no circumstance or event that will alter the decision. I will not accept a nomination. I will not accept a draft. I will oppose any effort to place my name in nomination in any state or at the national convention."

"And I will oppose any effort to promote my candidacy in any other way."

The decision of Kennedy, brother of an assassinated President and of an assassinated presidential candidate, threw the 1976

Democratic presidential competition into chaos.

### Other presidential hopefuls

Senators Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., of Texas and Henry M. Jackson of Washington have already launched their campaigns. So has Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona. Governors George C. Wallace of Alabama, John J. Gilligan of Ohio and Reubin Askew of Florida, among others, have been waiting anxiously in the wings.

But none has been able to make much headway so far; it was hard to raise money or line up support while Kennedy's candidacy was still being bruited. His absence from the field, together with the prospect of at least 25 primary elections, now points toward an open nominating convention.

Kennedy, dressed in a blue suit, a striped shirt and a blue-and-red tie, explained his decision solely in terms of his family responsibilities. He said he would be "unable to make a full commitment to a campaign for the Presidency."

### Decision comes early

"Therefore, in 1976, I will not be a candidate for President or Vice President of the United States," he said. For the third straight time—he had also done so in 1968 and 1972—Kennedy thus removed himself from consideration for high national office.

Although he had earlier said that he would not make a decision until mid-1975, and later advanced the deadline to "late this year," Kennedy in fact made up his mind more than a month ago, according to intimates. He informed his family and his

(Continued on page 8)

## Federation, coed dorm changes seen by RLC

By Edward Fudman

New federations, additional coed dorms, and cross-campus switches of houses could occur next year if acceptable proposals are submitted to the Residential Life Committee this fall.

At the annual RLC retreat at Quail Roost on Saturday, the committee approved a working paper calling for serious consideration of the establishment of one or more new federations for possible implementation in the fall of 1975.

Proposals will also be solicited for the "alteration of Few and Kilgo member groups to establish a ratio of 1:1 between men and women."

### Letters

In a letter to be sent soon to all house and federation presidents, Olaf Stackelberg, associate professor of mathematics and chairman of the RLC, will ask for proposals on the creation of new types of living arrangements.

An open meeting will be held on Oct. 7 for an informal exchange of ideas

concerning the present living arrangement and suggestions for change, and from these ideas the committee hopes will come concrete proposals for their consideration. All proposals must be submitted by December 10 so that any changes decided upon can be implemented in the fall.

The committee was addressed at Saturday's retreat by John Fein, dean of Trinity College. Fein expressed concern about the lack of privacy in some dormitory situations, saying complaints are received from students as well as parents. He suggested that the committee investigate to see if this problem is widespread, and, if so, to consider what options are available for those students who don't want an "open" situation.

Fein emphasized "we have a long way to go" with regard to dorm facilities, and suggested that levels of priority for "amenities" be established, taking into account both urgency and feasibility.

### Social pressure

Fein also spoke of social pressures on students, asking "I wonder if there isn't more organization than the average student can take?" Houses, fraternities, and federations are all competing for students' leisure time, Fein noted, saying "perhaps the pressure is too great."

A controversy later ensued over the role of fraternities in federations, and whether or not vacancies in federations should preferably be replaced by independent houses. Last year, chairman of last year's federations subcommittee, proposed adoption of a policy urging replacement by non-fraternal living groups should any fraternities currently in a federation decide to withdraw.

"It has been the experience thus far that within these groups there is excessive strain due to division of priorities," Patow noted.

### Weaken houses

Gary Jackson, another

student member of the committee, supported Patow's position by saying "fraternities in a federation weaken the independent houses," and that there is "animosity from frats in all three federations."

The fight against Patow's proposal was led by Whip Lash, who commented "it's bad to separate groups into the Feds and the Frats." Advantages of federations should be allowed for everyone, including fraternity members, if they so desire it, was the common opinion of many committee members. This view prevailed, with the RLC deciding not to be bound by a formula for the makeup of a federation but to consider each situation individually.

### End of year

The RLC hopes to complete its report to President Sanford on the three-year experimental living situations, federations and "alternate-plan" (coed) dorms, by December, and the five-year comprehensive review of residential life at Duke by the end of the school year.

## Chances are better Sanford in '76?

By Dan Neuharth

Duke President Terry Sanford said Monday Sen. Edward Kennedy's withdrawal from the 1976 presidential race "obviously will not hurt" Sanford's own fledgling campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

A "Citizen's Committee to Nominate Terry Sanford," led by former West Virginia governor and close Sanford friend Hulett C. Smith, filed in June a report with the General Accounting Office stating their intention to seek the nomination for Sanford. Sanford himself says he has not decided whether to run.

### A chance

Sanford said Kennedy's announcement Monday leaves the Democratic Party without a front-runner, but also gives it a chance to have a strong ticket because Democrats can choose from among several contenders "the best possible candidate."

"I just don't think the Democratic Party has a candidate who could be considered a front-runner," Sanford said.

Kennedy's move "may well be a political advantage for the party," Sanford said. "I think there's more than ample time for a Democratic candidate to be developed."

"I haven't decided to change my thinking at all on account of the action," he said, "and I haven't made up my mind whether to run."

### Former McGovern post

Sanford is chairman of the Democratic Party's Charter Commission—a post similar to one held by Sen. George McGovern before he received the party's 1972 presidential nomination.

One worker on Sanford's campaign, 1974 Duke graduate Andy Burness, said he was very pleased at Kennedy's announcement.

"It opens it up," Burness said as he headed towards Sanford's office.

"The big argument" was that Sanford is not a viable candidate," Burness said, "but even Joe Schmo is a viable candidate now."



Duke President Terry Sanford, who may make a bid for the 1976 Democratic Presidential nomination. (Photo by Mark Wechsler)



# SPECTRUM

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. Item must be submitted before 3 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

CIRCLE K will meet TUES. Sept. 24 in ZNIER AUD. in the Soc Psych building at 7:30. All new members are invited to see our plans for the coming year.

ENGINEERS! Help make the Difference! The engineering publication of the country (Come to the Business Staff meeting on Tues. Sept. 24 at 7 p.m. in 225 Engineering. No experience necessary.

MAJOR ATTRACTIONS: There will be a meeting Tues. Sept. 24 at 7 p.m. in Rm. Social Sciences. All members please attend.

MEDITATION as revealed by GURU MAHARAJI will be discussed at 7:30 p.m. Tues. Sept. 24 in the meditation center, 2010 Acme St. All are invited!

MS 100, 130 and senior associates: Dr. Thomas Keller speaks about "Accounting Education at Duke" Tues. Sept. 24 in Soc. Sci. 111. Please read "Accounting education's new horizons" in the Sept. Journal of Accountancy.

SIMS MEETING: The refreshing meeting for all TM meditators will be Tues. this week as planned in room 229 Social Sciences at 8 p.m.

There will be a meeting for all students working on the MATH COMMITTEE of the TEACHER-COURSE EVALUATION BOOK at 7 p.m. Tuesday evening in room 120 Physics Building.

There will be a meeting of all students working on the PHYSICS COMMITTEE of the TEACHER-COURSE EVALUATION BOOK at 8 p.m. on Tuesday evening in room 120 Physics Building.

Come by 101 Union Tues. Sept. 24, between 12 and 2 to talk with David BURNESS, senior officer for UNICEF. Bring your food.

FENCING lesson meeting will be held at 7 p.m. in Card Gym. All those interested in joining or just learning about fencing should come. No experience necessary.

WANT A JOB? Want to learn how to take an interview? Come and hear Pat O'Connor, Duke Placement Office. Tues. Sept. 24, 7:30 p.m., Engineering Auditorium, Rm. 123.

ICHTHUS - SMALL GROUP LEADERS meeting tonight in chapel basement.

HUMAN SEXUALITY COUNSELORS: There will be an important meeting Tues. Sept. 24, at 5 p.m. in 101 Union. Everyone please come! Communication is vital to our organization.

The Duke chapter of the NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT a democratic socialist organization will meet at 8 p.m. tonight in 201 Flavors. If you want to take an active part in peoples to control their own lives come join us.

There is a very important meeting of all WDS-AM radio announcers, new and old, 8 p.m. Tues. in 211 Cary Building.

ASDU Interviews for the Equal Opportunity Committee, today 3-4:30. This is a new committee studying implications of Title IX other than on athletics.

By gum, ASDU legislature tonight at 7 p.m. Elephants stumped with tonight's election of speaker, parliamentarian, budget committee. The feature bill will be discussed and voted on, and so it goes.

Konnen Sie Deutsch? Dann kommen Sie zu uns beim DEUTSCHEN TISCH! Mittwoch am 17 Uhr 30 East Union North Lobby.

## TOMORROW

The Triangle Friends of the United Farm Workers will meet on Wed. Sept. 25 at 8 p.m. at the Mirinda Meeting House, Alexander Avenue. Everyone interested in the problems of the farmworker is welcome.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR ANIMAL PROTECTION (ILAP) will hold an organizational meeting Wed. Sept. 25, 7 p.m. in 210 Flavors. Anyone interested in animal welfare and the protection of wildlife, please attend. For more info, call Jon Cooper, X891.

The Duke Women's Alliance will have its first meeting of the academic year Wed. Sept. 25, at 12 noon in 1030 210 Flavors. We will discuss on committees and projects for this year. Bring your lunch and join us.

UCFAS Educational Facilities will be interviewed Wed. (8:30 - 7:30) as well as the WDSU committee of the Board of Trustees at 8:30. Faculty interested in coming on over to the ASDU office.

Holy Communion - 8 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. Thurs. in Memorial Chapel, Duke Chapel. These services are open to the entire University Community.

Konnen Sie Deutsch? Dann kommen Sie zu uns beim DEUTSCHEN TISCH! Mittwoch am 17 Uhr 30 East Union North Lobby.

There will be a short meeting of the CLASSICAL STUDIES COMMITTEE of the TEACHER-COURSE EVALUATION BOOK on Wed. at 7 p.m. in room 30A-4 Union Tower.

Kat Dole? The RUSSIAN TABLE meets Wed. 5:30 on the balcony of the East Campus dining hall.

AMERICAN INDIAN HOUSE COUNCIL: Anyone interested in exploring various aspects of Native American tribes of the U.S. should contact Bayler Hicks at 682-4593 or Marilyn Edrington at 688-1778, and come to the meeting on Wed. night at 8:30 in Alabaster's parlor.

THE DUKE BADMINTON TEAM will hold its first meeting of the year on Wed. Sept. 25, at 8 p.m. in Card Gym. The club is open to all undergraduate students. No experience in badminton necessary. Come dressed to play. For information call Mitch Dunn (6486) or the PE Department (X2302).

The Duke Zoology Dept. will sponsor a seminar Wed. Sept. 25 at 4:15 p.m. "The inhibition of  $\gamma$ -Glutamyl-cysteine synthesis by Cystamine," by Roger Lebo, Dept. of Zoology, Duke University.

Attention all JEWISH STUDENTS: Rides for Yom Kippur services in Chapel Hill will leave from Campus Center at 7:15 on Wed. night and 9:15 on Thurs. morning. We need drivers desperately.

THE DE TOCQUEVILLE SOCIETY, campus affiliate of the N.C. Conservancy Society, will have a brief business meeting at 7 p.m. on Wed. Sept. 25. All interested students are invited.

PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES Majors Union meeting for Steering Committee and all those who want to work on Teacher-Course Evaluations: Wed. Sept. 25, at 8 p.m. in the ASDU office.

Jewish High Holiday Services at Both-E Synagogue, corner of Watts and Marham Streets, across from East Campus (Rabbi Herbert Berger, Cantor Dr. Eric Meyers): Wed. 8-9:45, Sat. 8-9:45 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Thurs. 9-25 Yom Kippur Morning 8 a.m. - 7:30 p.m. Memorial Service 12 noon Talmud Class (in English) - 1 p.m.

There will be a meeting of the SOCIOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE COMMITTEE on Wed. Sept. 25 at 4 p.m. in Rm. 248 Soc.-Psych. building. All past and prospective members are invited to attend.

MATH FLICKS: The film Mathematical Induction will be shown in 114 Physics at 7:30 p.m. Wed. Sept. 25, and also at 8 p.m. Thurs. Sept. 26. Of interest to students of mathematics at all levels. Everyone welcome.

## GENERAL

"ECKANKAR - The Personal Path to God" is the theme of the upcoming ECKANKAR seminar to be held in Raleigh, N.C. Sept. 29 at the Holiday Inn downtown. Registration at 11:55 a.m.

COMPUTER COURSES: The Computer Center offers a series of free courses in various computer techniques. See the University Calendar or call Tapp Blackwell at ext. 4009 for details and registration.

MICROBIOLOGY SEMINAR: Friday, Sept. 27 at 4 p.m. David T. Smith Library, Research Park IV, Dr. Robert R. Wagner, Department of Microbiology, University of Virginia Medical School, Charlottesville, Va. Speaking on "Vestibular Stimulation: Virus: Structure-Function Relationships in a Simple Model System."

DEADLINE FAST APPROACHING for Fulbright, Marshall, and Rhodes Graduate FELLOWSHIPS! Interested students

should see Dean Wittig, 105 Allen, immediately.

Seniors interested in earning money by being studied in a psychology class devoted to normal personality should call Mrs. Williams, ext. 3045, promptly, 2 to 5 hours weekly at 82-50.

FREE UNIVERSITY course schedules can be picked up at the ASDU office or the Flowers information desk.

BIKE RIDERS who wish to try to race in a organized personality should contact Ben W. Christyburg at x8-149 before Thurs. Afternoon.

PSYCH MAJORS: THE PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS UNION does exist! If interested in joining or just learning about it, write to Box 520 Flowers, Steve Schaaf (882-3330; 8728 D. S.) or Madelyn Newman (6002 D. S.). Leave your address and phone.

JUNIOR - SENIOR PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS interested in acting as a "student to student psychology major adviser" contact Steve Schaaf (882-3330; 8728 D. S.), Madelyn Newman (x5484; 4002 D. S.), Brett Steinberger (x3602; 6545 C. S.) or Box 520 Flowers.

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HISTORY MAJORS: don't delay! This is the last week to sign up for the ASDU Elections Committee. Come see the Team Kid, Jeff Talmadge, in room 248 Soc. Sci. before Friday.

Anyone interested in serving on the ASDU Elections Committee, come see the Team Kid, Jeff Talmadge, in room 248 Soc. Sci. before Friday.

SENIORS AND GRADUATE STUDENTS: Looking for something to do after Duke? Interview prospective employers and graduate school representatives visiting Duke. Watch Thursday's Spectrum for dates. Calendar available in Placard Office.

The GSA is seeking to fill vacancies on the following committees: Commencement Committee, Student Tenant Advisory Board (STAB), Intramural Board, Student Health Advisory Board, and the Equal Opportunity Committee. Any interested graduate student should leave their name and number under the door of 103 Union.

Persons interested in taking the Oct. 28 GRE's should pick up registration forms in the Counseling Center, 308 Flowers Building. The closing date for the Oct. GRE's is Oct. 1.

## THE Daily Crossword by Edward M. Gallen, Jr.

ACROSS	26 Evergreen	46 Exempted	12 Unemployed
1 Plucky	27 Rer	48 Widow's -	13 USSR news agency
5 Blush	27 Snarled	49 Wrong	21 City in Iowa
10 Tease	29 Touring in	52 Minstrel's	23 Steel company
14 Persia	32 Remains	53 Love	25 Solar disc
15 Inflation's offset	33 Refugee	56 Sinful	26 Inlets
16 She loved	34 Falsification	58 English queen	27 Isle of cross and falcon
17 Striplings	35 Leo	57 Wandering	28 Kind of flu
18 Beasts of burden	37 Miss Korbut	58 Cabbage's cousin	29 Fern, nickname
19 Evils	38 Naps or dances	59 I've - to see the queen	30 W. African
20 Arabian	40 Passenger	60 Fruit pits	31 Machine components
21 Dill seed; a tennis seed	41 At no special place	61 Carrot girl	32 Gray
22 Discreet	44 Guthrie or marks	62 DOWN	33 Chesterton's chesses
24 Designates 45 Amazons	46 Guthrie or marks	63 DOWN	34 French river
Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle:			
SAKE	PATHE	SPARE	
ALIAS	AGES	ILLER	
PAVE	RAMP	LIANA	
FILE	BARF	ENRIS	
TENDRO	GIENE		
RAPE	RANCHERS		
GALE	SADISTE	RIED	
COMPLINE	ENOISE		
SPIT	CORRE	FIELD	
ARCHIVES	SHIE	FIELD	
LEWIS	CANOCO		
ADOLE	BOON	20	
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ALTERN	DISE	LEIS	

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# Nixon enters hospital

By Lawrence K. Altman  
(C) 1974 N.Y. News Service

LONG BEACH—A physically fatigued Richard M. Nixon was admitted to Memorial Hospital Medical Center here yesterday, 45 days after his resignation as President, for extensive tests and treatment of a flare-up of a chronic plebitis condition in his left leg.

Nixon arrived at the community hospital for a projected one-week stay by automobile from his estate in San Clemente, about 50 miles south. He was accompanied by a smiling Mrs. Nixon and their daughter, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, Julie, who was not smiling, was expected to return east later today.

Nixon walked several yards from the car into a truck-loading dock in the basement of the hospital at about 1:40 p.m.

Witnesses said Nixon walked stiffly but without evidence of a limp.

## Unusual behavior

When a reporter, Mary Neifwender of the Long Beach Independent Press Telegraph asked Nixon how he felt, Nixon replied:

"Good morning, good afternoon." He was said to have given a slight bow before continuing to walk unsupported with Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Eisenhower on either side to a service

elevator that took him to his room on the hospital's sixth floor.

Nixon was described by his physician, Dr. John C. Lungren, as physically fatigued.

At a news conference, Ronald Ziegler, former White House press secretary and now a staff aide to Nixon, said that for the last week Lungren had insisted that Nixon enter the hospital.

## Hospitalization

Lungren said at the conference that there were two purposes for Nixon's hospitalization.

The first was to begin treating Nixon's plebitis with blood-thinning, or anti-coagulant drugs.

The second purpose, Lungren said, was "to conduct exhaustive studies in an attempt to identify the primary causative agent or agents of this original non-traumatic [not caused by an injury] plebitis."

Plebitis can be caused by a number of conditions, one of which is a hidden cancer.

Lungren said he would issue daily writing bulletins that would strictly adhere to the confidentiality of the patient-doctor relationship.

## "Strain and stress"

Ziegler described Nixon as having been "under strain and stress" during the 45-day post resignation

period, during which time Nixon accepted a pardon from President Ford for any crimes he may have committed while President and a subpoena from the federal court.

"It's not easy to go through what he had to go through," Ziegler said. "His mind is very acute."

"Ziegler, when asked whether Nixon would be able to respond to the court subpoena, replied:

"The reasons the President is here are only those stated by Dr. Lungren. I don't think this is the occasion to discuss impending court action. The fact that the President is here in the hospital has no bearing on that particular question."

Two police cars and a hovering helicopter were in front of the main entrance in an apparent ruse to keep newsmen from a closeup view of Nixon. Secret Service agents also blocked access to Nixon.

A plainclothes security man was accused by Dick Smith, an NBC cameraman, of breaking a lens as he tried to film Nixon on his arrival.

## chronic illness

Nixon suffered his first attack of plebitis ten years ago while on a foreign trip. It flared up again during his trip as President to the

(Continued on page 5)





Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, addressing the United Nations General Assembly. (UPI photo)

# Ford, Kissinger warn oil-producing nations

By Bernard Gwertzman  
(C) 1974 NYT News Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The Ford Administration, warning that the world was threatened by a global economic depression, warned the oil producing nations yesterday that continued high prices run the risk of a "breakdown of world order and safety."

In separate speeches by President Ford in Detroit and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to the United Nations General Assembly, the Administration came closer than it had ever done to demanding an end to the spiraling costs of oil, imposed by Iran, Venezuela and the Arab producers came in the last year.

Kissinger, in a gloomy assessment of the over-all world situation, said "a new understanding" was needed between consumers and producers because the high cost of oil was not based on economic factors, but "by deliberate decisions to restrict production and maintain an artificial price level."

Ford, speaking to the Ninth World Energy Conference, said the United States recognized the desire of oil producers to develop their own economies, "but exorbitant prices can only distort the world economy, run the risk of a world-wide depression, and threaten the breakdown of world and safety."

## "Doomsday"

"It is difficult to discuss the energy problem without lapsing into doomsday language," Ford said. "The danger is clear. It is severe. I am nevertheless optimistic. The advantages of cooperation are as visible as the dangers of confrontation. And that gives me hope as well as optimism."

Kissinger, in somewhat tougher language than that used by Ford, reminded the oil producers that the United States had launched programs with such nations as Iran and Saudi Arabia to help them diversify their economies. He implied that if such cooperation failed to ease the price situation, American policy might be forced to change.

"Despite our best efforts to meet the oil producers' legitimate needs and to channel their resources into constructive uses, the world cannot sustain even the present level of prices, much less continuing increases," he said.

"What has gone up by political decision can be reduced by political decision," Kissinger said.

## Nuclear arms

In addition to the Ford Administration's determination to underscore its concern about the impact of high oil prices on the world economy, Kissinger also expressed Washington's concern with the possibility of the further spread of nuclear explosives to other countries seeking to emulate India's underground explosion last May.

Without mentioning India, Kissinger said that after 30 years of relative nuclear restraint around the world, "political inhibitions are in danger of crumbling."

"Nuclear catastrophe looms more plausible whether through design or miscalculation, accident, theft, or blackmail," he said.

# Direct involvement of CIA in Allende coup revealed

By Seymour M. Hersh  
(C) 1974 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—The Nixon Administration, in what amounted to a change of its clandestine policies toward the regime of President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile, officially authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to begin supplying financial and other aid to anti-Allende factions in mid-October 1971, highly reliable intelligence sources said yesterday.

The Administration directive, characterized by one insider as an order to "get a little rougher," resulted in direct CIA involvement six weeks later in the first large scale middle-class demonstrations against the Allende regime. Allende was overthrown last September in a coup d'etat in which he lost his life.

The street demonstrations, known as the "march of the empty pots," led to a series of violent clashes between supporters and opponents of Allende's Marxist coalition government. More than 100 persons were injured before the Chilean army was able to impose a curfew and restore order.

Journalists later characterized the demonstrations, initiated by middle-class housewives protesting food shortages, as the most violent since Allende became president in September, 1970.

## Nationalization

The Times's sources were unable to explain why the Administration chose that October to step up its clandestine activities against Allende, but the following factors were cited in interviews:

—In late September, 1971, the Chilean government announced that it would not pay compensation for nationalized American copper assets, a step that threatened to cost two major corporations more than \$500 million.

—A change in ambassadors took place on Oct. 12, 1971, with Edward M. Korry, a Kennedy Administration appointee, being replaced by Nathaniel M. Davis, a career diplomat who was experienced in Soviet affairs. Korry had been made ambassador to Ethiopia in 1963.

—A series of intelligence reports relayed from the United States mission in Santiago to Washington included allegations that Cuban arms were being smuggled to Chilean civilians; also that Soviet technicians, contrary to Allende's public assurances, had been sent to investigate the research and techniques of the American corporations at the copper mines.

## Leftists rise

"It was a series of a lot of little things," a first-hand source recalled. "Signs that the leftists in the Allende government were in the ascendancy."

According to

Administration sources with first-hand knowledge, the change in American clandestine policies toward the Allende government was communicated to Davis shortly after the arrival in Chile on Oct. 13, 1971. Davis, who was reassigned to the State Department late last year, refused to comment Monday.

Another Ford Administration official, however, denied that there had been any direct CIA involvement in the street demonstrations in December, 1971. "So far as I know, there was no direct or indirect support for that protest," the official said.

He acknowledged, however, that it was "possible" that some funds distributed to other anti-Allende groups in Chile could have been spent to further the protests.

## "Get rough"

One Administration official with first-hand knowledge of the events in Chile summarized the

message sent to Ambassador Davis as saying, in effect, "From now on you may aid the opposition by any means possible." Another source said simply that the ambassador had been told to "get a little rougher."

The Times's sources were unable to specify who had signed the instructions forwarded to Davis. But in previous interviews, high-ranking intelligence sources have said that all clandestine CIA activities in Chile were authorized by the 40 Committee, a high-level intelligence review panel headed by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, then President Nixon's adviser for national security.

The New York Times reported last week that the CIA had secretly financed striking labor groups and trade unions in Chile for more than 18 months before the overthrow of Allende, and that most of the more than \$8 million authorized for clandestine CIA activities in Chile was used to provide strike benefits and similar aid to middle-class workers who opposed the Marxist President.

Ford and Kissinger have publicly declared, however, that the agency's clandestine operations were aimed only at supporting opposition newspapers and politicians that were in danger of being suppressed by the Allende government. All the CIA's activities in Chile were conducted under the direct authority and supervision of Ambassador Davis, the Times sources said. "The ambassador is in charge of these operations," a well-informed source said, noting that Davis had previously served as a United States representative to Bulgaria and as ambassador to Guatemala.

## Davis control

Another source confirmed Davis's direct involvement in the CIA activities. "It's a fact (Continued on page 9)



President Salvador Allende Gossens, in the presidential palace in Santiago, Chile on the day of the coup. (NYT photo)

# Rocky's riches

By Martha Angle  
(C) 1974 Washington Star-News

WASHINGTON—Nelson A. Rockefeller yesterday outlined to the Senate Rules Committee a broad-brush portrait of family wealth and philanthropy beyond the imagination of the average American.

Although he provided no specific estimate, the former New York Governor made public a financial history indicating that the fortune of the entire Rockefeller family was probably more than \$1 billion, with about one-third of that in oil stocks.

The Vice-Presidential nominee reported a personal net worth of \$62.5 million plus a lifetime income from two trusts with total assets of \$116 million. In addition, he said he has given \$15.5 million to members of his

family, paid \$69 million in federal, state and local taxes over his lifetime, and donated \$33 million to charity.

## Close questioning

Rules committee members were expected to question Rockefeller closely about his own holdings and the finances of his family, with an eye to potential conflicts of interest.

In a 72-page opening statement prepared for the start of public confirmation hearings, Rockefeller said he has already made arrangements for a blind trust that would be administered by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.

"Should I become confirmed and should Congress request, I will place immediately all my (Continued on page 8)

# Vandals

The Smith Wrecker Service, the company that does the towing service for the University, announced this weekend that it will now prosecute all trespassers. They said they have had trouble with Duke students and Durham townspeople alike who have broken in and vandalized their parking area.



# Research programs available to students

By Glenn Calton

Students seeking practical experience for academic careers can aid professors in various forms of research through the Research Assistant Program, according to Aubrey W. Naylor, the faculty advisor to the six-year-old program.

Research is done on a one to one basis, in the humanities as well as the sciences, which gives the student close contact with the professor. Naylor, a professor botany, stressed that "the student works with the professor in a research capacity and not as a clerk or typist."

Professors participate in this program on a strictly voluntary basis. Instructors who need a research assistant complete applications given them at the start of each semester.

## Student researcher

Potential student researchers submit applications, answering such questions as the student's major, whether he has had any research experience, how many hours

a week he can devote to the program, and what he expects to get out of the program.

Professors themselves select their own researchers from three or four processed applications submitted to them.

## Students limited

The number of students that can be taken into the program is limited by several factors. The program receives \$10,000 per semester, allowing only a limited number of students to work forty hours each semester at a salary of \$2.00 per hour. The program is funded through work-study grants, paid for jointly by the University and the federal government.

A number of students, anxious to take part in academic research, work on a voluntary basis.

"Most students are not in this program for the money," Naylor said.

## Turnout good

Although the turnout has been very good, the number of participating professors is not enough to satisfy all of

the student applicants.

It is apparent that the professors who have taken part in the program have gotten much use out of it, Naylor commented. In the six years the program has been in operation, the percentage of professors who volunteer on a repeating basis has been very high.

## Difference

Naylor points out that this program illustrates the difference between a university and a college. At a college, he said, professors are expected just to teach. "At a university, the staff is expected to take part in research."

Naylor suggested that this is what makes a university so valuable to a student, and that this program, in particular, gives the student "an opportunity to see knowledge in the making."



Treasury Secretary William Simon will figure prominently in the upcoming "economic summit conference". (UPI photo)

# Jazz great teaches jazz history

By Harlan J. Gradlin

This year the nationally famous jazz educator, Jerry Coker, is teaching the Jazz History Course 174. Coker, who has been teaching jazz for the last 17 years, is a widely known tenor-saxophonist who has played with such jazz greats as Woody Herman and Stan Kenton.

In describing the course, Coker said that it was "primarily designed for non-music majors who want to know more about jazz, how to listen to it, and how to appreciate it."

## Jazz idiom

One of the main features of the course is its emphasis on improvisation. Coker is an expert on this particular part of jazz and has written two books on the subject—*Improvising Jazz* and *Patterns for Jazz*.

Improvisation is "really at the heart of the jazz idiom," Coker said. "It's what keeps it from being simply just another style of music."

## Live demonstrations

There are two sections of the Jazz History Course, each with about 50 students. In order to help teach the course Coker will use lectures, records, and live demonstrations. Various groups will come to show the students first hand

what is in the mind of an improviser as he plays.

Coker said he enjoys working with the students. He said the students "are dedicated to active perceptive reasoning. If I bring up a concept that is unfamiliar to them, I don't see any faces turned off. They are ready to reason and talk about it."

## Open to everybody

The jazz course is open to everybody. It doesn't take a musician or a person with a great knowledge of music to take it, Coker said. It will teach the students to "listen with more perception without getting into technical musical language."

# Federal leaders debate budget

By William E. Farrell

WASHINGTON—Leaders of state and local governments met at an anti-inflation conference here yesterday to oppose possible federal budget cuts in domestic programs and to recommend a series of alternatives to ease inflation ranging from renewal of general revenue sharing to strict enforcement of the antitrust laws.

More than 60 governors, mayors, county executives, public employee labor leaders and a sprinkling of consumer advocates aired their views on the economy at a day-long conference at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

The conference was one of the last preliminary meetings scheduled by the Ford Administration in recent weeks in anticipation of the White House "summit conference" on inflation to be held Friday and Saturday.

## Budget cuts disputed

For most of the elected officials invited to the meeting, it was an opportunity for them—with a few exceptions—to deplore proposed cuts totaling some \$5 billion in the current federal budget, cuts they fear would bite heavily into social problems.

Much of the comment of the proposed budget cuts

centered on refutations that federal trims would seriously alleviate inflation.

Instead, the proposed cuts were criticized as being "old-line" palliatives aimed at erroneously persuading the public that the federal branch was setting an example by tightening its belt and that the economic situation would improve because of it.

Some of the suggestions offered as at least partial remedies to inflation included tax reforms that would extract more revenues out of upper income individuals, closing of corporate and individual tax loopholes, excess profits taxes, levies on luxury items, creation of a vast public works program, and easing of credit and curbs on the oil industry.

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# Duke Players hold contest

By Anita Mahesh

For all you playwrights or would-be playwrights—Duke Players is now accepting entries for their first play writing contest.

Any type of play can be submitted whether it's one act, full length, a musical, or any other form. The only requirement is that two typed copies of each play be sent in to Branson Theatre by November 18. This contest, as are all Duke Players productions, is open to all Duke personnel including the faculty, students, and staff.

**Judged by faculty**

All submissions will be judged by a faculty committee selected by John Clum, the chairman of the Committee on Drama. The winning play will be produced by Duke Players in Branson Theatre on March 28-30.

The playwright has the chance to get really involved with the production of his or her play and perhaps even direct it. The final decision, however, on whether the winning play is actually produced rests with the executive committee of Duke Players. This will be based on technical limitations and the talent available. A prize will be awarded, nevertheless, if production is impossible.

**Dramatic merit**

Unlike a play-writing contest sponsored two years ago by the Publications Board, submissions will be judged on dramatic merit as well as literary merit. Liz MacKay, the president of Duke Players, said, "What we're looking for is a play that says well something worthwhile, particularly on the stage."

The idea for the contest was originated partly by requests to produce student plays. Duke Players also wanted to give talented people an incentive to write plays and see them produced.



Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller. (AP photo)

# -Nixon-

(Continued from page 2)

Middle East and lingered through his visit to Russia last June. The attacks left Nixon with a post-phlebotic, or swollen but non-painful, leg.

Lungren said that Nixon had experienced "three episodes of reactivation" since the Middle East attack.

Though worrisome during his foreign trips, Nixon's phlebitis did not become a major issue until after his resignation Aug. 9.

Since then there have been conflicting reports about his physical condition and the state of his mind.

Family members disclosed that a flare-up of the phlebitis had dampened Nixon's spirits. Air Force Maj. Gen. Walter Tkach, who had been the chief White House physician during the Nixon Administration, fueled the controversy with a series of dramatic statements to selected media on his return

from a one-day visit to San Clemente ten days ago. Tkach said Nixon was "ravaged" and feared hospitalization because he would not come out alive. Further, Tkach said it would take a miracle to pull Nixon through.

**Controversy**

These remarks, which Tkach said he had made first without informing Mrs. Nixon, made the Air Force physician a subject of controversy. Tkach declined to deny a report that he had not examined Nixon's leg as he had stated but had merely taken Lungren's word about Nixon's condition. Tkach has not returned to San Clemente as planned for a follow-up examination.

Nixon had been subpoenaed as a witness in court action stemming from events during his administration.

# Drought brings Indian crisis

By Bernard Weinraub

(C) 1974 NYT News Service

NEW DELHI—Within the last two weeks, India's grave food situation has deteriorated. Millions are facing hunger in several states of northern India.

At this point government officials are optimistic that widespread starvation in northern India can be averted. Officials hope that food imports coupled with a national dehoarding drive will ease the food situation.

The dehoarding drive is aimed at wealthy farmers who have kept their food stocks off the market because prices are rising weekly because of the food shortage.

Economists and food experts agree that the nation of 580 million is in the grip of a food crisis that can only be tackled with sizable food imports, ranging from seven to ten million tons. A wide belt of northern and central India is drought-stricken, and millions of hungry peasants are on the move, surging into such cities as Calcutta, Bombay and Bhubaneswar, in the eastern state of Orissa.

**Mobs looted grain shops**  
Virtually each day, there are reports of violence and hunger, largely centering in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Rajasthan. In Agra, the home of the Taj Mahal, riots broke out last week and mobs looted grain shops.

A minister in West Bengal

said that 15 million people in rural areas are either "starving or living on one meal a day." One report said that more than 500 people have died of malnutrition in the state.

Near-famine conditions exist, however, in the western state of Gujarat, now in the grip of the worst drought in 75 years. More than 200,000 head of cattle have migrated in the last two weeks from Rajasthan, where officials are publicly alarmed because as much as 85 per cent of the autumn harvest has been destroyed.

"The state is faced with the grim reality of fighting the worst-ever famine in its history," said the *Indian Express*.

Searing and brutal accounts underscore India's food scarcities. In Bombay, the penniless widow of a soldier wandered from crematorium to crematorium pleading to place the body of her child, dead of malnutrition, on the funeral

pyre of a stranger. Finally, the police took the body to a morgue and fed the woman.

**Struggling**

There are reports of women in Madhya Pradesh selling their children for food, and families struggling to subsist on grass, seeds and wild roots in Assam.

Emaciated villagers in West Bengal, about 200 miles from Calcutta, are wandering through the countryside in search of food and are, in the words of one report, eating whatever they can possibly chew.

"My only hope is that death will strike fast," said Samsul ahmed, the father of six, standing outside a district office in the town of Siliguri, begging for alms.

There are accounts of panic-stricken families eating frogs, rats, squirrels, small corvies and shells.

"The cruel shadow of hunger and starvation is falling across the land," the *Economic Times* said.

(Continued on page 9)

## WDDBS

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

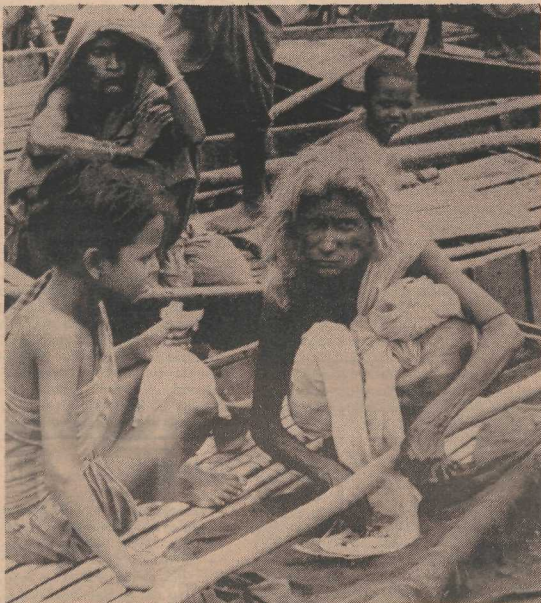
Daily Concert

5:50 p.m.

Tomcat Earthworks

6:30 p.m.

Spotlight



Drought, famine, flood, and overpopulation once again afflict the Indian sub-continent. (UPI photo)

# Mariner sees Mercury

By Walter Sullivan

(C) 1974 NYT News Service

NEW YORK—Mariner 10 completed its second fly-by of Mercury Sunday night after transmitting 500 pictures that, according to mission scientists, provided strong indications that the planet, in its infancy, shrank enough to rupture its surface in many areas.

In the pictures received over the weekend the resulting scarps, or cliffs, presumably formed by such shrinkage, can be seen running for hundreds of miles across the landscape. This is particularly true in the South Pole area, which was photographed for the first time.

According to Bruce C. Murray of the California

Institute of Technology, head of the California Institute of Technology, head of the team responsible for analyzing the television transmissions, an effort will be made to map these scarps and see if they form systematic patterns.

In a telephone interview he noted that the "thousands of square miles," photographed for the first time in the fly-by, are criss-crossed by the scarps. But, unlike on the surfaces of the Earth, the Moon and Mars, there are no signs of tension, such as rifts or fissures.

Thus, he said, there is now strong support for the suspicion, derived from pictures obtained on

Mariner's first encounter with Mercury last March, that the planet has shrunk.

From other evidence it is also estimated that the planet as an iron core constituting about 75 per cent of its total volume. Some believe the shrinkage occurred when this core cooled, although others argue that the surface may still have been too hot then to become imprinted with scarps. Another opinion is that the core changed its crystal structure to a more compact form, shrinking slightly.

The new pictures, Murray said, also support belief that the shrinkage occurred in the final stages of the planet's formation.



# The Chronicle

Unsigned editorials represent the majority of the editorial council. Signed columns and cartoons represent the views of the authors.

The opinions expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of Duke University, its students, workers, faculty, administration, or trustees.

## Women and athletics

On the surface, the recommendation to appoint an assistant athletic director for women's sports and move the women's intercollegiate athletics from the women's PE department into the present men's athletic structure seems to be a laudable action and something which should be palatable for everyone.

From the woman athlete's point of view it marks a move away from a third-class standing within the women's PE department to a second-class standing within the athletic superstructure—a move which would probably bring better facilities, better equipment and better status to women's sports at Duke.

From the University administration's viewpoint, it represents an answer to many Title IX problems. With all athletics under a single director, problems in equality of opportunity would become more easily discernable and hopefully more easily remedied.

Adoption of the recommendation would also erase one of the obstacles in the merger of the men's and women's physical education departments. Removal of the women's athletics from the women's PE department would put the two departments on a much more equal footing—each one separated from intercollegiate athletic influence.

But some of the hidden implications of the adoption of the recommendation are troubling.

What adoption of the recommendation would mean is that women's athletics would be moved from a quasi-educational position within the department of physical education to the athletic department, a basically non-educational part of the University. A move to the athletic department puts women's sports under a director whose main concern is making money and producing winning teams.

While making money and producing winning teams may be proper primary goals in professional sports, at a university, these goals should, ideally, be relegated to a position subordinate to some sort of educational goal. If there is no educational goal then there should be no bond between the athletic complex and the University.

At Duke the athletic department seems to be tied to the University only by the name "Duke" on the uniforms of the players and the fact that the University pays an annual subsidy to the department to keep it solvent.

While some of the non-revenue sports may offer something approaching an educational experience for some of its

participants the revenue sports of football and basketball are little more than professional units in disguise.

And many non-revenue sports coaches would probably salivate on cue if given the chance to buy a team rather than mold one from those students that chose Duke on its own merits rather than any monetary incentive.

Women's sports should not be subjected to such collegiate athletic perversions—not because of a paternalistic attitude that women are naive in this area, but because it is the women at Duke who have the right idea about the place of athletics in a university—within an educational department. A movement to a non-educationally oriented department should be considered a step backward rather than a step forward.

A much better alternative, and one which includes the virtues of the ad hoc committee's recommendation and the virtue of having athletics within an educational setting, is the one found in the so-called "Blue Sky" report which was presented to the PE Task Force, by the men's and women's PE departments.

This plan calls for separate departments of such groups as: athletics, recreation, physical education and the athletic department would have an assistant director of men's athletics and an assistant director of women's athletics.

But the plan calls for all of these departments to come under a single department heading and a single department director. The report suggested, that the department director have a doctorate in education as well as some expertise in the area of sports and physical activity.

The plan has its possible faults. Most noticeably, the chance that the department would become totally dominated by its intercollegiate athletic branch and merely perpetuate the present situation under a different name.

But a director, given the proper authority, could assume complete control of the combined department, in spite of a strong power struggle from the athletic segment.

If the recommendation to put women's athletics within the present structure is meant to be a step in the direction of combining all sports and physical activity departments under a single direction, then it is truly a laudable action.

If it is merely a means to perpetuate the present system and allow the women some of the spoils, it borders on the deplorable.



## Letters to the editor

University community during weekday afternoons and on weekends.

Ronald Bleier  
Graduate Student

To the edit council:

On Thursday, September 19, 1974, there appeared in The Chronicle, an advertisement headed simply "Pool Schedule," detailing the hours, generally between 4:30 and 6 p.m., when the "Pool" would be open. Among other things, it was not clear which of the three pools on East and West campus the advertisement referred to. (My guess is that the "Pool Schedule" refers to the pool on East campus as it is my understanding that the Card Gym pool is open afternoons from 3-8 p.m. and the Aquatic Center is open evenings from 6:10-9 p.m.)

While I was happy to see that someone was kind enough to communicate the hours of the "Pool," I was reminded that nowhere had I seen posted the hours that the various pools are open. If I recall correctly, last year, the hours of the various pools were listed weekly in the Duke Calendar. This year, however, I have not seen any such listing; and I should be very grateful if the proper authorities would take action to reinstate the former status quo.

In addition, while I am on the subject of pool hours, I should like to publicly petition for more hours, on weekdays and on weekends, at the Aquatic Center. Swimming is much more pleasant there than at Card Gym, and it seems such a waste of a beautiful facility to close the pool to the great majority of the

To the edit council:

The September 17 Durham Morning Herald contains a most illuminating story concerning a local business firm that is to be placed in receivership by its stockholders. The grounds include the president's use of company funds for personal expenditures, his being \$28,000 in arrears on a bank loan, his drawing over \$17,000 in company funds over and above his contracted salary and his being in debt to the Internal Revenue Service. Of interest to readers of the Chronicle is the previous employment of this paragon of fiscal recklessness head of a cost central program at Duke University!

Thomas Havrilesky  
Dept. of Economics

To the edit council:

I give my congratulations to Duke University for realizing the need for a new music building seeming as the old one couldn't last. I suppose that someday the Chapel because of its steel structure will have to be replaced and that all of the art works in the Museum will someday have to be thrown out—new ones designed and that should Einstein's relativity be kept as a theory that what humanoids of the future will think of the

## Breaking in

Liberation News Service

NEW YORK — Gay activist and WIN correspondent John Kyper was denied entrance into Canada August 26 because he is homosexual. At the Whirlpool Bridge, Niagara Falls, Kyper was turned away because Canadian law prohibits the immigration of "prostitutes and homosexuals."

Recently the Canadian Criminal Code has been altered to allow homosexual acts between consenting adults, but the Immigration Code has not been advanced to this point yet.

When he arrived at the border, Kyper was routinely asked if he had anything to declare. He mentioned that he had a number of copies of the Boston Gay Community News, and the official began to question him about his criminal record and sexuality. Kyper was then told of the anti-homosexual law and escorted to the American side of the border.



## Abroad at home

## Self-inflicted wounds

—Anthony Lewis

(C) 1974 NYT News Service

The disclosures of covert C.I.A. operations in Chile raise questions on two distinct levels: Was the particular activity against the Allende government justified? In general, is it wise for the United States to intervene surreptitiously in the internal politics of other countries?

Covert action by the C.I.A. has caused so much embarrassment to this country in recent years that only a serious threat to U.S. national security could begin to justify it. In those terms, putting aside all concern about American values and international proprieties, the intervention in Chile was plainly a mistake.

The Allende government, whatever its faults, did not threaten anything of our except the property of American businesses — which it had support from all Chilean parties in expropriating. Moreover, economic disaster was overtaking Allende in any case. By becoming involved directly with the elements that brought him down, the United States unnecessarily made itself accessory to a bloody coup and a

particularly cruel repression thereafter.

The argument offered by Secretary Kissinger for the operations in Chile must set some kind of record in cynical contempt for his listeners' intelligence. It is that the C.I.A. was only defending freedom by giving money to the opposition press and parties.

There is no evidence that Kissinger has ever shed a tear for freedom of the press — or done anything about the brutal repression of freedoms by a dozen right-wing tyrannies. The image Kissinger has given this country is that of a friend of the Greek colonels. Now he is advising President Ford to visit South Korea, where the feeblest criticism of government may bring a death sentence.

Chile itself is a complete answer to the notion that our interest in intervening was liberty. The military regime that rules it now is one of the most repulsive governments in the world. A recent report by the International Commission of Jurists, confirming other studies, said torture was in substantial use, including

"electric shock, burning with acid or cigarettes, extraction of nails, crushing of testicles, sexual assaults, hanging...." That is the regime that the U.S. rushed to support, after the coup, by resuming various forms of aid.

The argument that we were only protecting the opposition press and parties in Chile is also unpersuasive because it is untrue. As Seymour M. Hersh of the New York Times has brought out, most of the millions spent by the C.I.A. in 1972 and 1973 went for support of striking truckers, shopkeepers and others whose activities played a significant part in bringing Allende down.

Official lies are a problem of covert activity in general. They inevitably become necessary. And then, again and again in this country, they are exposed, adding to the weight of public disbelief that has increasingly burdened American policy-makers.

Concern about the credibility of U.S. foreign policy is one strong reason for giving up the practice of covert C.I.A. operations. This case was made definitively just a year ago, in the magazine *Foreign Affairs*, by Nicholas Deb Katzenbach, former Undersecretary of State and Attorney General.

"Our foreign policy must be based on policy and factual premises which are accepted by the overwhelming majority of the American people," Katzenbach wrote. As one step toward re-establishing credibility, he said, "we should abandon publicly all covert operations designed to influence political results in foreign countries ... we should confine our covert

activities overseas to the gathering of intelligence information."

Katzenbach was not making a moral, but a pragmatic argument — that American covert operations were harming us more than others. Even the current C.I.A. director, William E. Colby, recently took a very limited view of their utility, saying that it was "legitimate" to consider abandoning them and that there would be no great impact on our security.

But there are questions of values, too. Does the United States want to proclaim to the world that covert political intervention abroad is a regular part of our national philosophy? President Ford came close to doing so, the other day, when he said that everyone does it — only the Communists spend more than we do. Are we really no different? We may not always live up to what we say, but do we want to set our standards so low?

Those like Kissinger who say that morality must give way to effectiveness in these matters really favor covert operations — and secrecy in general — because they are more convenient. It is easier to have a confidential chat with Bill Fullbright or John Stennis than to justify a policy in public. But in the long run it is more dangerous. The habit of dirty tricks abroad can slip into corrupting illegality at home. That, at least, we should have learned from Watergate.

Night editor: Erin C. Stone  
Assistant night editor: Lisa Farrow

## editorial council

man Einstein will also be changed (from now) — maybe they'll call him Angstrom, perhaps nothing.

From its plastic icing and slimy bathtub to its pressurized practice rooms and its overall shoebox appearance I would think that the utilitarian technicians of our fertile 20th century would have used this building for something as pragmatic (or piddling for those of us who consider the

fine arts pragmatic) as a shoebox or a warehouse. Myself, I prefer to play bad notes on other pianos where the music is free to reverberate off the walls or even the sky and my consciousness can more easily soar beyond the sound proof padding.

May the fury of Deke continue to buy off your mediocre souls!

Samuel C. Southard, Jr. '75

## Population: China's views

—Kirk Pelland

Editor's note: Kirk Pelland is a '73 Duke grad and a first-year student at the school of forestry and environmental management.

The UN World Population Conference was held in Bucharest about a month ago. The U.S. press was surprised and troubled about the lack of agreement as to the present world population situation. Can there be any thinking (and informed) person who doesn't agree that we are on the edge of a serious world crisis as a result of the overpopulation of the species *homo sapiens*? Unless we are willing to claim that only we are thinking and informed, it seems that there are many who do not have such a depressing picture of the future of mankind. Following are some excerpts from a speech made by the Chinese delegate. Its an interesting analysis that lays the emphasis for hope on the real power of a society functioning by and for the people. Simple numbers avoid a qualitative analysis of imperialist economics, waste, and the misuse of social productive forces. The full text of the speech is available in the library, *Peking Review*, No. 35, 1974.

"Over the last few decades, along with the development of the political and economic situation in the world, there has been a fairly rapid population growth in the world, particularly in the Third World. How to see this fact in a correct light is the first thing we must be clear about. Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Once the people take their destiny into their own hands, they will be able to perform miracles. Man, as worker and as creator and user of tools, is the decisive factor in the social productive forces. Historically, the valiant, industrious and talented people of Asia, Africa and Latin America made outstanding contributions to human civilization. But over a considerable period of time, the colonialists and imperialists subjected the Asian, African and Latin

American countries to brutal aggression and enslavement. The social productive forces were seriously sapped. A large number of countries in these regions have successfully won political independence and achieved marked progress in developing their national economy and culture as compared with the past. On its road of advance, however, the Third World is still confronted with numerous difficulties. In many countries that have won political independence, their economic life-lines are still controlled by colonialism and imperialism, and no fundamental change has been effected in the old economic structure. In particular, owing to intensified oppression and exploitation by the two superpowers, these countries have been unable to make full use of their vast manpower resources, and unemployment and poverty still exist there. But we are confident that the historical

trend—countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution—is irresistible. Final victory belongs to the people of Asia Africa and Latin America and of the world as a whole. There will arise a 'Third World' with a big population and a great wealth of products, where life will be abundant and culture will flourish.

"The claim that 'over-population is the reason why the have-not countries are poor' is a worn out tune of the superpowers. What a mass of figures they have calculated to prove that population is too large, the food supply too small and natural resources insufficient! But they never calculate the amount of natural resources they have plundered, the social wealth they have grabbed, and the super profits they have extorted.

"Our emphasis on combating imperialism

and hegemonism does not imply that in our view a population policy is of no consequence. The formulation and implementation of population policies and the setting of population targets must be decided by each government in the light of the specific conditions of its own country. Some countries need to lower and others to raise, the rate of population growth to a proper extent. No uniformity should be imposed since conditions vary from country to country. We are firmly opposed to the attempt by some international organizations to infringe on the sovereignty of recipient countries by conditioning aid on restricting their population growth rate.

"Our own birth planning is not merely birth control. It comprises different measures for different circumstances. In densely populated areas, late marriage and birth control are encouraged on the basis of voluntariness, while active treatment is given in cases of sterility. In national minority areas and other sparsely populated areas, appropriate surer are taken to facilitate population growth, while birth control advice and help are given to those parents who desire birth control. Such a policy of planned population growth is in the interest of the thorough emancipation of women and the proper bringing up future generations, as well as of national construction and prosperity.

"China firmly supports the correct position of the Third World countries and other countries that each country should decide its own population policy in accordance with the wishes of the people and the specific conditions. We are fully confident that the people of the world, persisting in solidarity and persevering in struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties, win new victories step by step and create an infinitely bright future."



THE ONLY GAME IN TOWN



## -Arts-

(Continued from page 12)

location. Schools in metropolitan areas have commercial outlets nearby — clubs, concert halls, and excellent FM media — so that popular music is always "commercially" available. This availability enables people to have the opportunity to explore other forms of music, while knowing that they aren't missing a rare opportunity to hear live, danceable music. At and near Duke there doesn't seem to be much opportunity to pick and choose your entertainment. Because of this people want to see and hear groups perform upbeat, recognizable music.

Another factor influencing interest in original music is that the typical Duke student thinks enough during the week — the last thing he apparently wants to do is to have to sit and concentrate on some intricate band playing unfamiliar stuff. Even at a concert with a group as complex as Yes — the material is familiar, and it doesn't require the concentration of hearing totally unfamiliar material. Duke students seem to want, on the whole, entertainment first, and art second. Stated simply, the reason for unfavorable response to original music at parties and the like is that many Duke students just don't want to exercise their sensitivity to art. This, coupled with Duke's poor proximity to commercial music outlets will make it difficult for any group to successfully establish themselves while playing any substantial percentage of original music.



School buses in Boston receive a police escort through the hostile South Side, as racial strife continues into its second week. (UPI photo)

## -Kennedy withdraws-

(Continued from page 1)

staff about ten days ago. "I have chosen to announce the decision now," he said, "in order to ease the apprehensions within my family about the possibility of my candidacy, as well as to clarify the situation within my party."

Kennedy did not specify the nature of the personal responsibilities that led to his statement yesterday.

But they are widely known, both to the public and to Democratic insiders. As the last surviving Kennedy brother, he is father to three children and surrogate father to the off-spring of his brothers; his wife, with whom his relationship has sometimes been difficult, has been undergoing psychiatric care, and his son, Edward Jr., had a leg amputated last year in the hope of arresting a rare form of bone cancer.

His wife, Joan, clad in a white dress with red and blue stripes, sat behind him as he made his announcement. She appeared composed but drawn. She has been under treatment in a California hospital and, according to a member of the Kennedy staff, is expected to return there shortly.

Kennedy's son was reported, both by aides and by informed members of the Boston medical community, to be in no imminent danger. However, doctors familiar with the rigourousness of the treatment to which he is subjected every month said it was "punishing" and produced both physical and emotional side-effects difficult for him and his parents to cope with.

### Chappaquiddick

Although Kennedy said this morning that it was not a major factor, his auto accident at Chappaquiddick Island five years ago almost certainly played some part

in his decision. At a time when "morality" and "candor" have become watchwords in American politics, the accident itself—in which Mary Jo Kopechne, a passenger, was drowned—and Kennedy's subsequent explanations were counted as liabilities.

"I can live with my testimony," he told the crowded news conference. "It is a deep personal tragedy, and although I regret the incident, I believe that I could have focused the attention of the country on other issues."

He said that he believed that if he had run, he would have been elected.

Despite the vigor of his own language, Kennedy was asked whether he would be willing to adopt the words of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who said, apropos of efforts in 1864 to draft him for the Republican Presidential nomination, "I will not accept if nominated, and will not serve if elected."

"I think he's gotten too much publicity, anyway," said Kennedy with a smile.

### No loopholes

A long-time associate of Kennedy said he was resigned to the probability that some diehards would not accept his statement. But the associate insisted that "there were no loopholes left and none intended."

Sources close to Kennedy, who plans to seek re-election to the Senate in 1976, said they doubted that he would even attend the 1976 National Convention, if only because his presence there would inevitably promote rumors.

Asked about subsequent years, Kennedy said he expected the 1976 Democratic nominee to win and then to be re-elected, thus foreclosing his own ambitions at least until 1984. Thus, he said, his decision holds "for any foreseeable future."

### Kennedy in 1984

But by 1984—presuming that his forecast is

accurate—Kennedy will be only 52 years old, reasonably young in terms of the White House. So his chances for the Presidency were being written off by few political professionals.

Kennedy said that neither the party leadership nor his potential rivals for the presidential nomination have

brought pressure on him to decide early. However, significant elements in the Democratic Party have made it clear—indirectly but unmistakably—that they considered a declaration by Kennedy essential to the task of developing a candidate with any reasonable chance of defeating President Ford in 1976.

## -Rockefeller-

(Continued from page 3)

securities which I own outright into this blind trust for the duration," he said.

Those securities, according to his statement, include some \$328,000 in bonds and certificates of deposit plus \$12.5 million in stock—including shares in seven oil companies and many of the nation's corporate giants such as the International Business Machine Corporation, Eastman Kodak, Polaroid, Dow Chemical and the Archer Daniels Midland Corporation—a major grain dealer that participated in the Russian wheat sale.

### Total assets

In addition to this total of \$12.8 million in securities, Rockefeller listed these assets: \$394,898 in cash; \$247,891 in cash advances; \$1,518,270 in notes receivable; \$713,326 in accounts receivable; \$21,803 in the New York State Retirement Fund; \$157,124 in partnership interests.

Also, \$33,561,325 in art works; \$11,252,261 in real estate; \$1,191,328 in furnishings; \$1,767,900 in cars, airplanes, boats and other vehicles; \$521,136 in jewelry and \$12,600 in coins.

Offsetting the \$64,154,238 total assets, he reported only \$1,573,013 in liabilities consisting of various notes and accounts payable.

Rockefeller gave the committee a chart detailing his earning and taxes for the past ten years. His total income during that period ranged from a high of \$5.5 million in 1967 to a low of \$2.4 million in 1970.

The combined total of federal, state and local taxes paid during the past decade averaged about \$2 million annually, ranging from a high of \$3.7 million in 1967 to a low of \$814,701 in 1970.

### No income tax

In 1970, Rockefeller noted, he paid no federal income tax because of "major shifts in the investments portfolio" of his two trusts on which capital gains taxes of \$6.2 million were paid that year.

Members of the Senate panel have already informally agreed they will not ask Rockefeller to divest himself of any stock or put his holdings into a blind trust. Chairman Howard W. Cannon, D-Nev., has said public disclosure will prove the best protection against any conflict of interest.

"I don't honestly think there is any conflict," Rockefeller said Sunday, but added he will do whatever Congress thinks best.



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# -CIA-

(Continued from page 3)  
of life—ambassadors have to get their hands a little dirty," the source said.

The sources did confirm the intelligence agency's covert activities had been confined to support of opposition newspapers and political parties during Korry's ambassadorship from 1967 to Oct. 12, 1971.

Korry, a political appointee, did not have the confidence of Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Attorney General John N. Mitchell, the sources said. Mitchell was a member of the 40 Committee.

In a brief telephone interview Monday, Korry said that he had not authorized, nor had he been aware of any direct CIA participation in street demonstrations or other overt anti-Allende actions while he was the ambassador to Chile.

He added, however, that he had met with Allende shortly before leaving Santiago and had warned him to begin compromising on key economic and other issues with the United States.

## Consequences

"I told him that the consequences of deliberately provoking the United States would be inescapable," Korry said from his home in Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. "I

wasn't thinking of the CIA at all."

On Sept. 28, 1971, Allende announced that he had approved the deduction of \$774 million of what he described as excess profits from compensation that the Chilean government had agreed to pay to the Anaconda Company and the Kennecott Copper Corporation. The Allende decision was announced shortly before the beginning of negotiations on compensation between the Chilean government and the two concerns, whose interest in three large copper mines had previously been expropriated.

A day later, the New York Times quoted United States officials as saying that Allende's decision, which angered the American business community, would undoubtedly spur "get tough" moves by the Nixon Administration.

It was reported that senior American policy-makers were concerned that if the United States continued to appear "soft" toward underdeveloped countries that expropriated private American assets, a rush of similar actions would be precipitated in Africa, where American concerns had private investments valued at the time at \$3 billion.

# -India-

(Continued from page 5)  
recently. And the Indian Express said: "Famine conditions, widespread destitution and starvation deaths are being reported from different parts of the country. It is, of course, a set official policy not to admit starvation deaths. But that cannot hide the ugly reality."

## Rains

What has darkened the situation in the last two weeks is the paltry rainfall across northern and central India. Government officials had hoped that some rain late in the current harvest could have salvaged the crop.

But the prolonged dry spell coupled with the absence of power for irrigation, a chaotic food distribution system, dwindling food stocks, shortages of diesel oil, the worst inflation in India's post-independence history and a relentlessly growing population, climbing by three million each year, have merged to create a grim mood in New Delhi.

One agriculture specialist said that, in the current circumstances, India was facing "immense problems in terms of human misery, malnutrition and starvation." He added: "The big question is how many people will actually die."



The RLC may decide to create more coed dorms and more federations in its busy fall schedule. (Photo by Jeff Jones)

## Aides help city schools

By Peter Sheft

The Durham County School System is currently involved in establishing a teacher's aid program in conjunction with Duke, North Carolina Central University, and UNC. The program is geared specifically around health and physical education courses on the elementary school level.

The program is oriented toward those students who are eligible for work study grants according to Lilian Lee of the Placement Office.

Currently only three Duke students are involved in the program.

Many Duke students have expressed interest in the program but were unable to participate in it because transportation was a problem, Lee said.

The ultimate goal is to have forty-five students participating as teacher's aids, though only sixteen students have currently committed themselves to the program according to William Bailey of the Durham County School

System.

The teacher's aid program is based on Norman Leaf's "New Movement" plan, which focuses on elementary school education. Leaf is the North Carolina State Supervisor for Physical Education.

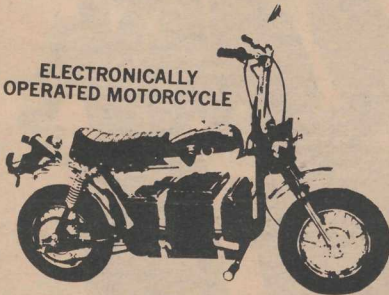
The basis for the "New Movement" plan is to have mass participation in sports, regardless of the pupil's ability, said Bailey. Under the plan, students would be kept constantly active in various athletic areas in their gym classes.

The teacher's aid program does not work in conjunction with any course offered at Duke, but rather is an "enrichment-type job" according to Lee.

The Durham County School System is still very interested in recruiting college students to work in the program, Bailey remarked. All those that are interested should get in touch with Lee in the Placement Office at 214 Flowers.

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## Ad hoc committee recommendation

# Women's athletics may merge with men's

By Steve Garland

Women's athletics at Duke may be on the move—they may be moving from their present position within the women's PE department to the presently all male athletic department headed by Athletic Director Carl James.

A first step in the direction of merging the two departments was taken early in September when a special ad hoc committee of the Athletic Council voted to recommend to the full Council that a woman be appointed assistant athletic director within the present athletic structure, it has been learned.

The meeting took place Sept. 4 and was

the second meeting of the special ad hoc committee which was charged with presenting a report and recommendations about the women's inter-collegiate athletic program to the full Council at its fall meeting which is expected to be held Saturday.

The committee was chaired by Lorraine Woodyard, an associate professor and women's inter-collegiate coordinator in the women's physical education department. The other members of the committee were Robert Deyton, Robert Dickens, Carl James and Christine Swafford.

A preliminary meeting of the ad hoc committee in July had led to the formation of four alternatives concerning the future of

women's athletics at Duke, including the one accepted by the committee.

The first alternative was to keep the present structure in which women's athletics is under the women's PE department with an intercollegiate coordinator responsible to the chairman of the department.

Another alternative was to keep women's athletics under the women's PE department, but have the intercollegiate coordinator responsible to the Chancellor.

The third of the three alternatives which were considered but not accepted, was to appoint a women's athletic director and form a separate athletic structure, presumably parallel to the men's department of athletics.

According to a reliable source all four alternatives were discussed at the July 5 meeting and the members of the ad hoc committee received a survey that showed the way various schools across the nation were handling women's sports.

At the September meeting the alternatives were discussed and the women's assistant athletic director alternative was adopted without dissent, although one of the members of the committee abstained, according to another reliable source.

The recommendation is expected to be a

topic of discussion at the first Athletic Council meeting. Should the Athletic Council decide to accept the recommendation, it could advise University President Terry Sanford to effect the change in the administrative structure.

Should the recommendation become reality most intercollegiate athletic programs at Duke would be under the control of a single Athletic Director, in one department of athletics. Such a move would, perhaps, facilitate Duke's compliance with certain Title IX provisions concerning athletics.

Advocates of such a change contend that with the women inside the present athletic structure there would be more coordination between the two departments, less duplication of effort and perhaps, more funds for women's athletics.

Dissenters say that the women may become lost in the men's athletic superstructure and coordination might lead to subordination.

The survey of the way schools across the nation were handling women's athletics was not definitive because many of the schools were in the process of evaluating their own programs.

Many of the colleges, however, commented that combining the two departments did lead to coordination and elimination of duplication of services.

## Sports of the Times

## Living dangerously

Red Smith

(C) 1974 NYT News Service

NEW YORK—The National Labor Relations Board opened hearings in New York Friday inquiring into the mortality rate among player representatives in the National Football League.

The player rep is the shop steward, the team's delegate to the sport's labor union, and he has a shorter, shakier life expectancy than the second lieutenant in a combat infantry outfit.

There are 26 player reps. Since the union opened its campaign to win for the hired hands some voice in their own destiny, 11 player reps or union officers and two alternate reps have lost their jobs.

A hospital that lost patients at that rate would be closed down.

"It's been history with the Giants not to keep a player representative around," Charlie Evans wrote for last Sunday's New York Times after he was nudged off Wellington Mara's payroll.

In addition to Evans, the Giants also cut his alternate, Don Colch. Evans wrote that after he laid down his picket sign and joined the Giants in training, two passes were thrown to him and he dropped one.

Then when Bill Arnsperger turned him loose the coach explained, "You were dropping passes."

Evans also reported the following criticism of Tommy Blanchard, the punting specialist, by Ed Rutledge, the assistant in charge of punters: "You never show any emotion so I never know how you react to anything...If you don't jump up and down after you get a good punt or throw your helmet down after a bad punt, we can't get a reading from you."

That night Blanchard was cut.

Partly because of the carnage among player reps, the union has brought charges of unfair labor practices.

Chances are that when the N.L.R.B. has heard the evidence it will present the Mark Antony memorial award for the most

unkindest cut to Norm Van Brocklin, coach and general manager in Atlanta, who is reported to have notified the Falcons' player rep, Ken Reeves, "You and your sign are going to New Orleans."

When the strike ended, Bill Curry, President of the Players' Association, was asked by the Houston Oilers whether he wanted to retire or be placed on waivers.

He said he wasn't ready to retire so the club announced that he had asked to be waived. The other day the Los Angeles Rams put a rookie on the injured reserve list to make room for Curry on their squad.

Kermit Alexander, the Union's first vice president, was turned loose by the Eagles when he reported.

When Tom Keating, another vice president, joined the Steelers for his

11th professional season he was assigned to practice with the rookies and then waived to Kansas City, where Hank Stram is playing him.

When Ken Bowman, a former vice president, got to Green Bay after the last meeting of player representatives in Chicago, the team was in Florida for an exhibition.

He has a football knee for which his doctor advised an hour a day in traction plus exercise. He says that when he called to suggest that he go down and work out with the team, the squad doctor prescribed three days in traction over the phone.

Bowman is on the injured reserve list, where he can't play for the Packers or anybody else.

About ten days ago the United States Court of

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## Knuckleball

# Black pentagons

Jim Drucker

The great athletes of Duke University are not to be found at Wallace Wade Stadium on Saturday afternoons. Instead, they can be spotted playing with a strange looking white round ball with black pentagons. They'll be playing near the intramural football fields with a crowd of perhaps two hundred looking on. They will be playing soccer.

Unlike their football counterparts, soccer players "have to rely more on their instincts," according to a member of the soccer team nicknamed Cob.

"Soccer's not like football where you're told what to do, there's more individual style in soccer and you have to adapt." And if you don't adapt, you're finished.

There are, of course, athletic abilities necessary for football, but in soccer every player needs what trainer Max Crowder calls "court awareness" or what others call "athletic instincts."

In football, the individual is stifled. On every play everyone's activity is programmed. The guard pulls right, the quarterback turns left, the halfback gets the handoff and so on *ad nauseum*. There's no room for improvisation, unless something goes wrong. It's just the opposite in soccer, where creativity is the norm.

The soccer player, not unlike the basketball player, can develop a personal style all his own.

"Some guys get the ball and dribble, other guys give one dribble and pass," says Cob.

The key is for the team, as a whole "to adapt."

Agility, creativity and quickness are the ingredients necessary for the soccer player; roughness, the backbone of the football brute, is not necessary. Or as Cob says, "soccer is more refined than football, you need more finesse."

Of course, many football players have this trait too, but for a soccer team to be successful, you need all eleven with this good athletic instinct.

Trainer Crowder believes "a different type of person plays football or soccer...and there's a different attitude between them."

But having been on the football staff for twelve years, he won't elaborate.

However, the feeling one gets is that the soccer player will hoot and holler after a great pass rather than after a bone jarring trip or tackle.

Both football and soccer can be enjoyed by the sports enthusiast. Although the games offer different types of excitement and action, the score of a goal in each gives the spectator the same exhilarating feeling.

Soccer, however, is different. Every player, not only a select few, needs athletic creativity and finesse.

There's little, if any room for memorization or routine movements for the sportsmen who play the game with the white ball with the black pentagons.



(Photo by John Bauer)

\*\*\*\*\* Fencing meeting tonight \*\*\*\*\*  
at 7 p.m. in Card Gym

## -Football and labor-

Appeals trued that the owners could not unilaterally change working conditions. This was in a suit involving \$200 fines levied against about 100 players for leaving the bench during fights.

There were three incidents and in each instance the ball changed hands, yet Pete Rozelle fined everybody who went on the field whether he joined the fight or just replaced another player.

The court said Pete couldn't do this, and ordered the fines paid back. Supported by this decision,

the union is opposing this year's rule change providing for a sudden-death fifth period to decide ties.

The players are protesting to the N.L.R.B. that making them work overtime is a change in working conditions made unilaterally by the employers.

The players anticipate, and do not favor under existing conditions, an effort by their bosses to extend the present 14-game schedule to 16 games next year.

Like the professional basketball players, they will oppose a merger between the N.F.L. and the World

Football League.

Trial in the so-called Mackey case in which the Players' Association attacks the Rozelle Rule may start in December or January. The Rozelle rule, requiring that when a man plays out his option and goes to another team there must be compensation for the club he leaves, is football's Dred Scott decision, keeping slaves in slavery.

No doubt different men can read different meanings into these matters. To some they mean that peace has not really come to the N.F.L., the battle has only shifted to new fields.



## Music

## Thoughts on students' musics

Joseph Ullman

**Editor's note:** Joseph Ullman is a junior zoology major, who has studied guitar with David Barison and played with the group Tusk last spring.

Two years ago, while exploring East campus during Freshman Week, I had the unenvying experience of stumbling into the Ark during one of the intimate folk music gatherings held there. There was a lone girl sitting on a stool, playing a guitar and singing folk songs, flanked by those mirrors used for dancing. I looked up to see myself reflected five or six times, standing in the doorway, looking very stupid. Amid looks of disapproval, I slunk down and listened for a while. Several people played after the girl, and I eventually wandered out in search of other entertainment.

Since then, or sometime two years ago, the decision was made to stop holding similar events at the Ark due to its structural weakness. There is no facility taking its place, (although something is reputedly cooking in Fred Theater). This poses the dilemma of whether it is necessary for the university to provide a place for rehearsal and performance by amateur musicians. Another interesting question is that of Duke's attitude and response to amateur musical groups and their material: does the student population support original material here, as at other universities, and why or why not?

Although, the university makes a pretense that students should be able to pursue adequate extra-curricular activities, it is questionable whether or not the university actually owes the amateur musician any facilities.

Mark Semmes, acoustic guitarist with the folk-rock group Libido, feels that the university should definitely be responsive to amateur musicians' needs. A coffeehouse type of establishment, not unlike the Ark, would apparently be a necessity for the university, from Semmes' point of view. Something should be set up so that people could meet and form groups, play together, and exchange musical ideas. This is especially true, in Semmes' opinion, now that the new music building has been completed.

This opinion leads to the problem, as stated before, of whether the university "owes" the music building to music students exclusively or to the community at large. T.O. Sterrett, former keyboards

player with Tusk and a fairly dextrous musician by any standards, feels that the university should be concerned. The reason that it isn't, he says, is that, "the arts are the lowest funded things at Duke. Music departments, Duke's included, tend to respond only to people fitting into a certain mold."

For instance, only a few students within the music department are involved with the electronic music lab. When I made efforts to use the electronic music lab they were responded to in a typically pompous musician's manner — I was told that the electronic music facilities were reserved for only highly trained musicians studying composition."

**Similar reaction** to requests to use university facilities have been reported by Semmes — e.g., in attempts to elicit cooperation from the Student Labor Pool. He found general response from the university to be lacking, but said that response from the Student Labor Pool in particular was abominable. In order to get microphones or P.A. equipment they had to go through "terrific hassles" — the Labor Pool wouldn't loan or rent equipment except to a university organization. As a result, Libido had to negotiate through a dormitory in order to gain access to Labor Pool equipment.

**Rehearsal space** didn't present much of a problem to Libido — since they are a folk group, they can rehearse without amplification. Tusk, on the other hand, was primarily an electric group, — with electric piano and organ, electric guitar, and electric bass, along with amplified vocals. — so rehearsal and storage space definitely was a problem. The equipment was stored in a van which was parked in a university lot. Rehearsals were held in all sorts of bizarre places, ranging from the Ark (much to the dismay of Wilson House), Baldwin Auditorium, 101 Union, and Fred Theatre, to the House 7 commons room. Considerations such as these greatly reduce the ease with which electric musicians can perform and get together. Mark Semmes points out that rehearsal is easier for folk musicians as a general rule.

All of this still doesn't give a definite answer as to whether or not the University should give its support to students who are

amateur musicians. There probably is no absolute answer — it will just involve both parties coming to terms with what the musicians want and what the university wants to supply. That, however, is still only half of the problem.

What sort of support does the student body provide for groups in terms of response to choice of material? Libido, as an acoustic folk-rock group, plays a limited type of music. They play mostly at wine and cheese parties, where people are going to listen attentively, if they pay attention to the band at all. They play a soft type of music that they hope people will enjoy. It is music that doesn't require a great deal of mental strain to listen to, like modern classical or the classical-rock Sterrett described Tusk's original music as being. It is straightforward, pleasant, and unobjectionable. They pattern their originals, which comprise only 10% of their show after the same ideology — music they hope people will enjoy. Apparently they do an effective job of planning and responding to audience desires, because Semmes says that they don't get many requests.

Tusk played a much heavier variety of music, 50% of which was original stuff. The non-original material was, in Sterrett's words, "a variety of tasteful rock — from Uriah Heep to Dave Mason." Tusk was less concerned with audience desires, although naturally they paid attention to audience response. The gigs Tusk did were supposed to be dancing parties. There were a substantial number of requests for "beach music." Tusk is an example — a rare one — of a group that attempted to establish themselves as a musical force without sacrificing what they considered their musical integrity. Fifty percent original material in a set is a very high percentage.

Sterrett said that response to the original material ranged from mediocre to very good — the better response coming for the more popular/rock oriented material, with poorer response to music of a more classical nature.

The reason for the response to originals was, Semmes continues, "people want to dance. Much original music is not conducive to dancing, due to the nature of the music itself, rather than unfamiliarity." Sterrett goes on to describe the music as moody — changing from very exciting passages to mellow ones in a given song. "Often people didn't like it in spite of how artistically it may have been done."

What is it then, that people look for in a rock group, particularly at Duke? Semmes says people want to dance, so they are listening for easily identifiable music. Sterrett thinks that people generally want to be able to feel beat and rhythm. "People basically concentrate on rhythm more than other elements of popular music — when the rhythm changes or is not the strongest element people don't appreciate it as much as first."

"Occasionally people would do a good job of dancing to a song with intricate rhythm and mood changes. The dancing was pretty bizarre, but people enjoyed it more, perhaps, than a regular song." Sterrett attributes this to a combination of intoxicants and situation, and the opportunity to creatively dance — the creative music enhanced creative dancing.

Why do most of the groups that play at Duke play popular music — Doobie Brothers, Allman Brothers, Grateful Dead — as opposed to original material? Why do some schools have student bodies which ardently support and listen to original music? The reason lies, I think, basically in (Continued on page 8)

## Arts Festival enlivens Main Street

By Carol Braswell and Myle Taylor

If you happened to see someone with flowers and stripes painted on their face Saturday, perhaps they had been to the Durham Street Arts Fest. "I prayed to St. Anthony, St. Peter, and just plain God," says Joan Schempp, one of its co-ordinators. Her prayers were answered, for the sun shone on Main Street. A year of work and perseverance on the part of the Durham Art Guild and the Downtown Revitalization Foundation finally materialized into the city's first annual street fair. From ten until five Main Street was closed between Five Points and Mangum to accommodate the 160 exhibiting artists and craftsmen. The majority of them live in the Triangle Area, but some came from as far away as Virginia and South Carolina.

The fair's earnings came from concessions and exhibitors' booth fees (\$5). The money will help support the parent organization of the Durham Art Guild, Allied Arts.

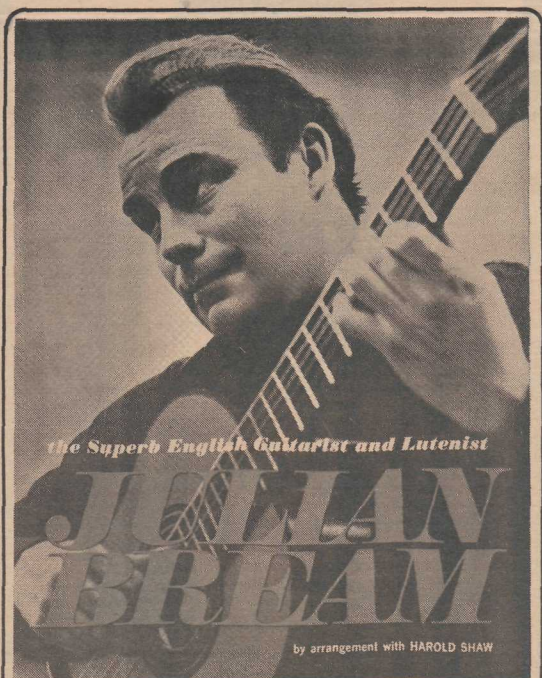
It was the Theatre Guild that provided the popular face painting booth. Exhibits varied from quilts and embroidered shirts to plants and pottery. In the center of the fair was a platform for performances including recorder music, clogging, a black dance

ensemble from N.C.C.U., and a magic show.

"We need to get the people downtown. We've got to bring activities back to the city," says Jim McIntyre, executive director of Allied Arts. It wasn't easy to convince the City Council and the Downtown Merchants Association that the fair was a worthwhile project. Some thought it improper to rent street space. Others resented a loss of business. A noise ordinance had to be rewritten to allow microphones for the performers. It was "a stream of continual, ridiculous hurdles," McIntyre recalls.

The fair's success makes all the efforts worthwhile, though. People came with cakes they had baked and gave them to Allied Arts to sell. There is growing interest in the arts in the Triangle Area. However, it is difficult to sell. Cre Rogers, a macramé artist, says one problem is that stores here charge a 50% commission to sell your work. She sees Allied Arts as a step in the direction of a local art league which would allow for lower prices.

But no one seemed to be too concerned about selling on Saturday, Monday is tight. As some makers of African jewelry said, "We're just showing what we're about."



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