

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Friday, October 11



Photo by Scott Sorenson

Student leaders Wade Norris, Bob Creamer, and Reed Kramer discuss the "power diffusion" with members of the faculty last night.

Grad school enrollment greatly affected by draft

By Betty Walrond
grad school reporter

The Law School, the most seriously hit by the draft of Duke's Graduate Schools, has lost more than 10% of its entering class to the military. The second year class has been hit even more badly.

The other graduate schools have also been variously affected by the draft. For instance, the percentage of women who entered the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has almost doubled this year. In the Divinity School it is becoming increasingly difficult to accept students whose intentions are not ordination in some church.

The effects of the draft, although, in general not as great as feared, nevertheless are definitely being felt.

The Duke Law School is the smallest of the nationally known

law schools, and is therefore "heavily selective." For this reason, said Frank Read, Assistant Dean, the school did not accept a great overload for this year's entering class in spite of the expected loss to the military. The waiting list, however, was kept open until two weeks prior to registration.

The number of applicants had gone up for this year because of Duke's increasing national reputation. The first year class has usually 110-120 members, so this year the admissions office aimed for 120, overloading the acceptances to about 145. Normally 20-25 accepted applicants pay the registration fee but don't come for various reasons. This year, said Dean Read, 65 paid depositors dropped their place in the class by summer, 39 for military reasons.

On the inside:

Johnson declines to name substitute for Fortas.—page 3
Gallup Poll shows Wallace's strength remains static.—page 4
Egyptians attack U.S. decision to sell Phantom jets to Israel.—page 5

Freshmen vote Drage, Gullledge to top posts

Darryl Drage, who during his campaign called for "unity within the freshman class and complete reforms within freshman housing," was elected president of the Class of 1972 yesterday.

Last night following the vote, Drage said, "I don't consider my election a personal victory, but a victory for the class. It represents the first in a long series of battles that will eventually lead to the reforms that I have outlined."

He defeated Sid L. Gullledge and Ted Williams. Gullledge had emphasized the need for "a logical patient approach to administrative authority in freshman relations with the administration as opposed to 'threats of demonstration.'"

Williams, who had demanded "an involved class and physical action: academic, political, and

social," was the second black student to be nominated and defeated for freshman president in the last two years.

Drage did not receive a majority of votes in the election. On the preferential ballot, William received 108 votes in a three-way race and was eliminated. In the runoff Drage tallied 204 to Gullledge's 177.

Ward Cates, who described himself as having "seldom been found at a loss for words," was elected vice president. He will serve as social chairman of the class.

Ed Buckley was elected treasurer. Alan Merin was chosen class secretary. The ASDU representatives are: Mike Clowdus, Ned Earle, Gary Minter, and Walt Reinhardt, Trinity; and John Benton, Engineering.

AAUP discusses role of students

By Gordon Stephenson
staff reporter

The Duke chapter of the American Association of University Professors discussed a broader basis for the administration to the University with student leaders last night at its semi-annual meeting held at the Law School. Twenty faculty members attended.

The discussion's moderator introduced the program by noting that under the present system, recent student activism could shatter the little rapport that exists between students, faculty, and the administration.

Wade Norris, president of ASDU, Bob Creamer, chairman of the Duke Vigil, and Reed Kramer, president of the YMCA each discussed this point and examined the present inter-relationships within Pickets and Protest Policy at Duke is an involvement of the

Norris began his remarks by saying that there should be greater interrelation between students, faculty, and the administration. He pointed out that a democratic society should have representation from all elements of the community.

He added that general policy decisions of the University should be created by representatives of the faculty, students, and trustees; and then mediated by the administration. "Decisions affecting internal aspects of the University should be worked out by the faculty and students," Norris commented.

The ASDU leader went on to say that "The University cannot operate as a business with the faculty acting as employees, and the students as customers. There must be a better formal relation between faculty and students."

Creamer introduced the term "power diffusion" to illustrate his idea of an ideal norm for a governing body. "In other words,"

outlined Creamer, "all groups with different values within a society should have representation." He added that for Duke to work within the norm, the students and faculty should have greater representation. Students and faculty should support each other to peacefully present their demands to achieve this norm. He also called for greater participation of students in making and enforcing general policy.

"A university must change within the values of society or change those values...There are basic values of society which are antithetical to the norm." He cited racism as an example.

Criticizing the non-involvement of the Columbia faculty in their administration, Reed Kramer pointed out that its growing aloofness and remoteness could be blamed for the students' final exasperation and "combustion" at that university.

The YMCA president also mentioned that "the Pickets and Protest Policy at Duke is an involvement of the University's financial supporters in the formation of internal laws."

A discussion of these ideas took place after the formal presentation. Most of the faculty at the meeting appeared to agree with the students.



Photo by Ivan Jacobs

As its Homecoming event, the guerilla theater called yesterday for Duke students to come to the aid of a decayed America and maintain "the purity of the race."

Homecoming rites to begin tonight

Tomorrow night in the Indoor Stadium, the Homecoming Committee will present its annual variety fete.

This year's show, entitled "Blue and White," features five musical skits, representing the efforts of Brown House, Gilbert-Addoms, Jarvis, Hanes House, and the Grad Center. Thirty-second "blackouts" by the Hoof 'n Horn between each

skit will add continuity to the show.

Bringing the show to a climax will be the crowning of this year's Homecoming Queen, who is to reign over the weekend's festivities.

Ending the show will be a "mystery event," which Murry Brown, Homecoming Committee Chairman described as "guaranteed to astonish the audience."

(Continued on Page 9)

New Soviet line bothers US officials

'Bridge-building' policy could be reconsidered

By Bernard Gwertzman
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Administration officials are expressing concern over the implications of what Secretary of State Dean Rusk calls a "new Soviet doctrine" in world affairs.

This thesis, as enunciated on Sept. 26 by Pravda, the Soviet Party newspaper, and by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko at the United Nations last week, says that members of the "Socialist Commonwealth" in Europe have no right to make decisions on their own that are not supported by the Soviet Union.

Poses threats
Carried to its logical lengths, this poses direct threats to the sovereignty of Rumania and Yugoslavia, the two most independent communist countries in Europe, it is said. It also calls into question the United States policy of "building bridges" to Eastern Europe, officials say.

Rusk spoke out against this doctrine in his policy speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Oct. 2 and stressed his concern as well in private meetings at the United Nations with foreign ministers from around the world.

U.S. officials say that Rusk tried to discuss his concern during his meetings with Gromyko but was rebuffed by the Soviet official.

Officials here acknowledge that the Soviet statements and the invasion of Czechoslovakia have provided the U.S. with a propaganda bonanza.

Rumanian and Yugoslav officials

have told high administration officials in recent days that they share Rusk's apprehension over the implication of Moscow's position, U.S. officials say.

Contingency plans
Rusk is reported to have instructed his aides to draw up contingency plans in case Rumania or Yugoslavia is invaded.

Officials say they do not know whether Gromyko meant to include Yugoslavia in the "socialist commonwealth" but the Yugoslavs are taking no chance and have stepped up defense preparations.

A central problem facing State Department policy-makers is what course the U.S. should follow in its dealings with the Soviet Union and the rest of Eastern Europe in light of the new developments.

But the Soviet doctrine raises the question of whether Moscow will permit its allies to go along with "bridge building" plans.

The Soviet government seems ambiguous on just what it wants. Gromyko and Pravda have said the "socialist commonwealth" is threatened by western powers. But Gromyko also said his government wanted to go ahead with a whole range of arms control discussions.

Exaggerating?
Some U.S. officials say that policy-makers are exaggerating the dangers of the Soviet "Doctrine" and that the U.S. should begin the long-planned talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear missiles.

Those officials contend that the Soviet Union is probably eager to improve its world image and may be more flexible on arms-control matters at this time.

But Rusk is said to believe that further clarification must be sought from Moscow on the implications of the doctrine that Rusk believes goes against the United Nations Charter's statement on the sovereignty of all nations.

Key officials have been asked to submit their views and some thought is being given to incorporating them in a speech to be given by Under Secretary of

State Nicholas B. Katzenbach next week in Paris to the Western European Union. This is an international organization made up of Britain and the six nations of the European Economic Community—France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

The "bridge building" policy that has been the hallmark of the Johnson administration was based on the premise that Moscow was allowing its allies a good deal of

independence, it was believed that so long as its security was not endangered, Moscow would encourage East-West contacts by its allies.

Indications are that the administration will wait until the situation in Czechoslovakia is clarified before deciding whether to begin the missile talks. If Soviet troops begin to leave in large numbers, the U.S. would be more inclined to sit down with the Soviets, the officials said.

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LBJ bows to Senate

By Fred P. Graham
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—President Johnson announced yesterday that the "emotionalism, partisanship and prejudice" of the times had persuaded him not to nominate another person now for the office of Chief Justice.

He deplored the Senate's failure to confirm his earlier nomination of Associate Justice Abe Fortas to the position, and called upon Chief Justice Earl Warren to stay on "until emotional subsidies, reason and fairness prevail."

Warren promptly issued this one-sentence statement:

"The President's statement speaks for itself and calls for no additional elaboration by me."

The effect of the two men's statements was to confirm an impression that was already widely held by observers here—that Johnson had decided not to attempt to push another nomination through the Senate in the fading hours of the 90th Congress, which is expected to adjourn by the week end.

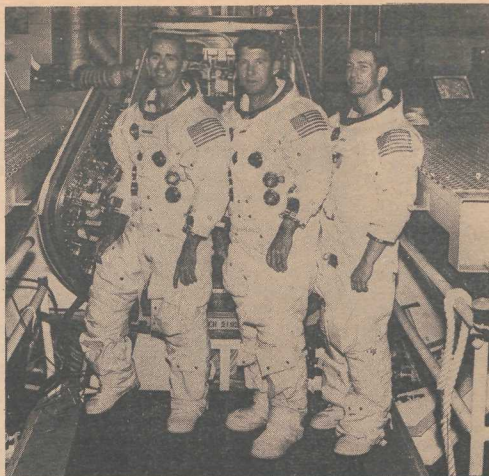
However, the President's statements left him with the option to name another nominee if the political climate improves between now and the end of his term, next Jan. 20.

They also left Warren's future plans swathed in the ambiguities that have surrounded them since the president announced June 26 that he had accepted Warren's request to retire, "effective at such time as a successor is qualified."

Yesterday's events left the following options still open:

—Johnson could make a recess appointment after Congress adjourns. This possibility is considered the most remote, for two reasons. First, Johnson, when a senator, was on record as being opposed to recess appointments. Second, the appointee would lose the position if another person were nominated and confirmed.

—The President could make another appointment after Congress convenes on Jan. 3 and before his term ends Jan. 20. The filibuster tactics that blocked the nomination



UPI photo

Apollo 7 astronauts Walter Cunningham (left), Walter Schirra (center) and Donn Eisele sought medical clearance Oct. 7 for their Oct. 11 launch on a demanding 11-day orbital mission.

of Fortas would be futile at the start of a new congressional session, and if the Democrats have fared well in the November elections, a Johnson nomination might succeed, even if Richard Nixon won the Presidency.

—Johnson could drop the matter and leave the nomination to his successor.

—Warren, if he does not like the result of the upcoming presidential election, could rescind his tender of retirement.

Johnson's statement was released this morning by George Christian, the White House press secretary.

The President said, "I do not believe that I can find a person who is better qualified to succeed Chief Justice Warren... Than Mr. Justice Fortas."

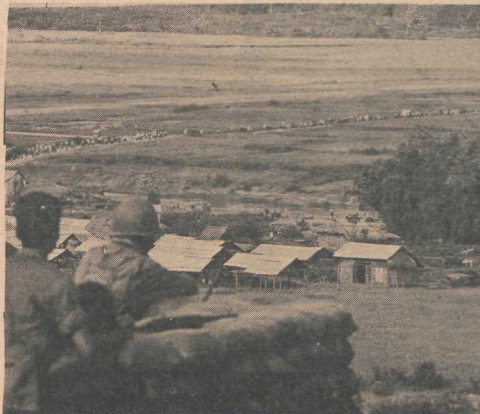
He added his belief that if the Senate had been permitted to vote, both Fortas and U.S. Appeals Court Judge Homer W. Thornberry, who had been named to succeed Fortas as associate justice, would have been confirmed.

Johnson concluded: "In ordinary times, I would feel it my duty now to send another name to the Senate for this high

office. I shall not do so.

"These are not ordinary times. We are threatened by an emotionalism, partisanship, and prejudice that compel us to use great care if we are to avoid injury to our constitutional system.

"Our distinguished Chief Justice has indicated his willingness to serve until his successor qualifies. Under the circumstances, the foundations of government would be better served by the present Chief Justice remaining until emotionalism subsidies, reason and fairness prevail."



UPI photo

Uprooted by war, refugees stream out of a village near the Thung Duc Green Beret camp. South Vietnamese troopers lifted a nine-day siege of Thung Duc Oct. 7. Dozens of North Vietnamese dead were found in the area.

Nine convicted of draft file burning

By Deirdre Carmody

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

BALTIMORE—Seven men and two women, all Roman Catholics, were found guilty yesterday in federal court here of burning draft files with homemade napalm.

The jury rendered its verdict after deliberating for an hour and a half.

The foreman read the verdict in front of a silenced, packed courtroom. Then each member of the jury was polled individually.

Suddenly a spectator's voice called out, "Members of the jury, you have just found Jesus Christ guilty."

Outside the courthouse throngs of young people stood holding lighted candles in their hand in a vigil for the defendants.

The nine Roman Catholic men and women were accused of entering Local Board 33 in Catonsville, Md., on May 17, 1968, removing 378 draft files and burning them in an adjacent parking lot.

The defendants have maintained throughout the trial that they should not be judged on the acts that they committed but on their motives in committing them, which were to bring to the attention of the people of the United States the government's immoral activities in Vietnam and in Latin America.

Earlier in the day both sides summed up their cases to the jury. The government emphasized that no matter how sincere a motive each defendant had, nonetheless broken the law.

"Once that motive drives him beyond the boundaries of that protest as defined by law, then he must pay the penalty," said Arthur G. Murphy, First Assistant U.S. Attorney who is arguing the case for the government.

Among the nine defendants, was the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, 47 years old, a poet and on the faculty of Cornell University who went to Hanoi last winter to negotiate the return of three American fliers who had been captured by the North Vietnamese.

By Martin Waldron
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
DULUTH, MINN.—George C. Wallace, pledging to end the Vietnam War by military might if peace negotiations fail, said yesterday that his vice presidential running mate, Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, and three campaign assistants will leave for Vietnam on Tuesday to explore conduct of the war.

Wallace, barnstorming in Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota, rejected suggestions that he was sending the blunt talking General Lemay to Vietnam to get him out of the country curing a crucial phase of the presidential campaign. "He is going on a fact finding trip," Wallace said. "When he

LBJ warns of GOP 'threat'

By Neil Sheehan

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—In his first acknowledged political speech of the campaign, President Johnson focuses tonight on the Republican threat to the liberal domestic programs of his and earlier administrations.

Johnson also raised the possibility that the next president might die in office and that Gov. Agnew of Maryland, the Republican vice presidential candidate, might inherit the Presidency.

The Vietnam War, which divided the Democratic Party and exercised the major influence on Johnson's decision not to run again this year, was dealt with only briefly and relegated to the end of the 18½-minute speech, broadcast nationwide tonight over the National Broadcasting Company Radio Network. The radio time was paid for by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union on behalf of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket.

Vice President Humphrey followed a similar strategy in a speech in New York City the day before yesterday. He also sought to portray the Republicans as the force of domestic reaction and to frighten liberal voters with the possibility that Agnew might someday obtain the Presidency.

Richard M. Nixon's running mate is believed to have aroused considerable resentment among

many liberal voters and student groups which had earlier worked for the nomination of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy as the Democratic presidential candidate.

Humphrey's running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, has, on the other hand, made a favorable impression on liberals and students, and Johnson sought tonight to emphasize what a fine president Muskie would make in the event of an historical accident.

In raising the possibility that the next president might not survive his term, Johnson did not mention Agnew directly, but the implication of his remarks was clear.

He said he had selected Humphrey as his vice presidential running mate in 1964 "because I believed him to be the best qualified man to serve as President, in the event I did not serve out my term. That was a paramount consideration for me—as it should be for every voter this year."

"There have been 12 presidents in this century. Four of them—one third of our 20th century presidents—did not get to finish the term to which they were elected," Johnson warned.

"Vice President Humphrey's choice of a running mate—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie—has shown himself fit in every way to serve a heartbeat from the Presidency," Johnson said, raising his otherwise clam voice huskily to convey a sense of concern and urgency.

The Republican threat to liberal domestic programs was a more familiar democratic theme from earlier election campaigns.

Johnson recited the list of Democratic achievements from the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Roosevelt Administration to the "Massive Housing Act" passed by Congress this year.

The Republicans, he said, "have built in these years" and might bring civil disorder as well by alienating minority groups.

"They propose nothing more or less than to pull hits nation downward, and to pull it back into another cycle of Republican reaction and inaction," the President said. "And in doing so, they really promise to pull America apart."

Johnson played mockingly on a familiar Republican campaign slogan—"Nixon is the One." The voters, he said, "know that 'Nixon is the one' who cast the tie-breaking vote that killed aid to education when he was vice president. They know that 'Nixon is the One' who said that Medicare "would do more harm than good."

LeMay to scout Viet war

By Martin Waldron

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

DULUTH, MINN.—George C. Wallace, pledging to end the Vietnam War by military might if peace negotiations fail, said yesterday that his vice presidential running mate, Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, and three campaign assistants will leave for Vietnam on Tuesday to explore conduct of the war.

Wallace, barnstorming in Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota, rejected suggestions that he was sending the blunt talking General Lemay to Vietnam to get him out of the country curing a crucial phase of the presidential campaign. "He is going on a fact finding trip," Wallace said. "When he

returns, General Lemay will make a full report to me and I will then make a report to the American people."

The assignment of Lemay to tour Vietnam was in line with Wallace's new emphasis on the war issue. At every stop this week, he has pledged to end the war and to "bring the boys home" through negotiations if possible but by stepped up armed forces if necessary.

Wallace said Lemay's Vietnam tour did not indicate dissatisfaction with a State Department briefing on the war given to all major presidential candidates by order of President Johnson.

He would not say what type

information Lemay would seek.

Wallace won noisy approval in Evansville city park, and the crowd at Peoria, one of the most responsive Wallace has drawn, was estimated by police at 700.

At both places, Wallace repeated his accusation that the Gallup Poll, which showed that he had slipped slightly in the past 10 days, was "rigged" in favor of Republican candidate Richard M. Nixon.

At a private luncheon in Peoria, Wallace said that newspaper editors have unfairly labeled him a "racist."

The Wallace aides who will accompany Lemay are Ed Ewing, a campaign coordinator, and two attorneys, Joe Fine and John De Carol.

Gallop Poll

Wallace fails to gain, HHH sees shades of '48

By George Gallup

C. 1968 AIOF

PRINCETON, N.J.—At midpoint in the presidential race, Richard Nixon continues to hold a substantial lead over Hubert Humphrey and George Wallace. Nixon wins 44 per cent of the vote of the electorate to 29 per cent for Humphrey and 20 per cent for Wallace.

For the first time in five successive national surveys since July, third party candidate Wallace has failed to register a gain. His vote increased from 16 per cent in July, to 21 per cent in the survey conducted prior to the latest.

Although Nixon holds the lead, enough similarities are found between the present campaign and the one waged by President Truman against Thomas Dewey in 1948 to give the Humphrey forces some comfort and hope.

Millions of voters still are either not certain about their choice or have not yet made up their minds. And many of these voters are Democrats who might be brought back into the party fold, as they were in 1948.

Vice President Humphrey has lost many voters who normally vote

Democratic to Richard Nixon and George Wallace. Similarly, in 1948, President Truman in the early days of the campaign was losing Democratic voters to Thomas Dewey and to Henry Wallace and J. Strom Thurmond.

Truman's hard-hitting campaign in 1948 won back many of these defectors. He was helped in this by a grain storage crisis that hit the rural areas of the Middle West in October of that year.

But there is an important difference between the present campaign and the 1948 campaign: Truman gained steadily from September to election day in every Gallup survey conducted in that campaign. Starting as far behind as Humphrey in the present race, President Truman narrowed the gap from week to week. In the final days the trend carried him over the top.

In the present race, no such gains have been registered by Humphrey in the first full month of campaigning. The possible effect of his speech in which he made important peace proposals is not reflected in today's findings, since they are based upon interviewing made just prior to his nation-wide television broadcast on Vietnam.

The latest results, based on interviewing conducted at the end of September, show little change from those recorded in a survey taken one week earlier. Here are the latest results, based on the views of 1158 registered voters, and the trend:

Sept. 20-22	Nixon 43%	Wallace 21%
HHH 28%	Undecided 8%	
Sept. 27-30	Nixon 44%	Sept. 3-7 Nixon 43%
HHH 29%	HHH 31%	
Wallace 20%	Wallace 19%	
Undecided 7%	Undecided 7%	

Nixon leads Humphrey by fairly wide margins in all regions of the nation outside the South. The gap between the two men is smallest in the East.

Regional patterns have changed little since the campaign began, and Wallace continues to hold a lead over both Humphrey and Nixon in the 13-state region of the South.

It is important to bear in mind that results for each region apply to the region as a whole, not to each state within the region. Thus Humphrey might have the lead in individual states within a region even though Nixon has the overall lead.

The results of the last two national surveys have been combined in order to provide a larger sample base on which to report, as follows:

	Nixon	HHH	Wallace	other, undec.
	%	%	%	%
East	44	31	14	11
Midwest	43	27	7	8
Far West	48	32	12	8
South	33	21	38	8

Humphrey's failure to make significant gains nationally reflects his problems with defections within his own party.

A combination of the last two national surveys shows 17 per cent of Democrats defecting to Nixon and 20 per cent to Wallace.

Nixon, on the other hand, is not having comparable problems of defection. Only 4 per cent of Republicans are defecting to Humphrey and only 8 percent to Wallace.

The results by party affiliation:

	Nixon	HHH	Wallace	other, undec.
	%	%	%	%
Reps	8	85	4	3
Dems	17	57	20	6
Indeps	33	21	36	14



UPI photo
Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry (center background) is hustled from the Presidential Palace during the pre-dawn coup of Oct. 3rd. Carrying automatic weapons are officers supporting the military takeover.



UPI photo
President Johnson salutes Pentagon workers who received awards at the annual Cost Reduction Awards Ceremony Oct. 8th while he was addressing the group. The President went to the Pentagon for the late morning ceremony.

Congress passes gun control legislation

By John W. Finney
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Congress, pushing for adjournment by the weekend, completed action yesterday on gun control legislation restricting interstate sales of rifles, shotguns and ammunition.

The bill, the first major firearms control act to be passed by Congress in 30 years, was approved by the surprisingly close vote of 160-149 in the House. The compromise bill, already approved by the Senate, now goes to the White House for presidential signature, thus climaxing a year-long struggle in Congress over strengthening the nation's gun controls.

The struggle flared briefly in the final moments of congressional action as representatives from rural districts teamed up once again to vote against the legislation. Until the last few minutes of the roll call it was uncertain that the legislation—a compromise between bills passed earlier by the House and Senate—would be approved.

The measure falls far short of the gun controls proposed by the

Administration in the wake of assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. In addition to restrictions on interstate sales of firearms and ammunition, the Administration had proposed licensing of gunowners and registration of firearms.

The licensing and registration proposals ran into overwhelming opposition from representatives of western and southern states as well as the gun lobby. As a result Congress limited itself to imposing restrictions on interstate sales of firearms and ammunition, thus assisting states in enforcing any gun control laws they may pass.

Basically, the compromise bill would ban interstate mail order sales of rifles, shotguns and ammunition. A similar ban on the sales of handguns was contained in the crime control bill passed last summer.

The legislation would also restrict over-the-counter sales of firearms to out-of-state residents and ban the sale of rifles and shotguns to persons under 18 years of age and handguns to persons under 21.

Columbia's Cordier under SDS attack

By Sylvan Fox

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—It began with some questions raised by historians and diplomats about steps taken by United Nations officials—including Dr. Andrew W. Cordier, who is now the acting president of Columbia University—at the time Patrice Lumumba was deposed as premier of the Congo.

By the time the rumor had passed through the cauldron of emotion on the Columbia campus, it had been transformed from criticism of U.N. actions into an ugly indictment of Cordier himself.

"Hey, Hey, Cordier, assassin for the C.I.A.," the radical students at Columbia chanted this fall, while speakers from Students for a Democratic Society branded Cordier "the murderer of Lumumba."

Is there any evidence to support the charge that Cordier, a high-ranking official of the U.N. for

16 years before he joined the Columbia Administration, was implicated in the 1961 murder of Lumumba?

Cordier says there is no such evidence. He calls the charge "A dreadful lie," and the record strongly support him.

The Congo, a central African state with 15 million people, won its independence from Belgium in 1960. Patrice Lumumba became its first premier and Joseph Kasavubu, a foe of Lumumba, its first head of state.

Almost at once violence erupted, both between rival Congolese tribes and between the Congolese and their Belgian former rulers. At Lumumba's request the U.N. sent a peace-keeping force to the Congo.

The operation was directed first by Ralph J. Bunche, the U.N. under secretary-general, then by Rakeshwar Dayal, an Indian diplomat. For two weeks in August and September, 1960, however, Cordier ran the peace-keeping

operation in the Congo while Dayal was in New York conferring with Dag Hammarskjöld, the then secretary general.

The weeks of Cordier's presence were crucial ones, for it was during this period that Lumumba was overthrown by Kasavubu. But Lumumba was not slain by his political enemies until four months later, long after Cordier had returned to New York.

How then did the charge arise that Cordier was involved in Lumumba's murder?

The School of International Affairs at Columbia had been one of the targets of S.D.S. for some time because of the school's close ties with the State Department—it trains men for the diplomatic service—and because it had at one time received funds from the Central Intelligence Agency to finance a research project on the economies on east central Europe.

Before he became acting president of Columbia, Cordier had

been the Dean of the School of International Affairs.

In conducting research on the school and its Dean, S.D.S. focused on the fact that Cordier had been directing U.N. operations in the Congo at the time Lumumba was deposed.

Cordier has his own theory about how the allegations arose. "It really started," he said, "with Concor Cruise O'Brien. He has hinted at it. He started the chain of thinking that was picked up by these S.D.S. boys up here."

Dr. O'Brien denies he was responsible for triggering the charge against Cordier.

O'Brien, an Irish author, diplomat and educator, was the U.N. representative in Katanga, a province of the Congo, at the time of Lumumba's overthrow.

"I have not said Dr. Cordier was responsible for the murder of Mr. Lumumba," O'Brien said by telephone from Dublin the other day, "But I do uphold the view that

Dr. Cordier was responsible for Mr. Lumumba's political downfall.

"I do believe that the U.N. Secretariat at the time—not only Dr. Cordier, but Mr. Hammarskjöld—were responsible for decisions that brought about Mr. Lumumba's downfall in conditions in which his political downfall meant his ultimate death. But that doesn't mean that a man who played a part in bringing about his political downfall is necessarily responsible for his death."

Cordier categorically denies all the S.D.S. charges. In an interview he insisted that throughout his years as executive assistant to the secretary-general and then as under secretary general, he followed "the spirit and the letter" of the U.N. charter, which requires secretariat employees to remain free of any influence by their governments.

As for his actions in the Congo, Cordier says that "what we persistently insisted on was to preserve peace and calm."

Powell says Stop the colored!

By Alvin Shuster
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND—Enoch Powell, the most controversial figure in the Conservative Party, came before its annual conference here yesterday to charge anew that continued colored immigration would "change the character of England itself."

Powell, dismissed from the party leadership earlier this year for a racial speech, said the emphasis should be on the repatriation of Asians and West Indians to their country of origin.

Although the specific issue was immigration before a tense conference yesterday, the delegates who packed the balcony in the Winter Gardens knew that his appearance was of larger significance to the party.

For Powell, through a series of speeches which have angered his party's leaders, represents the extreme right on many issues and thinks the party should move in his direction. He is at issue with the leadership on the future course of basic party policy.

The leadership answer today came dramatically from Quintin Hogg, the 61-year-old Parliamentarian, lawyer and part-time poet, and like the 56-year-old Powell, a Greek scholar.

Glaring at Powell, seated on his right on the conference floor, Hogg said his colleague should be reminded of that "gem of perennial wisdom uttered by the Greeks" long ago.

"Medan agan. Do not become an extremist, moderation in all things. Moderation is the hallmark of our country and the guerdon of our Conservative faith."

The delegates gave Hogg a standing ovation. Powell, whose support in the party varies from issue to issue, also got a standing ovation but was greeted with some "boos" when he took the rostrum.

It was Powell's speech on the danger of continued immigration in April that led to his dismissal by Heath from the Party's shadow cabinet. At that time he said whole areas of Britain would soon be under black domination, that many whites were strangers in their own country, and that Britain was "mad" to allow the immigrants in.

A motion passed by the conference pledged the party on the assumption of power to "take effective and urgent steps to promote social harmony and stability by severely restricting further immigration."



UPI photo
Rev. Laniel Berrigan, S.J. (left), and his brother, the Rev. Phillip Berrigan, leave the Baltimore County Jail on their way to trial Oct. 7th. They were among nine pacifists charged with destroying draft records.

Wilson and Smith discuss Rhodesia

By Anthony Lewis
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
GIBRALTAR—"It was tough going."

That was the word yesterday after the first session of the talks seeking a settlement between Britain and rebel Rhodesia. The description came from Prime Minister Harold Wilson's press secretary, Trevor Lloyd-Hughes.

There was no anger in the air at the meeting in the wardrobe of H.M.S. Fearless, it was understood—no personal animosity between Wilson and Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian D. Smith. The tone was said to be serious.

The tough going lay in the substance of the issues. Comments by the two sides on the opening day made clear how far apart they are on the basic question of rights for Rhodesia's Africans.

Smith is believed to have renewed his demand that African representation in the Rhodesian legislature be confined more to chiefs instead of elected members. Successive British governments have rejected this idea, regarding the chiefs as pawns of the white minority that holds power.

"The divisions still run deep," one informed party said last night. The signs were that so far Smith had shown no indication of

softening his position which seeks to limit black political power in Rhodesia.

Without some give by the Rhodesian side on the principle of opening the way for the 4 million black Africans in Rhodesia to govern the country some day, along with the 220,000 whites, it is difficult to see how there can be an agreement.



UPI photo
George Wallace puffs a cigar and blows a smoke ring as he waits to address the UPI Editors and Publishers Conference at the Statler Hilton Hotel here last Monday.

French college reform passed

By John L. Hess
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
Paris—The French National Assembly adopted early today a fundamental charter of university reform in response to the student upheaval of last May.

The assembly approved the legislation by an overwhelming vote of 441 to 0 out of 480 deputies voting. There were 39 abstentions. There are 487 seats in the assembly.

The approval came shortly after Premier Maurice Couve De Murville gave the project a final strong backing saying, "The whole government has made it an essential article of its program and action."

Education Minister Edgar Faure, author of the reform, yielded only a few minor amendments as he steered his bill through. It remained the most sweeping educational shakeup since the present system was established under Napoleon.

Until now, most higher education in France has been, in effect, a single university, with the Minister of Education as its President. He has held all powers over funds, curriculum standards and staffing, except for the right of certain lifetime professors to appoint new colleagues.

Under the Faure reform, a wide measure of autonomy will be granted to each school in the system. They will be run by councils elected by the entire faculty, and by the students, with the proviso that the faculty name at least 50 percent of the council members and that the councils be

permitted to add community representatives. The students, with the proviso that the faculty name at least 50 percent of the council now named by the ministry, will become a chancellor, with power to advise and, in limited cases, to delay some council decisions.

The council will control the school budget, with the government only auditing the books, and will determine curriculum, hiring and allocation of research and other funds. A limitation and a source of possible friction in the future is that the government will preserve the right to set minimum standards for diplomas, thus retaining a certain say over curriculum planning.

Nevertheless, a variation in quality and in specialization among universities, by local option, is now authorized.

Gaure assigned to the faculties the exclusive control of examinations, rather than to the government, as is now largely the case, or to student-faculty juries, as radicals demanded. He gave the students, however, control over "social" matters such as dormitory rules, and awarded them the right to hold political discussions in halls set aside for that purpose. This was one of the clauses most bitterly opposed by conservatives, but Faure insisted that politics could not be kept out of the schools.

He made the councils responsible for order in the schools, in a bold gamble that they would avert new unrest of such proportions as to lead to police action.

Nixon, 1-12

LONDON—Bookmakers have established Richard M. Nixon as the overwhelming odds-on favorite to win the United States presidential election.

One bookie, William Hill & Co., stopped taking bets about a month ago when, a spokesman said, they decided that Nixon's election was a certainty and that they could offer only prohibitive odds.

Ladbroke's, one of the best-known bookmakers, quoted Nixon at 1-12 today. This means that a gambler must risk 12 pounds to win one.

The odds against a victory by Hubert Humphrey were quoted at 6-1, and against George Wallace at 33-1.

'Crisis on campus': import for governance

By Israel Shenker
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
DENVER, COLO.—Trustees and regents of United States universities and colleges are holding a mirror up to themselves during a two-day conference here, and the academic image they see is dull and fragmented.

About 250 participants from some 120 institutions are discussing the subject "Crisis on the Campus: Import for Governance." They are deriving small comfort from the overriding message that they never had it so bad.

John R. McDonough, Professor of Law at Stanford University, urged the participants to begin "contingency planning" for

confrontations with students. He suggested "unified command" to decide at each university "who shall make the decisions when the events are upon us."

Trustees should also decide ahead of time what tactics to follow in cases of student demonstrations—swift action and quick arrest, or tolerance for sit-ins? Should police be called in? Would students be charged with crimes, would schools be closed, would amnesties be offered?

Dr. Theodore M. Newcomb, chairman of Antioch College trustees, told of the trustees' perplexity about the concerted student protests against the college's investments in apartheid

South Africa, and student insistence on attending trustee meetings.

"Some of the members of the board," he added, "are living in semiannual or triennial fear that it will happen again."

When trustees showed great concern for student demands, Newcomb said, the faculty complained that its problems were being neglected.

He told his colleagues of findings that "the activists turn out to be the best students from the best universities."

"These people are in the main sincere and they're troubled," he added, noting that they have reason to be.

Charles D. Gelatt, President of the regents of the University of Wisconsin, recalled incidents on campus last year when recruiters from the Dow Chemical Company aroused students who opposed its manufacture of napalm used in Vietnam.

A member of the audience asked what Gelatt plans to do when Dow's men come again early next month.

"We intend ourselves," he said, "if courage does not fail us, to walk among the students and to challenge them as well as have them challenge us."

Gelatt suggested that students had sought punishment for the sympathy it evoked, but next

month it would be the trustees who hoped to win sympathy as a result of "punishment" by the students.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Johnson, of Oregon's Board of Higher Education, warned that each institution should plan a strategy "to avoid, delay, or blunt these confrontations."

She warned that "the patience of the general public is getting very thin" and that legislators equally disturbed by student excesses might take over direct control of universities.

This could mean that "the academic freedom we all fought for and supported and cherished will be the chief victim," Mrs. Johnson said.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Third Floor, Flowers

News Phone: 684-2663

Page Six

Friday, October 11

Invite Cleaver

The Student Union Board of Governors will vote today on whether to invite Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party, to speak at Duke.

There may be some concern that Cleaver, who is running for president on the Peace and Freedom ticket, has nothing to contribute to a speaker series because he is a spokesman of a fringe group in American society and not part of the mainstream which most Americans respect.

This would be a mistake. As a member of the radical fringe, Cleaver has something to tell this generation of white students. He, like George Wallace, a spokesman of racist populism, is articulating the needs of a sizeable and frustrated segment of American society: those who feel disenfranchised from the electoral process. For that reason especially we must listen to those who in a middle class value system appear to offer nothing but militant offensiveness.

Duke has a long tradition of inviting a variety of political speakers each year, of attempting to introduce a broad spectrum of opinion. Eldridge Cleaver is an eloquent spokesman of black frustration. It is to people like him and like George Wallace we must listen. They represent the people whose needs must be answered, the forgotten people of American society.

Right, Gene

Sen. Eugene McCarthy did it right when he refused Tuesday night to endorse Hubert Humphrey for the Presidency.

Humphrey, who desperately needs the votes of the anti-war Democrats if he is to stand a chance of winning the election, has done nothing, may less than nothing, to deserve their support. For years he was more enthusiastic than Lyndon Johnson himself about our murderous misadventure in Vietnam.

Ever since Humphrey entered the Presidential race as the Administration candidate, his campaign has been one long agonized ambivalence on the war. He told the California delegation at the Chicago convention that his Vietnam position was "remarkably similar" to that of the late Robert Kennedy, but pushed the hawkish plank which was eventually glued to the platform.

Since the convention, every time he has tried to move an inch or so away from his master on the war he has hastened to be cowed back into rank obedience.

The latest example of Humphrey's cowardice on the war issue grew out of his Salt Lake City speech. Just after putting it on the air he called up LBJ on the phone (the White House had gotten an advance copy of the speech) only to get a cool reception. The next day he indicated that he really would stop the bombing, but he was somewhat nervous; in a few days the State Department had opined that HHH's position was their own and he was affirming that he had, indeed, imposed conditions on a bombing halt.

There are two reasons why Humphrey's vacillation on the war issue gives serious doubts about his qualifications for the Presidency. The first is that a man who can't stand up to Lyndon Johnson will never be able to stand up to the Saigon generals, or the Pentagon hawks, or the Soviet Union, or to any other force which threatens world peace.

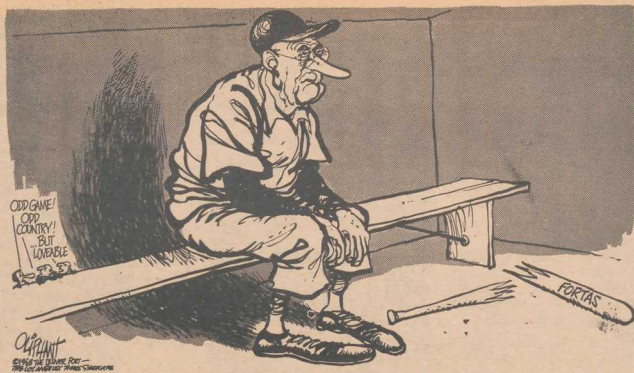
The second is that, despite the pleas of well-meaning liberals that only Humphrey will protect and nurture the poverty program and other domestic efforts, no man who fails to understand the interrelations between our interventionist and morally bankrupt foreign policy and the populace's growing unwillingness to turn our attention to the ills of our own society can ever do anything about either.

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

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By Bunny Small

The hidden truth in Wallace

By removing Washington from the parochial spheres of the situations confronting us, he promises a total solution.

The message that the Left has failed to convey to the little man is that the big men in the local situation will still control the resources and determine the decisions. We have failed to come down from our ivory towers of intellectual isolation and carry on the dream of men like Kennedy and King. We have allowed Wallace to be the only candidate who speaks of the "newer world," to present a vision of a better life for the poor American. We have not armed ourselves with the ability to show the lower middle class in America that the myths of democracy are not valid and that the corporate state controls them and their destiny. Because we have failed to make the dream of a truly more just and free society a viable choice, there is no alternative to the perverted dream of George Wallace.

Because of our failure we are faced in November with the candidacy of three equally

undesirable men: Humphrey, who provides no alternative to the stale present; Nixon, who offers something—no one is quite sure what (we will have to wait until January to see); and Wallace, who provides a dream founded on perverted assumptions and fear of the unknown.

Which is less evil? Which will bring us closer to the dream we all seek? This is a question that each of us obviously will have to answer. But let us not forget that Wallace is the only candidate who recognizes that forces outside the control of the average American determine his destiny. Perhaps by accepting this framework we can move to dissipate the irrational directions his platform has taken, and really provide the "little man" with a realization that it is not the hippie, the anarchist, or the black who threatens and controls him. That in reality it is the corporate state (its sophistication and its oppression), with its priority on profit rather than people, which looms as the specter threatening total deprivation and destruction.

Reds control news

By Jack Ferguson

In the early fifties Senator Joseph McCarthy gazed about him and declared that our government was run by communists. Waving the flag of freedom, he attacked almost everyone whose views were more liberal than his. The results of his attacks and the unreasonable fear, suspicion, and hatred of communism which that produced were more far-reaching than anyone had at first imagined.

The situation had reached such ridiculous proportions that people otherwise capable of intelligent thought equate the United States' actions in the Dominican Republic as being the same as that of the Soviets in Czechoslovakia. What the situation needs is to be put into perspective; hopefully I can make some progress in that area by presenting the facts about life under communism. Because most Americans are pretty well informed on their own country, I shall present only one side and leave comparisons primarily to the reader.

The first thing that needs to be discussed is why a supposedly democratic country like the United States is constantly in the news for its misdeeds while a supposedly brutal, authoritarian country like the Soviet Union hardly ever seems to err.

The most important reason for the lack of unfavorable news about the internal affairs of Russia is

censorship. A firm control of the press is of the greatest importance to a country that wishes to remain communist. Just how vital this is was seen during the Czech invasion when one of the Soviets' first actions was to silence or jam all radios that they could detect. Then they imposed the condition of government censorship of the press as one of the first conditions for withdrawal of Soviet troops. In Russia as in China foreign newsmen are subjected to a more subtle form of censorship. Any reporter who exposes something which the government wishes to remain hidden is likely to be permanently expelled from the country.

Not content with this small control over foreign observers, the Soviet Union has taken additional precautionary measures. Western newsmen are quartered in special buildings with uniformed KGB (secret police) guards to check the identification papers of anyone who goes in or out. The reporters may make no unauthorized trips out of town and like all foreigners are carefully watched and followed wherever they go. The result of this treatment is that no Russian in his right mind, with the exception of student activists, would be seen associating with a foreigner. Russian city dwellers are even afraid to invite a noncommunist to their homes; the possibility of being denounced to the secret police is too great to take the risk.

The Other Side

Student rights vs. university power

By Ken Pugh

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY—If HHH ever gets elected President, I can just see his first official act now—he summons LBJ to the White House and keeps him sitting in the waiting room for two hours.

In examining the issue of student rights vs. university power, one must divide the battle into three separate phases, somewhat interrelated. The first is the general campus rules, those that apply both to the student and non-student. The second is the living situation and the third is academics.

The power to make the general regulations of the university, which includes such items as pickets and protests rules, no-littering signs, prohibition of alcoholic beverages on the main quad and the like, is the privilege of the owners of the land on which the university stands.

The trustees, as representatives of the corporate body which owns the land, have the right, as any other property owner possesses, to make certain rules about what activities may be carried out upon it. Basically these limits will be set within or parallel to the laws of the state and nation and the general tone of social-etiquette.

Offenses against the rules may result in immediate expulsion from the property, or in a more just manner, in a trial by one's peers. The trial would determine if such an infraction occurred and if it was

serious enough to warrant punishment. The trustees may delegate the rule-making power to the residents on the property, but in any case, may reserve the final say for themselves.

The living situation is a very complex area of concern. Ideally each student, after a transition period from complete parental authority to relatively none whatsoever, should have the right to decide his place of residence. Freshmen should be required to reside in on-campus dormitories in order to help make this transition. Living in dormitories ought to be optional for upperclassmen, though highly recommended in order to receive the value of a residential college. If one chooses to live in a dormitory, he should be treated as the renter of an apartment and all rights of such should be granted to him. No additional rules should be

set, except by common agreement among the members of the dormitory.

Academic concerns are by far the biggest issue. The student, as a consumer of the professors and other resources of the university, has a right to have a wide selection of courses. Due to the neighborhood effect of a university, i.e., it is very difficult for a student to keep switching schools in order to get the right courses, the university should listen to student requests in the offering of more courses, where economically feasible.

The student does not have the right to decide whether he is worthy of a degree or not, as this is the sole responsibility of the faculty. However, he should have the right to attend the university as long as he wishes (within reason) in order to pursue course work which

might not fulfill the requirements for any degree. This right is limited, of course, for recipients of financial aid, as the donor or lender must be able to spread his resources as widely as possible.

The student has no right to determine the hiring or firing policies of the university contracts with any of its employees. But the opinion of the students should be taken into consideration as a major factor by the administration.

In the modern university the administration takes the middle role, in providing and maintaining the campus and the university in general. The faculty have the rights of employees and the students have the rights of consumers. Beyond these rights, both have the right to express their opinions and the moral power to support them, but not the legal power to enforce them.

By Lee Jackson

'NSA has perverted itself'

"The NSA is a democratic mutant. It ought to be disbanded at once. The only decent course is for its officers and staff to resign, for its representatives abroad to be recalled, for its programs to be suspended."

Needless to say, the National Student Association has ignored these critics, James Ridgeway and Andrew Kopkind, Associate Editors of The New Republic, who made this plea in March of 1967,

following the exposure of the CIA's subsidization of the NSA.

The NSA was successfully able to divert most public criticism of this fiasco to the CIA (which justly deserved half of the blame). This diversion was so successful that, rather than being forced to disband, the NSA leaders did not even feel obligated to act on any of the proposals for internal reform which have been presented at every annual Congress, including 1967. At that meeting in College Park, Md., questions of NSA's "representativeness" were passed over, in order to allow time for a Black Power resolution, which urged the "unification of all black peoples in America for their liberation by any means necessary," and a resolution opposing the draft, promising to "organize and support resistance" to Selective Service with a program of legal counseling and fund raising on member and non-member campuses.

Nor was the 1968 Congress at Kansas State University primarily concerned with problems of student government. Instead, as related in Newsweek, it passed a resolution condemning the "aggression of the U.S. Government against the people of Vietnam," burned dollar bills in a protest of "middle-class values," cheered a University of Hawaii senior who burned his draft card in the auditorium, and listened to speeches by David Harris, former Stanford student-body president who is now appealing a three-year sentence for turning in his draft card, and Tom Hayden, founder of SDS and a leader in the Chicago demonstrations. The delegates applauded when Hayden stated that

"there'll be more Columbias. No Presidential candidate will be safe speaking at any university in this country." Then, in the formal plenary sessions, NSA delegates approved a constitutional change which created a dual corporation, with one arm providing strictly campus-oriented programs to members while the other would lobby on five local and national issues each year.

Thus we come to the question, "What activities does NSA provide on campus and do they make the affiliation worthwhile?" First, it is obvious that university reform is not a prime concern of NSA, vocally or monetarily. Second, all NSA educational programs are financed by the OEO or the Department of Education and are therefore available independently to any American college which would be able to qualify under NSA sponsorship. This includes SCATE (Student Course and Teacher Evaluation) and TAC (Tutorial Assistance Committee). Programs which are beneficial to Duke can be ours without subscribing to the political positions and ethical standards of NSA, and those areas of self-government in which our needs are the greatest are precisely the areas in which NSA will not be able to help us. (When was the last time NSA got 3,000 students out for a demonstration like our (When was the last time NSA got 1,500 students out for a demonstration like our

Also indicative of NSA's ineffectiveness is the list of schools which have chosen to dissociate from NSA. Since 1961, such schools as Cornell, Dartmouth, Indiana, Miami (Fla.), Michigan,

Ohio State, Rice, Texas, Yale, Michigan State, Missouri, Southern Methodist, Oklahoma, Tulane, Houston, George Washington, American, USC, and Brandeis have withdrawn their membership in NSA. Less than 20% of American universities eligible for membership have seen fit to join NSA (334 of 1750).

This point of misrepresentation is one which should be weighed by all Duke students, regardless of one's political beliefs, and it is actually irrelevant whether or not you agree with the positions taken by NSA. The real question it poses is, "Why should an organization of student governments, one which hopes to effect significant change in the university structure across this country, see itself as the political spokesman for the students of its member universities?" I see no reason why the NSA should have assumed this role, especially if it is sincerely concerned with student government. In the first place, it is in no sense a representative group. As I have pointed out, less than 20% of eligible universities are members. Only 50% of these schools have sent delegates to NSA Congresses, where political positions are officially taken. Well over 90% of these delegates are appointed by one or two individuals rather than elected by their fellow students. For these reasons, then, I feel NSA has perverted itself by its stands on such issues as Black Power and the draft. I am not agreeing or disagreeing with any of these issues; I only say that NSA should long ago have re-examined its goals and realized that it is not qualified or required to speak for American students on political issues.

Newsweek, in examining the 1967 Congress, explained NSA's "new" position this way:

By the end of the legislative plenary sessions, most of the delegates were no longer worried by the question of "representativeness." They believed...that most of their contemporaries on campus were apathetic and apolitical, and very little concerned with being "represented" on such matters. NSA's role would not be to express the thinking of students, but rather to spur it and lead it.

I suggest that this is not the sort of organization that Duke wants or needs.

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Review by Pattie Whitehurst

Barth's 'Funhouse' advocates solipsism

John Barth, author of the fantastic epic novels, The Sot-Weed Factor and Giles Goat-Boy has now published *Lost in the Funhouse* a collection of "fiction for print, tape, live voice."

Its 201 pages contain 14 selections, preceded by an authorial

note detailing the medium necessary for each for its full impact. Six of the fictions are definitely for rint. One is a do-it-yourself Moebius strip.

The seven remaining pieces have more complicated instructions for

production; for example, "live ditto in dialogue with monophonic ditto aforementioned, and live interlocutory with stereophonic et cetera..." Only past the authorial note, and the reader is already lost in the ditto.

In speaking of the fiction pieces in "Funhouse" before they were actually assembled, John Barth said, "...they'll take some of their resonance from each other..." Cryptic and incoherent as the selections may seem due to a frequent use of the stream of consciousness effect, the reader begins to see a unity.

This unity is perceived when the reader finally overcomes his laziness and vanity enough to look up in the dictionary the word, "solipsism," a word appearing often in the "Funhouse." The definition is "a. that the self knows and can know nothing but its own modifications and states; b. that the self is the only existent thing, or, inaccurately, that all reality is subjective." This theme becomes progressively obvious throughout the book.

This existential introspection is served by two peculiarly Barthian devices, as well as the traditional stream of consciousness expedient. One is the idea of a person within a person. "Petition" is narrated by half of Siamese twins, who believes that his brother is trying to suck him in through their bond. He also begins to believe that his brother's wife has a person already inhaled within herself that loves him.

The other device illustrating man's self and only knowledge is

Barth's breaking into his narrative to analyze or criticize his efforts as a writer. In the title story, there are many such interludes, such as the diagram of "the action of conventional dramatic narrative," followed eventually by a discussion of how well the author is following the diagram.

In "Life-Story," the author (whoever he may be, Barth or a character of Barth's or both) turns to the reader, imploring him to stop reading the author. "But as he longs to die and can't without your help, you force him on, force him on. Will you deny you've read this sentence? This?"

Since the back flap of the book jacket emphasizes (presumably echoing Mr. Barth himself) the necessity of beginning at the beginning and reading straight through, ending at the end, the reviewer may not advise skipping the uninterpretable stereophonic et ceteras. The impact must be total.

However, Prospective Reader, be prepared to be amazed and delighted and self-congratulatory upon finishing "Night-Sea Journey." Enjoy the memorably sensual imagery of "Ambrose His Mark," and come to know Ambrose in two other stories, "Water-Message" and "Lost in the Funhouse." Agonize with the author in "Life-Story." Identify in "Anonymiad," and also compare with The Sot-Weed Factor. Do not cut out "Frame-Tale" if reading a library copy. And if you understand two or more of the rest of them, apply to Box 7661 for a certificate of merit.



Homecoming Queen contestants are from right to left Patti Urbanus, Epworth, Carol Dornseif, Grad Center, Nancy Aikens, Jarvis, Marcy Mahaffey, Pegram, Shary Smith, Alsbaugh, Donna Lombardi, Gilbert, Judy Roxby, Aycock, Molly Hamill, Addoms, Peggy Van Antwerp, Southgate, Virginia Anderson, Hanes, Nancy Brewer, Brown, Allison Rose, Faculty Apartments, and Peggy Pyle, Giles. Absent from the photo is Ann Moss of Bassett.

Big weekend centers on homecoming show

By Teddie Clark

Several innovations promise to make this homecoming different from those of past years.

- Events
- Friday, October 11:
5:00—Judging of Homecoming Displays
3:00—Homecoming Show: Indoor Stadium.
Saturday, October 12:
11:30—Alumni Barbeque. Indoor Stadium.
2:00—Duke vs. U.Va. Wade Stadium.
5:00—Reception for Alumni. Alumni House
7:00—Simon and Garfunkel. Indoor Stadium

Concert Band performs

An afternoon concert, including both pop and light classical selections, will be given on the lawn in the Duke Memorial Gardens at 2 p.m. Sunday. The program will be presented by the Duke University Concert Band and promises to appeal to every musical taste.

Included will be American, Austrian, and Spanish marches by Sousa, Strauss, and Texidor, a salute to the election year—Wintergreen for President by Gershwin—and several overtures. Among them will be Lang's Gay Nineties Tunes and the show music of "I Do! I Do!" by Schmidt. La Gazza Ladra by Rozzini will be conducted by student of Allen H. Bone. Other selections will also be presented.

Admission will be free. Some chairs will be provided, although anyone is welcome to supply his own blanket or folding chair.

The Duke University Concert Band is under the direction of Dr. Paul R. Bryan.

First, unlike in the past, the Homecoming Show has a name, "Blue and White." Homecoming Committee Chairman Murray Brown, felt that the show should have a theme.

"Where I come from (Florida), Homecoming is a big thing. There's lots of excitement and action and it all centers around the Homecoming Show. I think we should aim for a professional show that really moves and generates a lot of excitement for the weekend."

Along the lines of having a professional show, "Blue and White" will feature thirty-second "blackouts" by Hoo'n'Horn to come between the skits and give continuity to the show. The crowning of the Homecoming Queen in the middle of the show has been scheduled to bring the show to a climax. Finally, a "mystery event" has been added to the show which is guaranteed to astonish the audience.

Another big change in Homecoming Weekend has been the elimination of fraternity-independent distinctions in awarding display prizes. This year, four trophy winners will be selected from all upper-class living groups on a strictly "first, second, third, fourth" basis. The best freshman displays will receive a merchandise award.

Saturday's game has been built up more this year with "Blue and White Day." Thursday, Duke students wore blue and white clothing to demonstrate their support for the team.

Alumni, too, will be welcomed this year with several affairs in their honor. On Saturday, there will be an alumni barbeque in the Indoor Stadium immediately prior the game. A reception at the Alumni House will follow the game.

Mr. McMann, president of the alumni association, and about 150 Alumni leaders will be guests of Dr. Knight in the visitors' gallery during the game.



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Draft is hurting Duke graduate schools

(Continued from Page 1)

is "not an educational deferment, but a vocational exemption," said Donald J. Welsh, Assistant Dean. There are a number of students who intend to become ministers but "cannot conscientiously accept deferment." Students who do not intend to become ordained ministers or who are deciding, or who just want to attend a

theological school, are not exempt. "This seriously affects the new breed of theological students that has arisen in the last few years," said Dean Welsh, "the student who is experimenting in or deciding about theology."

The draft board says the student must have been a member of a communion for at least one year before he can get an exemption as a

candidate for ordination. In addition, the theological school must verify his enrollment, and his denomination must verify his candidacy. The "honest student" who is not sure of his plans is, therefore, seriously affected by these conditions.

For example, one Rockefeller Brothers Foundation recipient who applied to Duke was drafted this

year. The very reason that he received the grant that he was considering the ministry, but wasn't sure, but wanted to attend a theological school to decide—was the very reason he was drafted.

In other words, the draft law becomes "a hindrance to the theological school by using it as a recruitment agency for the church, admitting competent people for the

ministry," said Dean Welsh.

Because the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences expected a large loss to the military, they overaccepted more than usual and, therefore, have not been severely hurt. There are, in fact, about 100 students entering this year than last year. Nevertheless, nearly every day someone gives up on a fellowship, said Richard L. Predmore, Dean of the Graduate School. Over the summer 45 applicants gave up their accepted admission because of military reasons. Some of the old students have opted for teaching jobs.

Dean Predmore expects "a serious change from one semester to the next," since there have been very low draft calls up to now. Miss Margo Grafton, Director of Admissions, says there are more applications than usual for spring admissions, which may compensate for the expected stepped up attrition. One interesting statistic on the enrollment: about 27% of last year's entering class were women; this year the figure has gone up to about 50%.

Another compensatory measure by the Graduate School has been more attempts to publicize graduate programs to men now in the service. Flyers are being sent to discharge centers to let veterans know of the opportunities open to them.

The School of Forestry so far has had practically no effects from the draft. Only one accepted applicant stated that he withdrew for military reasons.

The school is very small, and enrollment this fall is normal. About one-half are doctorate students, who are mostly not draftable anyhow, since they are married or too old. About 20% of the enrollment are foreign students and also cannot be affected by the draft. However, if the call is increased the school could be hurt, since about one-third of the students are just out of undergraduate school.

Clark R. Cahow, Associate Registrar, has been appointed by the University to handle all specific problems that arise in relation to the draft. His duties in this position usually consist in giving students advice about their right to appeal: appeals procedure, the correct approach to the local board, the wording of the appeal, etc. His office also certifies the student's enrollment to the draft board.

The local board has the option to grant a deferment on the basis of "community or national interest," said Dr. Cahow. The interpretations of the draft law vary by state and even within the state. There is generally an "unspoken agreement," however, that a student finish the semester he has started. Only Virini require that a student be at least half way through the semester. Also deferments for teaching positions vary from state to state.

So far all appeals from Duke have been denied. "The appeal factor is just a delaying tactic, really," said Dr. Cahow, but sometimes takes long enough for the student to finish the present semester and be well into the next before a ruling is made.

Dr. Cahow receives information on draft problems from national organizations, such as The Registrars Association and The American Council on Education, as well as other sources.

One encouraging thought he offered is that the new Congress may change the draft law.

At least, he added, "the undergraduates are in no trouble."

Where have all the heroes gone?



A young woman cries out her agony to
The Brooklyn sky
As good citizens dim their lights
So they may watch unseen
The late show in the streets.
A pregnant mother is harassed by hoodlums
While spectators stand mutely by.
And the young men?
The young men stand aside
Too smart to get involved.
In the current lingo they "keep their cool".
Well, listen here
No great civilizations have been built
By men who kept their cool . . .
No frontiers conquered
No revolutions waged
No brave new societies forged
By men who kept their cool.
All of mankind's shining achievements
Have been propelled into being
By hot-blooded young men, fired by an idea.
When the heroes take to the sidelines
Civilizations decline and disappear.
Right now this country needs heroes
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Tigers beat Gibson, take Series win

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St. Louis.—The Detroit Tigers won The World Series today by taking their third straight game from the St. Louis Cardinals, 4-1, and not even the great Bob Gibson could prevent it.

The Tigers, who could have been eliminated since Sunday, were held to one infield single by Gibson until the seventh inning.

But then they broke open the game by scoring three times, staked Mickey Lolich to his third victory of the Series and dethroned the Cardinals as the World Champions of baseball.

They did it after Gibson had retired the first batters in the melodramatic inning and after the next two had singled.

Then Jim Northrup hit a long drive to center field and, when Curt Flood misjudged the ball and slipped on the grass, Northrup had a triple and Detroit hit two runs.

That was twice as many runs as Gibson had allowed while winning his first two starts of the series. But they were enough to end his seven-game winning streak in

three World Series in five years. And the crowd of 54,692 persons in Busch Memorial Stadium seemed stunned at the peculiar turn of fate that had finally defeated him.

He gave up a third run before the inning ended, when Bill Freehan doubled to left field, scoring Northrup.

He even gave up another in the ninth on three singles. But his destiny today was decided chiefly by Northrup's line drive toward Flood—one of the sure-footed, sure-handed center fielders of modern times.

For the Tigers, who had not played in a World Series in 23 years, the game marked another feat in their spectacular ability to survive brinkmanship.

Still, the Tigers seemed out of it when the Cardinals won the next two games, including a 10-1 victory by the relentless Gibson. That put the Cardinals within one game of winning it all. And, when they scored three runs off Lolich in the first inning Monday, Detroit appeared to have fallen over the brink at last.



UPI photo

Shown above is Lou Brock no. 20 of the St. Louis Cardinals stealing one of his record number stolen bases in World Series competition.

But somehow the Tigers survived. They threw out the sprinting Lou Brock twice that afternoon while Lolich outlasted three St. Louis pitchers off a 5-3 victory. Then in the next game, still down to their final defeat, they scored 10 runs in one inning and drew even in the series.

But on this sunny fall afternoon along the Mississippi riverfront, they still had to swing against Gibson and the odds were against them.

People somehow could not picture Gibson giving any ground in this game. Nor could they picture any lapses by the St. Louis outfield, the fastest and best on baseball.

The 32-year-old right-hander from Omaha retired the first 10 Detroit batters before Stanley teased a hit out of the infield in the fourth inning.

Then Jim Northrup hit a long drive to center field and, when caught his spikes on the edge of the outfield grass and was unable to straighten up for a throw to first base.

The Cardinals threatened in the first inning, when Flood singled with two starts of the series. But they were enough to end his

seven-game Stanley trapped a line drive hit by Roger Maris, who was playing the final game of his 11-year career.

He gave up a third run before today was decided chiefly by Northrup's line drive toward Flood—one of the sure-footed, sure-handed.

Brock opened the sixth by hitting Lolich's third pitch through the left side of the infield for a single.

He took a good lead while Lolich threw ball one to Julian Javier. Then he opened up a 20-foot lead off first base, daring Lolich to throw over, which Lolich did. Brock immediately set sail for second base, repeating a maneuver 23 years, the game marked another feat in their spectacular ability to survive. The ball beat him to second base—Lolich to Cash at first to Stanley covering second—and he was tagged out sliding into the bag.

Javier then lined out to Stanley, but Flood hit a grounder to Stanley's right and was safe in a dead heat.

Now Flood led off first base while the count on Cepeda went to one ball, one strike. Then Lolich picked Flood off first to complete a double-whammy on the Cardinals' vaunted running game.

In the seventh, Cash lined a single to right and Horton bounced a single through the left side of the infield. Then Northrup, who hit a grand-slam home run yesterday, drove the first pitch deep to center field.

The ball was lined to the right of Flood. It bounced behind him for a triple while Cash and Horton, running all the way with two out, scored.

The Cardinals finally ended their ordeal when Lolich struck out after an intentional walk to Don Wert.

Lambda Chi wins cake race

By Joe Hoyle

In what looked like a modern-day version of the Oklahoma land rush, the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity once again won the annual Intramural Cake Race cross country match.

Although the Lambda Chis succeeded in defending their title, most of the honors of the day went to the graduate students.

Led by Craig Nation's winning performance, grad students took the top five places; but since they

were not entered as a team, they were not eligible for the team title.

It was a wild contest with over 325 stott-hearted Duke men of all sizes, shapes, and costumes turning out for the mile-and-a-half race.

In taking the victory, Nation—along with two other grad students Allison and Burns—broke directly from the pack into the lead. It was a three man race for the first ½ mile, but Nation began pulling away at the Jarvis curve and was never seriously challenged again.

The team championship—which is calculated on the finish of the top five men from each team—was easily captured by Lambda Chi with five men in the first 35. Delta Sigma Phi and Windsor finished a distant second and third respectively.

The individual results were as follows: 1—Nation (Grad School), 2—Burns (Grad School), 3—Allison (Grad School), 4—Heitzenrator (Grad School).



Huffing and puffing their way to the finish line is the horde of Duke students running in the cake race.

Freshmen football takes on 'Deaclets'

By Bob Heller

Duke's freshman football team will clash with an ACC opponent for the first time in this young season this afternoon at 3:00 at Wade Stadium.

The Wake Forest Deacons will provide the competition for the Blue Imps, who impressively opened the 1968 campaign with a 39-0 rout of The Citadel two weeks ago. Wake Forest also has just one game under its belt, that being a 20-14 defeat at the hands of Clemson. The Deacons, however, should provide much stiffer competition than The Citadel.

It will certainly be difficult for Coach Jack Hall's gridders to turn in a repeat performance, as all aspects of the Duke attack were superb in the opener. While the defense was holding The Citadel to a sub-standard 98 net yards, the

offense was rolling up an impressive 331 yards from scrimmage.

Signal-caller Dennis Satyshur, who Coach Hall refers to as "an impressive team leader," earned the back-of-the-week hustle award for the second time. C.G. Newsome, a 6'3", 210 pound tackle, copped the hustle award for linemen.

With three exceptions, Hall reports that the yearlings are in top physical condition. Backs Bill Leonard, Bob Zwirko, and Andy Smith are all out for the season, the latter two with broken wrists. Smith suffered a serious neck injury in the Citadel game, but has been released from Duke Hospital and is well on the road to recovery.

This afternoon's only line-up change occurs in the starting backfield, where Art Bosetti will replace Rusty McDow at the halfback position. There is no admission charge to the contest.

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Politics revisited: spotlight on Spiro

VP candidate woos Dixie vote in NC

By Dave Badger

"See and Hear Spiro Agnew...Monday at High Noon...Next Vice-President of United States..."

We did precisely that, hoping to cultivate a divination of the political labyrinth of 1968.

With the intent of meeting Gov. Agnew upon his arrival at Raleigh-Durham Airport, three of us (myself and two photographers) set out with a few minutes to spare.

We located an official wearing a Press badge, told him we were from the Duke Chronicle, and asked how we might obtain permission to get close enough to take good pictures. Thereupon we were lectured on the intricacies of Secret Service precautions, and told that we should have alerted the local GOP headquarters of our intentions. He promised he would do everything he could, however, to let us join the ranks of other members of the press; minutes later, Secret Service men approached us for identification. Comparing the signatures on our Chronicle press cards and on our rightly colored Duke I.D. cards, the Secret Service concluded we were who we claimed to be, and gave us Press badges and authorization to enter the runway.

The "crowd," (if it could be called that), was composed primarily of press, though there were also State GOP officials, several North Carolina candidates of sorts ("Nice to see you," gubernatorial candidate Jim Gardner told everyone), and some stalwart Greek-Americans from Raleigh.

Candidate's arrival

The arrival of the vice-presidential candidate's plane prompted immediate reaction: the formation of a reception line. Our two photographers snapped away,



A beaming Spiro Agnew smiles as he arrives in Raleigh-Durham airport

while I nonchalantly joined the welcoming committee's ranks and shook his hand (the Governor, when we told him we were from "Dick Nixon's Alma Mater," instantaneously beamed, "Duke!") Secret Service men swiftly shepherded Agnew into a nearby vehicle, and set out with Press buses, police escort, et. al., at the head of a motorcade. Having parked at the opposite side of the airport lot (with a parking fee yet to pay), we consequently missed the motorcade and were left to our own intuitions to find Raleigh (a city we had never visited) and the site of Agnew's address a place unbeknownst to us). Many a policeman and many a gas-station attendant were essential to the location of our destination.

Arriving late, and parking in a distant pay lot, we finally disembarked and found the street crowd. Of course, we had approached from the wrong direction, so first we had to walk around the block. Agnew had already begun his speech (from atop a flatbed trailer at the

Photos by Smurthwaite

intersection of two streets). On the platform with him were his wife and three children, and Republican dignitaries; scattered around the edges of the platform were the famed "Nixon-Agnew Girls" wearing red-white-and blue mini-dresses made of paper.

Agnew's address brought no truly electric, thundering response. It did stimulate, however, frantic sign-waving, bearing messages such as "Spiro's Our Hero," "Agnew's Great in '68," "Dixie Needs Nixon and What's His Name," and "Send Ramsey Clark Back to School." A handful of protest placards popped up also.

Greatest response

Whenever Agnew sharply criticized the Johnson Administration (for spending, the increase in crime-rates, and a variety of other "mishandled operations") he evoked the greatest response. When he told the crowd that "a vote for Wallace is really a vote for Humphrey," the response was almost as great. The crowd also appreciated his entreaty that "while you're voting for Dick Nixon, give a small thought to electing 'what's His Name' vice-president."

Here at the speech's conclusion, the Raleigh crowd demonstrated its pleasure at having the "next vice-president of United States" by applauding warmly, waving all manner of placards in every direction, and surging onto or as close to the platform as possible. Agnew was surrounded by men in dark suits, and the lunch-hour crowd began to disperse.

Determined to take advantage of the situation, one of our photographers took some more crowd shots from the banjo-players' truck which he had mounted. Later, desiring some food, we had the first meal of the day in a nearby snack-bar. We then trekked over to a hotel several blocks from the capitol building which housed the state Republican Headquarters. (Our plan, of course, was not to leave without some buttons or banners to memorialize our day of cut-classes.) Mounting to the fourth floor—an incredible array of bubbling young women too excited from Agnew's appearance to be



About 40 persons—mostly newsmen and a few representatives from Raleigh's Greek population, greeted Agnew at the airport—with signs, hats, and assorted expressions of glee. Signs in the crowd at the rally (second) vowed support for Spiro Agnew, or, "Old What's His Name." Nixon girls turn out in full regalia to greet the man who runs with their candidate:

organized—we were asked to help carry up some of the placards which we had seen earlier in the crowd. To our surprise, there was an entire truck load of them outside, so willingly (or not, in the case of one Humphreyite) we pitched in, and carried a few armloads to the fourth floor headquarters. (We were rewarded for our effort with a 4 ft. by 3 ft. poster of Richard Nixon.)

As we returned to the parking lot and prepared to pay our fee, we heard the grey-haired attendant say to each driver, "Did you see the nex' vice-president of the United States?" The man in the car behind us, however, must have been one of his friends; of him he asked, "Did you see the nex' vice president of the United States? You didn't, if you didn't see Gen. Le May!"



The rally was not without dissent or questioning; although the protest was quiet, this dissent was revealed only in the signs and faces of the few black youths present in the crowd.



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