

# The Summer Chronicle

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Duke University Durham, North Carolina

Monday, June 16, 1975

## \$59.2 million budget approved

### Full faculty benefits okayed in Committee

By Anne Newman

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees Friday approved a 1975-1976 \$59.2 million University budget that retains current full tuition benefits for faculty children, and eases a proposed cutback in tuition benefits for children of North Carolina Methodist ministers.

The Executive Committee action reversed a recommendation made to the administration by the full Board of Trustees last month to reduce tuition benefits for faculty children to 90 per cent of the present benefits.

The full board had also recommended cutting full tuition remission for children of Methodist ministers to a \$1500 outright grant and a \$1500 work-study loan.

The original recommendation would have saved an estimated \$110,000.

The approved budget provides for faculty tuition benefits at their current maximum level, according to Chancellor John O. Blackburn.

However, a proposal presented at Friday's meeting by President Terry Sanford, which provides for three-fourths tuition remission for the children of Methodist ministers rather than the originally proposed one-half remission, "will put a ripple in the budget," said Blackburn.

Charles Huestis, vice president for business and finance, explained that the

proposal Sanford read was considered by the administration after the proposed budget was finalized. "It will cost approximately \$37,500," Huestis said, "and we will simply have to find it somewhere else."

The faculty tuition benefits agenda item was presented by Blackburn, who passed out a memorandum dated June 9, proposing a one-year "interim tuition benefit."

The memorandum proposal, approved by the trustees, includes:

—maximum tuition benefit (\$3,030) for current

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Due to some gratuitous, fortuitous circumstances the trustees and administration claimed to have "balanced" the budget . . .

### Troika jockeying balances new budget

By Anne Newman

The \$59.2 million "balanced" budget approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees Friday occurred "through a combination of what we may call gratuitous circumstances," according to Charles Huestis, vice president for business and finance.

Operating from a forecast \$3.4 million deficit, the budget was whittled down by the administration to a \$315,000 deficit budget proposed at the full meeting of the trustees last month. Directed by the trustees at that time "to balance the budget now and next year," the administration returned Friday with a \$99,959 deficit "that will be eliminated," according to Huestis, if a "firm promise" of \$100,000 private donation to the Primate Center materializes.

#### City Council

However, the balanced budget is also subject to a decision to be made tonight by the Durham City Council concerning an increase in city water rates. The city informed the administration last month that it would increase its charges to the University by 112 per cent, at an estimated annual cost of \$500,000 to \$600,000.

Huestis reported at Friday's meeting that Durham is now considering a 30 per cent across-the-board increase, to allow time for examining the system the city uses to adjust its water rates.

"The adjustment of rates between classes of users is an attempt we support," Huestis said. However, he said the administration was not satisfied with Durham's current basis for rate adjustment. "The city does not have the systems that permit a true adjustment of rates," Huestis said, pointing out that when the city revised its consumption calculations its reevaluation of Duke's rates rose to a 136 per cent increase.

#### Resolution

The final Executive Committee resolution authorized the administration to operate in accordance with the proposed budget and to report back to the committee at its July meeting with respect to the results of the Primate Center donation offer, the city water rate adjustments and "any other changes."

Huestis said that without the gift to the Primate Center the University would operate with a \$60,000 deficit.

A 30 per cent water rate increase should affect the budget "on the order of \$100,000," he said, adding that he did not yet know to what extent water conservation within the University would alleviate the expense.

The approved budget maintains annual undergraduate tuition at \$3,030. The only noticeable increases in undergraduate fees involve a jump from \$10 to \$25 for the late registration/late payment fee, and an increase from \$25 to \$40 for the art studio fee.

#### Registration procedure

Provost Frederic Cleaveland explained that the change in the late registration fee reflects a change in registration procedure that will expand the hours the bursar's office remains open and also the time allowed for late registration.

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## AROD in perspective

By David Springer

Editor's note: This is the last article in a two-part series discussing the move off campus by AROD.

The Army Research Office—Durham (AROD), quietly vacated its University quarters at Duke in late April, moving to a newly erected facility in the nearby Research

### a news feature

Triangle Park. The removal of AROD, a research organization of the U.S. Army which "conducts basic scientific research that may be of military application," marked the end of a six year controversy over its presence in the Duke academic community.

#### History

AROD was established at Duke in 1951 by the Army Ordnance Corps.

The original name of the organization was the Office of Ordnance Research. The Army selected the Duke site over several other universities because of its close proximity to Washington and various arsenals. Marcus Hobbs, a former provost of the University, was instrumental in convincing the Army to locate at Duke. During the early years of the organization's activities, Hobbs served as Chief Scientist.

In 1961 the Office of Ordnance Research moved from its original location in Hanes House into the stolid red brick building behind the School of Engineering that the University built for the Army's use. At that time the organization was renamed AROD. From 1961 until its departure two months ago, AROD rented office and research space from Duke on an annual basis.

Until 1969 AROD's existence on campus was unquestioned. However, the fledgling anti-war movement at Duke soon turned its attention from national abstractions to local military

(Continued on page 12)

## Controversy over work rules remains

By Anne Newman

In late April the Personnel Office issued a work rules form and asked all bi-weekly employees to sign it in an effort to facilitate Duke's compliance with wage and hours laws. According to Sue McDuffie, a training representative in the Personnel Office, that form is still a source of debate between employees and University management.

"I'm really sorry. It wasn't intended to upset people," McDuffie said in an interview. "It was an unusual piece of communication intended to protect the University and the employee, but it certainly wasn't intended to be patronizing."

However, one non-union employee described the form and its six work rules as "a dictatorial, bureaucratic way of demanding that you take your rights."

McDuffie, who described herself as having been "the resident troublemaker" in Perkins Library before her move to the Personnel Office, said she had

heard that some employees considered the form "patronizing."

She described the form as an "abbreviated version" of the work-hour rules defined by the Department of Labor. "The policies are designed to keep Duke in compliance with federal and state laws," McDuffie said.

McDuffie explained that the form was issued "so that employees could see the policies they must comply with, rather than hear about them," and added that it was particularly designed

(Continued on page 9)



... while holding tuition at \$3,030, but reversing a previous recommendation to cut faculty tuition benefits. (Edwin Jones, top; Charles Huestis, bottom; photos by Jim Wilson and Jon Moss)



## -Faculty benefits remain-

(Continued from page 1)  
faculty members, applicable to any other college or university

—payment of undergraduate tuition at the college or university selected up to \$1,250 per semester for children of new faculty

members

—for new faculty members with one child, a maximum of four years' benefits; for families with two or more children, a maximum of eight years' benefits

—proposal of a special ad hoc faculty-administration

benefits study committee for the following year.

"This represents a change of position on the part of the administration," Blackburn said. "It says, in effect, that we are hearing what has been said by the Academic Council."

Blackburn emphasized that the present benefits that cannot continue after next year. The cost of the program, according to the chancellor, has jumped from \$150,000 in 1964-1965 to \$600,000.

Alexander McMahon, chairman of the trustee board, cast the only "no" vote on the issue.

However, Edwin Jones from Charlotte said, "I question Duke University's ability to continue such extremely liberal benefits in light of its high faculty salaries." Jones also pointed out that the benefits are "far, far greater" than what industry offers.

Contacted last night about the trustees' decision, Carl Anderson, chairman of the Academic Council, said, "This is what we have been hoping for all along, and we're very pleased that the administration wants to go along with us."

"Rather than isolating one benefit and trying to deal with it apart from other things," Anderson said, the issue will be studied with relation to other faculty benefits and the entire University. "It's a complex business," he noted.

Richard Watson, chairman-elect of the Academic Council, agreed with Anderson. "I think the decision was a very wise one for a number of reasons, but more importantly it will

make it possible for the alternatives and the procedures that must be followed to be studied."

Watson said he was not surprised by the action of the Executive Committee, but was surprised that the administration changed its recommendation.

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## CLASSIFIEDS

Temporarily invalided professor's wife needs cleaning person 2 mornings a week. Standard housework. \$2.25 per hour. If same person can also mow lawn, 3rd morning can be added. Phone 489-3702.

Any Southgate men who would be available between July 2 and 22 to help drive and cook for Mark and his broken foot, please call Kathy at 684-4364.

**SPEEDREADING!** Free presentations of four and eight week course will be held on Monday and Tuesday, June 16 and 17, 7:15 p.m., 231 Social Science.

Canoes, Kayaks, equipment for lakes or whitewater. Best prices in town. 823 Buchanan Blvd., Durham — 286-7649. Call or visit afternoons or evenings. River Runners' Emporium.

## SPECTRUM

There will be two Introductory Lectures on the TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION PROGRAM Tuesday, June 17 at 3 and 7:30 p.m. in rm. 129 Psych. Soc. These lectures will present scientific research on the physiological, psychological, and ecological effects of the TM program.

The TRIANGLE BRADLEY CHILD BIRTH ASSOCIATION will sponsor a film, "Childbirth For the Joy of It" Wednesday, at 7:30 p.m. at the Presbyterian Student Center, 110 Henderson St. Admission is free.

The first planning of the DUKE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR COMMITTEE will be held on Thursday, June 19, at 12 noon in rm. 101 of the Union (across from the Blue and White Rooms). All interested persons are welcome. Come and bring your lunch. For questions, call Helen Crowell at x2921.

The DIVINE MEDITATION organization will hold a lecture-discussion of the practical benefits of meditation and self-knowledge. Everyone is invited. Thursday, June 19, room 210 Flowers.

Walking tours (thirty-fourty minutes) of PERKINS LIBRARY given by library staff each afternoon, Mon.-Thurs., June 16-19 at 1 p.m. Meet in the lobby.

Interested persons will meet to develop NON-SEXIST LITURGY (to be used at Duke) on Monday, June 23 at 7:30 p.m. at Helen Crowell's apartment, 1929 Morehead. All are welcome.

All students planning to GRADUATE September 1, 1975, must come to 104 Allen Building to sign their Diploma Card as soon as possible.

## Eno Fish Camp

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### Schedule For West Campus Dining Halls

The West Campus Dining Halls will operate on the following schedule for Summer 1975:

#### CAFETERIA

Monday through Friday, beginning Tuesday, May 6, 1975, and Saturday when classes are held.

**Saturday Classes**—June 21, July 12, July 19, August 16

#### Blue and White Room

Breakfast	7:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.
Snack Bar	9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.
Lunch	11:30 a.m. - 1:45 p.m.
Dinner	5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

**Sandwich Grill** open for lunch only, Monday through Friday

#### Saturday

Breakfast and Snack Bar	9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.
Lunch	11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
Dinner	5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

#### Sunday

Breakfast	9:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.
Lunch	11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
Dinner	5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

#### OAK ROOM

Monday through Friday  
Lunch Only

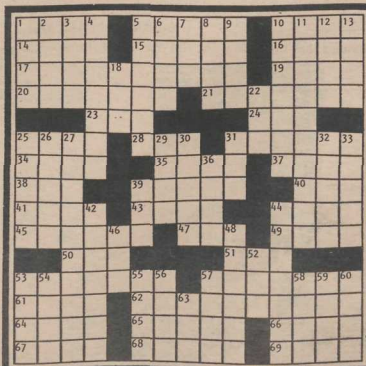
11:30 a.m. - 1:45 p.m.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Mel Rosen

- |                                 |                             |                          |                           |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                   | 28 Jaffe or Houston         | 57 Stanza                | 25 Mussolini's son-in-law |
| 1 Lose color                    | 31 Downcast                 | 61 Uncivil; rough        | 26 Meta                   |
| 5 Old saw                       | 34 French says material     | 62 Maritime contracts    | 27 Like some compliments  |
| 10 Glass                        | 35 Mph, e.g.                | 64 Caesar's road         | 29 Seed cover             |
| 14 Astrigent                    | 37 Newtons                  | 65 "Lend —" for mice     | 30 Lab courses            |
| 15 Isabella, for one            | 38 Landon                   | 66 Corkers               | 31 Enlisted —             |
| 16 German one                   | 40 Ashy                     | 67 Ye — I                | 33 Old slaves             |
| 17 Skelton and Silvers, for two | 41 Negatives                | 68 Desires               | 36 Sermon theme           |
| 19 Tomb site                    | 43 Grammas or Karras        | 69 Easy gait DOWN        | 39 Existed                |
| 20 Harpooned                    | 44 Imposter of Mumtaz Mahal | 1 Waller or Domino       | 42 Transmitters           |
| 21 Daily topic                  | 45 Alia                     | 2 Crooked                | 44 Of the thigh           |
| 23 Legal thing                  | 47 RR stop                  | 3 Deceive                | 46 Louis XIV was one      |
| 24 Kind of reaction             | 49 "I only have — for you"  | 5 He played "The Thing"  | 48 Pirandello characters  |
| 25 Stop leak                    | 50 A turnaround             | 6 Kind of center or beat | 52 Inlet                  |
|                                 | 51 Engine part              | 7 River to the Rhone     | 53 Gob's jail             |
|                                 | 53 Discussed                | 8 Eat like a beaver      | 54 Self: pref.            |

Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle:



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A guerrilla rocket attack killed two Israelis and wounded six as new tensions mount. (UPI Photo)

## New nuke coming

By John W. Finney  
(C) 1975 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department is developing a new type of strategic weapon that could add greatly to the nuclear striking power of the United States as well as complicate attempts to curb the atomic arms race.

The weapon, a missile known as the Cruise, is in an advanced state of development. It could be launched by submarine or bomber.

Powered by a small jet engine and directed by a miniaturized computer, it would be able to fly at low altitudes for up to 1,500 miles and deliver a thermonuclear warhead with high precision to its target.

In some ways, the Cruise is a descendant of the German "buzz bomb" of World War II and the winged, jet-powered missiles developed by the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1950s. With its far greater accuracy and range, however, the Cruise introduces an entirely new dimension to strategic warfare.

Particularly when deployed on submarines, it would, in effect, add a fourth leg to the United States' long-established strategic "triad," consisting of manned bombers, land-

based intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. With the relatively low-cost Cruise, the United States could add thousands of weapons to its strategic arsenal.

At least until recently, little attention was paid, even within the Defense Department, to the new missile, in part because it seemed to many officials to be just a mild improvement on the missiles of a former weapons generation. But now the Cruise is emerging as a major issue within the arms-control community as well as in the talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms.

Arms control specialists are beginning to object that the Cruise missile is militarily unnecessary and a potentially destabilizing development in the atomic arms race.

In a chapter in the annual "Yearbook on World Armaments and Disarmament," just published by the International Peace Research Institute in Stockholm, Dr. Kosta Tsipis, a nuclear physicist at the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, warns that the technological advances represented in the Cruise missile "could drastically alter the conduct of both

tactical and strategic warfare."

The Cruise missile is also emerging as a potential obstacle to a treaty based on the Vladivostok agreement on strategic arms reached last November by President Ford and the Soviet Communist leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev. The unresolved dispute is whether cruise missiles should be included within the limit of 2,400 "strategic delivery vehicles" that the Vladivostok agreement would impose on both nations.

By James M. Naughton  
(C) 1975 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON — President Ford is considering a plan to conduct a series of "administrative hearings" across the nation to identify long-range domestic problems and solicit solutions from citizens.

The proposal, patterned after the "town meetings" Vice President Rockefeller held when he was Governor of New York, was outlined last week at a meeting of the Domestic Council, the first under Ford.

James M. Cannon, the President's senior domestic adviser and a former Rockefeller aide in Albany, said that the public Presidential hearings in selected cities would be "one way to inform people around the country" of impending national problems and to "get their ideas."

By uncommon coincidence, the peripatetic White House forum would also give Ford, an unelected President, a campaign year opportunity to make himself more familiar to the public while inviting suggestions for what would be, in effect, his 1976 political platform.

Cannon said, in a meeting with members of the Washington bureau of The New York Times, that he had determined that the President had authority much like that of Congressional committees to conduct community hearings on various issues.

He said that, as currently conceived by the Domestic Council, the hearings would be "a variation on the 'town meetings' Governor Rockefeller found so successful in New York State."

Rockefeller appeared in a number of locales in the state in 1970 to invite questions from community officials and residents on welfare reform and other issues looming in a legislative session in which Democrats controlled the New York assembly. The meetings were preceded and followed by campaign-like arrangements. Newspaper advertisement heralded the Governor's arrival and friendly ques-

## Guerrillas attack resort

By Terence Smith  
(C) 1975 NYT News Service

JERUSALEM — Palestinian guerrillas sent three Katyusha rockets crashing into the Israeli coastal resort of Nahariya Sunday evening, just 10 hours after a guerrilla attack on a frontier village left two Israelis dead and six wounded.

Earlier in the day, in retaliation for the attack on the village, Israeli Air Force jets bombed alleged guerrilla bases in Southern Lebanon.

Two Israelis were slightly wounded in the evening rocket attack, according to a military spokesman. He said that the Soviet-built rockets were fired from the Lebanese side of the border, just six miles to the north, and landed in a scattered pattern in a residential district of the town and in a suburb.

The Israeli air strikes Sunday morning were carried out moments after Israeli soldiers stormed a house in which Palestinian guerrillas were holding several members of an Israeli family hostage. All four gunmen were killed in the shootout along with two

men in the family, according to an army communiqué. The injured included the young mother of the family and her seven-month-old infant son.

Military sources said that the jet fighters struck at houses and buildings that had served as a base for guerrilla operations in the vicinity of the Lebanese village of Shuba, just three miles north of the border with Israel. There was no immediate estimate of Lebanese casualties.

Shuba is regarded by Israeli intelligence as an

important staging area for Palestinian guerrillas preparing raids into Northern Israel. Israeli ground units have penetrated Shuba repeatedly, and several Israeli soldiers were injured in a fight with guerrillas in the vicinity of Shuba earlier this year.

Israeli officials said they assumed that the guerrilla attack on the farming village, Kfar Yuval, was designed to disrupt the political discussions currently under way toward a new interim Sinai agreement between Israel and Egypt.

## Rockefeller implies Kennedy-CIA link

By Lesley Oelsner  
(C) 1975 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President Rockefeller Sunday denied allegations that President Kennedy or his brother Robert may have been involved in foreign assassination plots involving the Central Intelligence Agency.

During an interview on NBC's "Meet the Press,"

Rockefeller stated repeatedly that the Rockefeller commission, charged with investigating domestic activities of the C.I.A., had found no "conclusive evidence" of any such involvement and no evidence "on the basis of which to draw conclusions."

He stated, however, that he thought it "fair to say that no major undertakings by the C.I.A. were done without either knowledge and/or approval of the White House."

The former aides to Robert F. Kennedy, Adam Malkin and Frank Malkiewicz, immediately challenged Rockefeller's remarks as both untrue and contradicted by statements of others who were familiar with the material the commission had gathered about the alleged assassination plots.

The entire area of alleged assassination plots, and the more specific question of whether President Kennedy or indeed any other President had any involvement in, or even information of, such plots, has been a subject of some confusion and speculation in recent months.

tioners inevitably appeared.

William J. Baroody Jr., the assistant to the President for public liaison, said that Ford would decide within a few weeks if the administrative hearings should be added to other White House-sponsored forums the President and Administration officials have held periodically outside the capital.

Baroody said the hearings might involve panels of Cabinet officers or witnesses invited to appear in "an extension of the process" under which some laws require public airing of new federal regulations.

Ford has directed the Vice President and the staff of the Domestic Council to draft long-range plans for dealing with expected difficulties in such areas as population, food production, the impact of science on society, the economy and the availability of raw materials.



Vice President Rockefeller said his investigation came across no connection between the Kennedy family and CIA, foreign assassinations. (UPI Photo)



The big brass at the Pentagon has announced a new warhead they claim will aid in keeping world peace. (UPI Photo)



# The transition period of South Vietnam...

By Fox Butterfield

Editor's note: Fox Butterfield, a correspondent of The New York Times, reported from South Vietnam from 1971 to 1973 and was back in that country during the months of its final collapse.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, March 15, Tran Van Anh, a shrewd, wiry man of 45 who managed a small ice-making factory in Pleiku, climbed into his old Dodge truck, which he had bought cheaply from the departing American troops in 1973, and drove to work. He did not notice anything out of the ordinary. Groups of off-



-duty South Vietnamese soldiers wandered aimlessly in the potholed streets of the drab, dusty town that served as headquarters for the 20,000 square miles of South Vietnam's Central Highlands. Packs of lean, yellow dogs rooted in piles of uncollected garbage. By the doors of the Dong Khanh Hotel, where American G.I.'s on leave had once stayed, the owner, a slight man with a wispy white beard, sat on a chair, as he did every morning, nodding to passers-by.

True, during the previous week, the North Vietnamese had launched a new offensive, cutting the only two major roads into the highlands, and has seized a town 85 miles south of Pleiku. But in the two years or so since the Paris truce accords, roads had been cut to be reopened, and towns had been lost to be won back. There was nothing to suggest that the day would be one of the most decisive of three decades of struggle for Vietnam. Pleiku was calm.

At noon, a woman whose husband worked in the headquarters, located at the big air base just out of town, ran into the ice factory to ask Anh if he had heard that the army was abandoning Pleiku. He hadn't, and he knew how easily rumors could start, but he thought it prudent to consult with his wife. Driving home, he saw people hurriedly packing and preparing to flee.

So Anh loaded his wife and four children onto his three-quarter-ton truck, along with a few possessions—mostly rice and bottles of water—and headed south. Even before reaching the edge of town he was forced to stop, again and again, to pick up as many as 40 passengers. They included the local tax collector, a lieutenant in charge of the Pleiku prison and a colonel who commanded the Pleiku garrison. None of them had received any orders; either to stay or to retreat.

"We ran because we saw everyone else running," Anh recounted to me later in Saigon. "Everyone was afraid of the Communists."

Not quite everyone. One of the few people who re-

mained behind was Tu Quoi, the hotel owner. Quoi, it turned out later, was a senior member of the Vietcong.

By nightfall, Pleiku was in flames. The stores were looted. Mutinous soldiers raped women in the streets. The air base was abandoned so precipitously that several dozen planes and helicopters were left intact, along with expensive radar and communications facilities. The only thing the Pleiku provincial chief stopped to do before running himself, in an armored personnel carrier, was to break into the provincial treasury and remove 700-million piasters, or about \$1-million.

And still there had been no attack on Pleiku by the Communists.

In the summer of 1974, Hanoi's 11-man Politburo met to assess the strategic situation. The leaders of North Vietnam concluded that President Nixon's resignation, the world-wide energy crisis and the cutback in American aid to South Vietnam were "highly favorable new factors" that would enable them to deal "decisive blows" and "tip the balance of power" to their advantage. But their plan did not envisage final victory this year. Rather, according to directives to local Communist cadres in the South that were captured by the Saigon army troops, 1975 was to be a year in which the Vietcong would score enough gains to achieve one of two goals—either to force President Thieu to set up a coalition government or to put the Communists in a position to win militarily in 1976.

To carry out this plan, Hanoi drew up a three-stage offensive.

The first was set for Military Region III, around Saigon and the Mekong River delta; it began in December and

There was nothing to suggest that the day would be one of the most decisive of three decades of struggle for Vietnam.

made large gains, including the conquest of a whole province on the Cambodian border.

The second, in Military Region II, was designed primarily to cut the roads leading into the Central Highlands; infiltration from the North picked up markedly early in 1975 and reached 1,200 men a day—near the record high for the whole war—toward the end of February.

A third-stage offensive, not fully understood by Western intelligence analysts, was scheduled for May.

But the second phase struck pay dirt. Not only were the highlands dependent on just two roads and hence more vulnerable to attack, but, it developed, the dry rot that was to destroy the South Vietnamese Army in two weeks of contagious panic had proceeded further in the highlands than anywhere else. In fact, Pleiku and its sister cities of Kontum to the north and Ban Me Thuot to the south were a microcosm of all that was wrong with the Saigon regime.

Pleiku's fragile prosperity had been based on catering to the Americans—washing their clothes and their cars, serving them beer, providing pliant women—and with the American withdrawal the city's economy had collapsed. The commander of the military region, Lieut. Gen. Nguyen Van Toan, set about soaking up any money that was left.

A heavy-set, porcine man, General Toan had once been dismissed as divisional commander after being charged with raping a teen-age girl. He was not convicted—some say because of his close connections with President Thieu. In earlier days, Toan had won the soubriquet of "the cinnamon general" because of the way he skimmed the profits off the cinnamon trade in a province under his control. He was promoted to the Pleiku command during the Communist offensive in 1972, and, according to local repute, he took his new opportunities so earnestly that one of his deputies, traveling in the general's helicopter, made the rounds of the district chiefs to collect the monthly bribes exacted from the highland woodcutters. Eventually, American officials on the scene reported, the general's demands became so exorbitant that the foresters gave up and went out of business. Toan was dismissed last fall in one of Saigon's anticorruption campaigns, but most of his subordinates remained.

Some of his aides, and perhaps he himself, were involved in the drug business. During a visit to Pleiku in February, I found that heroin was easily available in many coffee shops or in dingy shacks down back alleys. For as little as 70 cents and the words "May I borrow the bow and the sword?" one could get a fix. Some South Vietnamese Rangers said their officers sold the stuff at military outposts. An American official in the Pleiku headquarters reported that a lieutenant in Vietnamese intelligence had amassed a small fortune pushing heroin during his off hours; the lieutenant's uncle was the local province chief. Narcotics officials believed most of the heroin was left over from stocks accumulated for sale to American G.I.'s. An investigation by the South Vietnamese military indicated that by the time the Communist attacks began in March, as many as 30 per cent of the combat soldiers and airmen in Pleiku were on heroin.

Apart from the corruption, morale was affected by the sharp decline in American aid. With American military spending for Vietnam cut to \$700-million this year, half of what President Ford had requested, there were shortages of everything. Troops in the field were allotted two hand grenades per patrol; 105-mm. and 155-mm. howitzers were limited to firing four rounds a day; helicopter flying hours were cut by 80 per cent to save fuel; and some pilots

(Continued on page 5)



K. C. Hung's

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# ...fear, corruption, depression, and chaos

(Continued from page 4)

flew only five or six hours a month. Some fighter-bombers and helicopters were grounded for lack of spare parts at the Pleiku air base.

More important than the actual shortages was their psychological effect. An army trained to expect unlimited air support and ammunition was not prepared to fight a poor man's war in the jungle. "The little guy in the outpost had to read the handwriting on the wall and know he wasn't going to get air strikes and artillery support when the Communists hit him," said an American officer who had served many years in the highlands. "So it made sense to bug out."



By the end of February, the Pleiku command was in possession of some disturbing intelligence. The North Vietnamese had completed building a road through the jungle that virtually encircled Kontum and Pleiku. The road was part of a network of highways the Communists had been constructing in the South since the end of American bombing. Large North Vietnamese units were moving to cut Highway 19 and Route 21, which linked Pleiku and Ban Me Thuot to the coast, and to block Highway 14, which connected the two cities. On March 4, North Vietnamese troops blew up three bridges just where South Vietnamese intelligence agents had said they would.

Anh ran from the burning truck, scrambling over the bodies that littered the road to the bridge.

The new commander in Pleiku, Maj. Gen. Pham Van Phu, a small, ascetic-looking man who had been captured at Dien Bien Phu as an officer in the French Army, had not taken his agents' warning seriously because he was not on good terms with his intelligence officer. President Thieu

flew to Pleiku for a briefing, but he did nothing either. The American Ambassador, Graham A. Martin, was away in Washington — lobbying, his aides said, for an increase in American assistance.

By now the Communists must have realized what unexpected opportunities had opened up before their second-stage offensive. All three roads were cut, and at 3 a.m. on March 10 the North Vietnamese struck at Ban Me Thuot itself.

A pleasant town set in one of the country's most majestic tropical rain forests, Ban Me Thuot was a kind of capital of the Montagnards, as the French dubbed them — the ethnically distinct people who inhabit the highlands. Their long houses, set on platforms, surrounded the town. But the Montagnards have never cared for the lowland Vietnamese, North or South, who exploited them and called them *moi*, or "savage." In the past year, rebelliousness had festered among the tribesmen around Ban Me Thuot. When the Communists attacked, the city's defenders, most of them Montagnards, seem to have melted away. The South Vietnamese Air Force mistakenly bombed the local command post, killing the province chief and knocking out communications. On March 13, resistance in the city ceased.

In Saigon, a momentous strategic decision was in the air. For a long time, American officials and some of his own generals had been urging President Thieu to stop trying to hold on to every populated area possible and to withdraw from exposed and indefensible regions like the Central Highlands. The plan, said to have been drawn up by an Australian officer who had served as an adviser in Vietnam, also called for pulling back from some advanced coastal positions further north, around Hue. It was imperative, that the withdrawal take place by Feb. 15, before the Communists attacked. But Thieu, sitting in his white-walled office in the Presidential Palace, had hesitated. Cautious, suspicious and slow to decide, he had always surmounted crises by muddling through. Now, with the fall of Ban Me Thuot, the President moved. He conferred with his four corps commanders and, on Friday, March 14, he flew to Nha Trang, on the central coast, for a meeting with General Phu, the new commander of Military Region II. His order: Pull back from the Central Highlands.

But, according to knowledgeable Vietnamese officers, the order was vague in form and without a specific timetable, so necessary if the biggest retreat of the war was to be accomplished in an orderly fashion. In fact, one source close to Thieu is convinced that the President had a political end in view — the hope that a spectacular withdrawal would shock the United States Congress into providing more aid.

On Saturday morning in Pleiku, an American who worked for the United States Defense Attaches office checked in to see how things were going in the command post for Military Region II. He found it in chaos. "The Chief of Staff was like a vegetable. He had been up for a week without sleep. There were only two or three people



in the bunker, and the phones never stopped ringing. When I asked what was happening, they said a decision had been made to cut the corps headquarters in two, with half moving down to Nha Trang and half to stay." The American, who had served 10 years in Vietnam, was aghast. "All the senior officers were getting ready to go, leaving only the lowest and the worst officers. After that, it only took rumors to get things started."

By 1 p.m., the half-dozen American officials in Pleiku had received orders to leave at once. "When we flew out over the town," the American said, "I could see my house burning and some Vietnamese driving down the road in my car."

Thieu had an end in view — the hope that a spectacular withdrawal would shock Congress into providing more aid.

On the second night out from Pleiku, Mr. Anh, the ice factory manager, lost his \$200 Rolex watch, his proudest possession, and his wallet. Two South Vietnamese Rangers took them after they jammed their M-16 rifles into his stomach as he sat by the side of his truck, cooking dinner. "After that, I kept my shirt, pants and shoes hidden in the truck," he related. "I just wore my underwear. The refugees were more afraid of the Rangers than they were of the Vietcong."

During his flight along Route 7-B, an old, disused, bumpy dirt road to Tuy Hoa on the coast, a distance of 135 miles, he was stopped by the Communists seven times. "They never touched a hair on our heads," he reported. "They were all very young boys, 16 or 17 years old. They just told us to throw away any guns we had, and said we were stupid to run away. 'Wherever you run, we will be there soon anyway,' they said."

(Continued on page 12)

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# The Chronicle

Today is Monday, June 16, 1975.

On this day in 1858, delegates to the Illinois Republican State Convention listened to Abraham Lincoln as he told them that the slavery issue must be resolved: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe that government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be resolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other..."

And just three years ago today, three plumbers tried to loosen some Democratic pipes in that infamous political complex, Watergate.

Having reasons to scream about the present political jockeying, this is the Summer Chronicle, Duke University's weekly newspaper, published in Durham, North Carolina, where we wonder if the Democratic party can stand a house divided. Volume 5, number 6. Old candidates: 684-2663. Political dancers: 684-6588.

Slaving into the early hours to bring you this gem of a Chronicle III: Della Adkins, Steve Cohen, Barbara Hedman, Janet Holmes, Anne Newman, Peaches Rigsbee, and Erin G. Stone. Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z.

## Sitting fat

The trustee decision Friday to maintain faculty tuition benefits at their present exorbitant level clearly reveals the enormous amount of power easily within reach of the faculty, and nowhere in sight of students and bi-weekly employees.

The faculty was informed on February 25 of this year that the administration intended to cut back on the benefit, which costs the University more than a half-million dollars this year and is the fastest rising expense in the budget. The matter was thoroughly discussed at a March 20 meeting of the Academic Council where a proposal to delay action was approved 21-13, not unanimously. Two months later the trustees heard the faculty plea for postponement, and they refused. They must have thought that three months was long enough to consider the cut-back and its implications and find alternatives to the problems it might create.

One trustee at that meeting said, "Frankly, I don't think we're moving far enough." The administration admitted that the plan was one of the three or four "most generous" in the country and compared it to Yale and Princeton, where faculty members receive a flat \$750 tuition benefit per year. That's a far cry from \$3,030 per child per year. Add that to what one trustee said, "The need does not exist like it did in the past when the faculty received low salaries."

We have seen too little action from search committees or task forces in the past, or total disregard for their efforts, to say anything more than "bullshit" to the proposal for a faculty-administration "study committee." If, however, the committee is indeed devoted to reviewing the matter thoroughly and coming up with some real changes that indicate some commitment on the part of the faculty to a just, equitable University community, then we will take back our curses when that commitment is shown.

In the meantime, we hope the committee will keep in mind, or learn about, the gross differences between faculty benefits and employee benefits, excluding the obvious differences in salary.

If they've been here long enough,

faculty members can retire earning three-quarters or two-thirds of their salaries. On the other hand, if they've been here long enough, bi-weekly employees can retire earning 15 per cent maximum of their salaries, plus Social Security. That's percentages, not dollars.

And when it comes to health insurance, a faculty member can be assured of having major medical expenses paid if a confining or major illness should occur. Yet the bi-weekly employee, who can ill-afford it, has to add yet another worry to that of illness when it comes to scraping up the money, or most probably, going into debt to pay the bills.

Another nice bonus for faculty is the free and thorough medical physical they can receive each year, the kind of medical attention that prevents those major expenses. Yet the low-salaried, hardly compensated bi-weekly employee must pay for a medical glance. As one employee said, "They don't care about the poor son-of-a-bitch who just doesn't care or doesn't have the money."

Even the state of North Carolina, which has never exactly been held in high esteem at Duke, gives its employees more benefits. If North Carolina imposed its personnel system on Duke every bi-weekly employee at Duke would gain, and every faculty member would lose. This is not to say that we don't want to attract top quality faculty here. But it does point out that the University must begin to try and achieve the basic, just average that most industries, most universities and the state already practice.

But the telling fact about the state system is that they make their personnel system, wages included, available to the employer. You get an idea of where you are, and where you can get. Yet at Duke, the Great White Hope refuses to tell, or show, so who knows what's going on? And those fat benefits we were talking about? Of course they apply to the top administrative staff.

It will be interesting to see what the joint faculty-administrative study committee recommends next year. Maybe for once the stated liberal ideals of this University, "an equal opportunity employer," will be realized.

Close to home

## Chisolm and the c

Editor's note: Howard Golberg is a sophomore in Trinity College.

CINCINNATI—Remember those "crazy" women who publicly burned their bras about eight years ago, and said they wanted to be "liberated"? One of the craziest had to be Rep. Shirley Chisolm—she thought she could run for President!

Chisolm did run in 1972, enduring what she described as "abuse, insult and misinterpretation," but staying in the campaign all the way to the convention to set a precedent for serious women candidates of the future. By such daring and fortitude, Chisolm became one of the ten most admired women in the country.

Chisolm was here recently to address the Association For Women Administrators. A diverse crowd gave her a standing ovation as the president of the University of Cincinnati granted an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Chisolm, the first black woman to be elected to Congress. Chisolm smiled broadly. She had braved the ridicule which comes upon pioneers of any unpopular cause, now she could enjoy the glory.

The fight to give women an open and equal choice of life roles goes on, but Chisolm indicated in her speech, there is to be a new leader—the academic community.

Chisolm declared, "Accountability begins with you." Universities must "invite women into the system and give them the opportunity to catch up." She

charged, "Sexism has pervaded every part of the university structure."

For example, at Duke this past year, only 8.7 per cent of the faculty, excluding the School of Medicine, was female, and 11 of the 45 women were in the women's physical education department. DUAA had to change several programs to avoid sexual discrimination. There were no female major speakers.

Among the 828 administrative staff members at Duke, there are 379 women. And of the administrative staff ranking in the top salary bracket, only two per cent are women, while 17 per cent are men.

Congress voted to remedy some inequalities with Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972. Title IX would deny federal aid to schools which discriminate by sex. However, it took the Department of Health, Education and Welfare until this month to prepare complex guidelines to define discrimination. The guidelines will take effect July 21 if they are approved by a House subcommittee on education which begins hearings June 23.

The guidelines require that institutions select, hire and pay men and women equally, and that they provide equivalent scholarship and sports programs. The latter stipulation has drawn attacks from the NCAA. The athletic association leaders believe Title IX would doom all-male revenue-producing sports because colleges are unable to spend similar sums on women's sports.

Chisolm counters, "If football and

## Birthday makers

Editor's note: Mark Wilson graduated from Duke in May.

Nixon came; Nixon went.  
How does one make President?  
Nixon came; Nixon went.  
Nixon pardoned 'cause before he went?  
Nixon 'won' and went not so nicely.  
Now come birthday misers on the makeily.  
Nixon came; Nixon went.  
Don't fall for a school President.  
Liberal image, Kennedy cut  
off limousines over fall in ruts?  
Off! blazed lights up his driveway.  
Students had to pay.  
Appointments made; decisions relayed as long as his campaign was not way laid.

Saving cents by cutting Forestry and that's called sensitivity.  
Cut wages, held over checks  
no jobs, just executive benefits and national wrecks.  
Fired workers, harassed unions  
why should teachers go to his reunion?  
Bring the rich, work the slaves  
nothing but money and poor days.  
Hospital abiduin', school a fallin'  
will federal money be forthcoming?  
Playin' Doctor Legree instead of school  
packing students in triple rooms  
don't make HEW his playground.

Nixon came; Nixon went.  
Do we have a dumb President?  
Some schools have Presidents  
who aren't any better.  
There are Presidents and precedents.  
Wallace and Sanford are cans a' dents.  
Nixon came; then he went.  
Don't buy the school President.  
Black Studies forgotten  
Public Policies ill begotten.  
Some apples are really rotten.  
Writin' speeches, appointin' tokens  
What happened to representation  
more than spoken?

Nixon lied; Nixon went.  
There lie other Presidents.  
Nixon pardoned 'cause before he went.  
Jobs and health are not sin.  
But take a look at mede sin.  
People work without play.  
Without jobs they still must pay.  
Nixon lied; Nixon went.  
Now look at Southern candidents.  
Against busing is the racism of political  
cents.  
Who brings power to the people  
companies, banks or the sleaze?  
Nixon won but went beyond all reaches.  
Behind him stood companies, banks,  
and Southern preachers.





# chiselin' sexists

Howard Goldberg

basketball help to build character and spirit, if they are so important to boys, isn't it logical that girls should want to participate also?"

Title IX mandates equal programs in contact sports, provided women want them. Furthermore, HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger said enforcement would be left to "good faith." He indicated HEW would investigate patterns of discrimination, but not individual cases.

Title IX would have some impact on reduction of sexism in universities, but the guidelines do not affect institutions funded through revenue sharing, nor do they change sexist textbooks and attitudes.

The de jure progress of Title IX came about because politicians were instinctively responsive to pressure from a coalition of women, liberals and civil rights workers. Real, de facto expansion of the opportunities and contributions of female requires a conscious effort by the entire community.

Even at Duke, where women seem to be recognized as intellectual equals, we must heed Chisolm's warning: "The multifaceted aspects of sexual discrimination run deep in society." The time has come for constant and thorough introspective criticism based on the question, "Are we being sexist?"

All of us who want to promote a liberated future for an oppressed half of humanity must guard against sexism in our vocabularies and our habits. This means another period of painful self-

consciousness like that which beset liberals at the height of the civil rights movement. We learned then not to call a young black man "boy" however innocent our intentions were. Now we must learn not to call a young woman a "girl, chick, broad" or other more vulgar terms.

Some of us will even have the courage to risk the label "crazy" to raise the consciousness of others. Bra-burning is passe now, but there will be other ways. Got any crazy ideas?



## A charge of organ rape

David Snyder

Editor's note: David Snyder is an organ designer and builder in Englewood, New Jersey.

The impending changes and possible destruction of the great Aeolian pipe organ in the Duke Chapel heralds yet another step forward in the long line of American tragedies which involve the loss of many of our prize American art treasures.

Whether one feels the instrument in the chapel justifies its existence in modern times amidst the push for tracker organs as a greatly regarded and loved instrument or is, in fact, only a dated, worn-out pipe organ, is not my intent to argue here nor is it the reason for my writing this letter.

However, as an organ designer who has been responsible for many pipe organs across the United States and has seen, heard and studied scores of our great American pipe organs and those abroad, I am keenly aware of the arrogant, flagrant disregard by the university by those people, responsible for this impending loss and destruction of this great American organ when they, above all, should be guardians of our American treasures. For this act, I am outraged and saddened because once again, the brutal face is that America, unlike France, Italy and England, has no law to protect irreplaceable pipe organs from the contemporary trends, fadists in organ departments, and fast-talking organists and organ salesmen.

In France, it is not possible to rebuild

a French organ built by their masters without obtaining approval from a special government board created specifically for that purpose. It would not be possible to replace the organ in Notre Dame or in any other French organ, for that matter, with an American organ — or even a new French organ — that would reflect only the art of American organ building at the loss of the art of their master craftsmen who built the organ in the first place.

Why is it then that our great organs stand as victims to European organ builders and to those in this country who would laud only the European manner of organ building at the expense of our great romantic organ builders.

To deny the fact that times change and needs change in the arts would be foolish — for all things do change. However, to deny the fact that it would be possible to add the new contemporary stops to the great Aeolian instrument as not practical or musical or feasible, is outrage and foolishness in the extreme.

Herein, of course, lies another great danger because many rebuilds in this country of our great organs have left the organ bearing the original name but tonally, have left nothing resembling the original instrument. Diapasons have been thrown out in favor of the contemporary principle sound from Europe. The great, robust pedal sounds of our magnificent organs have been ripped out and replaced with a castrated version of the Baroque ensemble.

The marvelous Aeolian organ at Duke is the largest organ ever built by the Aeolian Organ company that later merged with E. M. Skinner Organ Company, to be known as Aeolian-Skinner. It was in later years that Mr. Skinner's art was combined with the organ building art of G. Donald Harrison, the Englishman who brought to this country the great English influence of organ building. It was Mr. Skinner's original creations of his marvelous orchestral stops, coupled with the European awareness of G. Donald Harrison, that were the results that produced what many Americans feel are the greatest organs that the world has ever known. Great organs such as the Riverside Church, Mormon Tabernacle, The Mother Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Grace Cathedral in San Francisco to name only a few and even Harvard University, which several years ago did fall prey to the Baroque boys and was replaced by a tracker action.

That organ, even after its removal, was saved by concerned citizens and is soon to be fully erected as an American monument as a museum to the art of American organ building. However, others have not survived.

Even though the great organ at Duke was only one of many built by the Aeolian Company, it was their largest instrument. It attracted the talent of G. Donald Harrison who voices many of the flu ensembles in the instrument. Ernest M. Skinner, who perfected some of the most beautiful orchestral stops in the world, was responsible for many of the great sounds in that organ. The Duke organ abounds in these prizes that have been heralded around the world. Louise Vienne, when he heard the flute and flute celeste perfected by Ernest Skinner, demanded one for Notre Dame. This organ, if it were replaced by today's prices would cost in the area of a half-million dollars but then... can one replace Tiffany windows... or the great motion picture palaces which have fallen prey to the wrecker's ball... or many of our great concert halls, lost forever. The tragic truth is, should the Duke organ be rebuilt by people who will protect it and the new additions added, necessary to give the instrument its clarity and its classic European ensemble, which justifiably belongs in the instrument, the price would probably be only one hundred-thousand dollars and the great instrument would be rebuilt and be useful in all aspects for any organist to perform any repertoire and would be saved for all.

Should that organ fall, I suggest that in our bicentennial celebrations, that four black wreaths be placed in the chapel: one for APATHY — to be sent for those in power who could have stopped this destruction... a black wreath for DEATH, sent from those who would be happy when anything old is destroyed only for the sake of something new... a black wreath for STUPIDITY to be sent from those who would allow our heritage to be snuffed out without laws to stop it, when it is needless and who are so thoughtless about those who come after and who have a right to what is our tradition too... and last, a wreath from WASTE to be sent from the donors of the new European tracker organs that will aid and finance the act of destruction and will return us to antique methods of a foreign culture.

When the Aeolian goes or is tonally RAPED, I suggest DUKE UNIVERSITY change its name to DUPED UNIVERSITY.

Mark Wilson

America came; America went.

Dead fell foreign peoples and hungry children.

America is out of touch with the rest of the world.

Capital goes marchin' on while the FBI does the spyin' on those who oppose the propaganda of the police state.

The state that opposes the pinks and where its goin' who knows And to justice and equality.

Nixon in and Nixon out.

Now others want to make President.

One pardoned the one who before went.

Most are unpardonable canabents save Peter Camejo.





# Matlovich challenges Army sex rule

By Lesley Oelsner  
(C) 1975 NYT News Service

WASHINGTON—Lenny Matlovich joined the Air Force in May, 1963, when he was 19 years old. He wanted to make a career of it, as his father had, and he wanted to go to Vietnam.

He went to Vietnam, for three tours. He won a medal for each, including the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in Danang when he stepped on a land mine.

Back home and promoted to technical sergeant, he worked in drug abuse prevention and race relations. He won a medal for this, too, announced in December and delivered this spring.

Then, this month, T. Sgt. Leonard Philip Matlovich received a letter from Lt. Col. Charles R. Ritchie, his commander at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, Va., notifying him that "I am initiating action against you with a view to effecting your discharge from the United States Air Force." The recommended discharge, the letter said, would be general—in other words, less than honorable.

The reason was Sergeant Matlovich's admission to the military and others that he was a homosexual.

## Ban challenged

The letter was no great surprise. The military bans homosexuals, and a few months back Matlovich decided to challenge the ban.

On March 6, he delivered a letter to his supervising officer stating that he was a homosexual and that he wanted to stay in the Air Force.

He considered himself "fully qualified for further military service," he wrote, adding, "My almost 12 years of unblemished service supports this position."

That letter, to lawyers, was the opening round of a classic test case—a clear-cut challenge by a "perfect" challenger, with no side problems that could derail the case from the main question, as has happened before in other challenges to the ban on homosexuals.

At stake are major, possibly competing, issues and rights—the military's interest in having rules it deems necessary to maintaining an adequate armed services system; the homosexual's constitutional rights to privacy and equal protection of the laws.

## Futures at stake

Perhaps also at stake is the future of thousands of other service personnel. Leaders of the homosexual rights movement contend that there are, albeit under cover, as many homosexuals in the military as in civilian life; in the Hampton Roads area, at least, where Matlovich is based, there seem to be hundreds.



Sgt. Leonard Matlovich's case is expected to provide a landmark decision concerning homosexuals in the military. (UPI Photo)

The sergeant frequents a large homosexual dancing club in Norfolk on weekend nights; one after another person there one recent night identified himself or herself as a military person.

Technically, the sergeant's case is just beginning. He is entitled to request a hearing before a board of officers; he plans to do so, and has two lawyers to help—his chief counsel, David F. Addlestone of the American Civil Liberties Union's military rights projects, and an assigned military lawyer, Capt. Jon Larson Jaenicke, as assistant counsel.

If the board recommends his discharge as well, he plans to fight through the appropriate military channels and then, if need be, through the Federal

court system "to the Supreme Court," he says.

To Matlovich, though, the case is really much older, going back at least to his youth, when he was, as he puts it, an "Air Force brat" growing up on bases from Georgia to Guam, wanting to be in the military himself and worrying about his sexual inclinations.

## Homosexuals excluded

All branches of the military have long had a policy of excluding homosexuals and of discharging those who are either homosexual or have had homosexual tendencies.

It is against regulations for a homosexual to enlist if homosexual; it is also against regulations to have or attempt to have any homosexual contacts.

For years, persons discharged as homosexuals were most often given "undesirable" discharges. Recently, though, probably at least in part because of legal challenges, the military has given more "general" and sometimes "honorable" discharges.

The services have not, however, relaxed the ban, which is almost absolute. Exceptions are rare. According to Addlestone, it is only when there are several mitigating factors than an individual can escape discharge—if the person was drunk at the time of a homosexual incident, for example, and was also a parent and near retirement.

## "Security" threat

Traditionally, "security" was cited as justification. There was a danger, it was said, that a homosexual could be blackmailed into yielding secret information by a threat to disclose his homosexuality.

Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm, director of the personnel (Continued on page 10)

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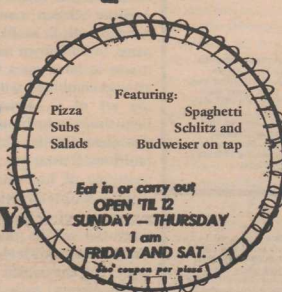
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# -Work rules cause controversy-

(Continued from page 1)  
to inform personnel about overtime policies.

"The law is very specific about that [overtime violations]," she said. She explained that the University is obligated to pay overtime whether or not it has been authorized by a supervisor.

"The work rules were designed to help people understand what constitutes overtime. A secretary who answers the phone during lunch hour could be violating overtime policy," she

explained.

According to McDuffie, Duke was involved in a suit with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare several years ago in which the University had to pay \$250,000 in back pay for violating an employee's overtime rights. "Duke can't afford that," she said.

McDuffie also emphasized her hope that the relation between the University and employee "can be one of mutual

responsibility."

Commenting on the conflict involved in complying with federal law, one employee said, "It creates a problem in that now we can no longer have half-hour breaks every so often. You can't do anything in 15 minutes except run to the Dope Shop and gulp down a donut and run back again."

Another employee said, "I don't want to sign the work rules because my job,

which is not likely to be reclassified as a staff position, assumes I will be paid overtime. To do my job well, I have to work overtime or take my work home, and then lie on my time sheet."

"It is such an anomaly," she continued, "because it is supposed to protect employees from being pressured by their supervisors, but to turn out good work I have to work overtime."

"Basically it is a progressive kind of move," the employee said, "but the fallacy lies in the notion that people believe that 'nonthoughty' jobs can be charged by the hour rather than by the work, so they don't attribute any responsibility to the people doing them."

"There are no assembly-line jobs at Duke. They all involve thought. But you are punished at Duke for showing any initiative," the employee concluded.

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# -Administration claims fortunate circumstances-

(Continued from page 1)  
tion and payment.

Huestis later said that the increased art studio fee was recommended by the art department, after they were asked by the administration to reevaluate the \$25 fee which had not changed in recent years.

Chancellor John O. Blackburn reported that the University was recently notified that it will receive a \$15,000 Veterans Administration education allowance for which it is now eligible.

## Unemployment refund

Blackburn also said that another new source of revenue will be an estimated \$96,000 refund from unemployment benefits paid by the University to the state of North Carolina. Blackburn explained that "we have had relatively favorable experience with compensation claims," and that Duke has discharged relatively few employees.

An additional \$40,000 savings will be gained from the standardization of the University's purchasing procedure, according to Blackburn.

"We have even managed to balance the budget with a fair amount of support from the students and faculty," University President Terry Sanford told the trustees.

Sanford compared "the small problems last spring" to student takeovers in response to budget cuts of the Brown University administration building and the Massachusetts state legislature. "I'm sure we've learned a lesson in communicating," he said.

W. M. Upchurch, vice chairman of the Executive Com-

mittee, responded, "In presidential language, I guess you could say there was some sweat, some tears and buckets of blood."

In other action, the Executive Committee approved a \$3,300 expenditure to remove the existing Echo organ at the rear of the Chapel in preparation for the installation of a new \$250,000 Flentrop organ. Sanford said he had been told the Flentrop organ will be "the finest in the country except for one somewhere in the Pacific Northwest."

However, the committee refused to authorize a

\$125,000 expenditure for installing a platform for the organ. Instead, it approved a motion from Blackburn "to proceed with the platform, when the money is in view, to use the language used with respect to acquiring funds for the new hospital quasi-endowment fund."

After the motion was passed Upchurch, who had taken McMahon's place as chairman of the meeting, quipped, "If we can get all this and Heaven, that is the new hospital, too, it's fine with me."

## -Homosexual ban fought-

(Continued from page 8)

council for the Secretary of the Air Force, gave several reasons for the policy in an interview last week. Security was a factor, she said, but not the main one, for most personnel do not handle classified information. More important, she said, was the fact that most military personnel are young, that they live in close quarters, and that homosexuality was not accepted in the nation's culture.

"It's just important that they know they aren't in the company of people who have what they con-

sider aberrant behavior," she said.

It is important, too, she said, that parents of young military people know this because they may object to their children being in the military if they think they are being forced to associate with homosexuals.

The homosexual rights movement rejects the military rationale, calling it both improper and inaccurate.

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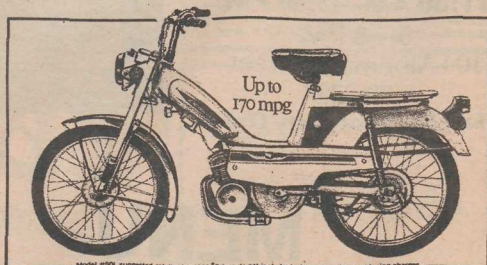
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# THEATER

## Bus Stop: Not in transit, battery dead

By Robin McDonald

"I don't have to go anywhere," proclaims character Dr. Gerald Lyman in the opening act of *Bus Stop*. His statement proves to be a prophesy both of playwright William Inge's script and thematic implications, and the technical production of the play itself. Dramatically, *Bus Stop* goes nowhere.

The action of the play, as described in the program, "takes place in a street-corner restaurant in a small town thirty miles west of Kansas City." The plot is simply a study of the various encounters occurring in the tiny diner among characters who have been stranded by a Kansas blizzard. In *Bus Stop* Inge attempts to expound on the fate of the "virgin" cowboy who has been recently exposed to life in a big city, as well as philosophize on the greater themes of love and loneliness. But the attempt, for the most part, fails; the play is shallow and lackluster at best, and a mere reiteration of time-worn thematic clichés at worst. Seeing the play one can understand its purpose in the early sixties — to display Marilyn Monroe, who played Cherie the "chantoozie" in the film version, and her natural talents as the nation's sex symbol. That purpose has long since become obsolete.

Admittedly the script itself provided little opportunity for creative expression on the part of either actors or director. However, rather than attempting to overcome the obvious textual disadvantages, the production, on the whole, blended into Inge's already appalling mediocrity. Character portrayals were too one-sided from the innocent, saccharin, young Elma Duckworth (Alice Mikal Craven) to the "good-guy" sheriff Will Masters (James Robinson). Cherie and the cowboy Bo Decker, as well, could only be described as stock characters. William Lamar Frasier (Bo Decker) succeeded in portraying only a typical country yahoo while Melea Epps (Cherie) was merely a bubble-

headed two-bit singer. Their adherence to these archetypal characters throughout only made the supposedly tender ending more ludicrous. Did playwright Inge intend his characters to be so shallow? The answer is unknown, but obviously the director and actors saw no need to enrich their characters with any kind of complexity.

Two actors, however, should be commended for their performances in *Bus Stop*. They are Joe Simmons portraying the drunken, pompous Dr. Lyman and John Rast who played Carl, the bus driver. Although Simmons, in the first act, was dull almost to the point of boredom, by the second act he had become interestingly sinister, then pathetic, and finally in the third act, cynical and bitter about his style of life. Simmons succeeded well in enriching his character with a depth of feeling not seen in any of the other portrayals. Rast, as well, did an excellent job in his performance as Carl, a boisterous, loud bumpkin of a bus driver. Together with Simmons he instilled life into portions of the play

where action would have otherwise ground to a dreary, disinterested halt.

In addition to both mediocre script and characterization, the directing — both technical and interpretive — led to the ultimate dramatic failure of *Bus Stop*. It is true that the acoustics of the East Duke Music Room were a decided detriment, but many lines were lost because they were spoken much too rapidly, or the diction was not clear. Consequently, particularly during the fight scene in the second act, it was difficult to comprehend what was really going on. In addition, characters such as Virgil the lonesome cowboy often delivered their lines to the lonely side of the stage not having an audience. Finally, the manner in which many of the lines were delivered served only to intensify all the clichés commonly associated with love and loneliness. Blatant changes of emotion were too abrupt as well resulting in a choppy, unconvincing portrait of human feelings. In *Bus Stop* mediocrity was indeed well-rounded.

## Antonioni's *Passenger*: freedom means another person's identity

By Mary Rader

When moviegoers see a film about one man's assuming the identity of another, they are usually treated to the machinations of a spy story involving an elaborate game of disguise—first, the detailed training of the pretender in the habits and idiosyncracies of his subject, and then the actual course of the story, depending for its climax upon the question: can the impersonator carry off the successful creation of an illusion and complete his mission? Little attempt is made to really become that other person; in fact, any merging of identities will spell disaster for the caper. It is imperative that the impersonator always remember who he is.

Occasionally, however, filmmakers pick plots which try to say more, albeit the two examples which come readily to mind can be spurned as sentimental and/or romanticist. The plots of the novels and films *The Prisoner of Zenda* (Anthony Hope) and *The Scapegoat* (Daphne du Maurier) both depend upon an assumption of

## MOVIES

a new identity, but the purpose is not to create an illusion (for in both cases too many people know of the pretense), but a better reality—to become, if only for a little while, a true king, or a true seigneur. Instead of becoming the man (who, in the case of *The Scapegoat*, is quite reprehensible), the task is to perform his role, and, in both cases, the outsider brings the ideal of the role to fruition, surpassing the capacities of the true person. Yet two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time; the question of rightful identity is decided by blood, and the outsider, despite his success (and his romantic commitment) must dutifully depart. It would seem that there is more to being than function.

All of which brings to a new film, Antonioni's *The Passenger*, starring Jack Nicholson and Maria Schneider. Here too is a story about one man's assuming another's identity, but it is to Antonioni's credit that he has looked at and listened to him lately, for this time the purpose is not to fulfill a mission, or to fulfill an ideal role, but simply (or not so simply) to escape. Both original and assumed identities are evidently non-operable. Being is non-operable.

The film begins with one man's death and ends with another's, and the matter and manner of dying, as represented, are so quiet as to be totally devoid of meaning. It is a fitting frame to the story of a character in limbo.

David Locke, successful free-lance field journalist, with sexy wife and sumptuous London townhouse, is in Africa preparing a story when his path crosses, in some hole-in-the-desert hotel, Robertson, who has a heart condition. When Locke returns after a frustrating day in the dunes to find Robertson lying dead on his bed, he seizes the opportunity to end one identity and begin another: his past life has soured; who knows what the future will bring? What it brings is a bundle of money and a career in espionage, for, by completing Robertson's appointment in Munich, he learns that the man was (and he is) selling secret weapons to a small African nation.

Yet following another's map is not necessarily being him, and by the time he reaches Barcelona, "Robertson" finds that both Locke's wife and his producer are on his heels, as the last man to see himself alive. The plot quickly changes from subterfuge to outright flight, as it becomes clear that to survive (and remain "free"), he can be neither man. As wife and agents converge on Locke-Robertson, he lies dead on a hotel bed in a small Spanish village. How he died is indeed questionable. Why he died is not important, for the character was dead already.

(Continued on page 12)

## arts

W

8 p.m. Quad Flicks presents *Charlie Chan at Treasure Island* and *Charlie Chan in Shanghai*. Page Auditorium; admission \$1.

Th

12 noon: Duke University Union presents *Thursday on the Green*. Main quad.

F

8 p.m. UNC Lab Theatre presents *Two One Acts*. 06 Grand Memorial; admission free.

Sat

8 p.m. UNCLab Theatre. 06 Grand Memorial.

8 p.m. Freewater Films presents *Design for Living*. Bio-Sci auditorium; admission \$1.

8:30 p.m. Summer Theater at Duke presents *Bus Stop*. East Duke Music Room; admission \$2.50.

Sun

6 p.m. Summer Theater at Duke Special Performance: *The Real Inspector Hound*. East Duke; admission \$1.75.

8 p.m. UNC Lab Theatre. 06 Grand Memorial.

8:30 p.m. Summer Theater at Duke: *Bus Stop*. East Duke Music Room; admission \$2.50.

4 p.m. Summer Theater at Duke Special Performance: *The Real Inspector Hound*. East Duke; admission \$1.75.

8:30 p.m. Summer Theater at Duke: *Bus Stop*. East Duke Music Room; admission \$2.50.

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## -AROD perspective-

(Continued from page 1)  
structures. AROD and ROTC became foci of student protest. Petitions were circulated condemning the military nature of the research being conducted on campus. Anti-war leaders called for AROD's exile from Duke, stating that the use of University resources for non-educational purposes was not compatible with the spirit of the University.

On March 4, 1971, the University, under the new leadership of President Terry Sanford, announced that it was ending its "basic agreement contract" with AROD, effective June 30, 1971. The Army research organization then submitted a request to Congress for additional funds of over \$50,000 to lease a new building off the Duke campus. The Real Estate Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, however, expressed sharp apprehension toward the request and AROD then withdrew its plea for additional funds.

Although the subcommittee did not reject the request outright, tabling the issue until the organization could prepare a stronger case for the money, the executive officers of AROD decided to remain on campus for an additional three years. The source of their continued presence at Duke despite the University's announced severance of the Basic Contract was a clause in the 1969 renewal contract with Duke allowing AROD an unconditional three year renewal of its lease.

AROD's announcement in early 1972 of its intention to remain at Duke until 1975, coupled with the subsequent release of a private study conducted at Stanford which directly linked all university research funded by the Defense Department to military use, brought a new wave of campus protests against the research organization. A group of students again gathered at the AROD offices on Research Drive with another petition asking for military research to cease at Duke. Red paint was poured on the doorsteps and sign of the facility.

From 1973 to 1975, the issue of AROD and Duke was largely nonexis-

tent, as the anti-war movement dwindled to a close after the establishment of a volunteer army.

In a recent interview at AROD's new facilities in the Research Triangle Park, Colonel Lathrop Mittenthal, the commanding officer, stated that he felt the relationship with Duke "has been a friendly one on a personal and professional basis ... Dr. Gross and Dr. Hobbs invited the Army to Duke in 1951. They sought us out; we did not seek out them. Originally, AROD was staffed totally with Duke people. Only later was it filled with civil servants."

Mittenthal explained that while AROD was located on campus, Duke had three major roles with the Army research organization. First, "we had the Scientific Services Program contract with Duke to get their scientists to do research we needed." Duke "also served as coordinator and sponsor of the Junior Science and Humanities Symposium," a program sponsored annually by the Army in which students compete for awards through research projects and papers. Like many large universities such as Wisconsin, Harvard, and MIT, Duke was also "a recipient of research grants."

The result of Duke's severance of AROD's contract to rent campus space was "a termination by Duke" of the Scientific Services Program in March, 1971. The program was then taken over by Battelle-Columbus Laboratories, a Columbus, Ohio based organization with branch offices throughout the world. A field office of Battelle-Columbus is located in Durham.

However, Mittenthal added, "Duke is still a potential source of research grants, but this is independent of our location here; second, [the continuation] of the JSHS program; third, some of our staff members actually do research in Duke labs. When we do this we actually write a grant to Duke." Also, "we still have use of the Duke library and the Duke gymnasium."

Viewing in retrospect the years of student protest against AROD's location at Duke, Mittenthal, who has

headed the Durham office since 1972, said "there were not many problems during my stay."

"The first year students presented us with a petition to leave campus. Also, another minor thing, some kids put some red paint on our sign, but that was no problem. The University maintenance crew merely wiped the sign off." Mittenthal added, "I rather regretted when things got quieter. I used to enjoy talking to students and philosophizing about things."

The University's decision to terminate AROD's lease on campus in 1971 was characterized by Mittenthal as a "popular decision to make at that time."



AROD, established at Duke in 1951, has finally moved to its new facilities in the Research Triangle.

## -South Vietnam-

(Continued from page 5)

All along the road, choked with jungle vines, army trucks coming from behind kept smashing into Anh's truck. "There was no way to get ahead, but they tried to pass anyway." At one point, when a Vietnamese military police captain got out to try to force his way past, a soldier shot him dead. "After that, all the officers tore off their insignia, but many others were killed too, especially airforce officers. People hated them because they had always demanded huge bribes for rides on their planes."

A somewhat similar explanation was given me in Saigon by a South Vietnamese Army colonel, Nguyen Be, a maverick figure who had long headed the Government's pacification training school: "Under our system, the generals amassed riches for their families, but the soldiers got nothing and saw no moral sanction in their leadership. In the end, they took their revenge."

The refugees fleeing from Pleiku and Kontum formed a column 20 miles long. One day, when the column bogged down in a traffic pile-up, Anh saw a man lose all control. "He and his eight children had no more food and their feet were bleeding. So he borrowed my gun and shot all of them and then himself."

By March 29, when the column halted before the Song Ba River, even the soldiers had thrown away their uniforms. "There were dozens of tanks and artillery pieces, and soldiers everywhere," Anh remembered, "but no one tried to organize them

to fight." It took five days for the Vietnamese Army engineers to build a makeshift bridge across the shallow river with parts ferried in by Chinook helicopter — a two-day job. Anh estimated, if there had been any kind of leadership. The delay gave the Communists time to catch up.

On the morning of March 25, with the bridge finally in place, North Vietnamese mortar and artillery shells began falling among the trucks, cars, Honda motorcycles and ox carts of the refugee column. One of the shells blew up Anh's truck, killing his wife and children. Anh ran from the burning truck, scrambling over the bodies that littered the road to the bridge.

Out of the estimated 100,000 to 250,000 refugees who began the trek, fewer than 50,000 are thought to have made it to Tuy Hoa. Of the remainder, some died of exhaustion or starvation, or of wounds sustained when they were caught in Communist attacks. Others probably gave up or were forced back by the North Vietnamese. Of the 314 M-14 and M-48 tanks assigned to the Central Highlands, only three got through.

Anh walked the rest of the way to the coast, reaching it 13 days after leaving Pleiku. There he was stopped by local militia, who demanded a bribe to let him pass. "I told them, 'I do not care what you do. I have been in the land of death.'" They let him go. From Tuy Hoa, it took him a week to reach Saigon by ship. He arrived with nothing but the clothes on his back.

## -Antonioni's Passenger successful-

(Continued from page 11)

This is a superb film: firstly, because Antonioni has made little compromise in his conception of alienation;

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The 20 minute vacation*



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secondly, because the incredible cinematography is vital to the theme; thirdly, because of its editing; and fourthly, because of its stars. This film is all that Fellini's "Amarcord" was not: calm, yet gripping; flowing, yet tight; meaningful, yet not maudering or sentimental.

The character's alienation is complete. He wants to escape, but not to be someone else: he is an uncommitted in Robertson's life as he was to his own. It is therefore doubtful who or what he is. His emptiness is enhanced by his contrasting surroundings, which, through magnificent photography, represent the best in being that nature and man have to offer.

The African desert is more beautiful (not more spectacular) here than in "Lawrence of Arabia," and the locales in London, Munich, Barcelona and Madrid are shot with sensitivity and control. They form meaningful backgrounds to the character's wanderings. Too, the editing counterpoints the main thread of escape: the vignettes of Locke interviewing a witchdoctor who turns his camera upon Locke himself to emphasize the lack of identity of the disembodied interviewer, or the seizure, interrogation and execution of a rebel, filmed impersonally by the journalist's camera, underscores the lack of intensity in the character's own being. Finally, the dry monotone of Nicholson's voice and the ambiguity of Schneider's face and body are perfectly relevant to the theme. It is a credit to both stars that we never think of them as themselves, but always as the man who tries to be no one, and the girl.

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