

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, North Carolina

Saturday, November 2



Washington: President Johnson talks with Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, U. S. Commander in South Vietnam, at the White House here last Tuesday. Johnson consulted Abrams concerning the bombing halt over North Vietnam which he proposed Thursday night.

Campus political leaders react to bombing pause

By Richard Smithwaite
feature editor

The leaders of student political movements on campus expressed the hope that the recent bombing halt, announced by President Johnson Thursday night, would lead to more productive talks in Paris. A few expressed the reservation that the halt was a political move on the part of Hanoi, which responded to the prospect for Richard Nixon being elected president.

Excerpts from statements by the leaders of these student groups:

Bill Pursley

Bill Pursley, head of Law Students for Humphrey-Muskie: "The most important question is how the bombing halt will affect the peace talks and the course of the war. It remains to be seen what developments may come in the

next month or so in Paris; but the response of Hanoi today and the care of Lyndon Johnson in dealing with the problem of a bombing halt leads me to expect a breakthrough soon.

"As far as the election is concerned, I don't think the bombing halt will be of any import in the Midwest, Southwest, and the South, but it will be important in the North and Far West, where there was strong opposition to Johnson's failure in handling the war. The bombing halt relieves Humphrey of that burden. New York, I believe, is now wrapped up for Humphrey; things should be looking up in California and New Jersey..."

Could Hurt HHH

"One factor must be weighed: If the Republicans can convince people—as the North Carolina candidate for the Senate has tried to do—that the bombing halt was a partisan plan, this could hurt Humphrey."

Seth Grossman

Seth Grossman, president of the Young Americans for Freedom: "I approve of the bombing halt if it is

a genuine step to an honorable peace and if the Communists did make secret concessions at the truce table. If the bombing was halted by us unilaterally, the halt was a tragic mistake. During the past six months, the Viet Cong have suffered heavily in combat and the South Vietnamese army is much stronger and the Thieu government is much more secure and powerful. This is a time for Hanoi and not us to be making concessions.

"The bombing halt will, coming so near the elections, unquestionably strengthen Humphrey and will also improve Johnson's highly valued place in history which naturally places suspicions on the President's motives.

Youth for Wallace

An organizer of "Youth for Wallace," who wanted his name withheld: "I believe that General Lemay a week or so ago predicted this very thing. This might be an attempt by Hanoi to sway the outcome of this election. The election is so close now that this might be just the thing Humphrey needs to put him over the top.

Y's encounter obstacles in Durham merchant talks

By Ralph Karpinos

YMCA-YWCA suffered another setback Wednesday in a series of attempts to bring the Durham Chamber of Commerce to campus when the merchant organization canceled an appearance scheduled for next week.

Officers of the Chamber of Commerce had agreed to discuss the Black Solidarity Committee's selective boycott when Mr. Ed Lilly, president of the Chamber of Commerce accepted the invitation this Tuesday. Wednesday afternoon Mr. Lilly's secretary called the YMCA and explained that Mr. Lilly would be out of town until next week.

According to Reed Kramer, YMCA president, "this type of behavior of the part of the Chamber of Commerce has been going on for several weeks and centers around the Y's endorsement of the Black Solidarity Committee's boycott."

The Durham Morning Herald, in an editorial on September 25, said the Y's endorsement was made "without looking into both sides of the question." Responding in a letter to the editor, Kramer and Barbara Sims, YWCA president, maintained that attempts had been made to bring representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, and the Black Solidarity Committee to campus for an open forum. Only a representative of the Black Solidarity Committee attended.

The Herald dismissed the Y's effort in their editorial, claiming that the representatives had not been invited through "official channels." The Herald said that "no valid effort was made to have the Durham business community's view presented to the Duke YMCA and YWCA cabinets before a decision was made involving members of

that community." The YMCA pointed out that the decision was based "on knowledge gained from our involvement in Durham for the past several years." The Y also said they had as background information, articles from your newspaper (the Herald) and materials from the Black Solidarity Committee. No one from the committee addressed the Cabinet at any time.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce came to a YMCA cabinet meeting immediately after the editorials appeared in the Herald.

"The Y's took a stand on the selective buying campaign. But we feel a major role of the Y is to present both sides, not just the side we endorse," Kramer added.

Mr. Lilly, when asked why the organization would not appear with the Black Solidarity Committee, said, "the Chamber of Commerce is

bound by the truth." He expressed a fear that the Solidarity Committee could make insinuations which would tend to disrupt rather than contribute to a dialogue. Lilly's refusal came after the Y made several phone calls to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Y then tried to bring the Chamber of Commerce to campus alone to speak at an open forum. This effort ended Wednesday with the Chamber of Commerce again cancelling the meeting.

Kramer said in regard to these developments that "we are looking towards a productive meeting with the Chamber of Commerce at which their position can be aired. He said that "the Durham organization might be reluctant to attend a meeting sponsored by the Y. Perhaps by broadening the base of sponsorship for the program, the Chamber of Commerce would be more willing to come."

False magazine sales lead to four arrests

By Pete Hilbig

Thursday afternoon a group of four youths were apprehended on West Campus by the Security Police and the Durham City Police for selling magazine subscriptions to students without the University's permission.

The group, two boys and two girls about twenty years old, sold at least \$250 in subscriptions to students in Windsor, BOG, Sigma Nu, Manchester, and other upperclass dorms; they claimed to be earning "travel points to Europe." Even though the youths had legitimate-looking ID's, some students became suspicious due to the phony approach, and called Security.

Durham police found three of the youths to be legitimate salesmen for Publisher's Continental Corp., but the fourth youth, who escaped, was wanted for "numerous counts of forgery" in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. When he was later arrested in Durham, he was carrying three sets of ID's to schools across the country. He is being delivered to Pennsylvania authorities.

Later one member of BOG reported \$25 missing. Many who have subscribed have canceled their checks.

Sir Alister seeks new approach to religion

By Chris Hanback

Sir Alister Hardy, the distinguished zoologist and Honorary Fellow of Merton College, Oxford University, spoke last night in the Union Ballroom, on the subject of "Science and the Transcendent." His visit to Duke was jointly sponsored by the Special Observances Committee of the University Religious Council and by the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man directed by the eminent Dr. J.B. Rhine, famous for his research in extra-sensory perception.

Dr. Hardy, who received his education at Oundle School and at Exeter College, Oxford directed himself to the question: "Can we bring the scholarship of science to the problems of religion?" Sir Alister contended that by the utilization of the scientific method, man may gain understanding of the transcendental which he defined as being "that part of the universe which lies beyond material events." In other words, a systematic study of man's consciousness, such as a study of subjective moral values or standards of beauty among different groups of people, will provide a clearer understanding of religion.

Sir Alister, who for several years has been President of the Society for Psychic Research, feels that man will eventually gain a greater understanding of the transcendental through parapsychology or extra-sensory perception.

He pointed out that mind-body relationships are overlooked by the scientific community because of the fear that extra-sensory perception will destroy many sacred notions of science much in the same way that men for years adhered to a literal Heaven and Hell



Dr. J.B. Rhine

and scientists of Galileo's era refused to look through the telescope. Sir Alister concluded that the "scientific method does apply to nonmaterial studies in all areas of reality" and he recalled the words "Ask and it shall be opened to you."

Sir Alister Hardy, recipient of the Scientific Medal of the Zoological Society in 1939, has received honorary degrees from Aberdeen and Southampton Universities and has been selected Honorary Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. His famed Gifford lectures, given at Aberdeen, 1963-65, have been published in two volumes, "The Living Stream" and "The Divine Flame".

In addition to his Gifford Lectures, his other publications include: "The Open Sea, Part I (The World of Plankton)", 1956, Part II "The Open Sea," and "Fish and Fisheries," 1958; Memoirs of Biological Oceanography."

Labor law changes expected if nation elects Republicans

By Joseph A. Loftus

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WASHINGTON—Organized employers are geared to promote major changes in the labor laws if Tuesday's election produces a conservative congress and president.

The principal objectives are the transfer of the National Labor Relations Board's authority to the federal courts and other amendments to reverse "landmark" decisions made by the five-man board.

More than 100 lawyers designated by members of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have been working for more than a year on consensus papers that would simplify the job of lobbying bills through Congress.

There is strong support for the bill of Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) to amend the National Labor Relations Act (known as the Wagner Act) to replace the N.L.R.B. with a labor court of 15 members with 20-year terms.

Smaller employer movements would outlaw industry-wide bargaining, multi-employer bargaining and compulsory union membership, and further restrict the use of union funds for political purposes. Among railroad employers there is some sentiment for a compulsory arbitration law.

Union campaign literature warns of reverses that organized labor will suffer if conservatives are elected. If that occurs, says a pamphlet issued by A.F.L.-C.I.O. committee on political education, "We will face the most violent onslaught of anti-union action in Congress generations!"

The larger employer groups have prepared a carefully refined attack on the N.L.R.B. and on the act itself.

"There are at least two basic reasons for N.L.R.B. reform," says their analysis, noting "The failure of the N.L.R.B. to administer the law fairly and objectively..." and claiming that the law should now "be enforced by a court rather than by an administrative agency."

Employer criticism points to a recent board decision in a General Electric Company case upholding the right of a union to bring to the bargaining table agents from another union that did not have the right to represent the employees whose contract was being negotiated.

General Electric bargains with three unions on a national basis and with 80 other unions on a local basis. The board ruling, if allowed to stand, said Philip D. Moore, G.E. vice-president, "Will encourage unions to seek to centralize negotiations that have been traditionally localized. Coalition bargaining would submerge the varying needs and concerns of employees in more than 100 different general electric businesses."

The employer coalition cites this case as an example of misconstrued Congressional intent. The proposed amendment would bar from negotiations persons who are not bona fide officers or agents of the union selected by the employees for those negotiations.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and other defenders of the Board argue that the important decisions for which the Board has been criticized most severely have been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Employers reject that defense on the grounds that a Board decision gives the board "One Leg Up" in court because of the courts' assumption of board expertise.

Prof. Benjamin Aaron, director of the Institute of Industrial relations at the University of California at Los Angeles, says "It is perfectly clear that the strongest attacks against the National Labor Relations Board come either from those who are less concerned about Board procedure than they are with the results in particular types of cases or from those who have never abandoned the war against the administrative process itself."

Union labor's prized Wagner Act of 1935 underwent substantial changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, passed by a Republican Congress over President Truman's veto in 1947.

Another major change, bringing union affairs under tighter federal regulation, was adopted during the Eisenhower Administration with the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.



McLean, Va.: Sen. Edward Kennedy announces the formation of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial last Tuesday while standing in front of his late brother's home, Hickory Hill, and flanked by his sister, Mrs. Patricia Lawford. The goal of the foundation will be to raise \$10 million to carry out the work of Sen. Kennedy assassinated last June in Los Angeles.

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Duke plays Georgia Tech today at 2

Recruiting - key to football future

By Greg Kern

"We can have a respectable title contender in football at Duke University."

That was Coach Tom Harp's appraisal of Duke's football future on the eve of the Georgia Tech game. He admits, however, that success lies in the future. Because of graduation losses and the celebrated cheating incident last spring, this year's football record probably won't show the "definite progress" Harp claims he has made.

Harp sees two major difficulties in coaching at Duke—a tough admissions policy scholastically and numerically, and a "big-time" schedule completed through 1978. Also, no concessions are made to athletes once admitted. There are

no special course loads or schedules for Duke athletes, according to Harp.

To overcome these problems, Coach Harp has expanded Duke's recruiting program. A multi-step process, including week-end visits for prospective players, enables Duke to compete on a nation-wide scale for the high school scholar-athlete. In "selling the school" to them, Harp uses the academic reputation of Duke to his advantage. In fact, he considers it "the main point" in his approach.

This year's freshman team, Harp's second recruited class, is the product of this program. The frosh have lost only one game and are considered "as good a freshman team as any in the conference" by Harp.

Harp listed his main goal as "trying to revive the great tradition of Duke football." He pointed out that Duke ranks fifteenth among major colleges in won-lost percentage over the last 25 years. Harp also believes that "the athletic department is as important as any other department in the university." Only through complete development, including athletic development, can a university serve its purpose.

As a former head coach at Cornell, Harp stressed that the Ivy League does not de-emphasize athletics as much as most people think. "The Ivy League," he said, "fights for boys just as hard as they do anywhere else, and often spend more money doing it."

Concerning campus attitudes, Harp commented that "it would be nice to have some student support." The problems of producing a winner here can all be overcome, said Harp, "unless someone steps in and says 'No, we don't want it.'"

Duke teams in action

By Joe Hoyle

The undefeated, untied Duke Rugby Club returns home Sunday to take on Richmond. The ruggers will be out to move their record up to 5 and 0 in this contest to be held on the East Campus field at 2:00 p.m.

Led by Rich Henderson and Bill Harvey, the team defeated Atlanta last week 19-3.

Also in action this weekend will be the Duke soccer team. They will be trying to rebound from last week's loss to N.C. State when they take on the powerful East Stroudsburg team Saturday morning at 10:30 a.m.



John Sias, Georgia Tech's excellent flanker, should severely test Duke's injury riddled defensive secondary this afternoon. With speed, size, and good hands, Sias is an excellent pro prospect.

SPORTS

Duke twirlers offer halftime entertainment

By Debbie Swain

There is a new radical, liberated organization on campus. The members wear scanty clothes and perform strange feats with thousands of people watching. Who are they? They are the 1968 version of the Duke University Majorettes. This year's majorettes include: Joy Browne, head-majorette, Gracie Efford, Dee Stokes, and Renee Gubernot, feature twirler.

The majorettes perform with the band at all home football games, the Carolina-Duke game, and at one away game. The away game in which they have already participated was last week's game with West Point. After an absence of two weeks, the girls will be featured with the band in a new program tomorrow. One of the numbers will be a performance by all four twirlers to the music of "Up, Up and Away" played by the band.

There is a lot of work that goes on prior to each show. To obtain the skill and poise required to twirl well before a stadium of people it takes years of practice. Many majorettes like the feature twirler Renee Gubernot began twirling at an early age.

There are two major types of twirling, and to be a majorette you must master both. The first is show twirling, such as the majorettes perform at football games, and the second is competition twirling, which must be done well before any twirler can be chosen to be on

According to Hoyle

Duke - Georgia Tech

By Joe Hoyle

It doesn't take much of a prophet to see today's Duke-Georgia Tech match-up as a wide open, offensive power show. So far this season, both teams have tried to hide weak defenses behind explosive offenses. Georgia Tech—operating from its pro set offense—has averaged 326 yards per game total offense while the Blue Devils are rolling up an amazing 406.7 yards of offense per contest. Despite the stats, Tech has the much better record of the two having won 4 of 6 against Duke's 2 of 6.

The outcome of today's game could well be decided by who is playing rather than by who is playing. The main absentee will be Tech's All-American quarterback Larry Good. Good—who among other things has thrown for 1266 yards and 6 touchdowns this

season—was sidelined with a knee injury in last week's victory over Tulane.

Good's absence should be a crippling blow to the Tech cause. He is the team leader and has no experienced back-up man; but last week, third string quarterback Jack Williams came off the bench with two minutes to go and took the team 77 yards for the winning touchdown. In the drive, Williams completed eight straight passes. Because of Williams' inexperience, Coach Bud Carson will probably alternate him with Ken Bonifay today.

Missing from the Duke line-up will be Larry Davis (now with the Army reserves) and Phil Singer (out with an injury). Coach Tom Harp will try to patch up the already badly strained defensive secondary with junior Mike Fitzpatrick and either Dave Trice or John Cappellano.

This season was supposed to be a rebuilding year for the Yellow Jackets, but Carson has succeeded in building an offense that has carried them to their four victories. With Good gone, the big man for Tech will probably be their big flanker John Sias. Sias (who has run the 100 in 9.8) holds nearly all of Tech's pass receiving records. Ends Joel Stevenson and Tim Woodall give the Jackets a fine corps of receivers to test the new Duke secondary men.

The Georgia Tech running attack has been practically nonexistent this year, but with the inexperienced quarterbacks, Carson may rely more on a ground game than in previous contests. Fullback Kenny Bounds and tailback Gene Spiotto have been able to lead the ground game that is averaging only 88 yards per contest.

The Duke offensive parade will again be led by the amazing Leo Hart. The Kinston, N.C. sophomore is rapidly approaching all of Duke's passing records and has led the Duke offense to over 400 yards per game. Phil Asack and Don Baglien will be in the starting backfield. Asack has rolled up 352 yards this season for an excellent 5.7 average.

Although suffering through what has obviously been a disappointing season for Duke, this is still an important contest for the Devils. Duke has lost seven straight games to Tech, and its about time for the Blue Devils to break this "Yellow Jacket Jinx." More importantly, in all the years since 1888, no Duke team has ever lost more than six games in one year and this is one record that the Devils do not want to break. They have to win two of their last four games to avoid this record; it'll be rough, but they can do it. With Good, Duke would have little chance today; but without Good, the Devils have a strong chance to break back into the win column again.

Fencing needs freshmen

All freshmen interested in trying out for the fencing team should report to Card Gym Monday night at 7 p.m. No experience is necessary.

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The Duke Chronicle

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Saturday, November 2, 1968

Page Four

The bombing halt

President Johnson's decision to call a halt to 45 months of bombing comes more as a relief than as a cause for optimism.

The chief hopeful note is that Johnson, as always, appears to be most concerned with his place in history, and he realizes he has only a few months to make it as a man of peace.

The formula for bringing to an end the one U.S. action that has so prolonged the war is ingenious, and it shows what flexibility can do when given the chance. Cyrus Vance is reported to have won from the President permission to give a little on the American conditions in exchange for a compromise from the North Vietnamese.

Now the South Vietnamese regime and the Viet Cong representatives will sit across from each other at the peace table, with the opportunity for each to claim that it is the only representative of the people of the South and ignore the arguments of its opponent. It is a potentially ludicrous situation—as well as a hopeful sign.

The only hope of the next few months is that the United States can find some face-saving way of pulling out of what has become our beleaguered satellite. It is unlikely, however, that we will abandon the Thieu government, nor will Thieu allow any major concessions to the Viet Cong without shouting betrayal first.

One possibility is that both sides—the United States and North Vietnam—will decide on a mutual pullback, allowing the formation of a coalition government.

There are those who argue that this solution would mean a sell-out of the country we are "sworn to protect" and that within a few months the Viet Cong would control the government. A reasonable man can only reply that that is inevitable when the rightists and general whom we support have been, over 14 years of conflict, unable to form a government with popular support. It is inevitable when the present government proves itself unfit to rule by favoring the reactionary rich over landless peasants and jailing its democratic opposition. It is inevitable when the government we support is more than ever riddled with corruption and allows petty officials and other greedy speculators to profit from the war. Press reports continuously quote American advisors in South Vietnam who praise the dedication and scrupulous honesty of the Viet Cong as individuals and disparage the scruples of our own Vietnamese allies on the lower levels of officialdom.

This war has indeed dragged on until it must be viewed as an American war. It is absurd to continue to fight it. If the American people were not so hung up on their sense of national pride, we would have realized long ago that the forcible intrusion of our culture into Vietnam would only dislocate the economy and uproot the people. Fearful of the popularity of Ho Chi Minh, we refused to allow elections in the late 50's. Fearful of Communism, we supported Ngo Dinh Diem, who ruled in a Stalinist manner. And fearful of the influence of a neutral, we allowed the Saigon government to ban Duong Van Minh, who led the coup against Diem, from the country.

During this period we issued optimistic statements on the solution of the war. And all this time we escalated it.

Now we must insist on our "national honor" (every presidential candidate uses that phrase). It has become a national mania. And so President Johnson talks of our "rights" in Vietnam when we have no right to be there.

Gradual escalation by the United States and the Viet Cong has displaced the peasant, and destroyed his villages. Sometimes he must wonder what happened to our earlier professed goal of saving him.

Who will save us from our arrogance?

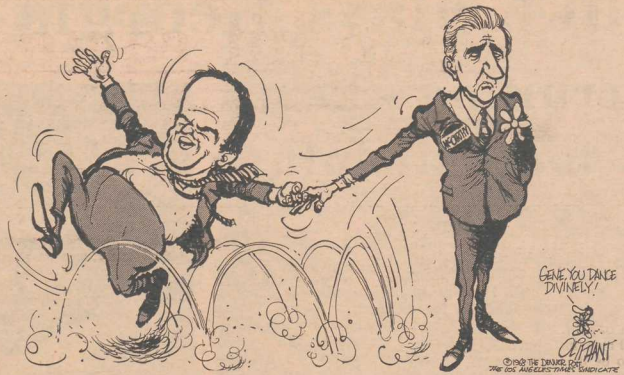
Our country cannot forever consider its national honor at stake in a land whose people continually run from their would-be saviours. American certainty that its culture could be transported wholesale abroad has once again led us into a mess.

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

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By Everett Hopkins

University in social change

(Excerpts from an article in Duke Alumni Register, Volume 53, Number 1, February, 1967)

The subject of "The University's Role in Social Change" is an important one for all of us to ponder, but a difficult one to surmount.

For the purpose of our discussion, I am assuming that we are limiting the subject to the university's direct role in effecting social change, not its indirect role. All universities, historically, have served indirectly as instruments of social change in that many of their graduates and former students have made good use of their higher learning in exercising their own individual, political, and social leadership in their own ways.

My approach will contain the biases of the administrator-generalist, but I have no apology for this approach because the problems we are discussing are as broad as the breadth of our disciplines and, inasmuch as our concern is more with the future than the past, they are even more longitudinal than history. The matter that concerns us most is the very survival of us all. Quite obviously then it is a subject for both the specialists and the generalists, and for anyone else who wishes to participate in the debate. (By this, I am admitting that the subject is a debatable one.)

From birth, we all have been taught to expect (and to help bring about) constructive change. We have all looked and worked for the better life, not as a certainty but as a kind of evolutionary forward movement toward a better world, if not for ourselves, at least for our children and our children's children. Now, however, we find ourselves confronted with a massive, powerful, unstoppable change with alternate prospects ranging from the "Great Society" on the one extreme to complete destruction on the other. Between these two extremes are an infinite number of possibilities, some to be hoped for and some to be feared almost as much as destruction itself. Among the latter I refer to the very real possibility of a world devoid of human values.

Correctly or not, I detect what seem to me a significant number of trends in this latter direction. These trends are seen in both types of accelerated revolutions noted above, namely, the external revolutions of people uprising all over the world, and the internal revolution in our own country in everything from the explosion of knowledge to the world of computers and automation.

Whatever our human values are, whatever we wish them to be—they are being threatened by massive forces both from within and from without. And, I am afraid that inadvertently we all contribute in one way or another to this threat—perhaps more by omission than by commission.

When one considers the multitude and complexity of problems posed by the external and internal forces of revolution (and, among the latter, I include the massive problems of our cities, of poverty, of civil rights, overpopulation, the pollution of our streams and the air we breathe, the prospect of ultimate world famine and the potential dehumanization of automation), where else but the university can society (including our government) turn for the kind of help that is urgently needed if these forces are to be turned in the direction of a better society? Knowing these facts and the forcefulness of their implications, it is difficult to be optimistic; but we dare not be pessimistic.

The earliest American colleges and universities can perhaps be best described—at least in retrospect—as conservative.

It was the land-grant college movement that demonstrated the kind of institutional leadership that could be taken by a college or university in affecting basic social change, not only in the conduct of agricultural research, but in demonstrating how the results of research could be applied to the solution of human problems. The general philosophy of the land-grant college or university was that the institution would not wait for the public to come to it for expertise, but rather than it would take its expertise to the public whether it asked for it or not.

The John Hopkins effect was of a different order. Here was the first example of an American university to be established on the German model. Instead of its faculty spending all of its time teaching and transmitting the cultural heritage, as Harvard and others had done for more than two hundred years, John Hopkins gave centrality to the discovery of new knowledge as a major element of its mission. With emphasis on applied research in the experiment stations of the land-grant colleges and on basic research at Johns Hopkins, we note the beginning of the research function in the American

university.

My principal thesis can be stated in simple terms, thusly: we need a better balance in our respective institutions between those functions which we perform that might be said to be mission-oriented and those that are largely discipline-oriented. Keep in mind that I said "a better balance," not the replacement of one by the other; and, in no way am I suggesting the slackening of our support and sponsorship of pure research or of our own insistence on the quality of scholarship. On the other hand, I think I am suggesting that the quality of teaching might well be improved as a consequence of the "better balance" herein proposed.

What then is the role of the university in social change? I hope I have given at least a partial answer. In addition, I see the need for institutional initiative, imagination, determination, commitment, and leadership at all those points where our unique competencies come face community action sociologist today? Of course, they exist, but not in numbers commensurate with societal needs. Even now, while the number may be increasing rather rapidly, it was not because of the interest, foresight, concern, or action of our colleges and universities. By and large, it has been because of a few people like Michael Harrington and massive, governmentally supported anti-poverty and urban development programs that showed us the hidden America our social scientists and humanists should have known so well. Had we in the universities been more aware of these problems, and more knowledgeable about their basic nature and causes it is doubtful if we would have dismissed so unceremoniously the interdisciplinary approach of Robert Hutchins' integrated courses, for how else but by such an approach can one really understand culturally deprived, the ghettos of Harlem or Watts, or even of the American Negro? How else can we understand the industrial, cultural, and educational lag in the South?

At this point, I should like to remind ourselves of an old truism which incidentally is also a basic principle of social organization and administration, or of child-rearing or simply maintaining one's health—namely, that the better way to solve a problem is to prevent it. For this reason the colleges and universities should not wait for the cries for help, or for the social

Letters to the Editor

Readers hit campaign editorials

To the Editor:

Your editorial of Thursday, October 31, entitled "To Keep the Faith" is an affront to all rational men. Robert Kennedy is dead and buried, and any attempt to canonize him at the polls is a total waste of political energy. It has been loudly complained all this year that the voters are faced with the choice of the lesser of two evils, and were the late Senator Kennedy running for office, this complaint would have equal validity. But this is the nature of politics, for it is the nature of all men, including Robert Kennedy, to be imperfect. We are all going to have to live with whomever is elected on November 5 for four long years, and it behooves everyone concerned with the quality of life in the United States to examine the program of the candidates, form an opinion as to which will least damage, if not most improve, our society, and then hold his nose and pull the lever in the voting booth.

Nelson R. Lipshutz
Instructor in Physics

A real vote

To the Editor:

Casting a protest vote may be noble and may be considered a symbolic act, but casting a real

vote, knowing full well one's reasons and reservations, is valid. By writing in a protest vote, even one for Robert Kennedy, you will be, both practically and symbolically, subjugating your will and your reason to the opinions of those whose votes will count in determining the next President. Such an act will only allow the force of any protest to be dissipated in practical terms, and these are the terms which we will have to endorse, endure, or at least coexist with for four to eight years.

It amounts to a choice on two levels. Ideally, you may wish to vote for Robert Kennedy, a situation which would be ideal if he were the Democratic candidate today. Just acknowledging the sentiment, however, just feeling the emotion and expressing it, if only to yourself, is valid in itself for those who mean it.

But you must relate your actions to reality. In refusing to make a choice on real terms, you do, in effect, make a choice, by acquiescing in the real and final decision. It's like Pascal's wager in this sense, although, admittedly, you don't have every thing to gain by making the right choice. You do stand to lose by failing to choose, however, by failing to participate in the final decision in real terms.

By Russell Nieli

Tricky Dick reconsidered

The New York Times in its editorial endorsement of Hubert Humphrey claimed that Richard Nixon was "slick and evasive" on some of the important issues of the campaign. While this assessment of the Nixon style is quite accurate, the Times' editorial displayed both a blindness of Mr. Humphrey's own transgressions against the demands of frankness, and an ignorance of the function of vagueness in American politics.

Specifically, America is not a place where candidates for political office offer distinct and outspoken positions on all the issues of the day. American political campaigns traditionally have emphasized candidates and parties over issues and ideas. The voters like it that way. Even in this hectic campaign year, the substantial popularity of Senator Muskie among Nixon followers is ample evidence of the non-philosophical orientation of the American voter. For this reason campaigns are dominated by brass bands, hoopla, and pompous rhetoric, not state of affairs, its existence can hardly be denied.

There seems to be an inexorable force governing American politics which might be called the Law of Conservation of Hot Air. Briefly stated, it holds that political discourse in the United States is dominated by two distinct types of hot air (HA): 1) the vague generality (VG) and, 2) the irresponsible promise (IP); and that the total amount of VG plus IP required of a successful candidate remains constant (HA=VG+IP=k). So whenever IP decreases, VG increases; and whenever VG decreases, IP increases. Some politicians in recent years (Barry Goldwater and Gene McCarthy) thought they could break this law and get away with it. They thought they could reduce both IP and VG and still get elected. They thought

political candor and political success were compatible. They thought wrong.

Historically, the Democrats have relied most heavily on the IP approach. You promise labor unions more protective legislation, old folks more Social Security, Negro's more civil rights law, farmers more subsidies—and you attempt to build a majority coalition. Of course many of the promises are incompatible (e.g. by granting labor unions the power to exact artificially high wages, inflationary pressures are created which hurt old folks living on a pension and ghetto dwellers with low paying jobs)—but you're not supposed to say that. Hubert Humphrey, faithful to the party tradition, has continued this "brokerage system", promising a Marshal Plan for the cities, a 50% rise in Social Security, more anti-poverty money, better public housing—in short, the usual line of proposals we have come to associate with New Deal Welfareism. But the old farmer-labor-urbanite-minority group coalition has been crumbling for the last four years, and it doesn't look as if IP is the way to victory this year.

Here's where the man from Yorba Linda, the one they call Tricky Dick, enters the stage. The Republican nominee realized the futility of brokerage politics, and for the first time in recent history, he is blithely letting his opponent out-promise him. "We are living today in a time of too many promises," he snorts; "We have had too much wishful imagining that all the ills of man could be set right overnight, merely by making a national commitment." Nixon, of course, is not above engaging in an occasional IP, but his campaign to date has been dominated by copious amounts...of mellifluous VG.

I feel that the only valid and positive way to honor Robert Kennedy, both symbolically and practically, is to ask how he would have acted, given the choice of today's candidates. I feel he would have voted, somewhat reluctantly, but fully aware that he must make a responsible and positive choice, for Mr. Humphrey.

Protest is fine. It is essential. It is, as Ivan Karamazov's devil put it, the "indispensable minus." It can be, as Sen. Fulbright writes, "the highest form of patriotism."

But it must be linked with practical results. We must all consider that a protest vote may result in four to eight years of the suppression of such dissent if it indirectly aids (and it will) the man who would probably have opposed Robert Kennedy on Nov. 5.

George Squires
History graduate student

Don't abdicate

To the Editor:

Whether the Duke Chronicle thinks it makes any difference or not, the Presidency is the most powerful office in the world. To NOT vote for Humphrey or Muskie automatically confers this power to Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew. I think this is very dangerous. Nixon and Agnew (Spiro will run the

domestic show, says Nixon) will tend to be more repressive toward Negroes and students without Humphrey's social concern, thus producing further alienation and unrest. In Maryland, Agnew overreacted by arresting an entire campus for a disturbance. An analogous situation exists internationally. As James Reston pointed out recently in the Chronicle, super-tough Nixon will be more likely to increase the rather precarious level of world tensions. Humphrey has spoken out strongly for the need to decrease world tensions at the same time that Nixon has advocated that we increase our armaments. The excellent article in November McCall's by Robert Kennedy on the Cuban missile crisis indicates the need for more subtle international diplomacy than Nixon and Agnew advocate.

Presidential power in the hands of Nixon could result in the replacement of up to four Supreme Court justices with men who must be acceptable to his constituent Strom Thurmond. Nixon has already attacked the present court despite the lack of any data showing that court decisions have increased our crime rate. In the face of an alarming trend to the right (which advocates running over and jailing those who disagree) we need a Supreme Court concerned about free speech and equal justice. We cannot afford domination of the court by Nixon appointees.

Presidential power reflects itself in subtle but pervasive ways. Those who have followed the progress of Local 77 here at Duke have recognized the need for workers to have a voice about their working conditions. In the South particularly workers have had a difficult (and often dangerous) time organizing. Were Nixon appointees to be on federal labor relations boards, workers would have an even more difficult time.

If you abdicate your vote—by not voting or by writing in, then Nixon and Agnew will get these powers. Furthermore, not voting also increases Wallace's relative

percentage, thus adding to his power and stature. You can still register for the presidential race by calling the election board at 682-4747.

Paul Seder
Psychology

'Disgusted'

To the Editor:

I am disgusted with your editorial policy during this Presidential campaign. Your refusal, and the refusal of other "New Left" liberals, to endorse Hubert Humphrey is in the worst interests of the country and the cause you are working for.

One can easily criticize HHH for a number of things; I can't defend some of his foreign policy beliefs or his Chicago conduct. But you cannot deny that Humphrey is qualified, by background and record, to be President.

The greater danger to America, as well as to the "New Left" is the political trend to the right. The Wallace speech in Durham convinced me of that. Is a write-in vote for Robert Kennedy going to do anything to fight this? Ideologically I can agree with that, but we aren't dealing with an idealistic world—we are dealing with all the horrors of reality. If we don't deal with it, the right-wingers will.

A defeat for Humphrey is going to do nothing to further your influence with the Democratic party. Pro politics is going to say "To hell with you." How much influence have the liberals gained in the Republica party in four years? The election of Nixon could well mean a solidification of the conservative elements in the country, not to mention the implementation of his politics for four years. How much is that going to help the Left?

Nobody is asking you to jump for joy over HHH. But what are the alternatives to his election? Let's face reality.

Greg Kern

—Social change—

crises we have experienced recently in community action programs, or the inhumanity we find in the emerging cities, or the prospective inhumanity we fear in the computer. Of course, in most of these cases, we have already waited. The crises are here. The various communities across the nation were totally unprepared—emotionally, educationally, and professionally—to effectively carry out the anti-poverty programs. As a consequence, politically we now stand a good chance of losing much of the ground that has been covered because we have made so many mistakes.

to face with the problems and challenges of the society which not only supports us but which gives us our only sense of reality at all. I am not suggesting that a university should assume direct responsibility for community programs for which the community itself is responsible, but the university can train more students than they are now training for new and emerging positions requiring interdisciplinary insights and understanding, and just as important the responsibilities of members of the academic community as citizens.

In my opinion, far too many of our ablest scholars confine their

energies to their classrooms, laboratories, and their own studies, when just a little interest and effort on their part (because of their superior wisdom) might well be remarkable generative in their effect on a particular community or region. This prompts me to comment briefly on the role of the college or university itself. Few institutions have harnessed their own generative power by establishing educational objectives and policies designed specifically to spread their institutional influence in the most effective way. Surely, many institutions could make their own efforts count for considerably more if deliberate choices were made to serve other institutions and organizations (not just other colleges and universities) which, in turn, could serve still others. Here, I not only have in mind the almost limitless possibilities that the stronger and established institutions have for helping the weaker and developing institutions (and incidentally helping themselves and their own students as well), but the multiplicity of other opportunities we have to provide education programs for individuals responsible for other significant types of social and cultural organizations and institutions.

North Vietnamese negotiators soften stand on South Vietnamese participation

By Hedrick Smith
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—North Vietnam issued a statement yesterday afternoon indicating its agreement to broaden Vietnam talks with the South Vietnamese government as a participant.
It came in the form of a terse, three-paragraph press statement issued by a spokesman for Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator. North Vietnamese officials refused to make any immediate further comment or to elaborate on the statement.
The statement confirmed that the United States had not offered an "unconditional" halt in bombing, as Hanoi has long

demanded. It also seemed to confirm that Hanoi had been advised in advance that although the bombardments were ending, American aerial reconnaissance over the North would continue.
The statement said that Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Cyrus R. Vance, the American negotiators, had communicated to Thuy that the President was stopping "bombardments and all other acts involving the use of force" against North Vietnam.
This was a variation from Hanoi's standard demand for an end to bombing and "all other acts of war," terminology that covered aerial reconnaissance flights. Diplomatic sources said the shift to

"acts involving the use of force" appeared to exclude reconnaissance. They also noted that the statement made no mention of an "unconditional" halt.
But the key passage dealt with the future of the negotiations themselves, which has been the heart of the intensive secret bargaining that has gone on here in recent weeks leading up to the current breakthrough. On this point, the statement said:
"In order to find a peaceful

settlement to the Vietnam problem, a meeting including the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the U.S., and the Republic of Vietnam, will be held in Paris, not earlier than Nov. 6, 1968.
Allied diplomats were struck favorably by the reference to the Republic of Vietnam, as the South Vietnamese government calls itself. It is a term that Hanoi has avoided in the past.

But the phrase about a meeting "not earlier" than next Wednesday and comments made by Harriman, the chief U.S. negotiator, in several television interviews today cast some doubt on whether the first four-sided meeting would be held next Wednesday.
In one interview, Harriman remarked that the North Vietnamese and the Americans had matters to discuss if the South Vietnamese were "not able to send a delegation right away."

Hanoi assumes victorious attitude U.S. to triple Laotian bombing; Military conditionally agrees

HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, (AFP)—North Vietnamese sources who knew of the move last night welcomed the bombing halt and said that the participation of the National Liberation Front in the Paris talks was a "smarting defeat for the U.S. and a victory for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against aggression."
They said the United States has failed in its attempt to support the theory that South Vietnam was the object of aggression by the North.

The Americans had finally been compelled to accept the Front as an independent and equal partner in the talks, and this constitutes a great victory for the Front, they said.
They said, however, there was evidence of "obstinacy" on the part of President Johnson in his statement announcing the bombing halt.

The President talked about the cessation of air and naval bombardments and shelling by artillery, they said. But he did not make any mention of a cessation of other acts of war against North Vietnam such as reconnaissance flights, commando raids or psychological war, the sources said.
Moreover, they said, Johnson laid down conditions for the development of future negotiations. The Vietnamese people also knew that American troops were staying in South Vietnam, they said.

One of the North Vietnamese said: "This is a first step, the essential things remains a settlement of the problem of the South, and the road to it will be long."

Another said he was worried about the possible reactions of President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam to the bombing halt.

"You must remember that up to the very eve of the capitulation, the Japanese Emperor was proclaiming his determination to fight to the bitter end," he said.

But very few of the people knew of the move. Late this evening the Hanoi radio still had not mentioned it.

Comics shown

A mini-convention for comic book and strip addicts will be held Sunday afternoon at 2540 Chapel Hill Road. This is the second such meeting for host Edwin Murray, a Trinity freshman, and will attract comic enthusiasts from several cities in North Carolina.
Voting for the best comic book work of 1968 will be discussed as will be plans for an N.C. club to be affiliated with the worldwide Academy of Comic Art Fans and Collectors. This is a must for all those interested in the comic strip as an art form. Anyone wishing to attend should call 489-6239 for further information.

By William Beecher
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The United States intends to triple the level of bombing along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos in an effort to compensate for the effects of the cessation of air strikes against North Vietnam, high administration officials disclosed yesterday.
This is understood to be one of the principal reasons behind the willingness of top American military commanders to endorse President Johnson's decision to cease all raids against the North.
Other factors that influenced the military men are said to include:
—Granting of authority by the President to his field commander, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, to bomb North Vietnamese forces and facilities within the Demilitarized Zone, and even just north of it, if Gen. Abrams feels that enemy activities in that area threaten his or Allied forces. The General would not have to check back with Washington to order such raids. This authority does not of course,

empower Gen. Abrams himself to reinstate general bombing of North Vietnam.
—The decision to maintain active reconnaissance over all North Vietnam despite Hanoi's strong public opposition to such flights.
—Evidence of substantial disengagement and movement of enemy forces out of South Vietnam. One large unit has been withdrawn as far as Donghoi, about 40 miles north of the border.
Finally, the military commanders are encouraged by the possibility that the new impetus given to the enlarged Paris Peace negotiations may bring an end to the war.
All these factors were said to be behind the President's assertion that the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Gen. Abrams had assured him that "in their military judgment this action (the bombing halt) should be taken now, and...would not result in any increase in American casualties."
Although the specific number of bombing strikes against North

Vietnam is not given publicly and raids over Laos—except for "reconnaissance flights"—are not even admitted, it is understood that so far this year American bombers have averaged about 300 strikes a day over the southern panhandle area of North Vietnam and about 150 daily in Laos.

O'Dwyer for Hubert

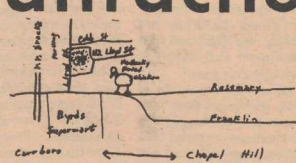
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Paul O'Dwyer, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, ended a long political holdout today and endorsed Hubert Humphrey for President.
O'Dwyer, who based much of his campaign on attacking the Johnson Administration's Vietnam War policies, cited President Johnson's announcement of a bombing halt as the reason for his decision to support Humphrey.
He termed Johnson's decision "a victory for the forces of peace, here in America and abroad." In particular, he said, it was a victory for the movement within the Democratic party that has been led by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.
"I believe the President's announcement last night indicates that the administration has finally chosen to alter its discredited policies in Vietnam and to seek instead a genuine political settlement of the war," O'Dwyer said.
"That change in policy, for which my supporters and I have all worked so hard, now enables me to indicate my preference for our nation's highest offices. I, therefore, endorse the candidacies of Hubert Humphrey for President and Edmund Muskie for Vice President."
Until today, O'Dwyer was virtually the only party figure of stature in the city who had not come around to a Humphrey endorsement. O'Dwyer said he has been actively fighting the Vietnamese war as "brutal, savage and immoral" since 1965.

MOVIES

CENTER THEATRE
JANE FONDA
see
BARBARELLA
do her thing

RIALTO THEATRE
don't miss
BURT LANCASTER
as
THE SWIMMER

DISCOTHEQUE coming attractions



M	T	W	T	F	S
The Mouse That Roared starring Peter Sellers	Star Concert	The Thursday Grievs	Closed For Private Party	The Thursday Grievs	The Low Rent District

Players overplay

By Steve Evans
Entertainment Editor

If the Duke Players had only broken out of the Workshop syndrome and admitted last night's production of "No Exit" was valid theater, they might have gotten closer to the depth of Sartre's vision of hell. Battling desperately to cover up their stage fright (both girls had trouble keeping their knees from knocking), the Workshop Players tended to over-play lines and gestures in order to ensure nothing slipped by the audience.

The startling message that hell is other people was delivered more as a sombre lecture than a horrified revelation. Fists were over-clenched. Reversals of thought were too abrupt. Prolonged screaming to simulate the verbal lashing of the damned was a bother. All this was done so that nothing would be lost. Indeed, none of the comic lines after the opening floundering about were dropped, and even a few were added. Needless to say this was most unfortunate for the dramatic was so often sacrificed to the absurd that the Workshop Players rolled out a whacking great comedy which eclipsed the serious nature of the play. As a consequence, when Garcin, naked as a "new born babe", realized the eternally plaguing enigma of his cowardice, he bordered on sheer melodrama to salvage the intensity.

Perhaps the Workshop Players just didn't want to admit the fact that they were good, so good in fact that the regular Players' "Roshomon" appeared kindergarten-ish by contrast.

The three main characters played together extraordinarily well, due to a good casting job and their strong, distinctly different personalities, aided by a great variety of vocal tone. Dick Maxwell as the pacifist and cowardly journalist, demonstrated great ability in preparing his lines by emotional build-ups. The weak Lesbian who proudly stalked both her tormentors was handled with subtle resolution by Hilary Keay. Jo Ann Green was a perfectly delightful dot.

Yet, the production was spoiled by a number of minor mistakes. Garcin's annoying tendency to flap his arms about in sweeping salvation spreads desperately taking flight for heaven itself, has to be credited to an unobservant director. Furthermore, Inez's preoccupation with her nails during the moment of Estelle's hushingly pathetic awareness, was entirely out of character of the concerned lover. Nevertheless, the Workshop performance decidedly set the standard that future major productions will have to contend with.



Photo by Christine Smit
Garcin: up against the wall.



Photo by Christine Smit
Hilary Keay, Jo Ann Green, and Dick Maxwell in "No Exit."

Play tickets now on sale

The Student Union Drama Committee announces that on Monday, November 4, single tickets will go on sale for this year's three major drama productions: "You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running," November 22; Viveca Lindfors, February 5; and "Man of La Mancha," February 21. Tickets for these performances are extremely limited and students are urged to purchase them as soon as possible.

Another performance of "Man of La Mancha," a matinee on February 21, has been scheduled. Reservations may be made for this performance starting Monday.

Pre-Symposiumfilms Sunday

Ten films, representing the most significant changes that have been made in film technology and theory, will be shown Sunday as part of the Pre-Symposium program. The marathon which will begin at 1 p.m. and end 12 hours later, also reflects American society and culture during the years of cinema.

Edwin S. Porter revolutionized all film-making with his first movie—the original western—"The

Barnard to show works

The first guest artist in the Arts and Crafts Workshop Painting Critique series will be Robert Barnard.

Barnard, a member of the art department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has exhibited extensively and claims seven one-man exhibitions in the last two years.

He will be at the Duke Arts and Crafts workshop on Monday, November 4 from 7:00-8:30 p.m. in the Ark. He will show examples of his own work and conduct a critique for the participants of the workshop. All members of the University community—students, faculty and staff—are invited to bring original paintings for criticism and discussion, even if the paintings are not the result of workshop sessions.

Barnard, an artist-teacher born and educated in England, came to the United States in 1958.

Great Train Robbery." He was the first director to have a disjunctive style of editing, which juggled time and space.

George Melies was primarily a magician with a fantastic imagination. Although less technically advanced than Porter, Melies was definitely one of the film pioneers. "Conquest of the Pole" will be very surrealistic.

The unimitable Buster Keaton was always victimized by a world of mechanical monsters. He was the eternal pessimist, the only major comedian "to keep sentiment almost entirely out of his work."

"Un Chien Andalou" was a gleeful plunge into the subterranean world of surrealism. Its one aim was to shock and horrify. It was the Dali and Buñuel's reaction against the strict formulas of avant-garde film.

"Arsenal" by Dovzhenko was an account of the Civil War in the Ukraine and one of the first anti-war films made. It was filled with poetic mysticism and "almost supernatural in its wild vagueness."

"Citizen Kane" is the story of a newspaper tycoon patterned on William Randolph Hearst. Orson Welles directed and starred in it.

The "Bicycle Thief" is the story of a man and his son searching for a stolen bicycle which he desperately needs in order to get a long-sought-for job. It represents the lyrical tragedy of a man confronted with an indifferent world.

Jean Renoir's "Golden Coach" is a comedy of love and appearances. As Pauline Kael puts it, we "became caught up in a chase through the levels of fantasy—the confusion of identity in the role of man as a role player."

Romain Polanski is probably better known for his latest movie "Rosemary's Baby." "Knife in the Water," though, is another psychological drama about the dissection of a man's mind which has humor, suspense, and a touch of evil.

The last film is an experimental short by Bruce Baillie entitled "Castro Street." With complex mixtures of color and black-and-white negatives, he gives an impressionistic view of an industrial area in California.

This Marathon will be presented for all MADMEN in the Biological Sciences Auditorium.

Blume laments tyranny of scholarly restrictions

By Helen Fruitstone
Eminent German musicologist, Dr. Friedrich Blume told a large audience in East Duke building Thursday night that since 1950 there has been a great proliferation of research on Bach culminating in the overturning of the work by Spitta and other Century Bach experts.

The first of such research is the publication of a new chronology of Bach's cantatas which indicates that Bach almost entirely ceased writing original cantatas at least ten years earlier than had previously been thought. The second is biographical work showing that Bach turned

away from church music in his later years at Leipzig to devote himself to arranging, composing, and conducting works for public concerts.

The third research development indicates that Bach's works during his last twelve to fifteen years, including the "Goldberg Variations," the "Art of the Fugue," and the "Musical Offering," were in an Italian and German tradition demonstrating the artist's mastery of contrapuntal writing.

Dr. Blume lamented the trend toward narrow thinking exemplified by the dominant school of "philologism," the careful analysis of handwriting, scientific dating of paper, and tracing of writing instruments. Although these methods produce some valuable results, they leave unanswered questions. They have eclipsed valuable studies interpretation of word-painting and numerical symbolism which had proceeded with good results up until the 1960's.

Dr. Blume expressed the hope that vital areas will be explored in the future which will place Bach in a total historical context. He predicted that the next generation would "free us from the tyranny of self-chosen restrictions."

Play opens in Branson

Samuel Beckett's "Krapp's Last Tape" and Edward Albee's "The Zoo Story" constitute the second set of plays in the Duke Players' Workshop Series. These plays will be presented November 8 and 9 at 8:15 p.m. in Branson Auditorium.

Tickets are available Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m. in Page Box Office and from 2:00-5:00 p.m. in Branson. Reservations may be made by calling 684-3181.

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with glass of Draft Beer **\$1.15**
PLATE Au Gratin Potatoes Green Salad **\$1.50**

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UNC Tickets now on sale

Student tickets for the Duke-North Carolina football game Nov. 23 in Chapel Hill will be on sale at the ticket office in the Indoor Stadium beginning Monday, Nov. 4, and continuing through Nov. 8.

The special tickets can be obtained at half price (\$3.00).

Business manager of athletics Red Lewis urges all students who want to attend the games to pick up their tickets between these dates as no tickets will be withheld after Nov. 8.

Campus Calendar

Saturday, Nov 2

2 pm Varsity football, Duke vs. Georgia Tech, Wade Stadium.

7 pm Quadrangle pictures—"Dr. Zhivago," Page Auditorium.

Sunday, Nov. 3

11 am University service of worship, University chapel. Preacher, Bishop Roy D. Nichols, member, Central Committee, World Council of churches.

1 am-l pm Pre-Symposium film program, Auditorium, Biological Sciences building.

7 pm Quadrangle Pictures, Page Auditorium, "Dr. Zhivago."

Monday, Nov. 4

8:15 pm James B. Duke Professor of History, John Tate Lanning will speak to the Erasmus club on "The University in Spain and the Indies," in the Green room of the East Duke Building.

ASDU President encourages students to utilize black businesses in Durham

By Bruce Wiley

ASDU reporter

Urging students to change their purchasing habits to include patronage of black enterprises, ASDU President Wade Norris has circulated a list of local black businesses among various student organizations and living groups.

The list contains the names, addresses, and telephone number of over 100 black businesses in the Durham community including restaurants, laundries, grocery stores, and service stations.

According to Norris, the list is designed to "make students aware of the existence of black businesses and where such businesses and services are available."

He has asked that leaders of prominent student organizations distribute the lists to treasurers and to persuade fellow-members to consider black businesses for purchase and investment purposes.

In their effort to promote black businesses in Durham, ASDU has published a listing of businesses:

CLEANERS:
Boykins Cleaners
715 Fayetteville Street,

Boykins Tailors and Cleaners
2510 Fayetteville Street,

Mears Cleaners
1212 Fayetteville Street, and

Weaver's Cleaners
1212 Fayetteville Street.

GROCERY STORES:
Bowman's Grocery
2214 Fayetteville Street,

Carver's Cut-Rate Food Store

2542 Fayetteville Street,

Coleman's Grocery and Fish

Marker

2514 Fayetteville Street,

Corner Grocery

309 Proctor Street,

Davis Grocery & Market

1107 South Roxboro Street,

Dillard's Self Service Grocery

Route 3, Box 415,

Dowd Street Market

903 Elizabeth Street.

Durham Wholesale Company

210 East Parrish Street,

Hayes Grocery & Market

2316 Otis Street,

J.L. Page & Sons Grocery

1302 Fayetteville Street,

Lakewood Service & Grocery

2300 Chapel Hill Street,

Neighborhood Store

1619 Fayetteville Street,

Quality Food Super Market

516 Pettigrew Street,

Variety Grocery

1224½ Fayetteville Street, and

Ward's Grocery & Market

402 Fowler Avenue.

SERVICE STATIONS:

Bates Gulf Service
319 South Alston Avenue,

Speight's Auto Service
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Law student election won by Humphrey

By Carolyn Bacal

News Editor

Democrat, Hubert Humphrey won the Duke University Law School Mock Presidential Election Thursday by only a slim margin over Republican Richard Nixon.

With 84 percent of the law school voting, the 236 ballots cast divided mainly between lead candidates Humphrey and Nixon. The votes for Humphrey tallied 49.6 per cent or 117 votes, while support for Nixon totaled 46.1 per cent of the entire vote. Nineteen of

the votes cast were disqualified.

Minor party candidates include George Wallace with six votes, Eldridge Cleaver with three votes and Dick Gregory with one vote.

Breakdown of the vote into divisions of grade levels at the law school revealed that Humphrey's major support came from third year students who accumulated 54 votes for him. Nixon supporters, however, won a plurality in the first and second year classes, but failed to receive enough support to gain on Humphrey's position.

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