

# The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 27

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Saturday, Oct. 19



Howard Fuller addresses law school forum yesterday.

## Latin American seminar planned for next week

By Ann Pryor

A two day conference entitled Latin America and U.S.: Toward a New Foreign Policy? sponsored by the Duke YMCA-YWCA National-International Committee is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, October 21-22.

The series of seminars, luncheons, and panel discussions concerning United States' involvement and foreign policy toward Latin American affairs will be led by guest speakers Paul Sweezy, Edward Boorstein, Robert Smith, and John Martz.

The two major discussions will be held at 8 p.m. in the Biological Sciences Building. Monday night's panel will consider the topic "U.S. and Latin America: Exploitation or Aid?" Tuesday night's discussion will follow with "U.S. and Cuba: Model or Mistake?"

The schedule of events planned is:

October 21—At 8 p.m. in Biological Sciences Building there will be a panel discussion.

October 22—At 12:45 p.m. in East Union there will be a luncheon sponsored by Faculty Apartments.

October 22—At 2:30-4:00 p.m. in the President's Club there will be a seminar on the "American Radical," led by Paul Sweezy.

October 22—At 8 p.m. in Biological Sciences Building there will be a panel discussion.

The leader of the panel, Paul Sweezy, is the noted Marxian economist and editor of the Monthly Review. A former professor of economics at Harvard University, Mr. Sweezy is known for his studies on the "American Radical." Another panelist, Edward Boorstein, participated in the Cuban Revolution and has

published a book, Economic Transformation of Cuba, relating his first-hand observations.

Two more writers complete the panel. Robert Smith, author of Economic Disturbances of Latin America, is professor of economics at Duke University, and John Martz, author of Dynamics of Economics, is with the Political Science Department of The University of North Carolina.

Such controversial questions as "What does a Latin American revolution mean?" and "Should we, as Americans, repress these revolutions?" are to be considered. According to Anna Coble, director of the conference, "The answers to these questions are neither simple nor obvious, but the answers must be found."

## Durham appeal fund allows Fuller to win case

By Kieth Kennedy  
Durham reporter

"If the appeal fund had not been forthcoming," said Dr. Thomas Rainey of the history department, "the conviction of the lower court would have held, and the subsequent martyrdom of Howard Fuller would have probably prompted a violent reaction among the blacks of Durham."

Rainey was one of the sponsors of the Howard Fuller Appeal Fund, a drive that gave Fuller the necessary finances to appeal his conviction at the magisterial level to the Superior Court.

Approximately \$1000 of this money was raised with the Duke community.

The conviction arose out of an

incident in Durham last March. The black community organized a demonstration in the Five Points part in sympathy of those blacks killed in Orangeburg, S.C. Fuller, as one of the black leaders in Durham, spoke at the demonstration.

The demonstration proceeded with the burning of two coffins, which brought police and firemen to the scene. When demonstrators refused to move from around the fire, water hoses were turned upon them, and several arrests were made. Fuller was arrested for assaulting an officer and resisting arrest. The former charge was thrown out due to insufficient and contradictory evidence, but Fuller and another man were convicted on the charge of resisting arrest.

The decision to appeal was made on the basis of the lower court's disregarding several black witnesses' testimony in defense of the accused.

Subsequently one thousand dollars was raised within the Duke community, with large contributions coming from the faculty, the Vigil, and the Afro-American Society. These and other contributions enabled Fuller to carry his appeal to the Superior Court, where the case was thrown out of court.

The end result of Duke's contribution to the successful appeal has been increased communication and confidence between the members of Durham's black community and Duke.



The face of Hubert Humphrey's son shines despite lack of sun at Raleigh-Durham airport yesterday.

## Airport rally greets Hubert Humphrey III

Amidst such signs as "Welcome Hubie's baby," "The New South supports Humphrey" and "We want Humphrey and Muskie" Hubert Hoatio Humphrey III alighted at the Raleigh-Durham airport yesterday.

Humphrey, campaigning in his father's behalf, was accompanied by his wife, Actress Inger Stevens who was supposed to be with the campaign party failed to appear. Humphrey, when asked about her absence, said that he had not seen her on the plane and really didn't know where she was.

Despite the rain a fair-sized crowd appeared for the rally including about 15 Humphrey supporters from Duke.

Humphrey, introduced formally as Hubert H. Humphrey III opened his remarks by saying, "call me Skip."

Quick to note the preponderance of young people at the rally he called on the nation's young people to participate in

politics even though they might not be able to vote yet. He stressed the fact that his father has supported the idea of allowing 18 year olds to vote. He went on to emphasize that those who could vote should cast their ballot for someone because "not voting is a negative exercise of one's right."

When asked why Muskie had been picked as the vice-presidential candidate Humphrey responded "because he is qualified", "because he is a leader." He also commented that "Muskie is highly respected in the Senate." Then Humphrey was asked to comment on the relative strengths of the three candidates in North Carolina. He replied that it is "very close" and that "we've got a lot of work to do."

Following the rally Humphrey and his wife met with the officers of the state Young Democrats organization before proceeding to an appearance at the state fair in Raleigh.

## Vietnamese children to be treated at Duke

By Boo Bronson  
staff reporter

Doctors at the Duke Medical Center and interested individuals in the Duke Community plan to organize a program which will bring war-injured Vietnamese children to Duke Hospital and Memorial Hospital at UNC for treatment. The first patients in this program should arrive in early 1969.

The Committee of Responsibility to Save War-Burned and War-Injured Vietnamese Children sponsors the nationwide program to provide medical care for Vietnamese children brought to the United States.

The program of the C.O.R. plans to obtain available facilities and

services in the United States for the treatment and rehabilitation of war-injured children who cannot be adequately cared for in Vietnam.

Dr. Herbert Needleman, chairman of the C.O.R., will be on the Duke campus this weekend in conjunction with the showing of a film on Vietnam, "The Survivors." The film shows the results of war on innocent children, and the suffering due to inadequate medical-surgical techniques that the war has imposed.

The film, "Survivors," will be shown at 8 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 20, in Room 130 Psychology-Sociology as part of a program to enlist support for a local chapter of C.O.R.

## Clarification

The Chronicle wishes to clarify a statement by Dr. James Graham printed in the story "Graham, Afros talk racism with Pi Kaps." The statement read "There will be no progress in America until we realize that white people will have to be killed."

The context of this statement, which was not given, is crucial. Dr. Graham noted that "The statement was said in a context in which I was trying to emphasize the seriousness of the problem of white racism. I'm not an advocate of genocide or suicide. The statement can be seen metaphorically and as a plea for action on the part of whites."





SAN DIEGO, CALIF.: Security guards stand close by George Wallace as he waits for anti-Wallace demonstrators to stop cheering during a rally at the Sports Arena. The young dissenters used new tactics—cheering instead of jeering—to disrupt the candidate.

## Duke med team investigates aged

By Ethal Dugan

A large research team from Duke University School of Medicine has been doing extensive research on the problems of the aging population. By following and collecting data from a representative group of elderly people, the team has been able to examine the physiological and psychological effects and the

impact of the sociological environment on aging.

The study began twelve years ago with a group of 266 people over the age of 60 representative of the different social, economic and racial segments of the population. There are now around 130 surviving in this group.

In conjunction with Blue Cross-Blue Shield the team has selected another random sample of 506 subjects ranging in age from 40 to 70. This group will supply data from examination of their individual experiences, health patterns, and social environment. The data collected should aid in determining preventions of illness and costs of preventions.

Around forty men, among them physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists are involved in this research project. There are fourteen senior members on the team headed by Dr. E. W. Busse, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry.

Dr. Busse believes that, despite Medicare, elderly people are a relatively neglected segment of our society. "Since they are being pushed out of the labor force earlier and earlier, their economic situation is serious. Ways are needed of finding them a role in society, for they will become sick if they cannot maintain their activity and self-esteem. If society continues its neglect of the aging, we will soon have a mass of sick people on our hands."

## News briefs

Southgate House is having a discussion on Latin America Sunday, October 19 at 6:30 pm. Dr. James Hart and Ann Carter, Chairman of the Seminar on Latin America, are discussion leaders. Everyone is welcome.

Interviews for the chairman of Joe College Committee will take place from 7-9 pm, Wednesday and Thursday, and from 3-5 pm on Friday.

Everyone is invited to the 1968 Panhellenic Sing Sunday, Oct. 20 from 8:15-9:30 in Mary Baldwin Auditorium.

The Student Faculty Lounge in the lobby of East Union is now open at 9 am.

# Harris poll terms Blacks 'loneliest voters in America'

By Louis Harris

The loneliest voters in America in 1968 are the Negroes. At last count, 83% of the blacks expressed an intent to vote for Hubert Humphrey, compared with only 26% of the white majority.

When 95% of the Negroes cast their ballots for Lyndon Johnson in 1964, they were joined by nearly 60% of the white people. But in 1968 the mainstream has shifted drastically, and Negroes find themselves isolated from the dominant views of white society:

—A majority of 52% of Negroes feels that police brutality is a major cause for the breakdown of law and order. No more than 10% of the whites agree.

—Only 8% of the blacks feel that "Negroes have gone too far in their demands," compared with 66% of the whites.

—A majority of Negroes, 60%, feels that George Wallace is "racist," but only a minority, 39%, of white people shares this view.

—A small 3% of the Negroes feel that "Hubert Humphrey is too liberal, especially on civil rights," compared with 50% of whites who feel this way.

—While 26% of the black people feel that "the courts have been a major cause for the breakdown of law and order," 54% of white people express this view.

—A heavy majority, 72%, of Negroes feels that "the progress in civil rights should be speeded up," but only 28% of the white public shares this sense of urgency.

—Some 25% of all Negroes feel that "black militants have been a major cause of the breakdown of law and order," compared with 63% of all whites.

—A high 85% of Negroes give a positive rating of the job President Johnson is doing, an attitude held by only 39% of white people.

Perhaps as a consequence of their sensing the wide gulf which separates their attitudes about America from the white majority, 17% of Negroes, compared with only 9% of whites, said they "might sit out this election altogether."

Earlier this year, the Harris Survey reported that black alienation across the country had risen from 35 to 54% in the past two years. What the figure will be after the election in November cannot be predicted, but it is unlikely to diminish.

The implications of the wide cleavage between the white and black communities in this election

could be many. Clearly, the question of equal rights for Negroes is at one and the same time both a major issue determining the outcome of the election and also a major problem for the nation, no matter who is finally elected.

In terms of the election, the roots of the sharp rise in support of George Wallace can be traced directly to the widespread white feeling that "things have gone too far on racial matters." Over 90% of all Wallace supporters feel that progress on race should be slowed down. Nixon draws twice as much support from people who want a brake put on racial integration as from those who want the pace accelerated.

Yet, when asked directly, the American people, including 58% of the whites, agree by 2 to 1 that "America has discriminated against Negroes for too long." Even a

plurality of white Southerners admits to this proposition. Only die-hard Wallace supporters disagree.

The problem clearly is that most Americans believe in principle that discrimination against blacks is indefensible, but the process of achieving integration and an end to discrimination seems to be most difficult for a majority of whites to face in terms of their daily lives.

In the meantime, the net impact of this election is likely to be a widening of the distance between the white and black communities. Obviously, there are many who welcome this development even in the Negro community. But whether this increased separation and possibly aggravated alienation will make it easier for the next President to solve the racial dilemma in America is an entirely different question.

Engineers:

## Good ideas get off the ground at Boeing.

So do careers.

Let's talk about it on Monday, October 21.

At The Boeing Company, you can be a member of a team that's famous for making good ideas fly. Such as the 707, America's first jetliner. And the 727 trijet, the 737 twinjet, Boeing-Vertol helicopters, the Boeing-built first stage for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Apollo/Saturn V moon rocket. And the NASA Lunar Orbiter, the USAF Minuteman, and the USN hydrofoil gunboat *Tucumcari*.

Boeing has exciting new projects on the way up, too. The 747 superjet, world's largest and fastest commercial jetliner, scheduled to make its first flight by the end of 1968. America's supersonic transport, now being developed at the company's Commercial Airplane Division. Plus other advanced programs in early development and on Boeing drawing boards.

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Shopping Center**

**THE  
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP**



# AIESEC provides summer trainee-ships abroad

By Steve Emerson  
AIESEC? Just another six letter organization with nothing to do for anyone? No. It represents one of the best opportunities available to Duke students for spending the summer abroad.

**Jobs for Students**  
Fully named the Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, AIESEC provides jobs for qualified college students abroad. The purpose of the totally student-run organization, in the words of Nina Kamukin, president of the Duke chapter, is "to promote international understanding and cooperation, and, more specifically, to provide international business experience for future business leaders." Duke is one of 70 universities in the country with a chapter.

**Founded in France**  
AIESEC was founded in France in 1948, with the United States joining in 1956. Through the organization, business trainee-ships are arranged in each of the 45 participating countries. Exchanges between countries are arranged on a 1 to 1 basis at a congress held in March.

The trainee-ships are available in all types of businesses at a wide variety of levels, for the experienced and inexperienced. These may last as little as 8 weeks or as long as 18 months.

**Foreign Students Qualified**  
The foreign students coming to the United States are usually better qualified than the American students, most already having graduated from college with business or economics majors. Americans must have taken at least six hours of economics courses to participate.

There is much to be gained by

American students through AIESEC. The prospective American trainees may be classified in one of the following categories: students interested in learning international business techniques; economics students who wish to learn about international economics through close contact with important foreign businessmen; students who wish to have the experience of living abroad and studying foreign customs.

**International Conferences**  
AIESEC operates on three levels: international, national, and local. The international offices are located in Geneva, and are at present presided over by a young Spanish student of economics. The international organization sponsors three conferences a year on the subject of international transfer of business management skills, which are attended by business leaders, university professors, and politicians, as well as students.

The national office is located in New York. It is the responsibility of the national office to sponsor seminars and process the job trainee-ships obtained by local chapters for foreign students.

The local chapters, such as that at Duke, set up trainee-ships in the surrounding areas and organize various activities for foreign participants. For each trainee-ship the local chapter arranges, it can send one member abroad.

AIESEC is financed by dues and contributions from businesses and individuals. It has no federal support.

**Five Duke Students**  
Last year Duke sent five students abroad, to Amsterdam, England, Switzerland, and France. In the past, however, Duke has sent as many as 25 students. The

chapter has arranged trainee-ships for foreign students with such businesses as General Telephone, Wachovia Bank, and R.J. Reynolds. Four Duke members recently attended a regional conference in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Both participating businesses and students are in agreement that the exchanges are extremely valuable. Students often return for a second trainee-ship.

**More Duke Students**  
The main ambition of the Duke chapter is to have more Duke students, with better qualifications, involved in exchanges.

For the Duke student, then, the opportunity is unlimited. Provided he has the qualifications, all he need do is arrange for a trainee-ship in the Durham area for a foreign student in order to spend a valuable summer abroad.

The AIESEC office is located in 302 Union Building, with hours from 3:50 to 5 Monday through Friday. Interested people should visit the office or contact Nina Kamukin or Alice Blacmore.

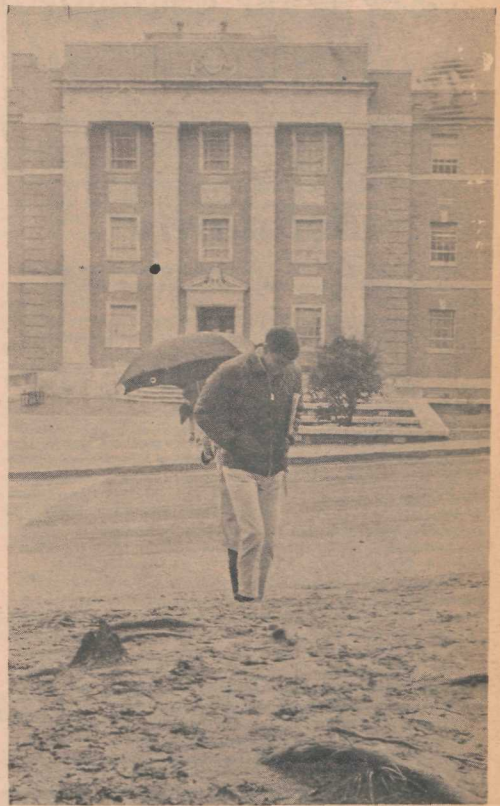
## Caravan

The car caravan of members of the Duke community who will attend the Durham black solidarity meeting will leave from in front of the Chapel Sunday night at 7:30.

Those wishing to participate in the meeting are asked to sign a list at the Y table on the Main Quad or to contact Gloria Guth, ext. 2031.

Transportation is urgently needed, so students with cars are asked to volunteer as soon as possible.

Drs. Tom Rainey and Donald Ginter will lead the caravan to the meeting.



Yesterday's rain brought much-needed rain to Chapel Hill—and mud that students leaving the Bio Sci building could have done without.

## TV, movie direction taught at UNC

This is the first in a series of feature articles presented by the symposium committee in preparation for "Kapow: the Electric Media."

By Charlie Clotfelter  
In any year, but during this year in particular, the University of North Carolina is rich in opportunities for anyone interested in the electric mass media.

There are opportunities in actual production and direction as well as critical analysis of motion pictures and television. An increasing number of Duke students have taken advantage of the reciprocal UNC-Duke course credit transfers in Carolina's Department of Radio, Television and Motion Pictures. Many hope that Duke will respond to the increased interest in movies and movie-making, but until such time the closest trained faculty is none miles from Durham.

The UNC department offers courses ranging from an elementary introduction to the electric media to technically advanced classes in television and motion picture production. This semester, five Duke students are in the introductory course and a few are taking the more difficult courses.

Speaking of the Chapel Hill resources concerning the media, Symposium Committee member Sean Devereux, who attended one of the UNC courses last year, termed the classes and other

opportunities "a critically needed education." In this same vein the Symposium Committee chose for its title last month, "KAPOW: The Electric Media."

The courses in Chapel Hill represent the diversity and richness available for one interested in learning about the mass media. The introductory course includes sections on film, radio, and television. A more advanced course centers on production fundamentals of the media and includes actual practice shooting an eight minute film, taping two television shows, and recording one radio program. The equipment at the department includes many 8mm and 16mm movie cameras, two fully equipped television studios, and one fully equipped radio station and recording studio.

In the most advanced production courses, students direct their own 15 minute television show, with the help of a complete crew, or make their own movie, as did Garret Warner of Duke last year. Also included in the curriculum are courses on script and commercial text writing courses taught by former television writers.

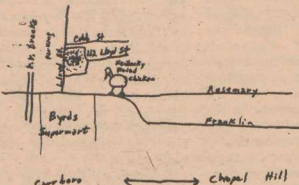
Knowledge, experience, and facilities combine to make UNC a valuable source to those interested in movies and television, even if they are Duke students.

### WEDNESDAY NIGHT

## THE VILLAGERS

Poor Richard Hour

Daily 1-5 p.m.



S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Wave Open P.R.H. \$1.99 1-5 "Golden Age" of Comedy Double Chaplin "East of Eden" "Sunday Last" Comedy	14 P.R.H. \$1.99 1-5 "Golden Age" of Comedy Double Chaplin "East of Eden" "Sunday Last" Comedy	15 P.R.H. \$1.99 1-5 "Golden Age" of Comedy Double Chaplin "East of Eden" "Sunday Last" Comedy	16 P.R.H. \$1.99 1-5 THE VILLAGERS	17 P.R.H. \$1.99 1-5 James Dean "REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE" etc. 3:30 & 5:30	18 P.R.H. \$1.99 1-5 THE KALLABASH CORP. with Kenny Haiser	19 P.R.H. \$1.99 1-5 COUNTS IV



# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Third Floor, Flowers

News Phone: 684-2663

Saturday, Oct. 19, 1968

Page Four

## Solidarity

The small group of Duke students and faculty members who are organizing formal student backing for the boycott deserve your support.

Black community leaders have asked these people to try to involve students in the boycott through attendance at meetings held every Sunday night. We believe that Duke students should attend.

The Black Solidarity Committee boycott is having its effects, but there is still a long way to go. The support given the boycott by Duke students could be crucial to its success or failure.

This boycott is complicated and confusing, but, unlike many others, it is designed to get to the roots of many-faceted problems. Most of the time, a boycott of a business will be designed to bring about changes within that business itself. Here, however, the root of the problem is the Durham power structure. Repeatedly, those in power have refused to take positive steps toward equitable representation of blacks on committees which deal with racial problems. In addition, the power structure has not applied itself to difficulties facing all of the urban poor.

The people with power in Durham are the people with money, and therefore, they are the only ones who can work toward the solutions of these ills. They have had many chances to do this without pressure, but progress, when there has been any at all, has been terribly inadequate.

Pressure seems to be the only way, and economic pressure—non-violent, lawful and non-provocational—seems to be the best kind. Perhaps it would be hard to justify this type of boycott were not financial and political power so thoroughly intertwined.

The boycott is still not understood by many persons at Duke and in Durham. The merchants themselves seem only recently to have realized the overall direction of the blacks. They have not yet responded in any meaningful way.

L.E. Austin of the "Carolina Times," Durham's black newspaper, will speak at the meeting tomorrow night, 8 p.m., at the Mount Vernon Baptist Church, 1000 South Roxboro Road. Rides for Duke students will be provided from the Chapel circle.

We urge you to sign up on the main quad and to attend.

## Congratulations

The most encouraging, noble act that emerged from Homecoming weekend had little to do with any of the festivities or excitement that surrounded the campus those three days.

It was done quietly and with no publicity. Few people on the campus were even aware that it happened.

Thousands of dollars were spent at Duke last weekend for displays, parties, bands, liquor and entertainment. This is fine, but it is certainly worthy of no commendation.

One living group, however, decided to divert some of the money that would have been spent on campus and put it to a more worthy use. And we are certain that this act made their weekend better, not worse. Many persons who self-righteously denounce certain living groups would do well to follow their example.

Last weekend, instead of building a Homecoming display, the brothers of the Duke chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity gave \$150 to the United Cerebral Palsy fund.

We highly commend their action and hope that it will be followed in some measure by living groups across the campus in the future.

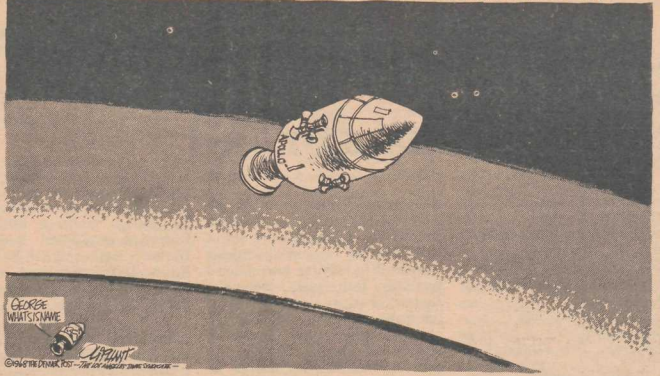
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THAT'S ONE VOTE FOR HUMPHREY AND ONE FOR NIXON . . . ER, HOW ABOUT YOU?



by Wade Norris

## Role of the student

*Ed. note: The following is the text of an address given by ASDU President Wade Norris at the last meeting of the Duke chapter of the American Association of University Professors. The views of other student leaders presented at this meeting will be printed in later issues of the Chronicle.*

We have been asked to present to you this evening our views regarding student participation in the educational decision-making process. Before dealing specifically with this question, however, I hope you will allow me a brief regression to a discussion of some basic questions about the University, upon which I feel a scholarly consideration of student-faculty interrelationships depends.

First I would like to briefly describe a student's perception of the purpose of the University. Then I would like to deal briefly with the bases upon which I feel decisions should be made, and to attempt to relate this back to the basic purposes, and extrapolate from this a general model for University decision-making.

### Purposes

Regarding the purposes of the University, I don't believe any one individual has the insight to list in a finite manner the reasons for the University's existence in society and to then rank these purposes in a universally acceptable order of importance. However, if pressed to do so, I believe the student would respond somewhat as follows:

The University must serve as a transmitter of knowledge and skills from one generation to another.

The University must then stimulate the student to deal with this information in a logical and perceptive manner. It must develop within the individual an attitude which the Krueger report last spring described as a new stance toward life.

Fourth, the University in modern society is responsible to a large extent for the expansion of this body of knowledge, and the transmission of the discoveries made in this area to both its students and to society in general.

Fifth, I believe that most students would feel that the University has a definite role as a leader of society. Traditionally this has taken place primarily in an indirect manner, in which the University endeavored to develop in its students the qualities described above, and exert a positive influence on society through the students who graduated and took their place there.

However, most students feel that

the society in which they live has recently undergone a decade which I believe they would describe as an awakening (especially in the areas of race and poverty), and they now feel more direct action on the part of the University is necessary to cure the ills which that awakening has exposed, before those ills cause the disintegration of the social framework. This belief connotes a direct role on the part of the student and the faculty member in society to use his education while it is being gained or transmitted in areas outside the University and the classroom.

Sixth, and in no way insignificant, the University must support itself as a corporate entity in our present economic system. This is particularly true of the private university. When disagreements arise between those within the University and those outside who are taking part in its support, the University has an obligation to its supporters and to itself to educate those on whom it depends to the reasonableness of decisions on major educational policy, and those explanations when they cannot offer scholarly and logical criticisms of the position taken.

### Moral values

Perhaps an obvious omission from this list is the traditional role of the university as a promulgator of moral values. I believe that most students do not believe the university should play a part in this area, and see the concept of *in loco parentis* as outdated and illogical in an academic community.

Most now arrive at college with a reasonably well-developed sense of responsibility, and regard the imposition of common denominator restraints upon their moral behavior as a poor substitute for sincere counseling of the individual by those persons in the academic community whom they grow to respect in the classroom.

One might perceive from these purposes the involvement of three basic groups of individuals who must interrelate in order to bring these purposes and the goals they imply to fruition: the faculty, the student body, and the financial supporters of the university. It would seem to me that these interactions and the decisions which come from them should be governed by several principles.

In most democratic societies a basic criterion for decision making is that decisions should be made by those individuals or groups who will be affected by them.

In order to achieve some degree of efficiency and effectiveness, however, this basic criterion must be constrained so that decisions are also made by those individuals who have the knowledge, perception of the particular problem involved, and ability to arrive at an intelligently considered conclusion.

Finally, the scope of all possible decisions must also be limited so as to leave unabridged some basic Constitutional and common law rights of the individual, and so as to allocate the appropriate legal responsibility to specific groups and individuals for decisions made.

### Suggestions

I will not attempt to construct from these observations a comprehensive model for the Governance of the University; however, I do think a basic model for change can be offered at this point.

Final decisions on the major matters of University concern should be made by a group composed of faculty members, students, and representatives of those who support the existence of the University. When these decision are primarily internal ones, they should be made by a group composed primarily of students and faculty members. When they have implications for the future direction the university will take in its development, they should be made by the faculty members and the supporters of the university with perhaps a slightly smaller representation of the student body.

### Administration

I perceive the job of the administrator as one of administering the decisions reached by these three groups. For the sake of efficiency, some University-wide decisions would, of course, have to be made by the administration; however, I would see these decisions as relatively minor ones—and even then still subject to the final authority of the three basic groups.

Perhaps my views here are most articulately expressed by the following quote from the Cox Commission Report on the recent disturbances at Columbia:

"Any tendency to treat a University as a business enterprise with faculty as employees and the students 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."



Part one: the invasion

# Conservative looks at 'the revolution'

By Jim McCullough

*Editor's note: This is the first in a continuing series of columns which will examine various aspects of "the revolution" from the standpoint of an involved conservative in the Burke-Adams tradition. "The revolution" is broadly defined to mean the massive changes that are occurring in and sometime being forced on higher education today.*

Too often the proponents of conservatism feel obligated to defend for better or worse the political super-structure that overlays their culture. The result, in many instances, is to give the "liberals" the rhetorical advantage, not necessarily a small one, of being the only one in favor of change. This has been an unnecessary handicap for conservatives and a certainly unmerited gift for "liberals." As Russell Kirks said: "The intelligent conservative combines a disposition to preserve with an ability to reform."

To relate?

How does this relate to the "revolution"? Well, it is conservative to bring the political structures—the decision-making

processes, if you will—in line with the shifting political realities that underlie them. It is also conservative to do this gradually to avoid a blow-up that is more ruinous to the entire structure than changes are to any given part.

This is a process now going on here, much to the alarm of many alumni and friends who feel that such activity is "radical." "It ain't necessarily so," as I will try to show. The general structural analysis that follows is applicable to Duke in particular.

### Causes

While there are many causes for the present turmoil in higher education, the sheer quantitative increase in students since the early '50's would seem to be of decisive importance. Added to this quantitative problem is a qualitative one—the universities are not just enrolling more of the same types of students. The increase in numbers has brought in not just so many more indistinguishable ciphers, as

the machinery (political and IBM) set up to handle them assumes, but whole, new, and differentiated groups.

While not pretending to be an authority on the subject, it seems likely that some of these differences are readily apparent. The rich kids who accepted college as part of their class dues may still be with us, but they are not the weighty percentage they once were. Neither are the financially struggling youths who sacrificed mightily for an education. Once for the few, and a few largely willing to put up with the special disciplinary strictures deemed necessary, higher education is now for "everybody" or at least 50% of everybody of college age.

### Results

The result is that most college students now enrolled have very different expectations and backgrounds, than their predecessors. Where they once would have had to go into "real life" jobs just to survive, they are

not bothered by financial pressures. They arrived to find that in a permissive milieu the universities were not. As the numbers of students grew, and the number of paper-work secretaries multiplied, the political structures remained almost as before.

The political realities had shifted decisively; the political super-structure had not. There was nothing wrong with the old channels *per se*, but in the new and still changing situation they were inadequate for a couple of reasons. They were not large enough to handle the volume of difficult problems (remember last year's "SFAC-bottleneck"?), and they were not built to handle new types of problems (there were no structured channels for communication between the departments and their students, for instance).

### Current changes

Now the structures are being

built to deal with the new situations in conformity with the new political realities. This year alone: the Student-Faculty-Administration Council was widened to include grad students and elected faculty members; a Student-Trustee Committee was created; a Student Speaker program for alumni contact is being formed; and a union of political science majors was formed to further communication with the department. Other ideas, such as a university-wide Student Union are in the works.

Far from being a revolution such reforms are preventing a revolution by rendering it unnecessary. The structures for dealing with present politically oriented problems are either built, building, or being thought about. The answers so far brought into being are for the most part conservative in the sense I noted earlier. The impetus for some radical solutions is still there, but that is a question for another column.

By Dr. Frederick Krantz

## 'The options are unattractive'

*Ed. note: The following letter was written as a reply to the chairman of the Duke Committee for Humphrey, regarding his request for support during the fall campaign.*

Dear Mr. Pursley:

I appreciate your request for my support in the "Duke Committee for Humphrey" campaign. It is with a good deal of regret, however, that I must refuse such support. While my reasons are many, they are perhaps summed up by the campaign brochure enclosed with your letter.

While the brochure lists in detail Mr. Humphrey's presumed merits and his statements on public issues, it incredibly fails to even mention the Vietnam war and the Vice President's involvement in it. After 25,000 American and over 50,000 Vietnamese deaths, and the expenditure of over \$10 billion on senseless destruction while crucially necessary domestic programs languish; and after Mr. Humphrey's sustained and enthusiastic advocacy of this immoral and unjustifiable

war (termed by him last year "our great adventure"), your candidate does not even deign to mention Vietnam in his campaign literature.

Such an omission, clearly not inadvertent, symbolizes why I, and no doubt millions of other voters, cannot in good conscience support Mr. Humphrey. He may indeed be a "good man" and generally preferable to Mr. Nixon, as your enclosure states; but surely, if the democratic process is to be meaningful it must provide us with something more than the choice of the lesser of two mediocrities; surely we cannot be expected to support a candidate implicated in the disastrous policies of 1968 simply because of credentials established in 1948.

While certainly not relishing the thought of four years of Mr. Nixon, I at the same time cannot reward Mr. Humphrey and his bossist, conservative wing of the Democratic Party for their role in four years of foreign disaster and domestic neglect, nor can I sit idly

by while he seeks to avoid the most important issue confronting our nation by simply ignoring it. We must make it crystal clear to both parties that neither will in the future get away with such irresponsibility, and we must also make it abundantly clear to Mr. Humphrey that his involvement in this terrible war, and his current opportunistic tactics, call into question everything for which he would now have us believe he

stands.

Intentions, even the best, and past record, even if admirable, are clearly insufficient when weighed against the thousands of unnecessary deaths and maimings, physical and emotional, in the ghettos at home as well as in the jungles abroad. What is needed today are deeds, not platitudes, clear-cut, principled and humane leadership, not fence-straddling and mee-too-ism, honest confrontation

with the present, not recollections of the past. Judged by these standards, and now in the light of his depressing performance in Chicago, Mr. Humphrey is, to my genuine sorrow, sorely lacking.

Given this, and given the record of Mr. Nixon, the options available to a concerned citizen are, clearly, unattractive. To this citizen, four years of Republican rule may be the necessary, if unappealing, price to pay in order to teach Mr. Humphrey and the Democratic Party that conscience remains a political category. At the same time, we must support and work for those state and local candidates pledged to meaningful solutions of our great foreign and domestic problems.

It is my fervent hope that Mr. Humphrey will in the course of the campaign return to those principles so rhetorically put forth in your campaign brochure. His actions to date, however, give little comfort in this regard.

Sincerely,  
Frederick Krantz  
Department of History

## Humphrey's reply

*Ed. Note: Dr. Krantz sent a copy of his letter to the Vice President. He received the following reply:*

Dear Mr. Krantz:

Thank you for letting me know of your interest in the issues facing us in this campaign.

There is no way to answer what you say about Vietnam. I wish there were. It is an issue on which people have the deepest feelings. Many seem to think their views on

the war are not only accurate but righteous and that what others think is wrong—even reprehensible.

If there are many like you who plan to vote for Mr. Nixon or not at all, the Republicans will win. That means an end to the social progress we have made during the last eight years. It also means a harder line on Vietnam than I propose to follow. Is that what you really want?

Sincerely,  
Hubert H. Humphrey

## 'Oh, I wish I was in the land of cotton...'

Editor, the Chronicle:

Concerning your editorial "Dixie and Duke." You call yourselves "students of the New South." True you attend college in the South, but I wonder if the author was born or has lived any length of time in the South? I doubt it. Are you familiar with Southern Pride?

When someone plays "Dixie" or waves a Rebel flag, he is not boasting of Confederate suppression of Negroes. That was a hundred years ago. He does it now to tell the world that he is from the South and proud of it.

This stems from the constant ridicule of the South by some people not from the South. They say he is prejudiced and talks funny. Well, I know from experience that these same people who look down on the South are a

great deal more prejudiced than most Southerners, and these people sure sound funny to Southerners, too.

It works two ways. Just as the Negro is learning Black Pride, the Southerner has had Southern pride for a long time. If the Negro chooses to see the Rebel flag and Dixie as symbols of oppression, this is just a problem he is forcing upon himself. The Southerner of 1968 did not start slavery; it was started over three hundred years ago.

To be sure, the Southerner of today is not proud that slavery was a cruel part of the South for so many years. As you say, "racism is a national and not merely a regional disaster." Well then, one could just as easily ask: Why not ban the "Star Spangled Banner," and why not refrain from displaying the Stars and Stripes?

Just because the editors of the Chronicle don't like "Dixie" doesn't mean everyone doesn't. Why don't you leave it alone for the majority of people who do like it, because, whether you like it or not, you are in the South.

Robert Ansley, '72

## Cornflakes and Garfunkel

Editor, the Chronicle:

I wonder just how deafening will be the laughter at the Universities of Toledo and Washington next month as Simon and Garfunkel comment on the Chronicle's review of their Duke concert.

It would seem that Paul Simon's sarcastic remarks concerning another review would serve at least as a reminder that entertainers

generally do read what is written about their performances, if not as a warning of the keen sensitivity of these two particular performers towards reviews.

It would seem then that all precautions would be taken by any critics of the concert to write with accuracy and insight and by copywriters to pay particular attention to anything published about Simon and Garfunkel with respect to typographical and structural errors.

I can envision Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel puzzling over the pertinence of the clause "non and Garfunkel were victorious Homecoming" to the photograph which accompanies the review.

Trying to reconstruct the article itself is even more puzzling—and to one who finally discovers the order in which to read the columns the

reward of completing the article is denied, for the conclusion was not published.

After experiencing this initial confusion, Simon and Garfunkel were probably delighted to read that "Leaves That Are Green" is a "ballad-type song" and that "Richard Cory" is not from Edgar Lee Masters' Spoon River Anthology at all, but is a T.S. Eliot poem.

Doubtless Simon and Garfunkel are now well-equipped with ready conversation for between numbers at future concerts; I can hear Paul Simon's voice introducing "Punky's Dilemma" now—

"Next we'll do a 'humorous little song about a Kellogg's Cornflake.'"

Pam Helms '71



# 'Roshomon' both panned and lauded

By Heather Murphree

## Tells of reality, illusion



Susan Swarthout plays a much-raped wife in the Players production of Fay and Michael Kanin's play "Roshomon."

## Hurt by weak script

By RPK

Thursday night I witnessed another valiant "do-or-die" effort by the Duke Players in their production of Kanin's "Roshomon."

One must realize that there were numerous obstacles preventing a success; an anachronistic play as funny as the Jolly Green Giant, a limited budget, and the Duke Players. The story is a typical Saturday night t.v. whodunit. The Samurai husband of a Japanese girl is murdered. The main suspect is a thief of the forest who had raped the girl in front of the bonded warrior. Through a series of flashbacks, the audience discovers that each suspect confesses guilt, even the dead husband by way of a medium. The ending, in more ways than one, was the most enjoyable part of the play.

Ian O'Connell, as the suspect thief, was nothing less than great. He at least kept the audience interested in the show, and surpassed the rest of the cast to such an extent, that he could go professional. The Sumaria, Ken Allison, played the aloof soldier to perfection. The rest of the cast night as well have not been there. Congratulations to their speech coach. There was not one "y'all" throughout the play.

As for the make-up...I've seen better looking Japanese in beautiful downtown Burbank. The actors were usually pale-faces with brown and often curly hair. A little yellow pancake and some black hair dye could not have hurt.

Trying to achieve a special effect, one spot was used during the courtroom scene to create the impression of loneliness. Another miss. By using one direct, intense light, they blacked out the actor on two of the three sides of the audience. If the lighting had involved several dimmed floods (dimmed lights never were used effectively) with one direct, the mood would have been set.

The intensity of the light was always annoying and conspicuous. Unfortunately, the lighting was accompanied by the equally bad sound. There is such a thing as "Music under" as opposed to "Music out". The music was either in or off, and quite abruptly. If the music had been gradually turned down or up, the record would not have been so noticeable.

Both of the previous factors contributed to the already doomed set. The set was of the thrust-proscenium type, normally

used to "bring" the audience into the play and vice-versa. No such luck. Aside from the rape scene, the entire play lacked a dimension and seemed "flat". The cast once in a while ran out through the audience, and talked to it as if it were the jury; however, it was so minute that it could have easily been excluded. Speaking from an aisle or addressing a passing thought to the audience would have made a full use of the thrust technique.

The background consisted of red, green, and blue drapes. The Japanese are firm believers in simple, plain and soft colors such as white and pastel blue. The set architecture consisted of a wooden gate. The play was supposedly set circa 1000 A.D. which consisted of tile, rock and clay building materials in Japan at that time, no wood.

There were so many cliches and philosophies spouted that Confucius might have been put to shame. Assuming the audience would be less intellectual as they, the authors repeated the themes of finding truth, and "life is not a bowl of cherry-orchards". "I didn't want to get involved", "the road is steep and lonely", "We are uncovering the truth at last" and "It looks like a break in the storm," are just a few examples of the sparkling and original dialogue.

Combining all the "talents" of authors, sets, lighting, sound and make-up, it is a wonder that the audience didn't join the Samurai in committing Har-Kari in the end.

The lights came up in Branson Auditorium Thursday night, on the Duke Players production of Fay and Michael Kanin's "Roshomon."

The set, in the best Oriental manner, consisted only of those necessities needed for maximum efficacy. The action, also, was stripped to a bare and stylized form. There was little seen or heard that was not an intrinsic part of the plot.

The story centers around four eyewitness accounts of the events leading from a rape to murder. Each character tells a different tale. Which one is lying-or is anyone? Where exists a demarcation between truth and falsehood? This is the theme of Roshomon. Can reality and illusion ever exist independently of each other?

The other major question raised by this drama concerns the nature of Man. Are human beings ultimately good or evil? At the opening of the play, a priest is leaving his order because of his conviction that man is basically

cruel. Through the various retellings of the murder stories, he comes to realize that men are neither evil nor good, but eternal syntheses of both.

This is best symbolized in the scene where the priest finds a baby in the crumbling ruins of the wall of Roshomon. A selfish woodcutter, a thief and a coward, takes the founding into his already over-sized family with sincere love. Thus just as a pristine child emerges from the ruins of Roshomon, so virtue can be found in the darkest garrets of human souls.

The makeup could have been better, and had a tendency to

detract from some of the performances. This was offset, however, by the costumes, which were very appropriate for the mood and setting.

The play held the audience's attention throughout—not only because it was a short play, lacking unnecessary details, but, also, because of the excellent direction. Even the curtain call was well staged. Both the light and the sound helped to give the production a uniform effect, with their seemingly unflinching synchronization during the constantly shifting scenes.



Photo by Bob Hewesley

Duke players present "Roshomon" tonight in Branson.

## Panhel sing

This Sunday will mark the return of an old tradition to the campus as sorority women from East and Hanes present the 1968 Panhellenic Sing at 8:15 in Baldwin Auditorium. The eleven Greek-letter groups will field ten full choruses and six quartets for the event.

Although the main purpose is providing an evening of light popular entertainment for both Duke and Durham communities, judges from the Music Department will be handing out three trophies for choral prowess. Throughout the program Mr. Jack Armistead, an English grad student, will act as MC.

Music for any taste is slated, some of the selections being medleys from Camelot, Sound of Music, and Wizard of Oz and singles. Over 300 girls will be singing.

The well-known singing group "The Harlequins" will also perform. The Sing is open to everyone and there is no charge for admission.

"Roshomon," presented by the Duke Players will be repeated tonight at 8:15 p.m. in Branson Hall on East Campus.

"THE FLAP over Eldridge Cleaver has obscured the story of one George Mason Murray, another Black Panther whose education star is shooting equally high into the California haze. Murray has been hired this term as teaching assistant in the English department at San Francisco State College. He says his thinking 'is inspired by Che Guevara, Malcolm X, Lumumba, and Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse Tung'."

For a free copy of Wm. F. Buckley's NATIONAL REVIEW, write Dept. 1, 150 E. 33 Street, N.Y. 10016.

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# Dean Anlyan advocates national health insurance

Dr. W.G. Anlyan, Dean of the Duke Medical School, recently back from a meeting of Southern medical school deans, said today that a form of national health insurance based on a "broad tax base" is "inevitable, overdue and critical" to the soaring costs of running a hospital. "Every patient, whether rich or poor, needs descent health care," said Anlyan.

This view was unanimously held by the deans of 23 medical schools from Texas and Oklahoma to Virginia and Maryland.

Anlyan stated that in the last two years, hospital costs have increased 13.5% each year. The budget of Duke Hospital this year is 22 million dollars, but Anlyan estimates that \$3.5 million will be lost due to the inability of indigent patients to pay the cost of hospital care. At present, hospitals cannot

make-up for these losses through government support. Despite the financial loss, Anlyan feels that Duke Hospital must retain its share or the communities indigent patients.

According to Dr. Anlyan, the Baptist Hospital of Winston Salem recently was forced to close its doors to all patients who cannot show that they are able to pay their own hospital costs through insurance or other sources.

Duke Hospital has alerted both county and state governments that it is "in a bind similar to the Winston-Salem Hospital." Indigent patients are essential to and academic medical center since responsibility for their care can be given, under supervision, to residents and interns rather than being legally bound to a private physician.

Anlyan hopes that this new form of health care support will have a "broad social base" and will be shared by county, state, and national governments. He suggested that this support might resemble "Medicare" to cover everybody, with an organization like Blue Cross-Blue Shield acting as an intermediary between the patient and government. Anlyan said that at the present time much of an indigent patient's cost is passed on to private patients through higher costs.

Because of the war in Viet Nam, there is little hope of major health subsidies from the national government, Anlyan said. He believes, however, that state and local governments will step in to provide the "inevitable" support for health care.



UPI photo

DENVER: A sign in the men's rest room of a Denver office building was received with mixed emotions depending on party affiliation. This unidentified Denver man makes use of the hot air.

## ASDU chooses SFAC delegates

By Bruce Wiley  
ASDU Beat Reporter  
News Analysis

Oct. 9 the ASDU Legislature chose two student "at-large" representatives to the Student-Faculty-Administration Council. After three ballots seniors Steve Johnston and Tracy Whittaker received the necessary majority to be elected from a slate of six names.

In their two minute speeches to the Legislature and in the

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impromptu question and answer periods both candidates expressed the desire to represent student opinions and help the recently restricted SFAC to develop into a viable organization relevant to the needs and problems of all elements of the academic community.

Yesterday in an interview Johnston expanded his ideas concerning viability by advocating an elaborate system of committees for conducting research in areas of mutual concern to students, faculty, and administration. "My hope is that an effective committee system will be established. Each committee could be composed of 2 to 3 members of the Council (one of them being the chairman), and each could appoint professional and experts from the University community as ex officio members." Such staffs, Johnston explained, would construct recommendations and proposals that SFAC would act on and send to President Knight.

Fair and expeditious treatment of SFAC recommendations will be the ultimate test of that body's relevance. In the meantime, according to Miss Whittaker, "the initial test of SFAC will be seen in its constituent member's capacity and willingness to reason."

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The scene above is one that Clemson may see a lot of today. If quarterback Hart has time to get the ball away, the passing offense will be potent. Leaping for the ball is Wes Chesson.

## Commentary

By Rusty McCrady

### At midseason

Midseason can be a trying time for a football team. It is a time when winners must prove themselves, and losers must redeem themselves. It is a time when top-rated Purdue loses 13-0 to an Ohio State team that isn't even in the Top Ten. It is also the time for a winless team like last year's Texas A&M to start winning and go unbeaten for the rest of the season.

The opportunity is at hand today for the Duke Football Team to start a winning trend. Midseason has come, and the pre-season predictions have been all but forgotten. Duke is no longer considered the patsy of the ACC—the Devils are now just another team striving for a high rank in the conference. Whether Duke's contention for first or second place is to be taken seriously will become clear by this evening.

Not that today's game is important only for Duke. Clemson has so far been the disappointment of the ACC season. After tying their first game against underdog Wake Forest, the Tigers have lost consecutively to Georgia, Georgia Tech, and Auburn. With eight starters returning from last year's tough squad, the Clemson defense was supposed to be awesome this season. But the Tigers are only fourth in the Conference in total defense, and they are seventh (behind Duke, and ahead only of Maryland) in passing defense. This is a weakness that Leo Hart and the Duke offense must exploit, since Clemson is still as brutal as ever against the run.

On offense, Clemson will still be going with the almost unstoppable Buddy Gore. The ACC Player of the Year in 1967, Gore ended the season with 1045 yards rushing, and nine touchdowns. Unfortunately, Gore resembles Virginia halfback Frank Quayle in that he has a penchant for scoring from anywhere on the field. The Blue Devil defense line is going to have to be tougher and quicker than it was last Saturday.

But Duke's passing attack has been getting deadlier each week, and if Hart gets protection and throws as well as he did last week, the Devils should win. It's been an erratic season so far, and the time has come for Duke to show what it can do.

### Grad soccer contest set

The undefeated Graduate Soccer Club will take on UNC at Chapel Hill this Sunday at 2 P.M. The Club's 4-2 victory over N.C. State at home last Sunday, and its previous win against Greensboro have proved the strength of the team, so the game with the highly UNC club should, as always, prove to be an interesting match.

## Blue Imps overtake Clemson 22-14 for third straight win

By Bob Heller

A Rich Searl pass complete to Mike Davies, good for two points, gave Duke the go ahead score and Art Bosetti's touchdown run

copped the 22-14 victory for the Blue Imps over Clemson.

The game played in a driving rain before 500 fans, was a come from behind victory for Duke. Duke drew first blood, a 46 yard touchdown pass from Searl to Brian Buchew after a 28 yard return on the opening kick off by Ernie Jackson.

Then Walters for Clemson scored on a 30 yard touch down run, and he later scored on a 6 yard run. The score stood 14-7, Clemson, at the end of the first quarter. Both teams then traded punts in the second and third quarters. Bruce Mills for the Blue Imps blocked Kivi's punt in the third quarter, giving Duke the ball on the Baby Tiger nine. But

Duke's touchdown drive was thwarted.

The fourth quarter came with Duke still trailing, 14-7. Searl then threw a screen pass to Bosetti, good for 40 yards. Three plays later, Searl himself went up the middle for three yards and a touchdown.

Searl was the real star of the game, as he threw for one touchdown and a 2-point conversion, scored one touchdown, and on defense intercepted two passes, both in the fourth quarter. The Duke defense held Clemson to under 200 yards total offense, with the Baby Tigers gaining only 14 yards on the ground in the second half.

Final statistics give Duke the edge in most every department, though Clemson did rack up nine first downs to the Blue Imps' eight. Duke rushed for 166 yards, passed for 132, and completed 9 of 16 passes, while having only one intercepted. Clemson gained 124 yards on the ground and 75 in the air, as the Tiger quarterbacks could complete just 3 of 20 passes.

Duke lost the ball three times on fumbles, while Clemson had the pigskin taken away from them twice. However, considering the horrible game conditions, it was not a badly staged battle.

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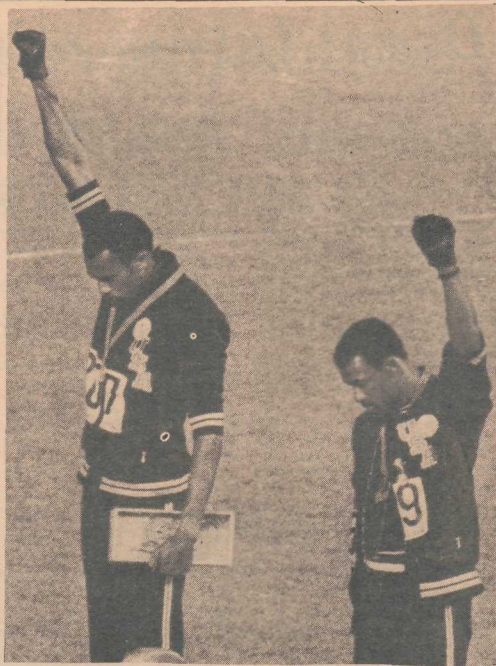
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UPI photo

A history-making event at the awards ceremony yesterday, as Tommie Smith (gold-medalist) and John Carlos (bronze-medalist) signify their allegiance to the Black Power movement.

## Olympic report

By Joseph M. Sheehan

MEXICO CITY—The United States Olympic Committee suspended Tommie Smith and John Carlos today for having used last Wednesday's victory ceremony for the 200-meter dash at the Olympic Games as a vehicle for a black power demonstration.

The black sprinters were told by Douglas F. Roby, the committee president, to leave the Olympic village for the United States within 48 hours. To assure their departure within the specified time, their credentials were taken away.

The decision to dismiss the athletes was made late last night after the committee had been summoned into conference by the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee.

Members of the United States Committee, which was divided on the question of whether any action should be taken against the pair, made it clear that the dismissals were made under I.O.C. pressure. The I.O.C. had indicated that it might bar the entire American team from further participation if Smith and Carlos were not disciplined.

In a statement issued early this morning, the U.S.O.C. said: "The United States Olympic Committee expresses its profound regrets to the International Olympic Committee, to the Mexican Organizing Committee and to the people of Mexico for the discourtesy displayed by two members of its team in departing from tradition during a victory ceremony at the Olympic stadium Oct. 16.

"The untypical exhibitionism of these athletes also violates the basic standards of good manners and sportsmanship, which are so highly valued in the United States, and therefore the two men involved are suspended forthwith from the team and ordered to remove themselves from the Olympic village.

"This action is taken in the belief that such immature behavior is an isolated incident. However, if further investigation or subsequent events do not bear out this view, the entire matter will be re-evaluated. A repetition of such incidents by other members of the United States team can only be considered a willful disregard of Olympic principles that would warrant the imposition of the severest penalties at the disposal of the United States Olympic Committee."

At Wednesday's 200 meter victory ceremony, Smith, the winner, and Carlos, who finished third, wore black scarves around their necks and black gloves on their hands (Smith on his right hand and Carlos on his left hand).

After receiving their medals from the Marquis of Exeter, the President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and himself an Olympic 400-meter hurdles champion in 1928, Smith and Carlos raised their gloved hands with fists clenched and kept their heads deeply bowed during the playing of the National Anthem and raising of the United States Flags in their honor.

Their demonstration produced a mixed reaction among U.S. officials and other members of the U.S. team, black and white. Some hailed it as a gesture of independence and a move in support of a worthy cause but most were offended and embarrassed while a few were vehemently indignant.