

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 33

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1968



Dr. Samuel Sandmel

Photo by Christine Smidt

Student elected head of SFAC, 'a first'

By Tom Campbell

Associate managing editor Steve Johnston, former editor of the Chronicle, has been elected chairman of the Student-Faculty-Administration Committee (SFAC).

Johnston's election marks the first time that an undergraduate has been selected to head the highly prestigious 20 member committee. He defeated one other candidate, Professor Irving Alexander, Chairman of the Psychology department.

Prior to Johnston's selection, the committee heard a brief address by President Douglas M. Knight, who outlined some areas of concern that he hoped the committee would

touch on during the year.

"This committee will be a completely co-operative venture, or it will be nothing," Knight said in prefacing his remarks.

He said that he would like to meet with the group at least two or three more times during the year, and expressed hope that SFAC would solve "the puzzle of how we communicate to the other parts of the University, what we really are and what we really do."

Among the issues that he hoped

to discuss with the committee was "the question of administrative organization and re-organization within American universities. American universities at large are suffering because the administrative structure does not fit the institutions as they are and as they are going to be," Knight said.

Although he suggested topics for SFAC's consideration, Knight stressed that he had "no wish to set this committee's agenda." The President is not a member of the committee.

Clerics begin annual 3 day meeting, hear lectures

By Lucy Carter

Approximately 500 ministers, their wives, and other churchmen from a wide area of the South will arrive at Duke today for the annual three-day meeting of the Christian Convocation and North Carolina Pastors' school.

The meeting, sponsored by the Duke Divinity School, the N.C. Pastors' School, and the Department of Ministerial Education of the United Methodist Church, will feature the James A. Gray lectures, presented this year by Dr. Samuel Sandmel.

Three "introductory seminars" are scheduled for tomorrow

afternoon.

Dr. Kenneth W. Clark, scholar and professor emeritus of New Testament in the Duke Divinity School, will conduct a seminar on Duke's collection of New Testament manuscripts at 3:30 p.m. in the Perkins Library Rare Book Room.

Dr. Frederick Herzog, professor of systematic theology at Duke, will lead discussions on "Political Theology" at a gathering at the same time in a Divinity School classroom.

At a third seminar, Durham ministers Philip R. Cousin of St. Joseph's A.M.E. Church and Julius

H. Corpening, pastor of Temple Baptist Church, will meet with Bishop Nichols in Room 208 Flowers Bldg. to discuss "The Urban Crisis."

Newly appointed Bishop Roy C. Nichols of the Pittsburgh, Pa. area of the United Methodist Church will be the 1968 Pastors' School Lecturer and will give two addresses on "The Ministry Today".

Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, minister of the First United Methodist Church in Evanston, Ill., and an active participant in world Methodist affairs, will give a sermon each day in the Chapel, in accordance with his duties as Convocation Preacher.



UPI Photo

Alexander Dubcek was greeted by a friendly crowd as he returned from a meeting with the Kremlin hierarchy earlier this month. Now, in the wake of yesterday's demonstrations in Prague, he again faces the possibility of more hard negotiations with Moscow.

On the 50th anniversary of their Republic

Czechs demonstrate against Soviets

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

By Tad Szulc

PRAGUE—Thousands of Czechoslovaks protesting against the Soviet occupation of their country staged mass demonstrations today throughout Prague on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Ignoring the pleas of their leaders to refrain from any acts that could bring new Soviet reprisals, crowds led by high school and university students marched through the city chanting "Russians go home," "We want freedom," and "Masaryk, Masaryk."

Tomás G. Masaryk, once more an official hero of Czechoslovakia after 20 years of Communist-imposed oblivion, was the founder of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918 as it emerged from the shambles of the war-shattered Austro-Hungarian Empire. He died in 1937.

There were many tense and potentially dangerous moments today when the anniversary celebrations merged with the biggest anti-Soviet demonstrations to erupt in Prague since the days immediately after the invasion of August 21.

Later, 10,000 persons of all ages and social position paraded through the midtown section of Prague after a protest rally at the monument of Jan Hus, the 15th century Czech reformer and hero, at the Old Town Square.

This year—the year liberal Communists took power to introduce far-ranging reforms that the August Soviet-led invasion then came to smash—was the first since the Communist coup d'état of 1948 that the Republic's anniversary was celebrated.

As they had at the Castle a few hours earlier, the crowds at the Hus monument chanted anti-Soviet slogans. They acted as if they were daring the Soviets to reoccupy Prague with their tanks and troops.

The bulk of the Soviet armor and forces began withdrawing from Prague on September 11, but small units are still in the capital and powerful forces remain close to the outskirts.

In perhaps the most dramatic moment of the day the Czech police forcibly took into their custody a bearded youth who had been snatched from a crowd by Soviet soldiers.

The incident took place late this

afternoon in front of the Hastalska Street Soviet military headquarters for "Prague 1" district in the Old Town.

Some 10,000 demonstrators, mostly youths, were marching from their rally at the Hus monument toward the Soviet Embassy in the Bubeneč residential district on the other side of the Vltava River.

The young leaders defiantly steered their columns toward the Dinky Hotel on Hastalska Street, which serves as a Soviet Command headquarters.

Across the street from the hotel were two Soviet armored cars, three patrol jeeps and a troop-carrying truck guarded by three Soviet soldiers with bayonets fixed to their submachine guns. Four Soviet soldiers guarded the entrance of the hotel. Soviet officers peered out the windows.

As the columns approached, their advance marchers, yelling "Down with Brezhnev" and "Long live Dubcek" snatched copies of Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, from windowsills of the hotel and burned them in front of the Soviet soldiers.

Photographers were snapping pictures of the headquarters, the

ashes of Pravda, the demonstrators and the Soviet soliders. On October 10 an American businessman from Chicago, Paul Schutt, was arrested by the Soviets for taking pictures near the headquarters. He was released a few hours later, his film confiscated.

The Czech police, who had arrived on the scene moments earlier, pulled the youth from the arms of the Soviet soldiers and asked to see his papers. He was then released.

The youth said his name was Kurt Blank, a student from Stuttgart on his way back to West Germany from a student tour of Rumania.

The drama on Hastalska Street was further heightened by the appearance of Vladimir Kadlec, Czechoslovak Minister of Education, wearing a black trench coat.

Kadlec drew several of the youth leaders aside within a few yards of the hotel and tried to impress upon them the dangers of bating the Soviets.

The Soviets have threatened to re-occupy the city if demonstrations take place.

The youths argued with Kadlec,

then rallied their forces on a street behind the headquarters and moved off to the Soviet Embassy.

Czech police, who had tried to break up the demonstrations but who were reluctant to use force, set up a roadblock about 500 yards from the walled embassy grounds.

The youths, now numbering about 3,000, reacted by sitting down in the middle of the road.

That there was no violence today was mainly due to the almost gentle and persuasive behavior of the Czechoslovak police in handling the crowds. On several occasions, the demonstrators cheered the policemen.

The police refrained from intervening actively except when the danger arose of major incidents, such as at the castle, at the Soviet military command and at the Soviet Embassy.

At the castle, the police and the blue-hatted palaceguards did no more than to hold back the crowds and to prevent the breakthrough into the Hradcany Courtyard. At the outset, in fact, they were laughing with the good-natured crowds.

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Two years later Quaritch put the entire edition on sale at 2 pence a copy! The poet Swinburne, browsing along one day, picked up the book and was enthralled. He and his friends bought up every copy and spread the news about this superb hedonistic poem around and abroad. A copy was sent across the Atlantic to Whitman, who wrote the first review (in the North American Review). The rest is well known—hundreds of editions in English and scores of editions in scores of other languages. And the original 1 shilling book, remaindered at 2 pence, is now worth thousands of dollars.

It is not by any means suggested that among the books in this interesting SALE are items which will fetch thousands of dollars a Century hence. I merely suggest that some of these books will be sought after 3/10 years from now—or further in the future—at a very considerable appreciation in price above that originally set by the Publisher . . . while ALL OF THEM WILL PROVIDE CONSIDERABLE ENJOYMENT TO THE READER NOW, AND AT THE PRICES IN THIS SALE YOU SIMPLY CANNOT LOSE!

Good Hunting
Jeremy North

To study cancer, to inform the public

ACS research probes malignancy

Editor's Note: The American Cancer Society is one of the recipients of this week's Campus Concern drive.

A cancer victim in Richland County, South Carolina—survivor of four larynx operations for cancer—believed the literature of the American Cancer Society too tame. Gathering his own information, he printed a booklet that he donated to the South Carolina Cancer Society. Its title invokes the reader to, "Please Listen" and contains the forbidding facts:

"Cancer will eventually strike one in four Americans now living, according to present rates—49,000,000 persons."

"Cancer will strike over the years in approximately two out of three American families."

"Last year more school children died of cancer than from any other disease."

"This year about 300,000 Americans will die of cancer, at present rates."

"Some 820 Americans die of Cancer everyday."

"Cancer kills one man, woman or child in the United States every two minutes."

However, within the two minutes in which someone dies of cancer, \$700 is spent researching the disease—monies made available by both government agencies, notably the Public Health Service, and private organizations, primarily the American Cancer Society; of these funds, twenty million dollars came from the monies that the Society—formed to promote the battle against cancer—reserves for research.

Grants to Schools

In the past ten years, three million dollars of American Cancer Society grants have been entrusted to medical schools and other research institutes in North Carolina to further study of the disease, supplemented with eight

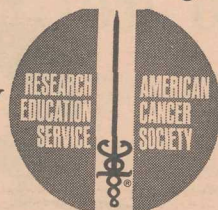
million dollars donated by the Public Health Service.

Since the first one million dollars the American Cancer Society donated in to research in 1945, 180 million dollars of American Cancer Society funds have gone into studying the disease. One quarter of the monies raised yearly are directed towards this end.

What has this intensive research produced?

Slow but Steady

A headline in a New York Times article defined the progress and results of cancer study: Slow but Steady Gains. Although there has not been the simple "breakthrough" discovery that has



spectrum of medical fields seeking to investigate the mechanisms of the cell.

Research against cancer is aiming towards the secret of life because the spread of cancer throughout the body is an example of normal life processes gone berserk, beyond control. A normal cell reproduces and dies, while a cancer cell reproduces without restraint, its cells spreading rapidly without decreasing in number. The cancer tissue is useless, its cancer tumors malignant, though they displace

The puzzle is indeed complex, for distinctions must be made between the direct causes of cancer and those conditions that merely trigger its invasion. Distinctions must also be recognized between methods to halt the growth of cancer. Distinctions must also be recognized between methods to halt the growth of cancer and those conditions that will cure a patient of the disease or protect another form the possibility of cancer ever occurring.

Cancer Triggers

Radiation may trigger cancer, rendering the body powerless to stop it, as might alcohol (heavy drinkers have higher rates of throat and mouth cancer than moderates). Carcinogens (cancer-causing substances) have been traced to air pollution, and medical researchers have investigated rural areas to see whether houses, trees, or fences might "carry" cancer (not so much these structures themselves, but the soil in which they are rooted).

Varying rates in the incidence of cancer among certain nationalities and their descendants in the United States have caused some to think that factors in an environment might "trigger" cancer.

New developments in the field of virology have raised the possibility of a cancer caused by viruses, which wait until radiation or another triggering factor has weakened the body enough to allow the malignant cells to begin invasion of the system. And because viruses are composed of DNA or RNA—the body chemicals that regulate cell production but whose exact "line of command" has yet to be established—it would be possible for them to "deceive" the body into producing the fast-spreading cancer cells. This virus hypothesis—because of that minute agent's similarity to nature's reproductions of both cancer and normal cell.

Isolating human virus

To further research along these lines, isolating a human cancer virus (if indeed one exists) is one of the many goals of the ACS research program.

With the recent discoveries of possible causes come notions of possible cures. The virus prospect has led many to hope that immunization—provoking the body to produce the antigens that combat the viruses—might prevent cancer. Dr. Bertil Bjorklund, a Swedish scientist, claimed at an ACS seminar in Phoenix that he has developed an anti-cancer serum, tested on 120 volunteers—including the doctor himself—with promising results.

In another unique study revealed at an ACS seminar, Dr. Michael Sigel of the University of Miami promoted the growth of near-human tissue—such as lung and

kidney tissue—in rats, which will be injected with viruses to observe whether they promote cancer and, if they do, to investigate how they may be thwarted.

Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy—the use of drugs to cure cancer—is viewed by others as a possible tool against malignancy.

However the conclusion of most doctors who are working against cancer is that the most helpful line of attack against the disease in prevention, and early detection and treatment. Some cases of cancer in which the disease is wide-spread are treated with cobalt-60, a radio-active isotope, the rays of which are aimed at the malignant tumor; in other cases, surgery is directed against such tumors. However, in these cases, cancer is not necessarily cured, but is merely arrested.

Do you know the seven warning signals of cancer?

1. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
2. A lump or thickening in breast or elsewhere.
3. A sore that does not heal.
4. Change in bowel or bladder habits.
5. Hoarseness.
6. Indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
7. Change in a wart or mole.



If your signal lasts longer than two weeks, go to your doctor immediately.

American Cancer Society

The 200,000 Americans that will be cured of or rescued from cancer this year will represent but one out of the three American cancer victims who could be aided by the processes and techniques employed today; but with these techniques, ACS officials estimate, one out of every two victims could be saved if their cancer had been detected in its earlier stages.

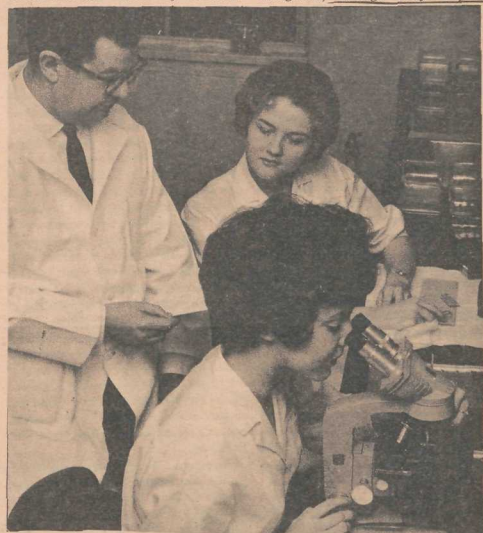
The ACS has enumerated several warning signs of cancer that merit a check-up with a doctor should any appear; however, none of these signs definitely point to cancer in a person, although all have been known to accompany the spread of the disease.

Warning Signals

- These seven warning signs are:
1. Unusual bleeding or discharge
 2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere.
 3. A sore that does not heal.
 4. A change in bowel or bladder habits.
 5. Hoarseness or cough.
 6. Indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
 7. Change in a wart or mole.

If any of these symptoms occur for two weeks, a person is advised to see his doctor. In addition, the ACS urges a yearly medical check-up.

The American Cancer Society believes one of its most important tasks is to inform people of the seven danger signals of cancer and the importance of early detection in the curing or halting of the disease.



Research is one of the major concerns of ACS.

led to the conquest of less complex diseases, and although the nature of cancer is such that no simple discovery is likely to result in extinction of the disease, cancer research is considered one of the most exciting fields in medicine today.

The reason: in researching for the clues to how cancer develops, researchers are tinkering with the mechanisms of the beginning of life itself. This field of research is not monopolized by a small elite of virologists or bacteriologists, but includes researchers in a wide

cells that are necessary for life's vital processes, including respiration and digestion.

Variety of Cancers

The problem is compounded by the variety of cancer cells that attack different sectors of the body, invading these parts through the lymph and blood vessels in a process of biological subversion labelled "metastasis." Because of the basic importance of cell reproduction, reported the New York Times, "The puzzle of cancer is closely related to the puzzle of life."

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Page Four

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1968

Equality

Although Duke University has been integrated since 1963 it still hasn't created a meaningful place for its black students. After five years the black men and women in this university still lack an equal position.

Part of this problem is manifested in little things; things that the white majority takes for granted. Getting a haircut on campus, for instance. Or having the male-female ratio two to one, instead of three to one. Or ever being able to find a room in the list of off-campus housing facilities approved by the University.

Little things, yes, but they're only part of the over-all problem. They are only a few aspects of the fact that the black students have been thrown into a system of, by, and for white students which leaves little or no room for the blacks. Not only is it a system with which they cannot identify, it's also a system which persists in insulting them.

The insults are not even subtle, as in the case of a university president who, whether he has quietly resigned or not, has not announced his resignation from a segregated country club. It's not subtle when Dixie (you know, the song that Wallace plays at his rallies) is played at football and basketball games.

Relevance is also a problem faced by the black student at Duke. The courses offered by a university are supposedly intended to help a student define his place in society and prepare him to realize his potential. How the black student can do this without at least some courses devoted to his history and culture is a question that we, or the University, can't answer.

The extent of the alienation of the black students as a result of these problems is shown in the twelve requests which they presented to the Administration several weeks ago. The requests range from correction of the problems mentioned above to various positive steps the University could take to improve the position of its own black students and the position of the black people in Durham.

One of the positive steps is the establishment of a summer school to prepare students with inadequate backgrounds to be able to meet the demands of their first year in college. Although black students comprise the majority of those who have had inferior educational opportunities in their public schools, there are also many other students with below-standard preparation who would benefit from such a program.

The University also, as the black students have suggested, could hire an advisor who would be capable of dealing with the problems of the black students. This advisor would be one of Duke's black alumni who would be familiar with the situation here.

Another request is the establishment of a black dormitory. Existing on-campus living groups are of dubious value for all students, but the black student finds these groups especially meaningless. Duke fraternities and independent houses embody all of the artificiality and emptiness that are characteristic of the white society from which their members are drawn. This white society is not one that most blacks would want to join even if they could.

The alternative is a living group of their own choosing. Neither fraternity nor independent house, this dorm should be non-selective on any basis, including race if non-black students wished to participate. A living group of this type could become the intellectual and cultural experience that the existing structures so noticeably fall short of. At any rate, it would provide an outlet for social expression that the black students can never achieve under the present system.

These requests, including the living group, do not constitute a drive for a "favored" position on the part of the blacks, but they are part of the drive towards simple equality, a responsibility the University has neglected for too long.

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

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"WHAT HAVE AH GOT HERE? SOME KINDA ANARCHIST??"

"THE PS. AUGUST 'TIME' ENLIGHTENED. COMING THE DRINKING POST."
CLIPART



By Reed Kramer

Challenge to the faculty

Editor's note: The following is the third of three speeches given at a meeting of the Duke Chapter of the American Association of University Professors by Wade Norris, Bob Creamer and Reed Kramer.

As pressure for university reform intensifies, and as institutions seek to formulate new structures to deal with changing patterns of university life, the relationship between faculty and students will become ever-more crucial.

According to the Cox report on the protests at Columbia a major problem was the neutral role of the faculty, "which did not participate in institutional decisions and, therefore, could contribute little to provide the university with internal coherence."

In the absence of any coherent role, the report said, the faculty became "more and more remote from the problems of student life and general university policy not directly related to formal instruction."

"The authoritarian manner [of the administration] on one side, and aloofness [of the faculty] on the other were mutually reinforcing," it added.

"We are persuaded," the report said, "that the faculty's remoteness from the worries and grievances of students and its lack of vigilance vis-a-vis the administration were significant factors in the development of an atmosphere in which student unrest could reach the point of combustion."

[New York Times, October 6, 1968, p. 82]

Faculty-student relations is a particularly pertinent topic, not only because of the composition of this group, but more importantly, because these persons perform the central function of a university—learning. We here discuss decision-making not for its own sake and not for power-greed satisfaction. We feel that students must participate in their education if that learning is to be real.

The proper degree and role of student involvement in decision-making is a very controversial question. "Student power," the name most often attached to reform movements, arouses much opposition in faculty circles. I was very surprised to read in the October 5 New York Times about a recent poll by the American Council on Education of university administrators, professors and students. The poll found overwhelming agreement that students should and will "serve

as voting members on most important academic committees. Two-thirds of the administrators and even more of the faculty see this as desirable or essential."

Student control over social regulations and the elimination of in loco parentis is favored by ninety per cent of faculty and students and three-fourths of the administrators. A majority of the respondents believe that direct-action tactics will be used more and more by students to affect changes; while seventy per cent of the faculty support this possibility, ninety per cent of the administrators oppose it. Faculty are almost unanimous in wanting a greater decision-making role.

Faculty and students interact in two particular areas of decision making: university-wide decisions—in which neither group presently has much power, and in departmental affairs, in which senior faculty now make almost all decisions.

In most universities, general policy decisions are made by the trustees. Then present picket and protest policy and regulations reflect not only the power of the Duke Board but also their willingness to influence certain internal decision. In the aftermath of the Columbia protest, Mr. W. S. Paley, chairman of CBS and lifetime trustee of Columbia said:

"I do question the soundness today of the old theory of trustees as a small, self-perpetuating group of interested laymen, many chosen for life, into whose custody the full character and conduct of the university are reposed. Some modification of its role seems to me to be essential if we are to get the inter-relationships of students, faculty, administrators, and trustees into satisfactory working arrangements..."

"Our universities are not custodians of the old order, perpetrators of the proven, or curators of the established. They are open-ended ventures, selective of the past, critical of the present, and oriented to the future. Let us look at them afresh." [Saturday Review, June 15, 1968, p. 63]

As Wade and Bob have said, we affirm these questions raised by Mr. Paley and push for such reappraisal at Duke. Education cannot be very meaningful unless students really participate in the process. We students do not have meaningful participation and share lack of power in this area with the faculty.

This was particularly demonstrated during the Vigil last

Spring. Sometimes, as the Cox report stated, faculty are slow to act for fear of professional recrimination and concern for family responsibilities, but students will never be able to effect the changes without your support—and, I might add, without your wisdom.

Faculty-student relations become more difficult and more strained when we move to departmental questions. We speak in terms of departments not because they are thought to be ideal but because they are the present academic structure. Here, faculty exert a great deal of authority, possibly limited only by finances! When students seek participation in this realm, it is faculty who must respond.

Attitude is crucial. The quote which Wade repeated from the Cox report referred to any employee-customer relationship between faculty and students; a slight modification often given is the management-union set-up. In either case the faculty controls all, and dissatisfied students must either go elsewhere or petition endlessly for changes. Since most universities share these same problems, the first option is not feasible on any large scale.

The model of "community" offers a better description of the operation of a department. The Latin root for "community," *communis*, derives from *communis*, meaning "shared by all or many"—a department in which are shared decisions, responsibilities, learning. Professor Amitia Etzioni, a member of the Columbia Sociology department, described the interworkings of that department as it attempted to respond last Spring: "A university department ought to be a community" was one of our often repeated positions."

Mr. Etzioni reveals the great bitterness which the students felt and exhibited toward the faculty when the latter proposed long-needed reforms. The attitude of the faculty, as depicted by this professor, offers interesting suggestions:

"We took the following lines: It is a mistake to allow anyone...to be abusive without letting him know what feeling he generates in you. On the other hand, it is a mistake to stop working out of necessary reforms because of such abuses. After all, they are symptoms of an underlying distrust of antagonism, and while they cannot be ignored, the basic malaise must also be treated..."

By James Reston

The real question of the election

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—In a few days we will have the answer about the next President of the United States, but meanwhile: What is the question? How are we to decide the main issue? What is primary and what is secondary? After all the astonishing developments of a long campaign, the one clear thing is that there is still confusion about the main question to be answered a week from Tuesday.

It is easy to understand the answers of people who are asking personal questions or questions out of the past. Senator McCarthy, for example, has every right, in personal terms, to sulk in his tent. He was treated shabbily by his party. Likewise, the student

newspaper at Harvard University, the Harvard Crimson, has the same right to urge its readers not to vote for any of the three major candidates for the Presidency, but to vote instead for Eldridge Cleaver of the Peace and Freedom Party, Dick Gregory of the Freedom and Peace party or some other invisible also-ran.

This course of action, the Crimson explained, would avoid the problem of choosing between candidates the students didn't like, and "make it possible to maintain moral integrity." In short, for the Crimson, the primary question was personal: not what was best for the nation in the dilemma between Nixon and Humphrey, but how to avoid the dilemma, namely, by dropping out.

The same confusion about the question before the nation now is evident elsewhere. Have the Democrats messed things up in Vietnam and in the cities? Of course they have. Was Hubert Humphrey involved in the troubles of the past? Of course he was. If these are the questions, the answers are obvious.

The difficulty is that these questions are out of the past. Senator McCarthy may have been badly treated and President Johnson may have followed wrong policies, with the support of Hubert Humphrey, and all these questions are relevant but not primary. The question now is not about the past but about the future, not about President Johnson or Senator McCarthy, but about the characters and policies of Nixon and Humphrey, and what these are likely to mean in the next four years.

Washington sits here in the autumn sunshine watching and waiting for the result of the vote. The civil servants run the government. They were here under

Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. They have been here for a long time and they have watched Nixon and Humphrey and, having devoted their lives to the practical and intractable problems of foreign and domestic affairs, they have a rough idea of the main questions.

It is interesting to listen to them now sitting here quietly and the tumult. The Civil Servants want a change, too. They are as critical of the past as Nixon, and more factual in their criticism. They feel the need of a change even more than the Republican campaigners, but they have seen all this before, and they are asking quite different questions from the general public, the newspapers, or the pollsters.

Who, the Civil Servants ask, will deal best with the problem of military arms control—Nixon or Humphrey—because this is the key to the budget and the problem of getting funds for the American cities, as they see it. Even more important, they ask, who will manage to get the confidence of the influential committee chairmen of the Congress—Nixon, who has no personal affection on Capitol Hill, or Humphrey who has?

Finally, who will have the best chance of dealing with the aggrieved and protesting elements of our nation in the ghettos and the universities—Nixon or Humphrey? In short, after Jan. 20—when all the arguments and personalities of the present have receded into the past—who will have the best chance to govern the nation?

This is the primary question on the minds of the men and women of the permanent service here who have to deal with the realities of government rather than with the opinions and emotions of the campaign. They have seen the two principal candidates now over a whole generation of time. They

have seen them in the House, the Senate, and in the Vice Presidency, and if anything is sure in this distracted time, the judgment of most of the people who have spent their lives in government here in both the legislative and executive branches of the government is fairly clear.

While recognizing the need for change, they still prefer Humphrey over Nixon. They are as critical of President Johnson, as sorry about Humphrey's support of the Vietnam policy, as eager for "law and order" as anybody in this election—but on the main questions—who has the best chance of making a safe transfer of military appropriations to the domestic

economy—who has the best chance of dealing with the revolutionary elements in America, and who has the greater trust of the Congress—they clearly prefer Humphrey.

This is a sad city now because it feels hopeless to deal with the drift of popular emotion. It wants rid of President Johnson, and the quicker the better.

But even so, it watches the Nixon bandwagon with the most profound anxiety and mistrust. It prefers the Vice President, because its questions are not the popular election questions: not Vietnam, but after-Vietnam, not the past but the future, not confrontation with the aggrieved protesters, but reconciliation.

-Faculty challenge-

"Thus the faculty did make it clear, often in emotionally charged encounters, that we saw the abuses as abusive, inappropriate and unfounded...No counter-abuses were dishied out, although we were tempted when provoked..."

"Secondly, we repeatedly repeated that we cared about the manner in which ideas and suggestions were advanced and not only about their substance...Finally, we never quit a meeting, threatened to quit, or withdrew a proposal, whatever the abuses. Thus a basic offer to reform and provide for student participation remained in effect during all the sessions..."

One argument often put forward to counter the argument for student participation is that students are merely transients in the university. I would like to remind you that graduate students often remain at an institution for many years and that faculty turn-over is very great. The average office-term for a university president is about five years. Even more importantly, as Mr. Etzioni points out, the present student generation is a much more suitable representative of the following student generation than is the faculty.

Another alternative we hear very often at Duke is the substitution of informal contacts for meaningful participation. I would not deny that this approach may have some value; lunches, cocktail parties, etc. offer good opportunity for faculty-student interaction. In some small departments this may even provide some significant student input, but informal contact is primarily valuable as another educational experience and not as an alternative to participation.

We then come to the crucial problem of defining a model for departmental decision-making. No specific and generalizable structure can be offered, for in each department students and faculty must together devise it. A recent report of the study commission on university governance at the University of California, Berkeley, emphasizes the need for continual experimentation in this area. This group suggests that students be included on all departmental committees and participate, with no vote, in departmental meetings.

The Columbia Sociology department devised two parallel student and faculty committees which would meet jointly on some matters and separately on matters affecting only one group. Without going any further with this

question, it is important to reiterate the necessity for faculty and student cooperation in this matter.

The subject of our three talks has been "student: challenge to the faculty" and I want to conclude with a look at the word "challenge," which has two meanings applicable when students in revolt confront university faculty: first, there is a strong fear, recently being manifested here at Duke, that student power or university reform movements would chip away at faculty prerogatives to decide vital issues affecting their careers and their integrity as professionals and scholars.

I feel that this is a misreading of student intentions, which can have tragic consequences. Rather, it seems to me, student movements are aimed at restructuring the university in such a way that all members of its community stand in a relationship with the institution which leaves their dignity and freedom intact, and which thereby enables true learning to occur. Just as students may choose their courses, faculty may teach what they wish within their classes; and faculty and students together set the educational tone of the university.

Second, student movements are a challenge to faculty in the sense that they are a call to responsibility in the academic arena as well as in the realm of social concern. There is hope that scholarly endeavor will be both a classical search for the "truth" and also that there will be a concern for its application.

For example, students are disturbed that social research is sometimes subject to prostitution under guises of humane purposes—as when social scientists are recruited for secret governmental and military research in behavioral analysis of populations of underdeveloped countries. Such information may be used to impose ways of life on third world populations which they might not freely choose.

In the university community, as in the larger one, the most legitimate guidelines are those agreed upon by representatives of all affected groups, and the most reasonable are those which at least restrictive to individual pursuits.

The call then is for a faculty, a student body, and administration who see their roles as not only preservers and enrichers of the body of knowledge available to us, but who dream dreams and see visions of the society which utilizes that knowledge.

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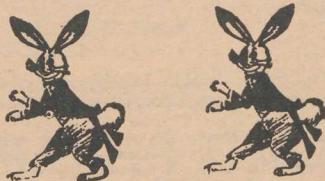
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The PRESS BOX

by Bob Switzer
Sports Editor

As the Army Band played "Go, Brave Old Army Team" and Michie Stadium resounded to the chants of the Corps of Cadets trying to please General Westmoreland, who was in attendance, Duke was getting crushed on the gridiron by a determined "Black Knight" team.

The game tragically reminded one of past Duke contests this year. There was Duke marching up and down the field gaining a record 480 yards against the Army team and making a record 28 first downs against the Army team. Yet the score was 57-25 in favor of Army. All this sounds too familiar.

Leo Hart and Dave Trice both turned in respectable performances at quarterback passing for a combined total of 290 yards. The Devils ran 91 plays to Army's 69. Yet at the half the score was 42-7 Army. The demoralizing factor in the game was that Army scored 21 points before 9 minutes in the first quarter was finished. One of the touchdowns came after a Duke fumble on their own 13, something which has hurt Duke all year. Another one of the early Army TD's came after a 87 yard punt return by Hunter of Army. This play characterized the course of the game for both Duke and Army.

Now getting behind 21 points early does not help a team's chances to win. However, the Devils were on verge of scoring their second TD when the most crushing event of the game occurred. Duke was situated on the Army 11 and Leo Hart was throwing a touchdown pass to Chesson. Suddenly Jim McCall, Army's star safety, stepped in, snatched the pass and raced down the sidelines 97 yards for a score. That was the ball game right there. Duke fought back brilliantly, actually outscoring Army in the second half, but the 35 point lead was just too much to overcome.

Obviously, Army was out to make sure from the very start that the Devils were not to break their tradition of never losing three games in a row to the same team. The Army coaches said that during the week the players practiced like they were preparing for a Navy game. Their hard, brutal play inflicted heavy tolls among the Duke players. Ken Homa, Phil Singer, and Ed Newman all are out with casts on their legs as a result of knee injuries.

Still this does not excuse the recurrent poor play of the defense. Even with 21 gift points this leaves 36 points unaccounted for. Army gained 341 yards on the ground and our defense just could not stop their options or even their inside slants. In a sense Duke was lucky Army did not pass more.

If the Devils expect to win another game this year, they must put to a halt to the shoddy play and the mistakes which seem to plague this year's team. Coach Harp talks about student support as being an important factor in football.

Part 1 of a series

Duke football: Wallace Wade style

Robert Rolnick
Although most of the people who will fit quite easily into those 57,000 hard, backless seats won't realize it, Wallace Wade Stadium is more than a football field. Some of the great Duke teams and players who have performed there have left it with a tradition which today is hard to find. College football is now merely a stepping stone to the play-for-pay games and that's where the action is. After all, Joe Namath's great display on a bad knee in the Orange Bowl a few years back might have meant something to the old-timers, but how can you worship a guy in alligator shoes and a 4,000 mink coat. The game just isn't what it used to be.

But the game indeed was what it used to be back on January 1, 1942, when the most famous game in the history of Wallace Wade Stadium and Duke football was played. It was on that day that North Carolina became California for a day. (Don't we wish it still was!) The 1942 Rose Bowl game was the first and certainly the last ever played away from sunny Pasadena. The story of the transplant is fairly well known, California being declared off limits after Dec. 7, 1941. Coach Wade,

not wanting to waste a bowl bid because of a silly little thing like a war, assured the Rose Bowl people that law and order would always prevail in North Carolina, and the game could proceed, regardless of any military maneuvers being planned by the Japanese.

Role of the U.S.O.C. criticized as Games end

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
New York, Oct. 27—Flying home from Mexico City last week, a seasoned American athlete remembered the lowest moments of his most recent Olympic experience. He had been angered by Douglas F. Roby's orientation



Leading the U.S. to another Gold Medal, Spencer Haywood stuffs one against Yugoslavia in the finals.

lecture to the assembled squad, particularly when the United States Olympic Committee President made it clear that the athletes were privileged to be allowed to compete, and were expected to show it. And he had felt frustrated when the U.S.O.C. threw Tommie Smith and John Carlos off the team for their demonstration of the victory stand. Although he and many of his immediate teammates were ready to walk out in protest, they did not know enough of the nearly 500-member squad to mount an effective response.

But the Olympics were not spoiled for him because he had also felt the high moments of ultimate competition and intense brotherhood. Because he is white, in his 30's, and vocationally locked into the establishment, he can look forward to working within his sport and his clubs to effect a relationship between Olympic officials and Olympic athletes. "If this had really been a team," he said moodily in flight, "if there had been trust and understanding, the lines would have been open for an athlete to go to a coach or an official and say, 'Look, there is something I have to do here to express myself.'"

The plane landed and the athlete brightened considerably. He was not terribly careful with his equipment bag now. Perhaps it would be months—longer if his wife had her way—before he opened it again. At that very moment, Douglas F. Roby was probably, and likely, thinking ahead to the steps that would lead to Munich in 1972.

The Olympic movement in the United States is back in the laps of the officials where it remains, rarely seen, for three and one-half years at a time. These officials work very hard during the period between games, and they feel that anyone who criticizes their efforts should be willing to put as much time and expense into the movement as they do.

This argument is basically spurious since the officials are self-perpetuating and exclusive. As long as the American Olympic effort marches beneath our flag, it has the duty to be at least as democratic as the nation it claims to represent.

Assuming that the American Olympic movement is actually worth preserving, alert, responsible, and intelligent men and women will have to be raised into positions of authority. The immediate problem,

however, is to contain the escalating dishonesty that followed the Smith-Carlos demonstration.

First, the U.S.O.C. claimed that it was forced by the parent International Olympic Committee to sacrifice Smith and Carlos or face total team suspension. The I.O.C. would not soon suspend its main meatticket, the Soviet Union, for subsidizing its athletes on a national basis, or would it risk losing delegations by standing by its guns with South Africa.

Second, and perhaps more important, the rumor was carefully placed several days later that two black American athletes accepted \$7,500 each to wear and flaunt a certain brand of track shoe.

The rumor was primarily planted by the U.S.O.C. Newsman were unable to print many details because the charges were undocumented, but they did print enough to cause many people to think that three black athletes had accepted bribes.

If, as the U.S.O.C. claimed, an investigation was truly in progress, it would seem unlikely that undocumented charges would be released before direct action was taken.

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Artist Jose Luis Cuevas etching the stone, part of the skilled process by which lithographs are created.

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Lithograph's creation theme of SU exhibition

An educational exhibition, "How a Lithograph is Made," will be shown at the Woman's College Library today through November 18. The display is presented by the Student Union Graphic Arts Committee.

Tamarind Lithography Workshop, Inc., in Los Angeles, a non-profit organization devoted to the stimulation and preservation of the art of the lithograph, prepared and lent the exhibition to The

American Federation of Arts for circulation throughout the United States.

The exhibition explains how a lithograph by Jose Luis Cuevas was conceived and created. The actual lithograph is included in the exhibition to complete the story being presented.

Europe enjoys a long tradition of artists working together with artisans to create etchings, lithographs, bronzes, tapestries,

ceramics, books and stained glass windows. However, in the United States the artist is just beginning to enter the collaborative arts media because there has been a lack of artisans. In lithography where artisans are appearing, significant creativity is taking place. In fact, new media are developing based on industrial technology.

Tamarind stimulated a commercial publishing venture to study the many esthetic, technical and economic factors involved in creating an original lithograph. In this exhibition, the publisher was the Los Angeles Orchestral Society. The Society wished to commemorate its 20th anniversary festival with an original lithograph. The officers approached Jose Luis Cuevas to undertake the assignment.

Double thriller at COBats & peapods

The Celestial Omnibus has once again decided to freak out the campus. This Thursday the C.O. will sponsor a horror show to end all horror shows: two full length thrillers that will curdle the blood in your very eyeballs—The Maze, and The Invasion of the Body Snatchers (never before seen on the late-late show).

A mere quotation of the catalogue descriptions, written by an 85 year old WW II veteran and Wallace supporter conservative clod, will frazzle your central nervous system and make you shudder in nervous trepidation.

"The Maze—A horrifying, shock-flood of suspense with fright-stricken women, strange monsters, and a corridor of hideous winged bats.

"The Body Snatchers—A strange malady is traced to a giant plant whose pods drain strength from luckless human victims."

Two hideous showings: 7-10, and 10:30-1:30. As if this weren't enough, a horrible black (that's right, black) punch will be served to really mess up your body. Plus special, unmentionable added treats and tricks. Come one, come all. Bring your ghoulish friends!

Noh play

Epworth announces tryouts for "The Maple Viewing" (A Noh Play) tonight and tomorrow night at 7:00 in the Green Room, East Duke. Anyone with questions should call Genevieve Christy at ext 2132.

"No Exit"

Tickets go on sale this week for the Duke Player's production of "No Exit" by Jean Paul Sartre.

The play, part of the Player's Workshop Series, describes how people create each other's hell. The performance is scheduled for this Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m. in Branson Hall.

Reservations for the tickets which will be available each day this week may be made by calling 684-3181. Page Auditorium Box Office will be open 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and Branson Box Office will be open 2 to 5 p.m.



Second meeting of Arts and Crafts Workshop at Ark last night.

Art workshop paints with acrylics at Ark

The second meeting of the Arts and Crafts Workshop toyed about with acrylics as last night at the Ark on East Campus.

The workshop which was attended equally by students and faculty and faculty wives has a secondary purpose. In the words of W.K. Stars of the Art Department, the idea of the workshop is getting

both elements of the university community to meet on a common ground "so that they can forget who they are."

Demonstrations are scheduled every Monday night from 7:00 to 8:30 and open studios Tuesdays through Fridays from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Water colors will be dealt with the week after next.

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Arms outstretched, third party presidential candidate George Wallace acknowledges the cheers of the crowd during his speech at madison Square Garden October 24.

Czechs
(Continued from Page One)
All day, Soviet patrol radio cars cruised Prague's streets in greater numbers than at any time in many weeks.

The Soviets and their conservative Communist Allies are known to be preparing for a push to replace party leader Dubcek of his overwhelming liberal majority on the 180-member committee to destroy the remains of the pre-invasion liberalizing revolution.

But in their speeches this morning at Hradcany Castle—attended by the full Central Committee, the National Assembly and the National Front—both President Svoboda and Dubcek insisted that despite the new conditions in Czechoslovakia the post-January policies would be maintained.

Speaking of the January liberalizing experiment, Svoboda,

Nominations made for Who's Who

The following is a list of the students nominated by Duke University for "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" for 1968-1969.

Those nominated from West Campus are Tommy Banks, Marc Caplan, Walt Chapin, Charles Clotfelter, Bruce Cooke, Bob Creamer, Charles Dameron, Jeff Davis, James Dover, Willard Eckhardt, Harold Emerick, John Englar, Peter English, Larry Funk, John Garavelli, Dave Grossman, Chuck Hopkins, Steve Johnston, Craig Kessler, Kenneth Korman, Reed Kramer, John Krampf, Robert Lilien, Jim McCullough, Stephen McLeod, Glenn Newman, Wade Norris, Nelson Owen, Ronald Alan Ray, Kerry Roche, Gary Schoonover, Scott Seltzer, Ken Vickery, Charles Williams.

Those nominated from the Women's College are Bonilyn Agan, Nancy Aikens, Linda Black, Tupp Blackwell, Bonnie-Leigh Boehm, Rebecca Rogard, Barbara Ann Bressman, Linda Cobb, Anna Coble, Carol Dornseif, Mary Dysart, Mary Eyler, Carol Hargan, Julie Holmquist, Bertie Howard, Elizabeth Lamason, Martha McVay, Marlie Parker, Wendy Salinger, Joyce Sander, Barb Sims, Judith Swiss, Tracy Whittaker, Mary Wyatt.

Those nominated from the Nursing School are Virginia Anderson, Beverly Comfort, Nancy Meyer Holloway, Ruthanne Lamason, Carol Wiggs.

Wallace loses ground 'And Nixon still leads'

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
By Louis Harris
The backdrop for the final week of the 1968 political campaign is a nation torn and divided by emotional issues. Vietnam, "law and order" and race conflict tend to dominate public apprehensions and frustrations, but long-range concerns about peace with Russia and voters' reactions to the overall performance of the Johnson Administration are not far below the surface.

Here is how the issues shape up in the latter stages of the campaign:
Race

Richard Nixon has been the beneficiary of a prevailing white view that racial progress should either be "kept as it is" or "slowed down." Hubert Humphrey holds a 47 to 38% lead among that minority of the electorate, 32%, which wants to "speed up racial progress." The bulk of the George Wallace vote comes from those who want to slow things down and, therefore, drains off votes that might otherwise go to Nixon.

There are late signs that a reverse backlash against Wallace on the race question may have begun to emerge, and this is benefiting Humphrey. Some voters have expressed concern over a nation polarized on race when a new administration takes over. When asked which candidate could "handle the race question best," Humphrey leads with 34%, Nixon follows with 31% and Wallace trails with 21%.

Law and order
Perhaps more than any other, this issue finds Humphrey on the defensive. On who would handle it best in the White House, Nixon emerges as the choice of 35%, followed by Humphrey at 26% and Wallace close behind with 24%.

A cutting edge on "law and order" can be found in the issue of gun control, where the division in the country is 61 to 39% in favor of federal registration of all guns. Humphrey leads by 43 to 39%

among proponents of gun control. But among opponents of gun registration the Vice President trails a poor third. In this group, Nixon leads with 35%, Wallace is close on his heels with 32% support, while Humphrey lags with 24%.

The division over whether the courts have been a "major contributor" to the breakdown of law and order is 51 to 49% in criticism of court decisions concerning criminals. With critics of the courts, Nixon holds a wide 47-24% edge over Humphrey, with Wallace close behind at 22%. However, people who tend to defend the courts give Humphrey an impressive 45-34% edge with Wallace well back at 13%.

The behavior of anti-Vietnamese war demonstrators does not divide the electorate quite so sharply, perhaps because in the public's mind Humphrey has been a major target of such protesters. Nonetheless, among the 50% who feel that war protesters have been a "major cause" of the breakdown of law and order, Nixon leads by 43 to 31%, while those who disagree with the charge give Humphrey a narrow 39 to 37% edge.

Foreign policy
On Vietnam, as of the second week in October, the public was 49 to 42% more on the Dovish than Hawkish side of the war issue. Nixon led Humphrey by 41 to 30% among the smaller groups who sought a primarily military solution, with Wallace at 23%. However, Humphrey and Nixon were splitting the vote, at 38% a piece of the larger group more inclined to see a de-escalation of the U.S. effort. As to which candidate could best handle Vietnam, Nixon was 6 points ahead of Humphrey. The politics of the Vietnam issue, however, has been subject to large, short-term swings after such events as the Glassboro conference and last spring's announcement by the President of limited bombing.

On the prospects for an accord

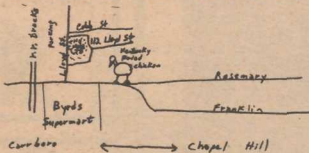
between the United States and the Soviet Union to control wars in the world, the public has been inclined to be pessimistic, by 48 to 40%. Among people who believed such an accord was "not possible," Nixon held a 42 to 30% lead, with Wallace receiving 21%. But among those who felt such agreement was possible, Humphrey held a slender 40 to 38% edge, with Wallace far back at 14%.

Johnson record
During the course of the campaign, President Johnson's overall job rating has gradually improved from a low of 38% positive to a recent 45%.

The division of the vote according to people's opinion of Mr. Johnson's record is sharp and clear. Among the 45% who have been giving him favorable marks, Humphrey wins 55 to 27%, with Wallace down to 10%. But among the 55% who have been negative on the President's record, Nixon receives 50% of the vote, with Wallace second at 25% and Humphrey last at 18%.

The sharpest voting divisions clearly exist over race, the courts and the Johnson record. Humphrey's early October gains could be traced to a slight shift in sentiment toward encouraging racial reconciliation and the somewhat higher regard in which President Johnson was viewed by the electorate.

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