

# The Duke Chronicle

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Photo by Mike McQuown

Durham Mayor Wence Grabarek addressing stents last night

## news analysis

### Student Power?

By Bruce Wiley and Bob Entman  
ASDU and Policy reporters

"Student participation in the decision making processes at Duke" is not just a tired cliché. Recent developments, including the structuring of the Student-Faculty Administration Council and the establishment of a Student-Trustee Council, have added impetus to the movement to extend decision making power to students.

These changes, however, have not resulted in any substantive power shifts. While they have created an atmosphere in which students can express themselves more effectively than before, they by no means represent an institutional revamping along the lines of what ASDU President Wade Norris has often advocated. Norris last year proposed a University Senate and inclusion of all elements in policy formations: students, faculty, workers, as well as administrators and trustees.

#### Liaison Committee Selection

The student-trustee committee will consist of six trustees meeting with six student members of SFAC. Norris has announced that six trustees had been selected to serve on a proposed Student-Trustee to an undesirable concentration of power. decisions was made clear.

Tisdale indicated that it would perform in the student-trustee area a function similar to that which is now being performed by the Trustee-Faculty Liaison Committee.

The student-trustee committee will consist of six SFAC. Norris has raised the objection that drawing representatives exclusively from SFAC will lead to an undesirable concentration of power.

He and presumably the other student signers of the original proposal want to avoid such a power-concentration and elite-psychology by selecting representatives from other student organizations.

This difficulty, primarily a structural one, will be overcome without excessive delay. The idea embodied by the Committee is relevant to the proposition that students should exercise some degree of control over decisions in which they have a legitimate interest.

(Continued on Page 10)

## Grabarek applauds Durham 'moral tone'

By Tom Scrivner  
Durham Reporter

"The community of Durham has a good, at least acceptable moral tone," Durham Mayor Wence Grabarek, appearing on the Duke campus with students for the first time in at least two years, said last night.

Speaking to approximately 40 Duke students Grabarek said that the problems facing Durham are all too well known, and the concern now is how to cope with them so that "each man's needs should be met."

Government, said Grabarek, must "take people as they are" and some way move them together to make the necessary changes. Yet with the great social, economic, and technical changes of recent years, the demands made are difficult to meet.

Concentrating on Durham, the Mayor discussed the changes that have been registered in his five years as mayor. Durham has invested \$33 million in 500 acres of urban renewal, with \$8.6 million of this drawn from a municipal bond issue.

To measure progress in public housing construction, Grabarek remarked that \$9.1 million of work is nearing completion. Durham, according to Grabarek, has more public housing than any other community in the state. While public housing is not ideal, Mayor Grabarek does see it as an improvement.

The mayor agreed that Durham has a housing shortage in fact, he had literally gone "begging" to raise funds. With the cost per unit exceeding \$18,000, the mayor

related how difficult it is to convince people whose own homes are valued less than that, that this construction is either necessary or desirable.

Grabarek believes that the community of Durham has been sensitive to the needs of all of its people.

In 1963, Durham made its own study of poverty conditions, and learned exactly how bad things were. At that time, 78% of the children in a black school needed dental surgery, and 25% of the families in Durham earned less than \$3,000.

Durham was then one of seven cities first granted money by the North Carolina Fund, a branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity and which today spends \$3 million to meet the problem of poverty.

Discussing the black boycott of selected Durham merchants, Grabarek titled it a "most unfortunate exercise" and "a total injustice." He termed it an unfair selection and isolation of men who at one time tried to help the black community.

Grabarek further commented that the merchants are not the men who have the power necessary to execute the desired changes. The only real strength lies with political pressure on the local, state, and national level, he said.

Remarked Grabarek, "we are dividing one against one," a movement which is detrimental to elevating society to its highest

Mayor Grabarek was the first speaker in a series sponsored by the WSGA to bring prominent Durham officials to Duke, in what Mayor Grabarek termed "the search for the truth."

## Bailey elucidates November options

By Ed Harrison  
staff reporter

Dr. Stephen Bailey of Syracuse University spoke in the Social Sciences building last night on behalf of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket. His speech, the second in a tour of four North Carolina colleges, was entitled "1968: The Live Options."

Bailey began by calling upon dissident Democrats "not to let past errors and disappointments

'turn off' your commitment to political involvement." Dr. Bailey continued by enumerating the "three basic issues in this campaign": the Vietnam negotiations, Federal spending to cure domestic ills, and law and order.

Bailey then discussed the supposed similarity of the candidates. He criticized former Vice-President Nixon's record on peace in Vietnam and on domestic affairs, comparing it with Humphrey's.

In reference to the law and order issue, Bailey cited recent national polls stating that "at least 80% of the American blacks support Mr. Humphrey."



Photo by Mike McQuown  
Stephen Bailey

## North Vietnam delegates urge Johnson to act now

By Hedrick Smith  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
PARIS—North Vietnam called on President Johnson yesterday to stop the bombing of that country and get the peace talks moving while he still can.

"If President Johnson really wants to peacefully solve the Vietnam problem, he still has enough time and power now to do so," Minister of State Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief representative, told American negotiators yesterday.

But the American delegate,

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, responded by renewing President Johnson's demand for some "reason to believe that you [Hanoi] intend seriously to join with us in de-escalating the war and moving seriously toward peace."

Both sides emerged from the 25th negotiating session since May 13, reporting no progress.

Harriman and other American officials also asserted emphatically that there had been no change in the American position and no new negotiating instructions following the latest top-level review of Vietnam policy in Washington. The brief time left before the Nov. 5 presidential elections gave this review a sharp sense of urgency.

Yesterday's meeting was the first time in five months that the North Vietnamese have publicly drawn attention to the importance of this timing for Johnson. Xuan Thuy underscored the importance of his remark by repeating it, with an added twist, to newsmen after today's three-hour, 20-minute meeting.

The smiling North Vietnamese diplomat commented pointedly

that President Johnson still had sufficient time and authority "to decide upon an unconditional cessation of bombing and other acts of war" against North Vietnam—the issue which has deadlocked the talks from the start—so that they can move on to other issues.

One immediate reaction among American and Allied diplomats was that Hanoi was trying to increase public and psychological pressures on the President to make some unilateral move before the Nov. 5 election.

Another theory among the Americans was that this was a rare display of North Vietnamese impatience to get into substantive bargaining with Johnson rather than wait for his successor.

William J. Jordan, the American spokesman, apparently sought to deflect the pressures of timing on the President when asked about Xuan Thuy's remarks.

"I think it is quite evident that he [President Johnson] has the power and the time," Jordan said, "and he will do it [stop the bombing] when the circumstances are appropriate

## On the inside:

- House eliminates "equal time" requirement for television campaigning.—page 3
- Possible military coup thwarted in South Vietnam.—page 5
- Rebellious students gain promises of reform from the Mexican government.—page 5
- National Commission studying violence opens two days of hearings on causes and prevention of violence.—page 5

## Volunteer

Students interested in interviewing Durham residents concerning the role of Duke University in the current housing shortage throughout Durham should contact the Y office on first floor Flowers. The project will take approximately two weeks to complete.



By Diane Weddington and Phoen Beal

# Simon and Garfunkel sing their philosophy

Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel have been friends since the sixth grade and have been singing together since they were fourteen. They are a significant representatives of a trend of city boys who sing of the alienation, excitement, and loneliness of urban existence.

Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel are both 26 years old. Simon is short, round, and black-haired with a classic Roman profile. Art Garfunkel is tall and thin with a petal-soft visage and curly blonde hair. Both are of Jewish backgrounds.

Both were raised in Kew Gardens and attended Forest Hills High School. Simon graduated from Queen's College and Garfunkel from Columbia, where he is working toward a Ph.D. in mathematical education.



Among the most successful of the urban folk singers, Simon and Garfunkel will perform in the Indoor Stadium Saturday as part of the homecoming rites.

## 25-cent recording

"When we were teenagers, we didn't care so much about being good as being popular," said Garfunkel once to an interviewer. "We were really fans of rock and roll. We recorded our first song in one of those booths at Coneyland for twenty-five cents."

The team had a small hit record in 1956. They became famous in Queens, Manhattan, and New Jersey under the pseudonyms of Tom and Jerry. Seven years later the names were changed to Simon and Garfunkel. In 1963 Paul Simon started writing songs and made an album for Columbia entitled "Wednesday Morning 3:00 A.M." It was out for a year and didn't succeed. Columbia took one song from the album, "The Sounds of Silence," added electric guitars, bass, and drums and released it as a single. In three months it was an established hit.

## Seedy Dandelion

Art Garfunkel, who was once described as having hair that "sprouts like a huge dandelion gone to seed," though not specifically an enigma, is the quiet, intelligent, less forcefully expressive half of the two. He is a clever humorist, and a discreet and tasteful person. In many of his viewpoints he is clearly dissatisfied with affluent society and militancy in any form. Asked about his profession he once commented, "For a long time I had a real dislike for all aspects of the recording business. The trappings held nothing for me—the fan structure, all that."

"I been Norman Mailer'd Maxwell Taylor'd I been John O'Hara'd, McNamara'd I been Rolling Stone'd and Beatle'd Till I'm blind I been Ayn Rand'd nearly branded Communist, 'cause I'm left

## handed..."

"A Simple Desultory Philippic (Or How I Was Robert McNamara'd into Submission)"—by Paul Simon This Generation

Describing this current generation, Garfunkel referred to it as being "all a love movement." Paul Simon commented that "people are twisting the current values up. They can't relate. It's time to re-evaluate. We take unhappiness for granted when we could be happy and productive."

Fitting Garfunkel into any neat category would prove a difficult if not impossible task. Hardly the "angry young man," he could certainly not be termed submissive either. Some observers like to

categorize his personage as that of the "loner."

"Hello darkness my old friend I've come to talk with you again—

First on Stage Paul Simon writes the songs, handles the guitars, and is usually the first to walk on stage.

"When I'm on stage," he says, "I'm up and happy. I feel like

much is larger than life. So we take an uncommon approach. I feel you can be effective by being the same as life or even smaller."

—It's a still-life water color Of a now-late afternoon As the sun shines through the curtain lace And shadows wash the room And we sit and drink our coffee Couched in our indifference Like shells upon the shore. You can hear the ocean roar In the dangling conversation And the superficial sighs The borders of our lives...

"The Dangling Conversation"—by Paul Simon

"Writing is an excruciating process...I spend months. Every time I pick up the guitar, I start on the song. When I go to sleep, I spend half an hour thinking about it. Songs get stagnant, and they turn on me. I use the guitar. I grab the chord, and then I'm in to something," Paul Simon, the writer of every major song the duo sings, speaks of his writing experiences.

—I'm sitting in the railway station Got a ticket for my destination On a tour of one-night stands My suitcase and guitar in hand...

## Earlier Influence

"I was influenced by so many people. Elvis Presley influenced me to play the guitar; the Everly Brothers influenced my singing; Bob Dylan...Later, these merge with your personality. I use less imagery now, less metaphor. I give you the picture, stretch it, and let you feel it. When your mind is about to turn off, I try and get it a word or line that's different, so you snap back...I'm writing songs that must be sung, and heard sung." Simon spoke of the method which has made the combination famous.

—Hello, lamp post how's it going I've come to watch your

flowers growing Just tripping down the cobblestones Look at the sky and feeling groovy.

What are the motives that drive Paul Simon to write his haunting lyrics? "I write about things I know and observe. I can look into people and see scars in them. They are the people I grew up with. For the most part, older people. These people are sensitive, and there's a desperate quality to them—everything is beating them down, and they become more aware of it as they become older. They're educated, but they're losing, very gradually. Not realizing, except for just an occasional glimpse. They're successful, but not happy, and I feel that pain. I'm drawn to the people, and driven to write about them. In this country, it's painful for people to grow old."

—Now here's to you Mrs. Robinson Jesus loves you more than you will know God bless you please Mrs. Robinson Heaven hold a place for those who... We'd like to know a little more about you for our files We'd like to help you learn to help yourself.

Perhaps a philosophy has been given in Paul Simon's words, "Everyone is sensitive and perceptive, and they all know what pain is. I have compassion for that. There's a gentleness and understanding in young people today, and there's only one choice: the human race must come to the aid of the human race."

—Where have you gone Joe Dimaggio Our nation turns its lonely eyes to you What's that you say, Mrs. Robinson? Jittin' Joe has left an' gone away.—

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# Students in Prague depressed

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

PRAGUE—Charles University students held their first formal meeting yesterday since the Soviet invasion, but it was a restrained session marked chiefly by the depression students feel over the tightening grip of the occupation.

About 200 persons gathered in a lecture hall in the Philosophical Faculty of the 600-year-old university.

There were young men with long sideburns, dark glasses, Mao and leather jackets and Van Gogh beards. The young women looked attractive despite their rather colorless, cheap quality sweaters and skirts.

The Russians have forbidden all forms of student demonstrations, and the organizers of today's meeting carefully ensured that nothing would take place to provoke the occupiers.

The organizers went so far as to propose establishment of a self-censorship group that would prevent students from provoking the Soviets.

Three young political activists and liberals were elected to run this new body.

In general, the students support the policies of the Czechoslovak liberal leadership in trying to "normalize" the relations with the Soviet Union and thus speed the withdrawal of the occupation troops.

Speakers at the meeting expressed fears that the police would come into the building and listen to their conversations.

One student said during the discussion, "We already have found one spy for the Soviet Union," but he did not elaborate.

The students voted to set up a security organization that would demand the presentation of university identification cards by all those who entered the Philosophical Faculty Building.

There was also debate on whether the union of Czechoslovak University students should try to publish a newspaper.

Peter Rybar, president of the union, argued that the newspaper was important for continuation of the democratic process in the universities.

But others argued that with Soviet-imposed censorship, there was no point in having a newspaper, in which, as one student commented, "We cannot say what we want."

In a vote taken later, those opposed to starting a newspaper won by an overwhelming majority.



Alexander Dubcek is greeted by National Assembly speaker Josef Amrvovsky upon the return of the Czech delegation from Moscow.

UPI photo

# 'Equal time' debate ends

By Marjorie Hunter

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
WASHINGTON—Choking off an around-the-clock Republican filibuster, fiercely determined Democrats won House approval yesterday of a bill that could open the way for a Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace televised debate.

The rowdy 27-hour marathon—second longest in House history—ground to a quiet halt after a record 45 roll calls.

Accusing Republicans of trying to shield their Presidential nominee, Richard M. Nixon, from face-to-face debates with his opponents, jubilant Democrats claimed this could be the turning point in the Presidential campaign.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic nominee, has repeatedly sought to debate both other major nominees.

But Nixon, while hinting that he would debate Humphrey, has balked at a three-way debate involving George C. Wallace, candidate of the American Independent Party.

Within minutes after House passage, President Frank Stanton of

the Columbia Broadcasting System fired off telegrams to all three candidates, offering peak viewing time on the four remaining Sunday nights before the Nov. 5 election.

Stanton suggested that three hours could be used for Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace debates and a fourth for their running mates: Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat; Spiro T. Agnew, Republican; and Curtis Lemay, American Independent Party.

The Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield, predicted yesterday that the Senate would accept the House version of the bill making three-way debates possible.

The Senate had earlier passed a bill permitting televised debates between Republican and Democratic candidates, with the networks given discretion on how they would arrange for appearances by Wallace.

Both the Senate and House versions would temporarily suspend current law to free networks from having to offer equal time to lesser candidates for President.

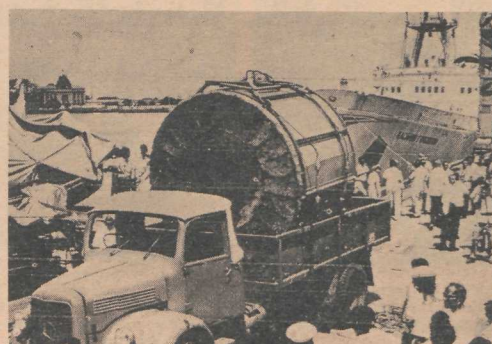
In carrying out their filibuster, a small band of young Republicans demanded full reading of the 66-page journal of proceedings of

the previous day. And, whenever members drifted from the floor, in search of food or sleep, they demanded time-consuming quorum calls roll calls of members—each lasting about 25 minutes.

Shortly before dawn, the still sleepless Speaker, John W. McCormack, 76, ordered members locked in the House chamber for 2½ hours in order to maintain a quorum and complete reading of the journal.

The journal completed, and the filibuster ended, the House plunged into actual debate on the bill shortly before noon.

In the end, 98 Republicans joined 182 Democrats in voting for passage. Opposed were 35 Republicans.



The Soviet spacecraft Zond-5 sits on a truck at the Indian Naval Shipyard following its arrival on board a Russian oceanographic vessel.

UPI photo

# Reds face trial for protesting

By Henry Kamm

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

MOSCOW—Pavel M. Litvinov, Mrs. Larisa Daniel and three other dissidents went on trial yesterday for a short-lived demonstration against the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

While the five faded their judges with only a handful of relatives present in the courtroom, their friends and supporters argued the causes that the defendants believe in outside the dingy three-story building. They conducted there discussions with extraordinary boldness, despite an atmosphere heavy with reminders of official surveillance.

Small knots of sympathizers were virtually engulfed by unfirmed police, agents of the

security apparatus and youths of proven fidelity to the Communist Party. These youths said they had been sent there to keep the less orthodox elements under control.

The defendants pleaded not guilty, according to friends.

In addition to the 30-year-old grandson of Stalin's long-time Foreign Minister, Maxim M. Litvinov, and the wife of the imprisoned writer, Yuli M. Daniel, the accused are Konstantin Babitsky, 40, who works at the Russian Language Institute of the Soviet Academy of Science; Vadim Delone, a student at the University of Novosibirsk, and Vladimir Dremlyuga, who is 28 years old and has no profession.

After the reading of the charges by judge Valentina Lubentsova, Dremlyuga rose to demand that those persons who had beaten the Dremlyuga rose to demand that those persons who had beaten the defendants during their arrest on Red Square on August 25 be brought into court for prosecution. The request was rejected after the court had withdrawn to consider it, and the first prosecution witnesses were called.

The five defendants, together with two others, staged their protest at noon at a spot near St. Basil's Cathedral. They unfurled banners unholding the independence of Czechoslovakia and crying shame on her occupiers.

According to the account of a participant, Natalya Gorbanevskaya, they were immediately seized by agents of the security police, the K.G.B., denounced as Jews and enemies of the Soviet Union, beaten and carried off in automobiles.

Mrs. Gorbanevskaya, a poet, was freed to attend to her three-month son. The seventh demonstrator, Viktor Fainberg, an art critic, is said to have been confined in a mental institution.

The defendants are charged under article 190, chapters one and three of the penal code of the Russian Federation. The offenses

covered are spreading of defamatory inventions against the Soviet State and participation in actions harmful to public order.

Each chapter provides for maximum penalties of three years imprisonment or one year of corrective labor or fines up to 100 rubles.

# Nixon 'socks it to 'em' during California speech

By E.W. Kenworthy

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

PANORAMA CITY, CALIF.—Richard M. Nixon said yesterday that if he became President, he would ask Congress to pass a Children's Anti-Obscenity Act making it a federal criminal offense to mail obscene matter to children under 16.

He told a rally at Santa Monica yesterday morning that his administration would vigorously execute such a law, "jailing the corrupters and ending once and for all the use of the United States mails to subvert the moral

standards of our children."

With reference to obscenity legislation, Nixon told the crown of about 4,000 in the civic auditorium, "I'm somewhat of an expert in this field."

At each stop he urged his listeners to get 10 other voters to the polls to vote for him because, he said, California was essential to victory. In 1960, he narrowly carried the state against John F. Kennedy by 35,000 votes out of 6.5 million cast.

Leaning forward in a crouch, Nixon would come up with a full swing of his clenched fist toward

the crown and yell:

"We're going to sock it to 'em all over the nation!"

Nixon and his aides were much encouraged today by the attack Jesse Unruh, Democratic Assembly Speaker, made yesterday on President Johnson.

At Santa Monica about 30 young persons—most of the men bearded and with long locks—who were apparently members of the Radical Peace and Freedom Party in this state frequently punctuated Nixon's set speech with shouts of

"Fascists all!" "Confusion!" "Peace now!" and "Freedom now!"

As these shouts went up, Nixon would pause until the hecklers were overborne by cries of "We want Nixon!"

At one point, Nixon said:

"I would remind those trying to heckle us that the difference between a Nixon meeting and a Humphrey meeting is that we shout down the hecklers."

At another point, he shouted:

"To those who call for peace, let me make one thing clear. Those

who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance. We will take that chance...whether

we are talking about ending the war we're in or avoiding other wars, remember we have a record. I'm proud to have served in an administration that ended one war and kept the nation out of other wars for eight years. That's what we're going to do if you give us the chance."

Nixon did not state what "chance" he would take to secure a negotiated peace in Vietnam.



## Gallup poll

# Americans fear street crime

By George Gallup  
C. 1968 A.I.P.O.  
Gallup Report

Much of the strength of the law and order issue in the present political campaign derives from the fear of American citizens to make use of the streets in their own communities at night.

With America's crime rate rising sharply, exactly half of all women in the U.S., an estimated 32 million, say that they are afraid to walk alone at night in areas as close as one mile to where they presently live. In the case of men, one in five shares the same fear.

These fears are not confined to white citizens. An even greater percentage of Negroes say they are afraid to use the streets at night in some of the areas near their dwelling places.

Of all white adults interviewed in the latest nation-wide survey, 35 percent say they are fearful of using the streets at night; for Negroes the percentage is 40 per cent. People living in suburban communities are less afraid than those who dwell in the central cities. Nearly half of those living in center cities, (49%), as compared with 31% living in suburban areas, say they share this fear of using the streets at night.

Least concerned about crime in the streets are those who live in communities under 2,500 in population in the nation. In these areas, only 24% feel they cannot make free use of the streets or roads at night in their communities. The following question was put to a cross-section of nation-wide adults selected so as to represent all areas and all communities in proper proportion. The question:

"Is there any area right around here—that is, within a mile—where you would be afraid to walk at night?"

Of the individuals questioned, 19% of the men and 50% of the women answered "yes"; 35% of the whites questioned and 40% of the Negroes questioned answered "yes". 49% of central-city dwellers also answered "yes". The highest fears were found in the East and South. The figure established for the nation's population is 35% being afraid to walk at night within a 1-mile radius of their homes. While George Wallace has capitalized on this issue to a greater extent than either Nixon or Humphrey, the pattern of his support does not relate closely to the extent of fear evidenced in different areas and in different types of communities. Wallace's strength, for example, is greatest in the rural communities of the country; whereas the greatest fear of crime is expressed by people living in the central cities where his political support is least.



UPI photo  
Woman is carried from Mexico City plaza after being hit by bullets police fired at protesting students.



UPI photo

Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon (right) and New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller campaign in Long Island. Nixon's Democratic opponent, Hubert Humphrey, challenged him to end GOP filibuster Tuesday night.

## Humphrey calls on Nixon to end filibuster debate

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

By Marjorie Hunter  
WASHINGTON—Vice President Humphrey challenged Richard M. Nixon to call a halt Tuesday to a House Republican filibuster that lasted late into the night and threatened to block televised debates by presidential candidates. Cheered on by elated

Democrats, convinced that the Republicans had pulled their first real campaign boner, Humphrey rushed to Capitol Hill late Tuesday.

There, almost within earshot of the House floor, Humphrey accused Republicans of stalling tactics and said:

"I didn't think Mr. Nixon needed that kind of protection. All

he needs to do is pick up a phone and say, 'Let's pass that bill.'"

The call, he said, "could even be collect. I'd pay the bill."

Humphrey has repeatedly urged legislation to permit televised debates with both his opponents, Richard M. Nixon, the Republican nominee, and George C. Wallace of the American Independent Party.

Nixon has indicated he would be willing to debate Humphrey, but has ruled out a three-way debate involving Wallace.

Humphrey appeared in the office of House Speaker John W. McCormack, just a few feet from the house floor, in late afternoon.

Outside, members were wearily trudging onto the floor for the 10th quorum call of the day, as a band of young Republicans sought to block action on the so-called "equal time suspension" bill that would clear the way for debates.

The Republicans explained they were holding the equaltime bill as leverage in an effort to force the Democratic leadership into scheduling action on congressional reorganization and election reform bills, passed by the Senate but long stalled in the house.

## 'White's Eat Inn' is too vulgar for Chester

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

CHESTER, ENGLAND—David White, 22, a restaurant owner, cannot call his premises "White's Eat Inn," the Chester Improvement Committee decided Monday.

Lt. Col. J.M.V. Cotterell, the committee chairman, said: "It would be a vulgarity we would not wish to see in the center of an historic city."

Cotterell, who is an alderman, denied that there were "racist reasons" for the committee's

decision. The application had been deferred because it was thought that the words "Eat Inn" could be improved on, and the premises were not to be an inn anyway, he said.

But White insisted: "There is no doubt at all that my builder was told by a member of the staff of the planning department that my sign was rejected because it sounded too racial. Now the committee are trying to cover up for my mistake by saying they do not like the grammar."

## Nixon, Humphrey called 'racist bastards'

By Charles Grutzner  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—John F. Hatchett, director of the Afro-American Student Center at New York University, said Tuesday that Richard M. Nixon, Vice President Humphrey and Albert Shanker "All have something in common—they are racist bastards."

Hatchett made the statement before 700 students in the Gould Library Chapel on the University's Bronx campus. Speaking of the Republican and Democratic candidates for President and the President of the United Federation of Teachers, Hatchett said: "You

check those cats out on television and listen to the stuff they're spouting, and you'll see."

During a question period following Hatchett's talk at the weekly discussion arranged by the Gould Student Center policy board, a student took issue with the "Racist bastards" remark and similar expressions.

Telling Hatchett that "In your language at least you have shown yourself a most irresponsible administrator" of the center set up in memory of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the questioner asked:

"Where have you been for the last 20 years while Vice President

Humphrey has been leading the fight for Negro rights?"

The question brought a few boos, which were drowned out by applause from most parts of the circular chapel.

Calling his questioner "a classic example of what is wrong," Hatchett said:

"You said Humphrey was leading us. Don't you know we are sick and tired of being led? Hubert Humphrey is a pseudo-intellectual. We're not interested in passage of a civil rights bill, just a measure of amelioration."

Hatchett's appointment to the N.Y.U. post in July stirred protests from several groups because of an

article he had written containing allegedly anti-semitic remarks.

About 60 black students, most of them grouped in three areas of the chapel, applauded or gave vocal support to some of Hatchett's remarks. There was scattered applause for the Negro educator also from other parts of the chapel, but a far greater volume for the questions critical of his declarations.

Hatchett asserted that racism permeated the nation.

"I'm suggesting," he said, "That no white person in America is free of racism. I'm not opting for a physical separation, I am opting for a psychological separation from the

deceit that runs through it all.

"The educational bureaucracies of this country have become guardians of the status quo. But black students doing their thing on campuses are turning the whole education system upside down. So, brothers and sisters, keep on turning!"

In answer to a question whether he was anti-semitic, Hatchett said: "I am not anti anything, I am simply pro black."

No official of New York University could be reached immediately for comment on Hatchett's use of the words "racist bastards" in describing Humphrey, Nixon and Shanker.



# Mexican students gain government concessions

By Henry Giniger

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

MEXICO CITY—Representatives of President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz and leaders of the Student Protest Movement have begun to explore ways of organizing negotiations to end almost 10 weeks of conflict.

The news that low officials had met privately with 20 students helped to reduce tension, which had been running high since the

bloody gun battle last Wednesday between students, policemen and soldiers that left at least 34 dead.

The reduction of tension made most people here breathe a little easier about the opening of the Olympics Saturday. The possibility, however, of some action by groups escaping the control of the relatively moderate student leadership was not discounted and the government was said to be planning a massive security guard around the Olympic Stadium where the unusual ceremony will be held.

The government representatives were Jorge De La Vega Dominguez, head of the Institute of Political Economic and Social Studies of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, and Andres Caso, personnel manager of the government-run Mexican Petroleum Corporation.

Marcelino Perello, a 23-year-old physics student at the National University and one of the most prominent of the strike leaders, reported in an interview today that the current conversations were "exploratory."

He said that three conditions for opening talks for a final settlement with the government had been

presented to the government representatives. They are the removal of troops and police from the schools they are now holding, the release of all students arrested since the army seized the National University Sept. 18, and a halt to the "persecution" of student leaders and of student groups that have been trying to hold meetings in various neighborhoods to rally public support.

The army has moved out of the University but not out of other schools, including the National Polytechnic Institute. Probably as many as 1,500 persons had been arrested both in the initial occupation of the University and in the violence that followed it. The government has released about 1,000 of these prisoners.

Perello acknowledged that the leadership of the pretest movement had to be reconstituted after the repressive action taken in the last three weeks and that the rank-and-file had once again to be rallied to the cause. The University is officially on vacation this month and all but a handful of students are away from the campuses of the University and of the National Polytechnic Institute, the principal centers of the agitation.

Perello indicated that not much could be done to get the protest movement going again in a massive way until November, but that in the meantime the so-called brigades—small groups of six or seven students—would continue to go out to rally support among other sectors of the population.



After fighting protesting students all night and well into the morning, Mexican soldiers find sleep much more attractive than guard duty.

# Viet coup feared

By Douglas Robinson

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON, Oct. 9—A number of South Vietnamese Marine and Army officers have been arrested in what a government spokesman described as an abortive coup d'etat against the regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

A high-ranking American official, a member on the United States Mission, said, however, that there had been no coup attempt.

South Vietnamese military forces throughout the country have been placed on full alert on the order of Thieu.

An informed source in the Ministry of the Interior said that, in addition to the alert order, Thieu had requested that a message be sent to all province chiefs reminding them of the government ban on all public meetings held without government sanction.

The order was sent out signed by Lt. General Tran Thien Khhiem, the Interior Minister.

One government source said the attempted coup was planned by those who have been affected by the anticorruption program who were trying to get rid of President Thieu and Premier Tran Van Huong.

The source said that arrests of both military officers and civilians would continue in the next few days and that it was likely that some figures in the National Assembly might be affected.

He indicated that those participating in the attempted coup planned to bomb Independence Palace and Huong's home.

The military officers arrested, who ranged in rank from Major to Colonel, were described by usually reliable sources as being supporters of Vice President Nguyen Ao Ky. All the arrests took place in Saigon.

Although it was not specifically known just how many officers had been taken into custody, government sources said they numbered more than six. The nature of the charges could not be learned.

Among those arrested were several officers from armored units stationed in the Saigon area.

In recent months, Thieu has removed a number of officers who are supporters of the Vice President. The latest action was described by some informed sources as an attempt by the president to rid the regime of the remnants of Ky followers.

Rumors of coups have been heard in Saigon a number of times since last summer, but there are few

The Peace Corps representatives will be in room 205 Flowers from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. today and tomorrow with information and applications relating to the Peace Corps.



UPI photo

A Special Force advisor surveys the bullet-riddled Green Beret camp at Thuong Duc, S. Vietnam. An estimated 7,000 Communist troops surround the camp.

who believe that any political or military figure has enough strength among the armed forces to overthrow the Thieu government.

For his part, Ky has lapsed into the background of South Vietnamese politics. Since last June, he has rarely been seen in public.

One of Ky's supporters still in a high position is Gen. Le Nguyen Khang, the commander of the marine corps. Khang, who was removed by Thieu during the summer as commander of the military forces in and around Saigon, was not among those arrested.

A military spokesman said tonight that the alert order meant that troops throughout the country, unless participating in field actions, were confined to their barracks. He said he did not know how long the alert would last.

# Production, imports of firearms rising

By William M. Blair

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence made public yesterday figures showing a sharp increase in the domestic production and the importation of firearms during the last three years.

The period parallels the growth of racial tension and outbreaks of violence in urban centers, but the commission drew no conclusions. The figures were released with the comment that the total did not reflect the actual number of guns in the country.

Lloyd Cutler, executive director of the commission named by President Johnson, said that there were no firm estimates of the number of firearms available to or owned by civilians.

The figures compiled by the commission showed production and imports of firearms totaled 45.6

million from 1951 through June 30 of this year. This included rifles, shotguns, pistols and revolvers.

Subpoenaed records The commission gathered its figures through the subpoena of manufacturers' records and from government records on imports.

The most dramatic increase appeared in handguns. The production and importation of pistols and revolvers rose from 380,462 in 1951 to 973,283 in 1965.

The figures showed an increase to 1.1 million handguns in 1966 and to 1.6 million in 1967. The total for the first six months of this year was put at 1.2 million, which could mean a total for the year of more than 2 million.

The estimated over-all total of production and imports was 2.4 million in 1951, rising to 2.9 million by 1965. The total jumped to 4.1 million in 1966, to 4.7 million in 1967 and to 3 million for the first six months of this year.

No Military

No effort, the commission said, had been to reflect in the estimates the volume of military surplus firearms sold to civilians in the United States or firearms constructed by individuals from parts.

The figures also do not include any estimates of firearms brought into the U.S. by citizens returning from foreign visits or brought in illegally or by returning servicemen. Each citizen is permitted to bring in a total of three firearms each time he returns without any record being kept by the Bureau of Customs.

The figures were released as the Senate passed and sent to the House a compromise gun control bill that would prohibit the importation of surplus military weapons.

Shelton S. Cohen, commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, told the commission today that the I.R.S., which administers the National Firearms Act, would make a preliminary investigation of the validity of every firearms dealer in the country once the new law is passed. He estimated that about 25 percent of the 100,000 presently licensed firearms dealers were not bona fide dealers.

# Peace Prize given

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

OSLO—NORWAY—Prof. Rene Cassin, a French jurist, whose life has been devoted to the principles of Human Rights, was yesterday awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1968.

The five-member committee of the Norwegian Storting (Parliament), which names the annual recipient, said in a statement announcing the award that Cassin, since the approval of the Human Rights Declaration by the United Nations 20 years ago, has "tirelessly worked for the carrying out of its rules both universally and on the European level."

Cassin, who is 81 years old, was one of 48 candidates being considered for this year's award.

Among them were believed to be United Nations Secretary General Thant. The prize is worth about \$70,000.

The professor was the first individual to win the Peace Prize since 1964, when it went to the late Dr. Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. It was the first time the award was given since 1964 when UNICEF, the United Nations Children Fund, was the recipient.

The Peace Prize, awarded by the Storting in accordance with the will of Dr. Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, is given to the person "who has worked most or best for brotherhood among the nations to the abolishment or reduction of standing armies and for the furtherance of peace."



# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Third Floor, Flowers

News Phone: 684-2663

Page Six

Thursday, October 10

## It could happen here

After releasing his commission's report on the Columbia revolt, Archibald Cox tried to measure the intensity of the crisis. "Columbia both before and after the disturbances," he said, "seems clearly to be a microcosm of the nation. And if the problems cannot be solved at a university, then where can you solve them?"

The awesome, obvious corollary to this is that Columbia's problems are the problems of Duke and of most universities in the country, and it is here that we must fix the blame and find the solution to our distress.

While attacking the use of "violence or physical harassment or obstruction" as "never an acceptable tactic for influencing decisions in a university," the Cox commission accused the administration and the faculty of helping to cause the "combustion."

The faculty, they wrote "did not participate in institutional decisions and, therefore, could contribute little to provide the university with internal coherence." They became "more and more remote from the problems of student life and general policy not directly related to formal instruction."

They accused the administration of "evasive improvisation" and declared that they "too often conveyed an attitude of authoritarianism and invited mistrust."

It is not possible to translate directly these criticisms of Columbia into a commentary on Duke. Douglas Knight is not at all like Grayson Kirk. The university administration for all its faults is not as insensitive as the administration at Columbia. Nor are the students here ready to seize campus buildings. But there are grave similarities.

Perhaps the most important thought of the Cox commission lies in these two lines:

"Any tendency to treat a university as a business enterprise with faculty as employees and student as customers diminishes its vitality and communal cohesion."

"The government of a university depends, even more than that of a political community, upon the consent of all the governed to accept decisions reached by its constitutional processes."

All of the members of this university should see themselves as part of a reasonable and open community, but they cannot possibly envision it in this way. Instead students must look at a faculty jealously guarding its hard-won prerogatives in curriculum from student encroachment. They must look at an administration prone to secrecy and, at times, deception. And they must see at the top of this heap 36 men and women who make decisions, usually it seems, without hearing from the entire university community.

We must have a revolution before we can become a community. And this revolution must extend to the trustees, the faculty, the administration, and the students. From their splendid isolation they must all realize the stupidity of secrecy, of evasion, of arrogance in decision-making. And while we refuse to listen to one another, we increase the polarization and paranoia that has been growing the past few years.

Until we can all find in ourselves a vision of the community we need we will be governed by stereotypes and misunderstandings. We must have a peaceful revolution in attitudes, a liberation from traditional polarities. And we must have it now.

President Kennedy once said, "Those who make peaceful revolutions impossible make violent revolutions inevitable." It could happen here.

Unsigned editorials represent the views of a majority of the editorial board.

Alan Ray, Editor

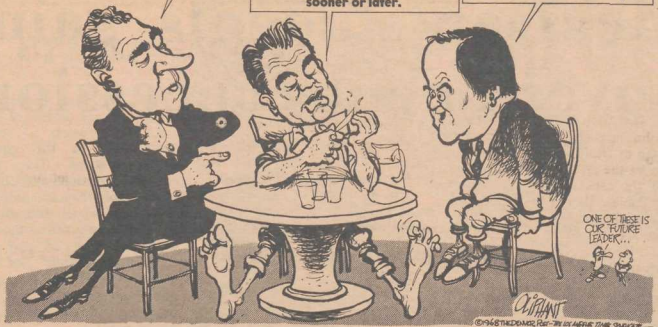
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I'll debate you, but I'm not debating this hick in the middle!

Suit yourself boys, but one of ya is gonna have to talk to me sooner or later.

OK, I'll debate you both—just wait till I start talking...



### From the ramparts

## Poli sci dept more involved?

By Jim McCullough

Hart and Baylis, Baylis and Hart, is all you talk about today if your conversation is "up" on the campus issues. People with well-honed axes got to them, it is said, and now other people are honing their axes, hoping to topple some "deadwood." A couple of items of interest, and possibly edification can be gleaned from the current controversies.

First, there is the oft-repeated remark that "the issue is larger than Hart and Baylis." This was said by some (both professors and students) who knew about the issue this summer. The real question, they were insisting even then is the decision making process in the political science department.

The implication here is that the question of decision-making power in the department is important enough to warrant further hurt to the careers of the two men involved. As many will be quick to point out, the two men have since asked for a full and public investigation or at least airing of the decision.

A subsidiary question here is whether or not being dropped hurts their careers. Some said this past summer that all the damage that could be done to them had been done. It is far from obvious, however, what damage has been done. The department has a "tradition" of dropping young faculty, according to a well researched Chronicle story. This must be known in academic circles, and could thus hardly jeopardize their standings.

Further, if they were dropped for budgetary reasons, that reflects nothing on their abilities—which is again obvious to other schools. Lastly, if they were dropped for ideological reasons, as some have claimed, this would rebound to their credit at many better schools.

Nonetheless, it is possible to conceive of one of two reasons, for their non-reappointment which men of good will would not want to reveal for fear of unduly damaging their careers. This is not a suggestion that they were dropped for such reasons, but a warning that a public investigation really might harm what seems hardly to have been harmed so far.

The more important point here though, is that it would have done them precious little good to object to such an investigation; they would have been used anyway. We are told that they are "symbols" of

the situation in the political science department and thus good "symbols" for the struggle to change it.

"Symbol" is a good word, at once both abstract enough to take attention away from the fact that they are also men, and thus subject from the fact that they are also men, and thus subject to hurt, and positive enough to leave a kind of golden glow about the whole struggle. One has visions of knights and crosses and gleaming swords.

A more realistic term, it is suggested, is battering ram. It is at once concrete and indicates the use to which they are being put. They are being used to try to crack the decision-making process in the

department. There stands the citadel, gates shut, in the dusk of fading glory. The only way to get into it, we are told, the only way to reform and refurbish it, is to use the battering rams.

No one seems to have thought whether the gates might be opened upon request, by knocking politely. Possibly they would not be, though people I have talked to in the department seem amenable to suggestions for change. But no one ever tried.

One can only remark that it is extremely generous of those involved to be willing to sacrifice other people. Perhaps one should be wary of people who shout that they are sensitive.

### Uhuru

## Blacks for Wallace?

By Charles Hopkins

I was walking across campus last week when one of my liberal friends approached. Upon exchanging greetings with him, I noticed that he was wearing a "Humphrey for President" button. "Hey man, you sold to the Establishment!" I said jokingly, remembering that he had been an ardent McCarthy supporter a few weeks before.

He looked at me seriously and said, "Charlie, what can I do? I've got to do something. I've got to vote for somebody. Who're you voting for?"

I thought for a second and then replied, "I'll either go fishing on election day or vote for Wallace."

This really shook him. "You can't do that! Think of your people! Charlie, we could have a Nazi Germany if Wallace gets in! He's a demagogue!"

The whole situation seemed comical to me so I said something about the revolution being speeded up this way, and walked off to his horrified protests.

Thinking back on this incident, I find it difficult to believe that my liberal friend actually believed that I would have anything close to a choice in November among Nixon, Wallace and Humphrey. On the other hand, his wearing of the Humphrey button did not surprise me much because it was well within the liberal's tradition of clinging to anything which appears to be something he can call enough. The concern for black people voiced by my friend should, I suppose, be appreciated, but the candidacy of Humphrey should not and is not looked upon by most black people

as something to be appreciative of from the great liberal fathers. The idea that black people must sit back every four years and wait to see which of the great white hands will stretch out the farthest to speak to our liberation is fast becoming a myth. We have learned and are learning day by day that the fight for freedom in America is not involved with political personalities, but the system itself which gives rise to such politics and personalities. We have learned that the majority of things having to do with freedom and that deal with peoples lives are never entered into the political process.

This system, in its more liberal moods, allows the lower classes to vote for a Nixon or a Humphrey, or a Gardner or a Scott, but never do they get the chance to vote on who is in the police force, who runs the schools their children must attend, or how to get rid of the merchants and landlords who are oppressing them day by day. These are the issues we must be concerned with, not political faces or paltry poverty programs. The system which gives rise to and nurtures oppression cannot all of a sudden become the liberator from oppression without destroying itself. Since American capitalism thrives on the suppression of the poor classes whether internal or external, then how can it release these people from its grip and at the same time continue to survive?

It cannot.

Perhaps with the hope of enlightening some of my liberal friends, it should be stated clearly that no one political personality be

(Continued on Page 7)



By James Reston

# The last days of Lyndon Johnson

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Lyndon Johnson is still the most interesting man in Washington. He is supposed to be the great American politician of the century, but his party is a shambles. He has the reputation of being the most compulsive talker of the age, but he has nothing new to say. He is fast becoming a character in an Allen Drury novel, remote and cornered, defending his Vietnam policy with quotations from his marine son-in-law on the field of battle.

For anyone who admires strong, stubborn men and lost causes, Johnson undoubtedly has a fascination. The novelists and

dramatists and maybe even the historians will probably be kinder to him than the journalists of his time. He has done many remarkable things. He is in many ways a remarkable man.

He has not evaded but grappled with the most powerful issues of the day, and they have overwhelmed him and driven him from the Presidency, as they might easily have driven any other man. But now he is merely playing out the role in the last act, and it is good theater but it may very well be bad policy. He is the central figure in a re-run of the old Texas drama.

He looks more and more like the

last man at the Alamo, and he is willing to die for it as his forefathers were in Texas, and this may be appealing, except that he turned Vietnam into the Alamo, and the Alamo was a disaster.

It is easy to admire his battle against odds without admiring his judgment. He is a good poker player but he raised the stakes in Vietnam and forgot that he couldn't play his aces. He came into office proclaiming the virtues of "consensus politics" and he is going out of it complaining that the consensus left him instead of the other way around.

It is fairly clear now what Johnson meant by

"consensus"—The people should back the President, particularly when he has troubles overseas. At least his own party should be loyal to its leader, he thought, even if they disagreed on Vietnam. In his view, the Democratic Party is a shambles today, not because he was wrong on Vietnam, but because the party deserted him in that part of the world.

The results of all this are rather sad, both for the nation and the President. He feels betrayed by his party. He thought he had arranged things just right for his old friend, Associate Justice Abe Fortas, to be Chief Justice of the United States. He summoned his other closest

confidant, Clark Clifford, out of private life to be Secretary of Defense. But the Senate balked, not so much against Fortas as against the President and Chief Justice Warren, and even Clifford is now reported to be taking a different position from the President on continuing the bombing of North Vietnam and negotiating peace in Paris.

What is tragic about all this is not only President Johnson but particularly Vice President Humphrey. The clear and simple test of the Johnson policies in this election would have been Johnson's. He believes in his Vietnam policy more than Humphrey does.

Maybe, in retrospect, it would have been better if he had stayed on in the race. The main issue was not so much Johnson but Johnson's policies. The Democrats could either have chosen to go with the President and his policies, or go with Senator McCarthy who opposed the Vietnam policy.

As it was, they did neither, but dumped the past on Humphrey, who could provide neither a new personality nor a new policy.

Lyndon Johnson confused the roles of Senate Majority Leader and President. He is a formidable man—able, industrious and far more intelligent than his detractors suppose, but out of date.

He is, in a curious way, the nation's regret—a man of the past who wants good things of the past which we regret we have lost, but who thinks he can impose both the virtues of the past and the future by the techniques of Senate politics on a changing nation whose youth rejects the political manipulations of Capital Hill politics.

And the final irony now is that Richard Nixon will not use Johnson's techniques to replace him, but that he will continue to use them in the White House where they have failed for Johnson.

## —Blacks—

(Continued from Page 6)

it Kennedy, McCarthy or Humphrey is destined to save this country from that which it is due. Neither will "better communications" or more civil rights legislation rid this country of its basic divisions with respect to the economic classes; nor can a vote for Hubert Humphrey. Black people are no longer getting caught in the old liberal trick bag of "Vote for Humphrey, because he has more liberal domestic programs...a vote for Nixon or Wallace is a vote to destroy these programs."

As I think back to my conversation with my liberal friend, perhaps a vote for Wallace would be in the best interest of black people. If the man received enough votes, possibly the decision of the presidency would have to be made in the House of Representatives and thereby bring about some Constitutional crisis which would cause a restructuring of the political system. Although this would by no means solve the basic problems in this country, perhaps it would demonstrate the inadequacies of the political institutions to speak to the need of all the people. At least this would deal with one of the basic problems and could possibly bring about a different direction of priorities and emphasis in this country.

It would surely be a relief from the liberal's mania of "progress through poverty programs."

## How to tap a keg (and tie into the best reason in the world to drink beer)

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**2** Just before the party begins, tap your beer. First, make sure the beer faucet is closed (you wouldn't want to waste a drop of Beechwood Aged Bud!). Then, insert the faucet-and-pump unit into the upper valve of the keg, give it a quarter turn clockwise, and lock it in place by tightening the lower wing nut.

**3** Next, insert the lager tap in the lower valve of the keg and give it a quarter turn. Now, set the keg upright in a tub and pack ice around it.

**4** You're now ready to draw beer. Pump pressure to the proper point for good draw, usually about 15 lbs. That's all there is to it, but there's no rule against sampling just to make sure everything is perfect. Ahhhhh! It's no wonder you'll find more taverns with the famous "Bud on Draught" sign than any other!

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UPI photo

Lou Brock's home run leaves the bat on its way to the upper deck. The scene is last Sunday's game at Detroit, and the pitcher is Denny McLain.

## Another viewpoint

By Debbie Swain

Have you ever stood in front of the mirror and contemplated a conversion-point play while putting on your eyeliner? Or have you ever rushed down the court for a lay-up but stopped suddenly to pin your

hair back with a bobby pin? Well, it sure is saying a lot for you if you have, whether you're a boy or a girl.

The point is that girls ought to have a real place in sports, too. Admittedly they don't play before stadium crowds but still they might if they had the publicity. In college, girls are offered the equipment and can play special intramural games if they can organize themselves. Phys. ed. is required for four semesters, but little chance to participate in sports is encouraged or supported. Many may think it's the choice of the coeds. No! For there is a bit of tomboy in every girl. Girls on East definitely have the spirit and would support a big women's athletic program at Duke if enough excitement was generated by some organizers.

You usually come to college to get an education. Sports, however, is a big part of college life. You don't have to be a boy to love football games. Luckily girls aren't barred from school games, and it never takes any special encouragement to get them there. It's the spirit that counts and as said before girls at Duke have got plenty of that! Last Saturday's great victory really boosted that spirit! Everyone should be all excited about a big victory at homecoming.

Something that might add even more spirit and pride is the news that Duke is on top in the Atlantic Coast Conference this week tied with N.C. State.

By Joseph Durso  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
The Detroit Tigers, down to their last defeat in the world series, scored 10 runs in the third inning yesterday and demolished the St. Louis Cardinals, 13-1.

It was the biggest World Series inning in 39 years, tying the record set by the Philadelphia Athletics, and it helped deadlock the Series at three games a piece.

It also helped redeem Denny McLain, who won 31 games during the season before losing two straight in the Series. The self-styled "mercenary soldier" of Detroit worked yesterday with a sore shoulder that was treated with cortisone. But he outlasted seven St. Louis pitchers behind those booming Tiger bats.

Consequently, everything will go on the line today when Bob Gibson of St. Louis pitches the deciding game against Mickey Lolich. But the memory of that blockbuster third inning today will linger long in the memories of the 54,692 persons in Busch Memorial Stadium, a national television audience and the astounded

Cardinals.

The Tigers charged back into contention in the same muscular way they had won the American League Pennant. They scored two runs in the second off Ray Washburn, then lowered the boom with 10 in their next time at bat. Finally, Kaline fired a parting shot in the fifth with a home run, his second of the series and his third hit of the day.

The offensive star, though, was Northrup, a 28-year-old outfielder from the town of St. Louis, Mich., who has shown a stunning trait as a hitter: he specializes in grand-slam home runs.

At the height of the cannonading today, with his pitchers shutting to the mound in relays, Cardinal Manager Red Schoendienst moaned and said: "Give the ball to Leroy."

He has no Leroy on his staff, though, and his first mistake today was giving the ball to Washburn. And Washburn's first mistake was walking Cash to open the second inning.

Willie Horton followed by lining

## Soccer wins again

By Ken Jarin

Brazilians Doug Morris and Craig Tymeson again led the Duke soccer team to success in a 3-2 triumph over Clemson. This was the second straight for Coach Roy Skinner's freshmen-studded forces, and the first Atlantic Coast Conference win. The game went down to the wire with Clemson turning a potential Duke rout into an evenly played match.

Goalie Dave (Ohio) Lewis, one of four starting frosh, withstood heavy pressure when his teammates let up in the last period. Other starting freshmen were halfbacks Dave Hinkle and Cocoa Willingham, plus forward Dave Wright. Willingham kept the Duke offense moving all day long with strong overall play, while Wright exhibited excellent shooting talents.

Morris gave the host club a 1-0

lead at 3:20 of the first period, and he completed the first half scoring with a second quarter penalty kick. This pair of goals brought his two-game total to four, best on the team.

Clemson opened the third period with a goal in the initial two minutes of play. Tymeson countered with a score at 13:10 of the third on a follow-up shot behind George Gryparis' corner kick. At this point Lewis looked sharp and Duke appeared to be in full command, dominating play at both ends of the field.

Skinner was not exceptionally pleased with his team's play. "We eased up and tried to ride on the 3-1 lead. Too many times we abandoned our game plan and played high school soccer. This should change as our younger players gain more experience."

Next on the schedule is a Homecoming contest against Lynchburg, at 10:00 A.M. on Saturday.

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## ASDU submits revised demonstration policy

By Bruce Wiley  
ASDU reporter

The ASDU Legislature last night passed a revision of the University Pickets and Protest Policy which they hoped would be accepted by the Trustees as an alternative to the policy that was instituted last August.

The revision seeks to clarify what in the view of the legislature are the ambiguities and the confusions of the present policy. Major changes include the elimination of the phrase, "By breach of the peace, physical obstruction or coercion, or by noise, tumult, or other forms of disturbances," and replacement with "physical obstruction or overt and direct harassment."

### Comparative Policies

Under the ASDU policy, cases will be tried by "a joint committee consisting of the members of the Judicial Council of the Associated Students of Duke University, two members of the judicial body of the Graduate Students Association, and one representative of the Professional Schools."

Under the trustee policy, cases are tried by hearing committees appointed by the Executive Committee of the Academic Council.

ASDU pointed out that

academic due process requires that students be tried by their peers.

In addition to passing the revision, the Legislature elected two student representatives, Tracy Whittaker and Steve Johnston, to the Student-Faculty-Administration Council. Both candidates in their two minute speeches recognized the need for student members of SFAC to advance ASDU's efforts in exerting pressure on the Administration to act affirmatively on legislative recommendations.

## Committee recruiting

The Community Action Committee, chaired by J.R. High, needs interested students to work with the committee. The group is sponsored by the Y.

The Action committee will act as a liaison for mobilization between the Durham community and the Duke Campus. It has been organized to procure and supply

information for Duke students about the various social, economic and political aspects of Durham.

The committee will also evaluate ways in which Duke students can participate in Durham concerns, such as the Black Solidarity Committee's Boycott and the voter registration drive.

Included are research projects which can be done by students who are interested in the structure of Durham as a functioning city.

All students who think they would like to work with this committee should contact J.R. High through the Y office on first floor Flowers Building.

## MSGA

Freshman elections will be held in the Alumni Lounge today from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## Vietnam War

# Human chain stops guerrillas

By Gene Roberts

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
HUE' SOUTH VIETNAM—United States and South Vietnamese troops operating in the flat rice lands near this historic city are convinced they have found a solution to one of the most difficult problems of the war.

The problem is how to deal with the Vietcong's "local force" guerrillas and its political infrastructure.

The answer developed by South Vietnamese forces and the U.S. 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) is a human chain of soldiers who stay in place for up to two weeks to trap the enemy troops and to force them to come out of hiding.

Just 10 days ago, 2,000 American and Vietnamese soldiers formed a 15-mile ring around an expanse of rice paddies and hamlets as 1,500 Vietnamese infantrymen began "sweeping" from one side of the ring to the other.

Tonight, the officers in charge of the operation were breaking down their human ring and quoting an array of statistics that their commanding officers found impressive.

The allied troops killed and captured more than 300 of the

enemy while suffering losses of one dead and 14 wounded.

Just as impressive to American pacification advisers was the fact that not a single allied bomb was dropped or artillery shell fired during the operation.

"Not one house was damaged," said Col. Thomas W. Bowen, who serves as senior adviser to Thuathien province. "This whole technique was so successful that you can bet we'll be trying it again."

Col. John A. Hoefling, commander of the division's second brigade and a leader in developing the technique, said no large North Vietnamese or Vietcong main force units were in the area and, thus, bombs and artillery were not needed.

"We got our cordon out so fast and kept it so tight that they couldn't slip through it," Hoefling said. "They tried to hide, of course, but that didn't work either. We kept our cordon on so long that they had to come out for food. That's when we got them."

"Some of their guys even tried hiding in the water for a couple of days," the colonel added. "But leeches drove them out."

Although the cordon approach has been used against North

Vietnamese and Vietcong main force units many times in recent months, the experiment near Hue marked the first time such a large cordon had been used against guerrillas and political cadre for such an extended period.

It worked well here, officers said, because of flat terrain, natural waterway boundaries and large numbers of helicopters, which were able to put the allied troops in place within an hour.

"We know now that it will work in this kind of terrain," added one officer. "But I doubt seriously that it would work in mountainous areas or in flat areas where you don't have canals and other natural barriers."

Colonel Bowne commented: "When you carry out this kind of operation, you sweep the area clean and the Vietcong can't re-establish themselves right away. Last night the province chief and I slept in a hamlet that only a few weeks ago was under the control of the Vietcong."

## Urgent

Will the two Duke students who witnessed a two car accident at McDonald's Friday night, October 27 please contact M.L. Pollok at 477-5132. Your testimony is urgently needed at the hearing on Thursday. Anyone who knows the names of these students is also requested to contact Mr. Pollok at the above number as their testimony is crucial to the case.

## — student liason —

(Continued on Page 1)

Norris comments on action  
Commenting on the desirability of an established channel of communication between students and trustees, Norris said, "In view of the fact that the Trustees involved in Vigil negotiations seemed to be moved genuinely by contact with students, something of this nature would be desirable in facilitating goals students will be seeking to advance this year."

Norris is quick to assert, however, that the Senate-idea is futuristic indeed, and he acknowledge it as a vision rather than a concrete goal.

### SFAC Reforms

The revamping of SFAC, is another example of a change which will enhance the student's capacity to articulate his opinions, but will leave final decisions and implementation of ideas out of student's hands.

The main feature of the new SFAC is revised membership and streamlined procedural methods. The combination of the two reforms will strengthen the SFAC's recommendations and increase the chances that they will be acted on promptly and favorably.

The revision in membership provides broader representation. The ASDU President, the presidents of the four student government associations, two students elected by the ASDU Legislature, two Graduate School students, and one student from a Professional school will constitute student membership on the Council.

Of the seven faculty members

who will serve, five will be elected by the Academic Council and two by the Undergraduate Faculty Council. The President of the university will appoint three members of the administration to round out the twenty-member Council.

### To Speed Up Action

The procedural reform will supplant the vague and slow practices of the past with an explicit, comprehensive process which provides that "action of the council go directly to the President" and that the "President's decision on Council action shall be communicated in writing to the Council within 15 days after its submission."

Reaction from all elements of the campus seemed favorable. President Knight commented that "...I was particularly pleased with the thought and hard work of student leaders and others so evident in the preparation of the proposal, and I look forward to the contributions to our common venture in the University which are now directly possible through SFAC."

The requirement that Dr. Knight act on decisions reached by the Council in a relatively short time will hopefully prevent the delay in decision making which has hampered SFAC in the past. Moreover, since the recommendations of the council will carry more weight because of the more representative nature of the Council, President Knight will find it increasingly difficult not to accede to its wishes.

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VIKING





# 'We are taught to play the game'

## High school union indicates unrest

**Editor's Note:** This is the conclusion of a feature, the first page of which appeared in yesterday's issue.

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
Joe Salerno (that is not his real name) would be a special case. A fair, cherubic-looking boy of 16, Joe is outwardly a conformist and a square. He wears neatly pressed chinos, well-shined moccasins and J-press tweeds.

### Pot Parties

But Joe's inner life revolves around the once-a-week marijuana parties he has with his friends. "When we turn-on, he said, "we usually do it with music. Hard stuff. Bartok, Bach. With pot you hear it all around you and deep inside, too. You can think deep into your problems that way."

Joe would like to be able to express in poetry the kind of "beauty" that he says he

experiences with marijuana. He has tried, but none of his efforts have pleased him. He is sure he will not become a good poet until he can develop what he calls "a true philosophy about life." That is the goal of his marijuana selling and of the voyage he wants to make to India, a year-long visit he knows his parents will not approve of because they want him to go to college.

Jamie Gorelick, the Radcliffe freshman, said: "I don't object to the ladies shopping in their Cadillacs on Middle Neck Road. I don't object to trees and lawns. And the educational system here is pretty good. But there should be something more to life than what we have here. Maybe the answer would be to live in the city."

### Union Organizer

Howie Swerdloff, a tall, slender, intensely serious senior at John

Bowne High School in Flushing, Queens, is one of the chief organizers of a New York High School union. At 17, Howie already is a political veteran. He worked for John V. Lindsay in 1965 and for Nelson A. Rockefeller in 1966 until he became disillusioned with what he called the "lip service support" Queens Republicans were giving to Negroes on the civilian review board issue.

Later he joined the peace movement and in June Howie began to change his thinking on how the movement could be made more effective. "We realized," he said, "that big demonstrations weren't really getting us anywhere. And we began to see that we were oriented to a single issue."

"What we needed was a broader organization that would increase the radical awareness of the students by building on the problems in their own schools."

Howie and two of his chief associates, Laurie Sandow and Charlotte (Charlie) Brown, both seniors at the High School of Music and Art, worked through the summer to plan a founding conference for the union.

### Abolish of Haircut Rules

The Union's program will vary from school to school. In interviews, Howie, Laurie, and Charlie listed some of the demands they will suggest to students in their schools:

An end to all military assemblies; abolition of dress codes and haircut regulations; hiring of more Negro and Puerto Rican teachers; placement of draft resistance guides in school libraries; student-run assemblies on political topics chosen by the students; free distribution of birth-control literature and devices; publication of the first names of all teachers so students will not have to address them as Mr. or Miss.

Howie is convinced that the chief function of education in American society is to direct children into conformity. In one of the flyers he wrote for the union this summer, he said:

### "Taught to Obey Rules"

"The main thing that's taught us in school is how to obey rules, dress in our uniforms, play the game and NO, DON'T BE UPPITY! Oh, we're trained for participating in the democratic process—we have our student governments—they can legislate about basketball games and other such meaningful topics. Don't mention the curriculum, THEY'LL tell us what to learn."

Asked what he hoped to accomplish by radicalizing his fellow students, Howie replied: "We don't want to take over the government. We want to destroy it. I believe people should have power over their own lives, but not over other peoples' lives."

Sociologists like Siverstein of the New School find it not at all

surprising that the generations get out of touch with one another in a country changing as quickly as America. In a private research paper he said:

"The more rapidly a society is changing, the more it will be true that parents and children will have been raised in different and, it increasing respects, incompatible realities, touch with that part of the modern world that each likes to think of as the real world."

### Some Accept Tradition

Abraham H. Lass, principal of Abraham Lincoln High School in Brooklyn, looking back on the radical changes in the world since he began teaching 38 years ago, said that perhaps what should surprise parents is that so many young people, a majority in his view, still accept traditional values and goals.

Lass offered what he called "A bit of raw sociological data," the kind that never gets into the Kinsey-type studies. It was the essay a Lincoln High School senior wrote last spring on the topic, "Movies I'd like to Make."

After complaining that most sex films are unrealistic because "everybody is always jumping into bed with everybody," the boy wrote:

"The guys I know can't even talk to girls, much less have sexual relationships with girls. I am planning to do my first sex movie on shy boys. And shy girls. The kind I know, that is the kind most people are. Don't believe everything you hear."

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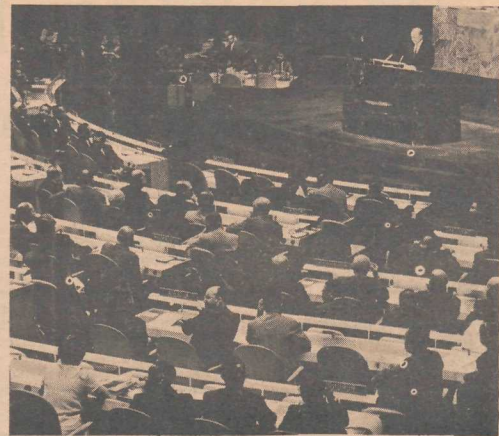
While most youngsters need a sucker to amuse them during their first haircut, the President's grandson, Patrick Lyndon Nugent, would rather watch his grandfather lick the lollipop. Barber Steven Martin of Silver Spring, Maryland, gave Patty Lyn his first haircut last week at the White House.

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# Soviets attack reports of Gromyko-Brant talks



UPI photo

United Nations delegates turn their eyes toward the visitor's gallery where anti-Vietnam war protesters heckled Dean Rusk.

By David Binder  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
BONN—The Soviet Embassy issued a stinging statement here yesterday accusing the West German press of "crudely distorting" the facts of Tuesday's New York meeting between Foreign Ministers Willy Brandt and Andrei Gromyko came about.

The Embassy press councillor, A.J. Bogomolov, called in newsmen to tell them that, contrary to German press reports, "the meeting occurred at the initiative of the foreign office of the German Federal Republic, which made the request Oct. 4."

German news media, basing their reports on official background information, said Tuesday the Russians had launched the idea of a meeting between Brandt and Gromyko.

This afternoon Bonn government spokesman attempted to take the sting out of the Soviet statement by saying it was "plain to see that both sides were interested in setting up the meeting."

The deputy government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said he "still had the impression the initiative came from their side, but sometimes nobody knows."

According to another spokesman, the idea for the meeting was raised last Friday in consultations "on another matter" during a visit of a Soviet diplomat to the foreign office. There it was agreed that since both foreign

ministers would be in proximity during the United Nations General Assembly meetings they could easily meet.

Apparently higher officials took it from there immediately since the Soviet side offered that same day to set up a meeting yesterday at 10 a.m. Brandt's schedule was filled at that hour and he settled for a later date.

However, in a period when the Soviet Union is trying to portray West Germany as public enemy number one ("Neo Nazi, militarist and thirsting for revenge") the communist propaganda goes) the impression that Gromyko had sought out Brandt obviously pained Moscow.

Bogomolov, reading a prepared

statement with a grim face and refusing to answer any questions, declared that the German reports were "disinformation which can only have been aimed at a complication of relations" between Moscow and Bonn.

A Bonn spokesman quoted Bogomolov as having told him later it was "not so important" who had asked whom for the Brandt-Gromyko meeting and it was "good that it had taken place."

Citing an initial report from Brandt to Bonn, Ahlers said the main topic of Tuesday's meeting had been discussions of a possible exchange of agreements to renounce the use of force in dealings between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

## Okinawans allowed governmental role

By Philip Shabecoff  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service  
TOKYO—The United States and Japan agreed yesterday to permit elected delegates from Okinawa, the American-administered Ryukyu Island, to participate in the Japanese Diet, or Parliament.

The agreement was viewed here as a major U.S. concession to the joint Japanese and Okinawan insistence that the island be returned to Japanese administration.

Diplomatic observers here said that the decision, reached in a meeting between U. Alexis Johnson, the U.S. ambassador here, and Takeo Miki, the foreign minister, indicated that the U.S. is

coming closer to agreeing to full reversion of the island to Japan.

The observers also declared that the American concession would probably help the Liberal Democratic Party of Premier Eisaku Sato, which faces a crucial election in Okinawa next month.

The question of the reversion of Okinawa to Japan is one of the most emotionally laden issues in U.S.-Japanese relations.

Washington has agreed in principle to return the island at some time in the future. But the U.S. has important military interests in maintaining its nuclear bases on Okinawa, which are considered vital for the defense of the entire Far East.

The U.S., therefore, is reluctant

to turn complete control over the island back to Tokyo until American security needs are guaranteed.

Most Japanese see the Okinawa issue from a nationalistic rather than a security point of view. It is regarded as unnatural in this country that a land populated by Japanese citizens should remain in what is described as semicolonial status 23 years after the end of World War II.

Many Japanese, notably the opposition Socialist Party, demand the immediate reversion of Okinawa and the withdrawal of American forces, and particularly of nuclear weapons.

Others, including members of the government, believe that the

presence of U.S. forces on Okinawa is needed for Japanese security. But those who hold this view also insist that the political rule of Okinawa be returned to Tokyo.

The agreement by the U.S. to permit Okinawan delegates to sit in Parliament is viewed as being, in part at least, a gesture of Washington's good intentions and an effort to calm Japan's ruffled political waters.

However, the concession is regarded as unlikely to do more than irritate Japanese who demand an immediate and full reversion of the island.

Details of Okinawan representation in the Diet are still to be worked out.

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