



Humphrey and Nixon share a gag with President Johnson and Archbishop Terance Cooke of New York at the annual Al Smith Dinner in New York

Japanese students, unionists protest

(C) N.Y. Times News Service

TOKYO—Violence flared in Tokyo tonight after a day of massive demonstrations against Premier Eisaku Sato's government and against the United States by students and labor unionists throughout Japan.

Students and police fought in front of the headquarters of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency, at the Diet (Parliament) building and in and around the busiest railroad station in Tokyo.

Another serious clash between students and police was reported in Osaka, Japan's second largest city. About 500 persons were arrested by late tonight, most of them in Tokyo.

Tonight's violence came as a climax to a day of rallies and demonstrations in observance of "International Anti-war Day." The protests were almost exclusively directed against the U.S. and the government's support of U.S. policies.

News media estimated that as many as 800,000 persons took part in today's demonstrations. The chief targets of the demonstrators were the U.S. war effort in Vietnam, the Japanese-American Security Treaty and the U.S. occupation of Okinawa.

Following the rallies, students

IFC plans weekend

The Interfraternity Council (IFC) is sponsoring an IFC Weekend October 26-27.

Festivities planned include a party Saturday night at the National Guard Armory featuring the Villagers' Review and a light show.

On both Saturday and Sunday night, the individual fraternities will hold open houses for the freshmen. Freshmen houses have been assigned certain groups of fraternities which they can visit, and there are a number of strict rules which limit both the freshmen and the fraternities.

Freshmen should consult the fliers around campus for details.

from all parts of Tokyo converged on the heart of the city. They trotted in massive, tightly packed groups, wearing red, blue and yellow helmets and bearing a forest of multicolored flags. As they ran they chanted "anpo funsai" ("smash the security treaty").

Tonight's fiercest battle took place in front of the Self-Defense Agency. Over 1,000 members of a radical Zengakuren student group, armed with clubs and paving stones, attempted to storm the main gate of Japan's defense headquarters.

They were repulsed by police who drove them back with powerful jets from armored water cannon and then charged with billies and metal shields, but only after they had destroyed a wooden sentry box with their stones.

At the Diet building, students used rocks and staves to break through a police cordon but were driven back by police clubs and tear gas before they could enter the building itself. The police then chased the students from the area of the parliament.

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Smedberg reports to induction center

Mike Smedberg, accompanied by a group of friends and supporters, appeared at the Raleigh Induction Center yesterday. It is reported that he will refuse induction.

Among those appearing was D.P. Correll, former Dean of Business Administration at UNC-Chapel Hill. Professors Ginter, Rainey, and Kratz of the History Department at Duke, and SSOC members from the Durham-Chapel Hill area were present. In all some 40 people demonstrated in Smedberg's behalf.

Rainey described the gathering as a "peaceful, non-disruptive demonstration" to protest the war in support of Smedberg. Correll, who served on a draft board during World War I, said he was there because he "definitely considers it injustice to force a person opposed to killing to fight."

He will be processed, given

U.S. - Latin America relations discussed

By Lucy Carter

"A true revolution in Latin America has to collide with the United States," Edward Boorstein, author of "The Economic Transformation of Cuba," said last night. "Latin Americans must get rid of American Imperialism before they can begin to solve their own problems."

Boorstein spoke at the first session in a two-day conference, Latin America and U.S.: Toward a New Foreign Policy?, which was held last night at 8:00 p.m. in the Biological Sciences Auditorium. Sponsored by the Duke YM-YWCA National-International Committee, the panel discussion, U.S. in Latin America: Exploitation or Aid?, also included speakers Paul Sweezy, Robert Smith and John Martz.

Sweezy is co-editor of "Monthly Review", a leading Socialist magazine. He is a noted Marxist economist and a former professor of Socialism at Harvard.

Boorstein is an economist who worked in the banking system of Cuba from 1960-63.

Smith, a James B. Duke professor and chairman of the Department of Economics at Duke, is the author of articles on the economic development of Latin America.

Martz is a professor of political science at the University of North Carolina, and the author of works on change in Latin America.

Each of the panelists made an initial 10-15 minute speech in the discussion moderated by Dr. James Hart of the Duke Political Science department. Later the panelists were each given a five minute period in which to discuss the viewpoints of their colleagues.

Boorstein, the first speaker, made his main idea clear at once: "Exploitation is the answer to exploitation or aid. The United States completely dominates Latin America, especially in the realms of markets, resources, and foreign trade."

According to Boorstein, Americans do not realize that "the world is in a 'tangle' in Latin America, Europe and Asia. Now we are going to have to think about it more than we usually do, because it is becoming so tangled that it is affecting us."

Boorstein cited ways in which the United States dominates Latin America politically as well as economically. "We are all brought up with the ideas of pipsqueak Latin American countries, why don't they behave? We have to look at them from the point of view of the people involved."

The final section of Boorstein's speech was devoted to the Alliance for Progress. He called it "rhetoric": "It talks about revolution," he commented "yet it is actually counter-revolutionary." It simply "can't produce the goods."

Martz chose to discuss political rather than economic problems. He discussed the complexities of intervention. "If there were never any more troops in Latin America there would still be intervention and involvement." The problem, in Martz's viewpoint, is of the disparity in size, economic wealth, and prosperity between the United

States and Latin America. "Anything which the United States does," he said, "will influence those countries in one way or another."

"The United States has a basic lack of understanding of the problems of Latin American society—it must make a greater effort toward understanding and insight. Ultimately, Latin Americans will follow their own path in development, modernization and change."

Smith's discussion centered around the Alliance for Progress. He asserted that there is bound to be a change in policy toward Latin America after November 5. The Alliance for Progress, however, tries to "represent the hopes and aspirations of the countries themselves."

Considerable progress has been made, said Smith, in regard to the raising of the gross national product. Educational reforms and redistribution of the national income are among the many promises of the Alliance for Progress which involve domestic conflicts in these countries.

It is "easier to produce children than resources for schools, books, and teachers." Redistribution of

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Photo by Christine Smith

Panel discusses Latin America last night.

Mock election

ZBT plans primary

The Zeta Beta Tau fraternity will conduct a mock presidential election on campus this year, as it has done in previous election years.

The balloting, which will take place on Thursday, October 24, will be open to all undergraduate, graduate, and professional students; faculty, and administration members. Voting on West Campus will take place in the Alumni Lounge in the Union from 9-1 and 2-5, for both men and women. On East Campus, women only may cast their votes in front of the Union from 1-5.

In a similar mock election sponsored by ZBT four years ago, Law School alumnus Richard M. Nixon won an impressive victory on

campus, sweeping 60 percent of the votes to John F. Kennedy's 36 percent.

In the 1964 election, the Democratic ticket headed by Lyndon B. Johnson edged Republican Barry Goldwater by 57 to 43 percent of the vote.

An addition to this year's ballot is the space for the voter's home state. From this information, the chairman of the election committee hope to project an electoral tabulation of the vote. They admit, however, that unequal cross-sectioning of students limits the validity of such a projection.

The results of the election will be printed in the Saturday edition of the Chronicle.

Nixon leads Humphrey in latest Gallup poll

By George Gallup
PRINCETON, N.J.—With Election Day just two weeks from today, the semi-final Gallup report shows Vice President Hubert Humphrey making some progress in closing the gap on Richard Nixon.

Nixon, however, continues to hold a wide 43 to 31 per cent lead nationally over Humphrey at this juncture in terms of the popular vote. Support for third party candidate George Wallace is holding firm at 20 per cent.

The presidential race thus far has been noteworthy for the stability in the standings of the three candidates. Percentages have varied no more than a few points since the first of September.

The latest results, based on interviewing October 3 to 12, and the trend since the start of the campaign follow: Nixon.....43%
Humphrey31
Wallace20
Undecided6

September 27-30
Nixon44%
Humphrey29
Wallace20
Undecided7

September 20-22
Nixon43%
Humphrey28
Wallace21
Undecided8

September 3-7
Nixon43%
Humphrey31
Wallace19
Undecided7

Question of election
In every election campaign the Gallup Poll asks many questions to shed light on the factors behind the presidential preferences of voters. An all-time high has been

recorded in the proportion of adults who think the U.S. made a mistake in sending troops to Vietnam. A record high is also noted in terms of the proportion of people who think integration is being pushed "too fast."

Results dealing with the ability of candidates and parties to deal with the nation's top problems show a strong advantage for the GOP at this stage in the race.

Following are questions asked in a recent survey and the national findings:

Speed of Integration
Do you think the Johnson Administration is pushing integration too fast, or not fast enough?
Too fast54%
Not fast enough17
About right21
No opinion8

U.S. Involvement in Vietnam
In view of the developments since we entered the fighting in Vietnam, do you think the U.S. made a mistake sending troops to fight in Vietnam?
Yes54%
No37%
No opinion9

Hawks vs. Doves
People are called "hawks" if they want to step up our military effort in Vietnam. They are called "doves" if they want to reduce our military effort in Vietnam. How would you describe yourself—as a hawk or a dove?
Hawk44%
Dove42
No opinion14

Handling of Vietnam
Which of the two major party candidates—Nixon or Humphrey—do you think can do a

better job of dealing with the Vietnam war?
Nixon44%
Humphrey25
No difference19
No opinion12

LBJ Performance
Do you approve or disapprove of the way Johnson is handling his job as President?
Approve42%
Disapprove51
No opinion7

Registration
Percentage of each party membership registered to vote (mid-October):
Republicans80%
Democrats72
Independents71

Conduct of Campaign
Which one of the three presidential candidates—Nixon, Humphrey, or Wallace—do you think is conducting the best campaign?
Nixon44%
Humphrey15
Wallace17
No opinion24

Who Will Win?
Regardless of how you, yourself, feel, which candidate do you think will win the presidential election this fall?
Nixon59%
Humphrey18
Wallace9
Undecided14



(Continued from Page One)

income, according to Smith, involves taxation of elements of the society who have the power to see that such tax measures are not effected.

Sweezy, the last speaker, attempted to put the Latin American situation into a historical context. He added to Boorstein's comments on needing revolution to get ahead, that "without revolution things will go on getting worse."

Sweezy discussed the historical development of imperialism. He led up to the concept that "market relationships always impose the will of the strong upon the weak. An investment relationship is one of exploitation."

"The capitalist relationship which the United States has with Latin America said Sweezy is nothing new." Rather "we are seeing the end of a period of 400 years in which the white westerner

has been top dog. Latin American revolution is a part of what is bringing this historical epoch to a close."

When his turn came to comment on the other speakers, Boorstein praised Sweezy's "toughmindedness", and deplored the lack of this quality in the other attitudes. Washington does not "weigh" evidence on what it should do in Latin America. It acts according to its own "imperialist interests."

Martz emphasized the idea that strong criticism of American policy is not as important at this point as it is to decide what to do next. "Now", he said, "we must try to find some answers to the problems."

Smith described "dollar diplomacy" as a "two-way street." He felt that "they may be exploiting us, because they also send money into the United States." These countries did not have organized sugar or timber production before "exploitation."

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"Schooled in our fair state..."

Richard Nixon, presidential nominee

By Clay Steinman

The Greensboro Coliseum was a showcase for the New South last week. The old Solid South that Roosevelt cultivated had fallen. Richard Nixon drew a crowd of 7000 Tar Heels who cried for a Republican administration.

Arthur Smith and his Country Music Band were there. UNC-G and North Carolina State sent a contingent of 300 "Nixon girls" to scream at the rally. And the crowd exploded at the playing of Dixie.

Yes, there were blacks at the Nixon rally. Eight, Eight plus the North Carolina Agricultural and Technological University Band, an all black band. Even they played Dixie.

Arthur Smith told the group "There is free chewing gum for all today. Look under your seats." And the crowd roared.

The Republican office-seekers were introduced. They were running for everything from State fire commissioner to lieutenant governor. The crowd roared. The Nixon girls screamed.

I ventured into the mass of Nixon dresses to talk to one of the screamers, Statesville's Betty Burgess, a senior at UNC-G. Why was she here screaming for the Republican politician?

"Well, my parents have always been Republicans." She was a senior in college.

Why was she so enthusiastic about Richard Nixon?

"I think we need a change in the federal administration. The Democrats have more liberal ideas on integration and all that goes with it than the Republicans."

Will Richard Nixon end the

urban strife?

"No one man can do that."

Will Richard Nixon end the war?

"Possibly, but not any time soon."

Then why was she so enthusiastic about Richard Nixon? "Because he understands the real problems facing America. I don't feel those you mentioned are the most important."

What are the most important problems facing America?

"Well, I'm in education, and I tend to look at things a little differently than you might. I think that youth is a big problem today. Nixon seems like he pays more attention to youth in his campaign. And, the Republicans are a little more conservative."

I wasn't swayed by the GOP side by her arguments so I decided to question another Nixon girl. I looked for a good possibility and found her. She was wearing earrings with a "ban the bomb" symbol on them, and a dress with five Nixon stickers attached. She was also screaming for Jim Gardner for governor. I asked her how she could wear the earrings and scream for Jim Gardner and Richard Nixon. Her reply was unique:

"Peace symbol? Yeah, love and peace. Can Nixon bring peace? Why not, all the candidates talk about it. I think he's more serious."

And then as she went on screaming for North Carolina GOP, I retreated from these screaming young Republicans and returned to the press section: Richard Milhouse Nixon had arrived.

He walked onto the platform where the state Republican hierarchy was applauding him. The auditorium exploded. He gave the "V" sign, smiled. The place went even wilder. The bands played "Up, Up, and Away" and "The Look of Love." Thousands of balloons fell from a hole in the ceiling.

Nixon's smile was obviously artificial. He beamed at the crowd. A confidant approached and tapped him on the shoulder. The smile immediately disappeared. Nixon

turned and talked. And the crowd roared.

Nixon was very well-tanned. His wife, however, looked older, revealing the strain of the campaign.

The roar died down. The "chairman of the rally" mentioned that Duke is Nixon's old alma mater. The Duke contingent of 50 students stood up and cheered.

There was no reaction from Nixon. The lack of reaction was most understandable in light of the recent relations between Nixon and Duke.

The Republican candidate attended Duke Law School in the



Richard Nixon

1930's and graduated with honors. According to a reliable source, in 1956, the dean of the Law School invited Nixon to commencement exercises to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. All such honorary degrees must be approved by the Academic Council.

The Council voted down the honor for Nixon. This put the Law School official in the embarrassing position of having to call Nixon and telling him he could not receive the degree.

Each year until the election of 1960, an honorary doctorate for Nixon was proposed and then voted down. However, after the Republican's loss in the presidential race in 1960, the Council voted to give Nixon the degree and invited him to attend commencement. According to a faculty source,

Nixon was so humiliated from his past experiences he refused to accept the degree.

And now this man is running for the nation's highest office. And 7000 came to cheer him in Greensboro.

Charles Raper, chairman of North Carolinians for Nixon, news said "I thought you had to serve free bar-b-que to fill up a coliseum in North Carolina." He was referring to the free meal given to all those who attended the Humphrey rally earlier this year.

The candidate for Congress in Greensboro, Bill Osteen, introduced Nixon. "Nixon was schooled in our fair state in a framework of laws that the people in Washington seemed to have forgotten...He will make America the respected nation it should be. I would like to introduce the next first lady and president of these United States, Pat and Richard Nixon."

More balloons were released, the crowd roared. Nixon gave the "V" sign. The people chanted "We want Nixon." He flashed the smile. "Thank you very much." He waved to the crowd to stop. The noise grew even louder. Nixon's smile disappeared as quickly as it was flashed. The crowd became quiet.

Richard Milhouse Nixon spoke: "This crowd has given us the inspiration that will lead us to victory in November."

The smile turns on, then off.

"I know about the rivalries in athletics in this state, and normally, I'm for Duke. But as far as this election year goes I'm for every school in this great progressive state of North Carolina."

Nixon went on to describe the "great things" happening in this campaign. A "New Coalition" was being formed that would carry the Republicans into Washington. He warned the Tar Heels against giving the election to Humphrey by voting for Wallace, and he compared his platform to that of the Democrat's.

Humphrey created and defends our present foreign policy, he said. Nixon will end the war honorably and prevent future Viet Nams. "The American Flag will not be a doormat for anybody abroad if I am elected." "Under Ike we ended a war and kept the peace for eight years." Nixon did not offer any specific solutions for ending the

War in Vietnam.

Nixon attacked the attorney general and his supporter Humphrey. The crime rate has gone up in the last 10 years. "It is time for new leadership, a new attorney general. We must restore law and order."

Nixon decried higher taxes and inflation, which a Humphrey administration, he contended, will promote. "We must stop the price and tax rise so that we can have a real increase in wages in America."

The Johnson-Humphrey idea of spending billions to relieve the urban tensions, Nixon noted, have only led to riots. "We are on the wrong road. And if we are on the wrong road, I say get off and take a new road."

Nixon denounced the welfare programs. "When men do not work, they should not be given handouts. It destroys them. We must take these people off the welfare rolls and put them on the pay rolls."

(According to Mitchell Ginsburg, New York City's director of human resources, only between two and five per cent of those on the welfare rolls are employable.)

The presidential hopeful demanded private housing instead of public housing in the ghettos. "The way to solve the urban problem is private enterprise for everybody. Give a man a piece of the action and he will have a stake in the society."

Throughout all of this the crowd cheered.

Nixon concluded by calling for a North Carolina Republican victory and expressing the importance of carrying the state. "North Carolina could go for Nixon. And as North Carolina goes, so goes the Nation."

And he turned on the smile, shook hands, gave the "V" and left the Coliseum.

I saw the Statesville Nixonite reaching to shake the hand of a potential president. She made it. While she was walking back to return to her own life I asked her what she thought of her candidate. "At first I was disappointed, but things came around a little better at the end."

Yet throughout the rally she screamed her loudest.

Nixon rode by in his Continental.

And the crowd roared.

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Page Four

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1968

Gringo power?

There have been many symposiums at Duke, most of which seem to blend imperceptibly into each other. But the Latin American Conference is something different.

There are several reasons for this. Primarily, there are the issues. We all know about the war in Vietnam, but how many know about the conflicts in Latin America? Our military presence is felt from Chile to Mexico; in Bolivia, Che Guevara was murdered by troops trained and accompanied by U.S. Rangers.

The time has come to re-evaluate our commitments in Latin America. Are we imperialists, exploiting underdeveloped nations, or are we a loving father figure, generously helping our neighbors raise their standard of living? Did we oppose the Cuban revolutions because we feared that communism brought tyranny, or did we feel a pang in our pocketbook? These are some of the questions to be explored by the Conference.

The panel assembled for this discussion is certainly better than the usual fare at Duke. Paul Sweezy, editor of *Monthly Review*, is highly regarded abroad for his expertise in Marxian economics, especially in the Spanish-speaking world. Sometimes referred to as the "Regis Debray" of the U.S., Mr. Sweezy is the most respected socialist ever to speak at Duke.

Also on the panel is a participant in the Cuban revolution, Edward Boorstein. Mr. Boorstein was in Cuba both during the revolution and in the first years of the Castro administration. Information on Cuba from a source other than the extremes of Granna and the State Department should be valuable, not to mention interesting.

The questions to be considered at the Conference are crucial ones. American relations with our Southern neighbors has been noticeably lacking in vision over the past few years. This lack of vision has most often been caused by a deficient fund of information, and none of us should miss this opportunity for a meaningful encounter with the facts and problems of Latin America.

Still waiting

Do Lyndon Johnson and Ho Chi Minh want Nixon to be the next President? They have two weeks left for their answer.

As usual, no one knows what President Johnson is doing to pursue the path toward peace started last spring, but there are promising signs in the air. First, there's the North Vietnamese announcement that the U.S. has made new "propositions" and that Hanoi has responded. Second, the State Department is taking even greater pains than usual to avoid actually saying anything. Third, Hubert Humphrey may be heading toward one of the greatest defeats in history.

History, so they say, means a lot to Lyndon Johnson. It's not as good a reason as love, justice, or freedom, but if LBJ wants peace so that eighth graders in Clarksville and Dallas and Johnson City will someday read that he was a great man, then he should go right ahead.

The State Department has revealed that North Vietnamese infiltration, ground attacks and other forms of action have decreased significantly in the past few weeks. This is a first step; the next step is for us to stop our bombing raids, and we have no reason not to.

Lyndon Johnson ruined his place in history when he first performed escalation on Vietnam, North and South, but he may yet have an ace or two up his dusty sleeves. He may be able to stop his stupid and immoral war before it drags his protegee and his party into oblivion along with him. He may be able to save the world from Dick Nixon, for what it's worth.

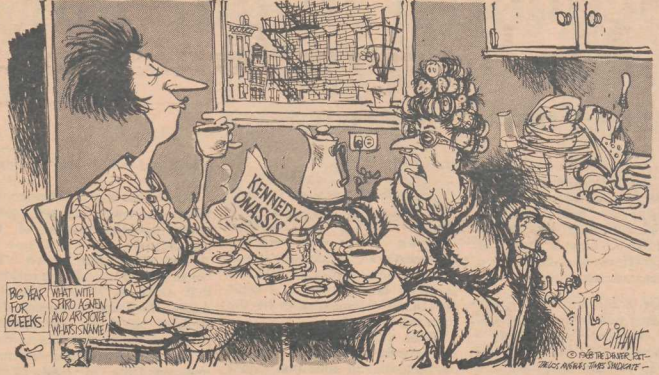
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'I THINK IT'S DISGUSTING—HE'S NOT THE TYPE I WOULD'VE PICKED FOR HER!'



By Bob Creamer

A challenge to society

Ed. note: The following is the text of an address given by Bob Creamer at the last meeting of the Duke Chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Among other things, Wade Norris has outlined to you what we consider to be a normative model for decision making. That norm carries with it certain implications. Three of these have direct relevance to this time and to this University. These implications will outline, in broad terms, our challenge to you as a faculty. Later Reed Karner will make the challenge more specific.

Wade's model proceeds upon the assumption that different groups have different vested interests—different value patterns through which they perceive their own identities. Therefore, in order to incorporate the aggregate of those interests in decisions, those who are most effected must have the most input into the decision process. In order that this model be made a reality, the first necessity is that diffusion of power must occur within any community including a university. It is this diffusion of power—or increase in participation—that we are witnessing all over the world and all over this nation today—including in the universities.

Many social scientists, including some of our own, have described this phenomenon. In the first chapter of his new book, Dr. Ralph Brabanti argues that, "The second and most important attribute of political development is the involvement of the entire population in political life—the diffusion of power to the periphery of the social order." Daniel Lerner argues that modernization can be roughly defined as the transition to a participant society, one in which all sectors of the society, to an ever increasing extent, begin to participate in the social, economic and psychological larger community—and especially the larger political community. S.N. Eisenstadt refers to the tendency of modernizing societies to develop the quality of mass consensuality. The masses of people become increasingly involved in decisions affecting their lives.

I would argue that this process of power diffusion can be seen throughout recent history. The French Revolution seems to have been a manifestation that power was being diffused from the landed gentry to the rising bourgeoisie. More recently the bourgeoisie of

nationalism in formerly colonial areas has resulted in the diffusion of power from the nations of western Europe to the new states. And here in the United States Black Americans and poor Americans have begun to cry out for power—for a share in the decisions affecting their lives.

But this is not all. In order for this university to live up to the decision-making norm Wade has presented, students too must participate to an increasing extent in the decisions affecting their lives here. And you the faculty must also have a greater voice determining university policy. You must have more power to determine what university policy should be. This does not mean that students and faculty should administer the university. It does mean that new channels must be created through which the demands of students and faculty are given more weight in the decision making process—weight that is concomitant to the effect those decisions will have on us. It is to say that the major power within this university should rest with those who are affected by its use—and that is primarily the students and faculty—not a group of mill owners and outside entrepreneurs.

This then is our first challenge to you. We ask you to help us exert our legitimate power in questions of general university policy. We ask you to allow us to participate in decisions that affect our lives within academic departments. We ask you as a group to exert your legitimate power in questions of the general policy of this university. But by themselves these things would not be enough.

The second important implication of Wade's normative model relates to a question of values—the values of this society—and the values projected and enforced by this university. I would argue that the university does project values on its students and on the society—simply by virtue of its existence. It also molds the values of society by the manner in which it uses its power and resources. A university cannot be neutral. Either it acts to change societies' values, or consciously or unconsciously it acts to maintain the status quo.

Students ask: does our institution—our university—make a conscious effort to change the values of society so that they will support the diffusion of power in the whole society? Very often they get no for the answer. Our

university does not invest meaningfully in black enterprise; we do not buy from black people in a fairly proportionate way; we don't allow collective bargaining for our non-academic employees until forced. Why? We would argue that those in positions of final decision making authority at this university have a vested interest in maintaining the old values—in preventing the diffusion of power. And as long as this is so, our institution will never take a meaningful role in changing those values.

Students demand more participation in the decision making process of this university not only so that our university may conform to the normative model we have presented; but also so that it may project values in the society at large. We challenge you to help us make this university one that projects those values.

The final implication of Wade's model is that we can not afford to clamor for participation or power alone. The great crisis of participation around the world today is caused by an overload of demands for participation in institutions that will not accommodate them. This does not mean that we must attempt to restrain the demands. That is impossible. We challenge you to act with us, so that we, together, can design new institutions that will accommodate those demands.

Those who would resist demands for participation with force or repression, or calousness, do nothing but foster the collapse of institutions—they precipitate anarchy. If we are to have order within the university and society we must be creative enough to develop institutions that will cope with these new and legitimate demands in an orderly and effective way. Certainly, if any area of society can create such institutions, and do so quickly, it should be the university.

And we must all take these tasks upon ourselves together. The more of us there are, the more power we can have without resorting to military means. The vigil depended and counted upon the support of 1500 people. That many people acting without violence or excessive disruption could accomplish much more than any group of 50 or 100 using more radical means; and those who would have used those means knew it. A faculty that unites with students to meet the challenges we have presented will accomplish

(Continued on Page Five)

By Tom Wicker

No buyers for Wallace's bargain

(C) N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Larry O'Brien, the genial national chairman of the Democratic Party, may have been right, if self-serving, when he told the New York Times this week that he didn't think "anyone would suggest remotely that there is any possibility whatsoever of some deal between Wallace and Humphrey."

But was O'Brien also right when he went on to say that "if a deal does come about in the event an Electoral College stalemate occurs, it obviously has to be between Wallace and Nixon"? As evidence, he adduced only "exploratory activities in that regard" that he claimed to have seen, particularly the "visitations" of Sen. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Speculation about a "deal" with George Wallace has greater interest than it once did because the strident little Alabamian obviously is running better than almost anyone though he would (the latest evidence was his second-place showing, behind Nixon, in the

Farm Journal Poll) and because Humphrey, too, appears to be gaining some strength as this interminable campaign wears along.

Therefore, there may be a somewhat greater possibility of a deadlock in the electoral college. This is unlikely if Wallace actually is strong enough to come in second in electoral votes; in that event, Nixon probably would have won a majority, with Humphrey a poor third. But if Wallace is only a strong enough third-place finisher to keep anyone from having a majority, he would then be in an exceptionally powerful bargaining position.

This is why it is most unlikely that the election will go to the House of Representatives for settlement. There, the major parties would be likely to have the power to vote one of their two candidates into the Presidency, since Wallace probably would not control as many state delegations as the number of states whose electoral votes he had won.

So if Wallace does deadlock the Electoral College, he is likely to try

to exercise his power in that forum, rather than letting the matter go to the House, where his leverage would be diminished. Hence, the speculation that one or the other of the two candidates would make a "deal" (or what Wallace has called a "covenant") in order to secure the Alabamian's electoral votes.

It probably is good politics for O'Brien to charge that Nixon already is trying to make such a deal, and some of the Republican candidate's southern backers may even be conducting the explorations. In fact, however, Nixon himself would be most unlikely to pay the "considerable price" that O'Brien suggests Wallace would charge for his vote.

Any "considerable price" would be too visible to conceal and since the election would have been so close, anyway, Nixon would be no doubt that making a deal with George Wallace would ruin him politically before he could even get into the White House. If he did prove insensitive enough to that prospect to make some deal, what

guarantee would he have of the approval of Republican electors from northern states? They might well switch to Humphrey rather than see the Republican Party come into office as the result of a shabby bargain with the candidate of segregation and racial animosity.

What an Electoral College deadlock is most likely to mean, in all these circumstances, is not a Nixon-Wallace deal, or any other kind of "covenant"; rather, if he held the votes to confer victory on someone, Wallace probably would calculate, entirely on the basis of the ruthless self-interest that has marked his career, the best way to further the prospects of George Wallace.

Looking ahead four years to the 1972 race he no doubt plans to make, he would see that he would not have the Johnson Administration in office, and he probably would not have the war in Vietnam, to contribute to the kind of frustration and unrest in which his protest candidacy has flourished.

If Nixon and the Republicans were in office in the intervening four years, Wallace might calculate, the effectiveness of his own billy-club and cattle-prod approach to "law and order" would be diminished because Nixon, while advocating nothing like the violence symbolized by Wallace, still intends to "get tough."

Moreover, in Wallace's base area, the South, Nixon and the Republicans represent a greater threat to him than does the old courthouse Democratic Party, which stands revealed this year in all its dottering senility. Indeed, Nixon in the White House might so consolidate Republican strength in the South as to strike the Wallace movement in its heart.

He is, after all, less ideological than ambitious, and it might appeal to his sense of the fitness of things that he should create his own President, whom he could then charge with betrayal, sellout and pseudo-intellectualism for the next four years.

Letters to the Editor

'Old times there are not forgotten...'

Editor, the Chronicle:

I would like to take issue with your recent editorial "Dixie and Duke", in particular the section which states, "Further, we call on all groups and individuals to refrain from singing Dixie and from displaying the Confederate flag."

As a white Southerner who is probably as committed to working for social changes as you are and who is also proud of his Southern birth, I would like to suggest that you call to eradicate all symbols of the Confederacy (even at the level of private individuals) is rooted in an inability of many Duke students to cope with the white South as a legitimate, if alien, subculture. I think that this attitude of a priori scorn of the legitimacy of Southern culture and its history can only further alienate many members of the Durham community and bring about further support of George Wallace.

Although for many people these symbols are associated only with recent racists, this does not destroy the more original associations of the Rebel flag and "Dixie" with the struggles of the Confederacy to achieve self rule and its ability to maintain its identity in the face of exploitation from the outside.

I suggest that the only way that the Duke academic community will achieve any acceptance among white Durhamsites is to treat both black and white poor in Durham as people deserving of humanitarian concern. Although most Duke students will go a long way to try to understand why Negroes feel the need to riot and form militant

groups, there seem to be very few "liberals" with any interest in understanding why poor white Southerners feel the need to join the KKK. Although the term "nigger" is not a cool word to use in the Duke academic community, the term "gri" which is equally derisive and based on stereotyped thinking, seems to find wide usage.

While I would agree with you that the song "Dixie" has taken on many unfortunate associations for many people and therefore fact would demand that it not be played at large public gatherings, it is quite another thing to suggest that white Southerners should, both publicly and privately, symbolically cut themselves off from their historical identity.

I for one, do not intend to burn, bury or otherwise hide my Rebel flag.

Tom Olivier
Graduate Student
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropol.

Look away...

Editor, the Chronicle:

What's wrong with "dixie," what's wrong with the "south," what's wrong with "racism"? These are questions that I feel are urgently pressing as far as the future of Duke, North Carolina, and the Nation are concerned.

From a musician's point of view there's nothing wrong with "dixie." To a southern sentimentalist there is nothing wrong with "dixie" or the rebel flag, or racism or the Klan or — Mr. Ansley mentioned Southern Pride in his letter. I'd like

to emphasize a few points that he apparently overlooked.

What explicitly is the so called "South" proud of? Mention the south as a culture anywhere from here to hell and the first impression you get is the land of the racist. True, every racist is not a Southerner, but those in the South have become well known for their ardor. I am a natural born Southerner and I'm not a racist but then I'm not white either.

To get to the point does the South really desire this stereotype of racism that it has been given? (Good Question). We hope not, but then everytime we start shouting dixie and flying the rebel dish-rag...er...flag we kindle that old label belonging to the not so old slave owning, cheating, lying, and what have you Johnny Reb.

As an American, a black and a Southerner I believe it is necessary to get rid of this idea. One way of facilitating this change is by the abandonment of the concept of the old south. Sure we have Southern pride, aren't you proud of the fresh air, the beautiful forestland, the wealth, the people (especially the Southern Belles, and all of them aren't white) of the South?

The "New South" has nothing to be ashamed of other than the degradation brought upon it by the old south. If we are a New South we must strive to let the world know it, we must strive to lead the rest of the nation in solving the problems that beset us. These things aren't accomplished by worshipping such garbage as "dixie," the "rebel flag," George Wallace, and many other handicaps reminiscent of the old south.

But maybe we aren't yet a New South. Maybe we don't want to make progress. Maybe the majority of the Southerners are racist. We definitely hope this is not true. We believe that a change is taking place. We know that it is imperative that such change become evident in our lives.

As it has been stated elsewhere "like it or not you are in the South" and damn if this is 1861.

John L. Hudgins '72

Duke must buy houses

Editor, the Chronicle:

Duke University, as we all realize, has considerable financial resources. These resources—what is commonly called the "university endowment"—must be invested in order for Duke to realize a financial return. A financial return is necessary because these profits are Duke's means of subsidizing the enormous cost of education, a cost far in excess of the amount of money students pay for tuition and alumni contribute in occasional pledges.

But how is this money being used? For the most part, it is spent either on plant (or land surrounding Duke, and therefore potential plant); or on property investments (often ill-equipped slum housing); or on investments in stocks and bonds.

If Duke really wishes to be a significant force in creating a sounder, more equitable society, we must find other, more imaginative ways to invest our resources. We must not only realize an adequate rate of return on our investments but must also seek to have these profitable investments serve some creative purpose.

Nixon and Humphrey, Bobby Kennedy and McCarthy, all advocated the use of funds from the private sector of our economy to relieve the urban housing problems which face America. But these plans are not enough; capital must be provided in order for them to make a dent in our housing problems.

I suggest that Duke use at least ten percent of its endowment in the erection of well-planned, well-managed low cost housing in Durham. The rate of return from such investment is decent—so say Nixon and Humphrey, McCarthy and Kennedy. So say major corporations such as IBM, which are beginning to invest some of

their capital in low-cost housing.

So far, Duke's major contribution to the housing problems in Durham has been to sell the Married Student Housing to the City. In terms of campus planning, these buildings were a mistake, and Duke is glad to be rid of them without suffering a loss.

If I might quote President Knight, "Much has been given us, and much will be expected." Durham has expected much, but has received nothing. It is time for this University to step to the fore as a force for social change. Let us provide decent housing for low-income families.

For too long major universities—Chicago, Columbia, NYU, Harvard, and Duke as well—have had vast slum holdings. Now it is time for universities to stop buying slums and start rebuilding them, so that American cities become gardens of delight instead of mausoleums imprisoning dying human spirits.

Huck Gutman
Dept. of English

—Challenge—

(Continued from Page Four)

change rapidly and without extreme disruption. A faculty that is complacent may result in legitimate frustration and unfortunate aggression that would do damage to us all.

In general terms then, this is our challenge to you. That challenge grows out of the normative decision making model Wade has presented. It would require that we all attempt to increase the diffusion of power within this university, both in order to conform to that decision making model here, and that our university may project values that enable the entire society to conform to that model. It would also require that we build new institutions to cope with the new demands for participation.

Danziger's

Old World Gift Shop

IN CHAPEL HILL

- IMPORTED GIFTS
- BARTON'S CANDY





Scene from "The World of Apu" which played at Biological Sciences last Friday.

By John Clum

"Shop on Mainstreet" conveys moral confusion of "condition humaine"

"The Shop on Main Street" has come to be considered a film classic, and it is easy to see why. Its seemingly simple plot conveys much of the frustration and moral confusion of the 20th century condition humaine. Its hero is the modern man faced with a moral commitment that he is not capable of making. He is asked to sacrifice himself for that which is right rather than merely to deny tactily that which is wrong.

Tono Britko, a Czech

carpenter during the Nazi occupation, is the "little man" in a society in which greed is king. His wife wants material prosperity. His brother-in-law has capitalized on his ambition and lack of scruples to become commandant of the town. Neither person will allow Tono the right not to accept his values and when Tono refuses to help build a monument to Nazi power in the center of town, his brother-in-law "cons" him into being Arien Controller of the defunct dry goods shop of an elderly Jewish lady. Rather than have Tono replaced by a less scrupulous man, the Jewish community pays him a salary so that he can act out his role of controller when reality he is working as the woman's clerk. The irony here is obvious. In selling out to the forces of power and greed, Tono has actually become dependent on their victims. In his inability to "choose sides", he put himself in the position of living a lie.

The crisis occurs when Tono is forced to decide between sacrificing himself to protect the Jewess from being sent to a concentration camp with the other Jews or to betray his innate sense of good and sacrifice her. His inability to commit himself to either side leads to the death of the old woman and to Tono's despair and suicide.

Tono's tragedy is not the traditional one of the man who makes a moral commitment in an immoral world and is ultimately and inevitably destroyed. Rather he is destroyed because of his inability to act upon what he knows is right. He is a good man, but not a hero. Therein lies his tragedy. On a higher level, director Jan Kadar has given us a picture of a society imprisoned from without by Nazi power and from within by the human weaknesses that allow men to accept that power. The opening shot gives us a sense of the universal implications of the film: the flight

of the birds over the town down to the prison yard, with the prisoners walking in circles, and out to the street with the townspeople strolling aimlessly. The "Tower of Babel" erected in the center of the town becomes the central image for the ills of this materialistic society. The idea of imprisonment is underscored by the emphasis on fences, gates, and locked doors.

The cardinal evil portrayed in this film is not anti-semitism, but the devaluation of humanity in a corrupt world that allows people to make hate and fear profitable. The film asks whether man is capable of withstanding his own base nature. While the answer seems to be negative, there is hope in the very excesses of a film that can show the modern dilemma so clearly. Whatever flaws "The Shop on Main Street" has -- and it does become too "arty" at times -- it stands as an important statement of modern man's relationship to his society.

The Archive is sponsoring a Freshmen Writing Contest. First, second, and third place awards--\$15, \$10, and \$5--will be given in the areas of short story, poetry, and essay.

First place winners will be published in the Archive. Deadline for entry is December 1, and entries should be mailed to Box 4665 Duke Station or taken by 304 Union Tower.

Fonda: stab through midriff

By Renata Adler

(C) N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK--"Barbarella," starts out as though it were going to be funny, or at least familiar. Jane Fonda, breathing credits, looking pretty comical (it has been a long way through "Cat Ballou" from "Sundays in New York") strips off some anti-like armor in a spacecraft. Roger Vadim, the director, reveals her, as usual, slowly, like some proud and solemn chef, until she stands naked before an elderly gentleman in a kind of mirror.

"Barbarella," the old man says gravely. "Mr. President," she replies. It turns out she has an interplanetary mission.

Then, the movie, written by Terry Southern and seven other writers and based upon a comic

strip, rapidly becomes a special kind of mess. All the gadgetry of science fiction--which is not really science fiction since it has not poetry or logic--is turned to all kinds of jokes, which are not jokes, but hard-breathing, sadistic thrashings, mainly at the expense of barbarella, and of women. There are special effects, of no imagination. There is Marcel Marceau, the brilliant French mime, talking, in a particularly boring part. There are sex machines, and sex pills and even a sex hookah...in which a young man swims about while vampirish women lie there, breathing essence of man.

Throughout the movie, there is the assumption that just mentioning a thing (sex, politics, religion) makes it funny and that mentioning it in some offensive context (an angel is jocularly, Dantesquely crucified; Barbarella is picturesquely, viciously bitten by some children's toys) makes it

funnier. It is a humorist-advertiser's kind of experiment: let's stab this through the midriff and see if anyone salutes it; let's throw in an allusion to fakery and impotence. For a while, the audience catching all the pointless, witless, modernist allusions feels in on something chic, and laughs. Then it is clear that there is nothing whatever to be in on--except another uninspired omnispoof.

Women have been treated very strangely in movies lately--from ancient biddy rapists with sticky, sandy eyes in "The Producers," through Doris Day mocked, all the actresses oddly cast and photographed from unattractive angles, to Barbarella, bruised and chewed about. It is as though the medium, particularly in mechanistic science fiction and pseudo bofo bachelor comedy, has grown to hate them. Jane Fonda does as well as she can in this one, throwing away a lot of lines better than they deserve. And David Hemmings does well in a cameo nothing part, as a space revolutionary. The rest has the effect of a bit of cosmically spiteful chaos in an interior decorator's salon and a cosmetic factory.

Today's Calendar

9:30 am, WSGA Lounge open. Lobby, East Campus Union.

4 pm, Mathematics colloquium. Room 114, Physics Building. Speaker: Dr. Maxwell Shaunk.

4 pm, Forest ecology seminar. Room 130, Biological Sciences Building. Speaker: Dr. Benne F. Swindle.

4 pm, Duke University Council on Aging and Human Development. Room 1504 Gerontology Building, Duke Hospital. Speaker: Dr. Peter Klopfer.

7:30 pm, Arts and Crafts workshop: Mr. Frank Creech. Basement, the Ark.

7:30-10 pm, Scottish country dancing, Presbyterian Center.

8 pm, YM-YWCA conference on Latin America. Auditorium, Biological Sciences Building.



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Carl

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A news feature

Durham blacks meet

By Keith Kennedy

For a number of weeks the black community of Durham has been holding meetings each Sunday night in local churches in an effort to increase the feeling of solidarity within the community and to inspire further support of the selective buying campaign and the voter registration drive. Judging from the response at the meeting last Sunday in the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, this effort has to a great extent succeeded.

Attended by some 300 people, including about 20 Duke students and faculty somewhat less formally attired than the rest of the audience, the meeting was interspersed with hymns, prayers, and speakers that centered around the need for a "power of the spirit" in the community.

Noting the large number of ministers in the program and in the audience, Louis E. Austin, publisher and editor of the Carolina Times and speaker for the evening, said that this was an indication of the effort to unite the blacks inspirationally as well as politically.

In accordance with this church atmosphere, there were large numbers of families in attendance, with the children singing, praying, and listening as intently as their elders. In fact the meeting at first glance appeared to be nothing more than the usual Baptist Sunday night meeting.

But there were differences. The

hymns were "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the black national anthem, and "We Shall Overcome." The collection was taken up to support the Black Solidarity Committee's expenses. And the speakers, especially Austin, spoke of the political necessity of voter registration and support of the boycott.

Even here, however, the inspirational mood was continued. Austin based his remarks on verse from the Old Testament. Reminding the audience of the "terrible state the world is in today," he advised that "we cannot escape from the king's house. If we do not ourselves participate in the advancement of the race, another people shall arise from a different place and destroy us in the king's palace."

Austin continued that he considered the black race as a "race of destiny," explaining that the blacks "may be the only race in the world that can get close enough to the white man to look him in the face and tell him like it is."

Austin went on to plead with the blacks to register and vote in the coming elections "for the sake of unborn generations of Negro children. He added that this Saturday will be the last Saturday for the registration of voters.

Remarking that he "didn't hate the white man," but he had "just decided not to back up another inch," Austin suggested that the

white community heed the Solidarity Committee, for "if they don't hear them now, there may be group coming that might not be so easy to deal with."

After his speech Austin was presented a plaque in appreciation of his work for the black community by Ben Ruffin, executive director of the United Organizations for Community Improvement and vice-chairman of the Solidarity Committee, who identified himself as "one of Mr. Austin's younger soul brothers."

During the meeting, Ralph Rogers gave a progress report on the boycott in Durham, and he expressed his belief that the boycott was indeed working and moving to a successful close. He also announced that the Solidarity Committee was sponsoring a "Black Christmas", in which transportation would be provided to Raleigh during the peak shopping periods before Christmas in an effort to move black economic power out of Durham entirely. He urged all members of the Committee and all who support it to do their shopping outside of Durham.

Howard Clements, Chairman of the Solidarity Committee offered to answer any questions about the boycott. In response to one question concerning action as yet taken by the Chamber of Commerce, Clement said that there have been no formal meetings with the Chamber at all, and those with



Marines near Khe Sanh.

UPI photo

the Durham Merchants Association have not been fruitful.

Clement also mentioned that if there were anything in the boycott list of grievances that the community felt should not be there, it would be removed.

After the collection of some three hundred dollars, the meeting was closed with the singing of "We Shall Overcome" and a benediction.

Dr. Don Ginter of the Duke history department and organizer of caravans to take Duke students to the meetings, expressed the hope that more students will come to this meetings in the future to get the same feeling of solidarity that the black community expresses in its meetings each Sunday night.

Japanese

(Continued from Page One)

A third battle was fought at the railway station Shinjuku, an entertainment district in Tokyo. Students marched on the station to protest the shipment of fuel for American warplanes over Japanese railroads and met police in a series of clashes confused by a huge crowd of onlookers. All traffic in and out of the station, which is the busiest in Tokyo, was halted for entire night.

Later, about 6,000 students massed on one of Tokyo's major thoroughfares and were poised for an assault on the U.S. Embassy. They were deterred, however, by massive fortifications thrown around the embassy compound by police. Armored vans barricaded the streets leading to the embassy and behind the vans stood a small army of policemen backed by water cannon and other armored vehicles.

The students worked off their frustration with several hours of cheering, singing and snake dancing in front of the Education Ministry, three blocks away from the American embassy.

Japanese news agencies reported many injuries among both police and students. The police said they could give no figure on the number of people hurt. No deaths were reported.

The demonstrations staged during the day by the trade unions were largely peaceful. Several unions held one-hour strikes and shop rallies to denounce what they said was American aggression in Vietnam.

A spokesman for the National Police Agency said tonight that the student demonstrations were the largest in Japan since the 1960 campaign against the Security Treaty.

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Clemson tailback Buddy Gore is off on his way toward the goal line, 57 yards away.

The PRESS BOX

by Bob Switzer
Sports Editor

On frustration

It must be really frustrating to the coaches and players to see their team moving down the field with good momentum literally tearing up the opposition with good blocking, precision passing and hard running then after a particularly long run or pass to view a member of the team fumble the ball and have the opposition take over. Multiply this game situation times six and you can better realize Duke's predicament Saturday.

It must be equally frustrating to the coaches and the players to see their defense come in and valiantly repulse the opposition offense only to fail in later attempts because of 80 degree heat, lack of depth in the defensive ranks, and lack of rests between defensive stands. In other words it really taxes a defense when they are undermanned to come every two or three minutes and defend against a fresh offensive team. Multiply this game situation times six and you can better realize Duke's predicament times six.

There were at least three times Duke had the momentum to go in for a score only to be stymied by a fumble. And five of the six Clemson touchdowns were scored after a Duke fumble or interception. Their other touchdown was Gore's 57 yard gallop, the longest run of his career. The Tigers were not able to launch one sustained drive on their own initiative. The Devils handled Clemson on those occasions rather admirably.

Soccer crushed in first loss

By Kenn Jarin

Virginia dealt Duke's previously undefeated soccer team its first setback on Friday afternoon. The Cavaliers came from behind on their home field to gain an easy 8-2 decision last Friday afternoon.

Co-captain Ken Heckert scored on an assist from forward Craig Tymeson to open up the visitors' scoring. Then leftwinger Sam Enfield added his first goal of the 1968 season to give the Blue Devils an early 2-1 lead.

A hand-ball and a playing-the-man call, both within the penalty area, resulted in two gift penalty shots for the Cavaliers. Both were converted, and Virginia was on its way.

Ironically, Virginia suffered its

sole loss at the hands of Appalachian State College, a team that Duke knocked off in its season opener, 8-1. Numbered among the Cavaliers' four victims is Maryland, the pre-season favorite in the Atlantic Coast Conference. The Terps will host Duke at College Park on Nov. 8.

The loss brought Duke's current league record to 1-1. Overall it stands at 3-1, with seven games remaining. Today the Blue Devils aim for their fourth triumph, at Pfeiffer College.

Playing on an extremely slippery turf, the quick Virginians took control of the contest. They added five more goals against their slower opponents before the final whistle finally sounded.

Fumbles help Clemson over 'depthless' Devils

By Bob Switzer

Six Duke fumbles in the second half and Clemson's 22 points in the fourth quarter provided the margin of victory as Clemson easily won 39-22.

The Duke defense which had contained Clemson for three quarters, allowing them only six points, fell apart before a persistent and fresh Clemson offense after a series of Blue Devil fumbles gave the Tigers numerous scoring opportunities.

Playing before a crowd of 30,000 at Death Valley Duke stopped Clemson on the initial drive of the game at the Duke 30.

When Duke took the ball they drove to the touchdown going 70 yards in seven plays. The drive was highlighted by Phil Asack's running and Leo Hart's passing the score came on a Hart to Dearth pass on a 3rd and 11 situation.

Clemson almost tied the score in the first quarter on Buddy Gore's sensational 57 yard touchdown run. The PAT failed however and the score stood Duke 7-Clemson 6 at the quarter.

In the third quarter Duke started

Ruggers demolish Clemson Tigers, 48-0

By Hugh Stephens

The Duke Rugby Club continued its winning ways in the game played at Clemson Sunday. Duke suffered a setback in the first minute of play when fleet-footed winger Larry Tseng was knocked unconscious. Tseng had to be taken to the infirmary, so Duke played the rest of the game a man short. (In rugby, no substitutions are

to come apart via the fumble. Early in the third quarter Dave Trice fumbled on the Clemson 21 and the Tigers recovered. Duke appeared to get a second chance as Ed Hicklin intercepted a pass and ran the ball back to the Clemson 15. But on the second play from scrimmage Henley Carter fumbled on the Clemson 1 after catching a Trice pass. Later after another Duke fumble this time by Asack, the Tigers scored on a 59 yard 'bomb' from Billy Ammons to flanker Ron Miller. The score at the end of the third quarter stood Clemson 12-Duke 7.

In the fourth quarter the leak of fumbles now became a flood. The Devils after getting the ball on a punt had Hart passing to Carter who gained 12 yards but then fumbled on the Duke 29. Clemson promptly went in for the touchdown with Yauger scoring on the third play from scrimmage.

On the changeover Clemson scored on seven plays from their 10. The score now stood Clemson 26-Duke 7.

Clemson again kicked off to Duke and again the Devils were driving up the field until one of Leo Hart's passes was intercepted by

allowed for an injury.) Despite this handicap, the ruggers again displayed fine form and bombed Clemson 48-0.

The victory was a real team effort. Rich Henderson scored two tries for Duke, but the remaining seven tries came from seven different players, both backs and scrummers. Bill Harvey, with his golden toe, enabled Duke to capitalize on Clemson's errors. Duke continually caught Clemson off-sides through the clever use of scrum and like-out tactics. Harvey booted three penalty kicks, six conversions, and scored a try for a personal total of 24 points. He has now scored 57 points in the first three games this season. Duke's, overall points for and against record is now 120-12.

The Duke "B" team lost a close match to N.C. State "B" 11-6 at East Campus. Next weekend both "A" and "B" teams travel to Atlanta. The "A" team meets the Atlanta Rugby Club, while the "B" play Georgia State. Then the Rugby Club returns to East Campus for a home game November 3rd against Richmond.

Werner, who returned it to the Duke 37. Clemson scored again on the 2nd play on a 37 yard pass from English to Waters.

Duke then scored another TD, a pass from Hart to Dearth but time was running out for the Devils.

Duke then attempted an onside kick but Clemson got possession of the ball. The Tigers scored again this time on a 12 yard run by Hook. This made the score 39-14 Clemson.

The Devils then scored one last TD on a 2 yard plunge by JohCappelano after a 45 yard Hart to Carter pass. The final score was Duke 22 Clemson 39.



Leo Hart about to throw one of his 34 passes against Clemson. His 316 yards passing broke the Duke record that set just last week. The offensive line's improved pass blocking contributed to Hart's performance.

Harriers win over Virginia

By Jimmy Samner

Mike Graves sprinted to his second consecutive victory to lead the Duke cross-country team to a lop-sided 16-47 victory over Virginia, Friday at Charlottesville, Virginia.

Graves, a rapidly improving sophomore, covered the five mile course in the fine time of 27:10 to take the win. Teammates Rob Leutwiler and Mark Wellner came on strong to take second and third while Duke's Ed Stenberg, the early leader, eased off to take fourth for the Blue Devils. Katz from Virginia took fifth place with Duke's Larry Forrester and Phil Sparring coming in sixth and seventh.

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