

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Tuesday, November 5



Defiance

Photo by Brant Mittler

A black student shows defiance to "Dixie" with the clenched fist of black militants at the football game Saturday.

A group of black students burned a Confederate flag as the Georgia Tech band blared out "Dixie."

Incensed by this action, an old man ran down through the stands and grabbed the burning flag. A group of Duke students followed him.

Several policemen intervened before any fighting flared up. After everyone had returned to the stands, some whites reportedly unfurled another Confederate flag.

It looks like

A 'Black Christmas' for Durham this year

The Black Solidarity Committee of Durham turned down a call for a 90-day moratorium on the boycott made by the Durham Merchants Association Sunday night.

A. J. H. Clement III, chairman of the solidarity committee, said the rejection of the proposed moratorium means a 'Black Christmas' for the Durham community.

Plans are now being made for a boycott of Durham stores for the Christmas season, and they will be made public later. Ben Ruffin, director of the United Organization for Community Improvement, indicated director of the United Organization for Community Improvement, indicated that shoppers would be encouraged to do their shopping out of town and that local groups would provide transportation.

Moratorium request

The request for the moratorium was made by the Merchants Association at a meeting Thursday with the solidarity committee.

According to Richard E. Arey, president of the Merchants Association, 'We said that we felt we didn't have any control over many of the demands of the committee, but that we were in a position to help with employment in the retail field.'

'Therefore,' he continued, 'we said that if they would call a 90-day moratorium on the boycott, we would produce jobs and would set up biweekly meetings to work on the problems.'

In rejecting the Merchants Association's proposal, Clement pointed out that 'while jobs are important, they are not the most important of our demands.'

Citing some of these demands,

Clement spoke of the Merchants Association's asking the Durham Recreation Advisory Board 'for the provision of more recreation facilities in public housing units.'

On the question of equitable representation, Clement suggested the merchants' asking both the mayor and the Durham Housing Authority for more adequate representation for Negroes.

'We are not asking for control,' Clement said, 'just equitable representation.'

Stricter enforcement of building codes and of open housing, which would benefit the Negro community, could also, according to Clement, gain support from merchant involvement.

'Menial jobs'

Although the Merchant Association said that they could offer 'jobs in the retail field,' Clement said, 'Nothing was said about the type, amount, or number

of jobs.'

Clement pointed out that his committee did not want the merchants to think that they could offer the black community 'menial jobs.'

These are some of the areas to which Clement referred when he said that the black community wants results in areas other than employment and that the 'Merchants Association can help in all these areas.'

'We would not want to be caught in the position of lifting the boycott and then having the doors closed to the consideration of other grievances,' Clement added.

'If the merchants would offer along with jobs other positive efforts, this might be something to consider,' Clement said, 'but they must show us more than they have before we can even consider lifting the boycott.'

Campus Concerns drive

The Campus Concerns drive, the only campus-wide collection held during the school year, has been extended through Wednesday, November 6.

The YMCA office will be open to receive contributions from 10 p.m. to midnight on Wednesday night.

The drive has been extended to collect the contributions of last week, which were not turned in last week, and to allow house chairmen more time in which to see the members of their living groups about the drive.

Some comparisons between the giving of living groups on campus this year and in 1967 are as follows:

House N: 1968, \$193.84; 1967, \$88.76
Manchester: 1968, \$98.78; 1967, \$92.60
Windsor: 1968, \$159.36; 1967, \$150.31
House K: 1968, \$50.00; 1967, \$85.91
House H: 1968, \$55.00; 1967, \$88.42
House G: 1968, \$89.25; 1967, \$226.27

Late Humphrey surge makes election close

By Tom Wicker

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times Service

NEW YORK—One of the most bizarre and hotly contested Presidential election campaigns of the century comes to an end tomorrow, with public opinion polls suggesting that the Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon, and the Democrat, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, might run a virtual dead heat in the popular voting.

In a final pre-election poll, taken Sunday by Louis Harris Associates among 1,206 respondents, and published in the New York Post today, Humphrey led for the first time, 43 to 40 per cent over Nixon, with Wallace trailing at 13 per cent, and 4 per cent undecided.

But the presence in the race of a strong third-party contender former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama raised the prospect that a close

popular vote might mean that neither Nixon nor Humphrey could win the necessary majority of 270 electoral votes.

For the last two weeks of the campaign, the evidence has mounted that Humphrey was closing the wide gap by which most polls showed him trailing Nixon early in the campaign. The evidence of a Humphrey surge continued to come in today and elicited a sharp response from the Nixon camp.

The final Gallup Poll, published today, had Nixon ahead, 42 to 40 per cent, with 14 per cent for Wallace and 4 per cent undecided.

Both Harris and George Gallup concede a 3 to 4 per cent margin for error in their polls, and therefore neither made a prediction of who would win on Tuesday.

Another reason for uncertainty was the difficulty of applying the nationwide popular vote, which is what the Harris and Gallup polls attempt to measure, to the state-by-state electoral vote by which Presidents actually are elected. Under the electoral system, it is possible for a loser of the national popular vote to win a majority of the electoral votes—although the last time it happened was in 1888, when Grover Cleveland became such a 'minority President.'

A state-by-state survey by correspondents and representatives of the New York Times, published Monday, gave Nixon 29 states with a total of 299 electoral votes. Nineteen states with 77 votes appeared likely to go for Humphrey, Wallace was thought the probable winner in five states with 45 votes, and seven states with 117 votes were judged "too close to call."

An American Broadcasting Company survey gave Nixon 28 states and 278 electoral votes.

No such state-by-state summary yet published has had Humphrey ahead in the electoral vote, and most have suggested that the popular vote surge was more likely to prevent Nixon from gaining a majority of the Electoral College than it was to win the Vice President an outright victory of his own.

Thus, in the Times's state survey, if Humphrey carried all the undecided states, which include New York and Texas, his electoral vote total still would be 76 votes short of the majority of 270.

Nixon, on the other hand, could lose the major state of Pennsylvania from the total assigned him in the Times survey, and still win the Presidency with 270 electoral votes.

(Continued on Page 2)

Duke-local politics

"Duke People"—faculty, former faculty, employees and alumni are playing an increasingly large role on the local political scene.

Heading the list appearing on the ballot today is incumbent Congressman Nick Galifianakis. Galifianakis, a graduate of the University and the Law School, and former Assistant Professor of Business Law, is running for a second term as Fourth District Congressman.

Durham attorney Wade Penny, Jr., also an alumni of the University and the Law School is running for reelection to the State House of

Representatives. Penny defied Duke professor Peter Klopfer in a civil rights case, winning an appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Dr. Howard Easley, a retired University professor, is seeking a second term on the Durham County Commission.

Opposing incumbents for seats on the County Board of Education are Dr. Richard Portwood and Conrad Knight. Portwood is Director of Student Health and an Assistant Professor at the Medical School. Knight is a radiological safety officer at the University.

Czech talks finance

By Don Pearce
The former command

Pi Kappa Phi: 1968, \$62.95; 1967, \$115.43
ZBT: 1968, \$32.04; 1967, \$69.69

Faculty Apartments: 1968, \$45.00; 1967, \$31.27

These are the only houses that had turned in contributions by Saturday afternoon.

The Campus Concerns drive will contribute the funds received to the American Cancer Society, the World University Service, and the Edgemont Community Center. The monies collected at Duke account for half of the Edgemonts Center's budget.

economy of Czechoslovakia was no planned economy at all, and recent Czech economic reforms were actually an attempt to institute a real planned economy through the market mechanism, Czech economist Dr. Oldrich Kyn said last night in a talk sponsored by the Duke-UNC Cooperative Program in Russian and East European Studies.

Speaking on "Liberalization Efforts in Czechoslovakia and Prospects after Occupation," Kyn said that "in fact there was not very much planning in Czechoslovakia."

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Television sets will be set up in 208 Flowers for the benefit of those who wish to watch the elections results tonight.

-Elections-

(Continued from Page 1)

In the event that neither man wins an electoral majority, the Constitution calls for the election to be settled in the House of Representatives, where each state delegation would cast one vote, with a majority of 26 required for victory. The Senate would elect a vice-president, with each Senator casting one vote.

These Constitutional alternatives might not come into play, however, if Wallace, in the event of a deadlocked Electoral College, proved able to carry out his intention of making a "covenant" with one of the major candidates. In return for the votes of his electors, Wallace has said, the beneficiary of the "covenant" would have to adopt the Wallace foreign and domestic program publicly.

If the election should go into the House, Humphrey might be elected, no matter what the outcome of the popular and electoral vote. The House is believed almost sure to remain in Democratic control, although that might not necessarily give the Democrats control of 26 state delegations.

In the Senate, Humphrey's running-mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, would be sure of victory over the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, and Wallace's running-mate, retired Gen. Curtis Lemay.

Not since 1824 has the archaic and "undemocratic" as most observers consider it—House election procedure had to be used. Andrew Jackson, the winner of the popular vote, lost the Presidency that year when the house elected

John Quincy Adams—who promptly appointed another candidate, Henry Clay, as secretary of state. The suspicion of an Adams-Clay "covenant" has lingered since.

Democrats were buoyed in their hopes for an upset victory by continuing reports of a last-minute surge for Humphrey. Many were convinced that the Vice President was the beneficiary of a final wave of decision-making among voters—as was President Harry S. Truman in the last great Presidential upset, in 1948. That year, one out of seven voters made up his mind in the last two weeks, a later survey showed, and three-quarters of the late deciders chose Truman.

About 75 million Americans are expected to go to the polls. Good weather in much of the nation foreshadowed a turnout of at least 63 per cent of the eligibles—the voting rate attained in 1964.

Another factor in Humphrey's apparent finishing kick appeared to be the return to the Democratic fold of dissidents from both wings of the Party—some defecting from



Hubert H. Humphrey



Richard M. Nixon



George C. Wallace

Wallace but most consenting finally to vote for the Vice President despite strong opposition to the Johnson Administration and to the war in Vietnam.

Whatever the reasons for it, here were some of the indications of Humphrey's growing popular-vote strength:

—A startling Humphrey gain of seven percentage points over the

weekend in a Michigan poll taken for the Detroit News and showing Humphrey winning the state's 21 electoral votes with 47 per cent of the vote, to 38 for Nixon and 11 for Wallace.

—A California poll published in the Los Angeles Times, giving Nixon 43 per cent to Humphrey's 42.

—The Buffalo Courier-Express's

poll of eight western New York counties showed that a Nixon advantage of nearly 7 per cent had been reduced to 1.1 per cent.

—Humphrey's steady upward trend in the Gallup Poll, from 31 per cent in early September, to 31, then 36 per cent in October, to his final rating of 40 per cent; Nixon held steady at from 42 to 44 per cent throughout the same period.

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College Relations Branch, National Security Agency, Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland 20755. Attn: M321, An equal opportunity employer M/F



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security
agency**

Teach-in

"The Meaning and, or Lack of Meaning in the Current Elections" and "The Meaning of the Bombing of Hanoi" will be the topics of a teach-in today on the main quad between 12:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Participating faculty members include Dr. Frederick Krantz, Dr. Thomas Bayliss, Dr. James Graham, and Dr. Feinberg.

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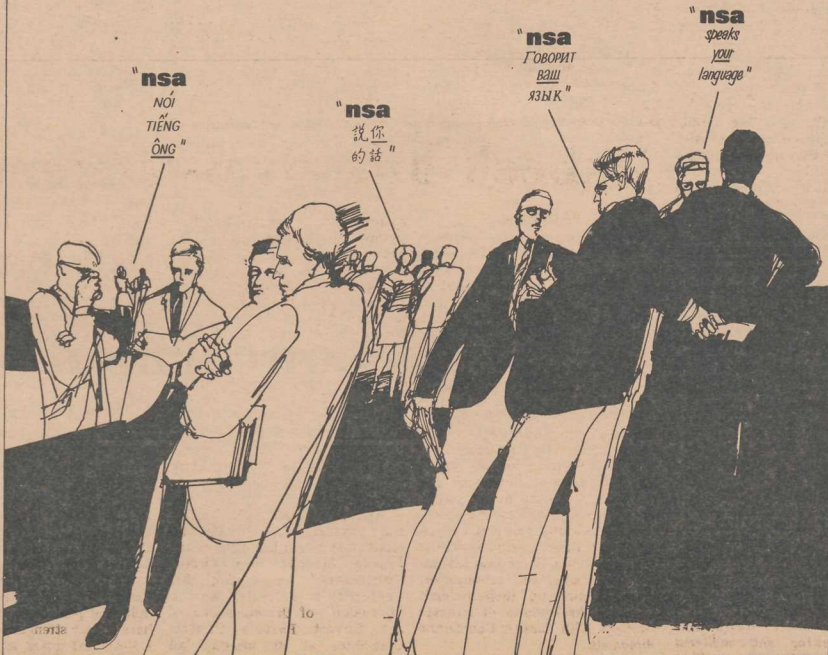
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NLF policy statement denounces US, Saigon

By Bernard Gwertzman

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—United States officials said yesterday that the National Liberation Front, in its statement the day before yesterday, underlined what apparently is the primary Communist objective at the Paris talks—the overthrow of the Saigon government and the creation of a regime friendly to North

Vietnam.

The officials said the North Vietnamese and the Hanoi-dominated Liberation Front, or Vietcong, apparently have decided that more can be won at the conference table than on the battlefield. This explains their willingness to take part in broadened talks in Paris, the officials here said.

The overall goal is still the ouster of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, the officials said. But the success of allied forces in the last seven months has made a political victory by the Communists more feasible than a military one, they said.

The speed with which the Front sent its delegation to Paris and issued a political statement the day before yesterday bore this analysis out, officials felt. Plans for the broadened talks were announced last Thursday by President Johnson.

The statement on "A Political Solution to the South Vietnam Problem" was broadcast over the Vietcong's clandestine transmitters, Radio Hanoi and later by Radio Moscow.

It included a five-point plan that is sure to be the basis of the communist position in Paris if substantive talks ever get started, officials said.

Point number 3 was regarded as the most important. It stated:

"The internal affairs of South Vietnam must be settled by the South Vietnamese people in conformity with the National Liberation Front political platform, without foreign intervention. The Front advocates the formation of a broad national and democratic coalition government and the holding of free general elections in South Vietnam."

The Front's platform was made public in August, 1967. Its key (Cont. on page 5)



UPI photo

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu after giving speech stating that his nation would boycott the proposed peace talks in Paris.

Izvestia:

Soviets provoked

By Henry Kann

(C) 1968 New York Times

MOSCOW—The government newspaper Izvestia credited the United States yesterday with "definite common sense and a sense of political realism" in ordering a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam.

The newspaper's commentator, Mikhail Sagatelyan, said this realization had come "much belatedly," but it had come over the opposition of "influential forces" that favored the continuation of the war.

The commentator did not identify such forces, but he cited reports in the American Press that the U. S. field commander in Vietnam, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, had opposed the bombing halt.

Izvestia noted the refusal of the South Vietnamese government to participate in the expanded peace negotiations in Paris. It said this was a sign of continuing disagreement among "imperialist forces."

At the same time, Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, suggested that West Germany was using the development in Vietnam "to shift the conflict situation from Asia to Europe."

In an article signed Observer—a byline reserved for authoritative statements—the party organ accused Bonn and the western allies of "provocations" over West Berlin.

The newspaper denounced West Germany for allowing the Christian Democratic Union, senior partner in the governing coalition, to hold its annual congress in the former capital.

The Soviet Union and East Germany contend that West Berlin is not part of West Germany and that meetings of West German parties or any bodies of the Bonn government in Berlin are therefore illegal.

The Soviet charge against the United States, Britain and France was based on the contention that, as occupying powers, they are responsible for preventing West Germany from violating the four-power agreements on divided city.

Declaring that the present "provocations" will not pass without consequences, Pravda concluded:

"The German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states cannot but take into account in their policy these new provocations of the German Federal Republic's revenge-seeking and militarist circles with reference to West Berlin."

Berlin riots erupt

By David Binder

BERLIN—About 500 pugnacious youths led by radical leftist students battled the West Berlin police yesterday in one of the most violent clashes seen in the city since the war.

Authorities reported that 150 participants were injured, most of them policemen. A score were hospitalized.

The street violence began shortly after 8 a.m. in the vicinity of the state courthouse in the borough of Charlottenburg.

The leftists had gathered to protest a hearing on an accusation that their chief defender, Harst Mahler, a lawyer, had violated the ethics of his profession. The police were waiting.

The pitched battle soon took on aspects of a Medieval contest. Most of the students and their leather-suited young allies wore protective helmets

and wielded pike-like poles. They also threw rocks.

The police arrived armored in new helmets with heavy plastic face and neck plates. They waded into the youth phalanxes swinging truncheons and hurling tear gas grenades. They were supported by mounted policemen and the powerful bursts of mobile water cannon.

It was the worst student-police confrontation here since last April, when young leftists stoned the Springer Publishing House.

Mahler, who has become prominent defending leftist cases, had participated in an anti-Springer demonstration. Yesterdays hearing ended with no decision on the 32-year-old lawyer's actions.

The demonstrators vowed to hold a new demonstration Wednesday against the Christian Democratic Union Congress.

Pravda attacks Prague leaders

By Henry Kann

(C) N.Y. Times News Service

MOSCOW—Pravda, the newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, yesterday accused some Czechoslovak Communist Party leaders of helping those who are threatening the Prague Party's existence by the creation of a rightwing faction.

Pravda did not name the leaders. Eastern European sources believe that Moscow has been angered by some principal Czechoslovak officials, who it believes continue to support the principles of Czechoslovakia's Democratic reform. The reforms were halted by the Soviet-led invasion last August.

The sources listed Alexander Dubcek, First Secretary, and Josef Smrkovsky, President of the National Assembly, as the men most objectionable to the Soviet Union.

The full article in Pravda was the longest indictment of those who opposed the occupation and the dismantling of the liberal reforms to have been published by the Soviet Union since the Czechoslovak and Soviet leaders concluded an occupation agreement here a month ago.

It followed the publication

Sunday of statements critical of the Czechoslovak leadership by the Polish and East German Parties, which appeared in the respective party organs, Trybuna Ludu and Neues Deutschland. Communist observers saw in this the signs of an organized campaign.

The goal, in the belief of the observers, is a further weakening of Dubcek's authority prior to the plenary meeting of the Czechoslovak Party's Central Committee, with a consequent strengthening of the pro-Soviet forces on that policymaking body and in lower Party organizations. The meeting is expected to be held Nov. 13.

The Pravda article, appearing over the signatures of two correspondents in Prague, laid heavy stress on the existence of opposing forces in the Czechoslovak Party. On one side, Pravda said, are "rightwing" forces taking advantage of the liberties granted by the leadership. On the other are elements Pravda characterized as "genuinely patriotic."

The Soviet paper reported at length on meetings of "patriotic" communists held recently in Prague and other cities. In those meetings, Pravda said, resolutions supporting Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, and unstinting adherence to the occupation agreements and to Moscow-approved Marxism-Leninism were endorsed.

The recent wave of such meetings is believed to be Soviet organized.

The principal forces opposed to the "patriotic" Communists, Pravda said, are the press, radio and television. Some people still continue to praise the performance of these media, Pravda declared, although these forces seek to undermine Czechoslovak friendship with the Soviet Union and the four other countries that invaded Czechoslovakia.

This was viewed as a veiled attack on such leaders as Dubcek and Smrkovsky, who have raised journalists for their stand since the invasion.

Dubcek hits rival factions

By Tad Szulc

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
PRAGUE—The Dubcek forces in the Czechoslovak Communist Party have launched a wide-ranging offensive against pro-Soviet conservative "factions" a week before the confrontation session of the party's Central Committee.

Coinciding with renewed and violent attacks by the Soviet information media on the Czechoslovak Press, radio and television, the situation here was becoming strikingly reminiscent of the pre-invasion period last spring.

Then, as now, the liberal and moderate forces led by the party's First Secretary, Alexander Dubcek, and his associates were preparing an assault on the conservatives on the eve of a Central Committee session. Then, as now, the conservatives were building up their strength against a background of intimate contacts with foreign Communist diplomats.

The sense of similarity was reinforced yesterday with the

announcement that the East German Ambassador, Peter Florin, had met with Vasil Bilak, a prominently pro-Soviet member of the Czechoslovakian Party.

Florin was reported to have informed Bilak of the position on Czechoslovakia taken at a recent session of the East German Central Committee. East Germany is believed to have been one of the most ardent backers of Czechoslovakia's invasion.

The Soviet press attacks on Czechoslovakia included a charge by Pravda, the Soviet Party newspaper, of "revisionism."

Again reminiscent of last spring and summer, Prague television reported at length last night on the Pravda attacks and quoted "observers" as saying that yesterday's article was a "reflection" of the discussions of the Soviet Party's Central Committee at its meeting last Thursday.

It was considered significant

here that Pravda bitterly complained that the Czechoslovak press had been attacking the so-called group of "Liben Communists" who last month passed a resolution urging the "unconditional fulfillment of the Moscow agreements and the strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union."

The Liben Group is the best known conservative "faction" among the pro-Moscow Communists in Czechoslovakia. Their name derives from the Liben District of Prague where they hold their meeting.

The offensive by the Dubcek forces against the conservatives seeking to regroup for the Central Committee meeting next week is centered on the Liben Faction.

For days, resolutions against the faction have been streaming from industrial plants, where the liberals have greater strength than had been realized last spring, as well as from intellectual and public opinion organizations.

Women's College students on the board basis may now eat breakfast on West Campus between 9 and 9:30 a.m. ID cards must be shown, and the allowance will be \$6.00.



Headlines on the British National morning newspapers, announcing President Johnson's call for a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam.

Syrian commandos seized by Jordan

N.Y. Times News Service
AMMAN, JORDAN.—During a morning of intermittent shooting in and around Amman, King Hussein's security forces arrested members of a commando organization affiliated with the Baathist Regime of Neighboring Syria.

There were casualties on both sides but figures could not be immediately obtained. The capital was placed under curfew beginning at 7:20 a.m.

In an emotional eight-minute radio address to his people yesterday afternoon, Hussein blamed "phony elements" among the commandos whose target was "occupied territory but the east bank itself."

"Maintaining the role of champion of the commandos, the Jordanian leader declared: "The commando caravan will continue on its way and the people will cast out from their ranks the phony elements."

The Ministry of the Interior said that at 2 a.m. yesterday members of a group known as Kataeb Al-Nasr (Contingents of Victory) which two weeks ago changed its name from Al Sa' Iqah, fired on members of a military patrol. "When the patrol resisted and reinforcements were sent to help them, the members of the group

spread to various parts of the city and opened fire."

Security forces later raided a building where the group was holding out and seized "a large cache of arms and a large amount of money which it had raised from the people by force," the Ministry said.

NLF arrives for Paris peace talks

By Hedrick Smith
(C) N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—A six-member National Liberation Front Delegation received a shouting, flag-waving welcome yesterday arriving to take part in the expanded Vietnam peace talks. But diplomatic informants said it was unlikely that a formal session would take place on Wednesday as originally planned.

In secret contact with North Vietnamese negotiators, the United States was understood to have asked Hanoi about a postponement. The two delegations were also reported to have discussed a token bilateral session on Wednesday to maintain the momentum generated

Candidates see House election possibility

By Felix Belair, Jr.

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The narrowing lead of Richard M. Nixon over Hubert H. Humphrey in public opinion polls has brought closer to reality the prospect that the House of Representatives may elect the next President.

This prospect was reflected in Nixon's renewed challenge to his Democratic opponent to join him in pledging support for the candidate who wins the larger popular vote in Tuesday's election. It was visible also in Humphrey's silence and the statement of his campaign managers that he would abide by the Constitutional processes.

The obvious inference is that Nixon is not happy about the prospect of a House election and that Humphrey finds it anything but alarming. The Democrats already control the House, 245 to 187. They also have a majority in 28 state delegations if the five southern states who supported the Republican candidate in 1964 are included.

This does not mean that the Democrats would have a substantial advantage in a House election, for it is the new House that is elected Tuesday that would decide the issue. But it does mean that Vice-President Humphrey could fail

to win a majority of 270 electoral votes and still become President in a House election.

This also applies to Nixon, but since the Democrats now have 27 seats more than necessary for absolute control of the House, the Republicans would have to make a net gain of 31 seats to displace them. The House has 435 seats, so control requires 218.

Thus, the arithmetic of the situation would appear to favor the Democrats in event of a House election. But it all depends on whether the Democrats or Republicans are in a majority in each of the 50 delegations and whether the members of each delegation vote for the candidate of his party. It is the third-party candidacy of former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace that has raised the possibility no Presidential

candidate will get a majority in the electoral College.

One extreme possibility is that 76 members of the House from 26 states with a population of 32 million could outvote the other 359 members from 24 states having a combined population of 150 million.

The Constitutional provision for one vote to each state in a House election of President was intended to offset the advantage of the larger states in the Electoral College. The smaller states were deliberately given a balancing advantage in the compromise that emerged from the Constitutional Convention.

The shift of only a few seats in a House election could swing the balance of power in that body one way or the other, and Wallace has a good chance of carrying four of five states in the deep south.



The best kept secret in Washington, D.C.

What's the most popular car among diplomats in Washington, D.C.?

Put that question to a diplomat and you get a very diplomatic answer.

In other words, they don't tell.

So we did some snooping around on our own and contrary to public opinion, the car most diplomats buy is neither very big nor very fancy nor very impressive.

Hint: It can be bought and serviced in 140 countries throughout the world.

Hint: It costs \$1749* in the U.S.A.

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Thieu warms toward talks

By Gene Roberts
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
SAIGON—President Nguyen Van Thieu made frequent allusions yesterday to future peace negotiation by the South Vietnamese government as he urged the nation to "maintain our friendship" with the United States.

His speech came in a day in which Vietnamese officials were saying privately that there were not as many disagreements between South Vietnam and the U.S. as there seemed to be on the surface.

However, the government was moving ahead with plans for a large rally today that would stress South Vietnamese sovereignty and exhort the nation to become "self-sufficient."

In another development,

President Thieu and his Security Council, meeting in a special session, decided to take no action on the question of South Vietnam's participation in the peace talks in Paris until after the election today in the U.S.

The President announced last Saturday, in a speech that strained his formal diplomatic relationship with the American Embassy, that he had refused to join the Paris talks, which had been expanded to include representatives of the Saigon government and the National Liberation Front.

Diplomats thought they detected a more conciliatory tone in Thieu's latest speech, even though he coupled references to future negotiations with appeals for more aggressive action on the

battled.

"In order to win victories at the negotiating table, we should have victories on the battlefield," the President said.

"As we are fighting against the enemy at the negotiating table, we should be encouraged by news of victories on the battlefield and by news of progress in the rear," he added. We should avoid fanatical acts, we should maintain our friendship with our allies, who are assisting us in our struggle."

As some diplomats saw it, these were the broadest hints yet that Thieu ultimately would send a delegation to Paris. They predicted that this would come when he Paris talks moved out of the "procedural stage" and began dealing with "substantive" questions.



Chicago Mayor Richard Daley and Sam Shapiro, Governor of Illinois, show their approval as Vice President Humphrey greets the crowd at the Chicago Stadium.

UPI photo

Nixon pledges new ideas

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

(C) N.Y. Times News Service, 1968
LOS ANGELES—In his final appeal to party workers, Richard M. Nixon declared today that the election of "new men" with "fresh ideas" is necessary if there is to be any chance of avoiding what he called a "diplomatic disaster" at the Paris peace talks on Vietnam.

Apparently reflecting the conviction of some of his aides that President Johnson failed to lay the diplomatic groundwork for last week's bombing halt, Nixon said that the high hopes for peace three days ago had dwindled because of South Vietnam's refusal to attend the Paris talks if the National Liberation Front was seated as an independent delegation.

He went on to pledge that, if elected, he would try to assist the President in bringing Saigon to the negotiations and, after January, would work for a foreign policy "that will avoid more Vietnams," policy "that will avoid more Vietnams," conflict and "preserve peace in the future," his campaign entourage released a statement from former president Eisenhower commending the Republican nominee whom he has endorsed for "extraordinarily responsible" and "statesmanlike" support of President Johnson's Vietnam Policy.

Crediting Nixon with great "self-restraint," Eisenhower went on to say that the Republican nominee deserved "national commendation" for his refusal to join forces with those who have suggested that Johnson contrived the bombing halt to salvage Vice President Humphrey's candidacy.

In what appeared to be a

reference to Saigon's refusal to join the talks, Eisenhower said:

"The adversities that have developed in the President's program since the bombing halt was announced have suggested to many people that the President acted hastily, perhaps seeking to influence the election. But again—Mr. Nixon withheld criticism."

But Nixon's comments today would seem to suggest that he has revised his earlier estimates of the President's diplomatic accomplishments. Facing a group of

about 50 party workers and some 75 newsmen gathered in his Los Angeles headquarters, he said that in their final telephone calls to voters they should emphasize "the issue of peace."

"It seems to me that the developments of the past few days clearly indicate that the American people need fresh ideas, new men and new leadership, if we are to bring an end to the war that we are presently engaged in and preserve the peace in the future," Nixon said. He continued:

"Say that without being critical of President Johnson's efforts I have indicated that if I win the election I will do everything I can between now and the inauguration to see to it that we can make some progress towards peace before the inauguration."

"But when we consider the fact that it was only three days ago that the hopes for peace were tremendously high as a result of the bombing pause, and that now those hopes are quite discouraging because of the developments since then, it is clear that if we are going

to avoid what could be a diplomatic disaster if it going to be necessary to get some new men and a united front in the United States of America."

He did not go so far as to accuse the President of operating from political motives, however, suggesting only that further diplomacy would be required to put together a negotiable peace.

"I will do everything I can," I assure you, as the President-Elect with your help, to see to it that we can work with President Johnson and put together these fragile hopes of peace

Polls show upsurge for HHH in Detroit

(C) N.Y. Times News Service, 1968

DETROIT—A dramatic, last-minute shift in voter sentiment in the Detroit area may give Michigan's 21 electoral votes to Vice President Humphrey, the Detroit News reported yesterday.

Figures in a week-end poll recheck, which involved a sampling of over 300 persons who filled out sealed paper ballots, showed a gain of seven percentage points for Humphrey, a drop of six for the Republican nominee, Richard M. Nixon, and a drop of two for third party candidate George C. Wallace. There was a one-point increase in undecided votes.

The figures involved a sampling of over 300 persons who filled out sealed paper ballots in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties where half the state's population

Humphrey feels victory hope

By R. W. Apple Jr.

(C) N.Y. Times News Service, 1968
LOS ANGELES—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey ended his exhausting and often disheartening quest of the Presidency today with a triumphal lunch-hour motorcade through downtown Los Angeles.

Standing on the trunk of a convertible, with his running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, beside him, the Vice President was acclaimed by an ecstatic crowd of nearly 100,000 as confetti, ticker tape and flower petals cascaded down from the buildings upon him.

Whether Humphrey wins or loses in today's balloting, it seemed clear that he had succeeded in doing what he had promised to do all along, by bringing his campaign to its zenith on election eve.

His crowds in Los Angeles and in Houston Sunday were the best he has ever known; his standing was rising with breathtaking speed in both state and national polls and he had succeeded at last in rallying his party behind the ticket.

The Humphrey organization's final rundown of the probable result showed the Vice President with 313 electoral votes, Nixon with 145 and George C. Wallace with 80. A majority of 270 is needed to win.

In private, some of Humphrey's advisers were a bit less sanguine, talking about "the real possibility" as one of them put it—of an Electoral College deadlock. But even the cautious among them were far more optimistic than they were a week ago.

Surveys by major newspapers, including the New York Times, have credited Nixon with probable totals of 299 votes on up, but the Humphrey camp believes that most of these were taken too early to reflect the final surge shown by some polls.

A senior political adviser to the Vice President said he seemed sure to carry 16 states with 237 electoral votes—Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Hawaii, Michigan, Texas, New Jersey, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and the District of Columbia.

He characterized 12 states as tossups—Delaware, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, Alaska, Colorado, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Of the 121 electoral votes cast by these states, he predicted that Humphrey would get at least 76, or enough to put his total at the 313 mark.

The adviser said the Vice President had an outside chance in Illinois, and a "super-outside" chance in Louisiana and Arkansas.

He alloted the other states either to Nixon or former Gov. George C. Wallace.

Key statement

(Cont. from page 3)

section said that to achieve a "broad and democratic regime" it would be necessary "to abolish" the disguised colonial regime established by the U. S. imperialists in South Vietnam to overthrow the puppet administration, hiring of the United States, not to recognize the puppet national assembly rigged by the U. S. imperialists and their lackeys, to abolish the constitution and all anti-National and anti-democratic laws enacted by the U. S. imperialists and the puppet administration."

The platform said, the new government should be made up of "the most representative persons among the various social strata, nationalities, religious communities, patriotic and democratic parties, patriotic personalities, and forces which have contributed to the cause of National Liberation."

Stripped of rhetoric, the Communist statements seemed to leave no place in a future government for the present South Vietnamese officials. This, however, would be something that the Front and Hanoi would probably be willing to negotiate at Paris, U. S. officials said.

lives. This is where Democrats must score heavily if they are to take the state. The percentages were as follows:

Nov. 1-2	
Humphrey	57
Nixon	28
Wallace	10
Undecided	5
Oct. 25-28	
Humphrey	50
Nixon	34
Wallace	12
Undecided	4

The poll, taken for the Detroit News by Market Opinion Research Co., was a half-sample recheck, done routinely to spot any last minute shifts in voter sentiment. An official of the polling firm said such rechecks generally show little movement but that this time it was "substantial."

Wallace campaign trail ends in Atlanta

By Ben A. Franklin

ATLANTA—Using virtually the same speech that began his presidential campaign with more than a year ago, George C. Wallace ended his third-party campaign here today with a forecast of victory tomorrow.

Today, however, there was a sharper edge in his bitter mockery of the campaign polls, the newspapers and the television networks, which have been saying that he will run a poorer third in tomorrow's balloting than he would have a few weeks or months ago.

The polls and newspapers, Wallace recalled, had said he would not get on the ballot as a third-party candidate in enough states to mount a national campaign, and how he is running in all 50 states.

There was also a perceptible let-up in the usual attacks on the Democrats and Vice President Humphrey. The day before yesterday Wallace had declared that Humphrey was "out of the race" for the Presidency—at least in the South, where Wallace himself must show his strength if he is to survive

politically for other campaigns, which he makes no secret of planning. Today, accordingly, Wallace's immediate target was the Republican party and Richard M. Nixon.

And there was more bitterness in his customary complaint and appeal to Southern pride, that merely because he is a Southerner, he has been abused in the press and treated cavalierly or unfairly by the other candidates.

Wallace has been saying for months that the "intellectual elite" and the "Eastern monied boys" of

both parties have "sneered" at his candidacy and those supporting him. Yesterday, on the steps of the Georgia Capitol, he redefined the enemy as the Republicans alone.

Shouting into a public address system that drowned out a small band of hecklers but that could not conceal a display of nearly 100 "Nixon's the One" placards in his outdoor audience of about 6000 persons, Wallace went on to charge the G. O. P. and their chief justice with the destruction of every local institution in Georgia.

"They wouldn't spit on a

Georgian except for his vote," he declared. "But we have them shaken up now, and what are they saying? They're talking like us. But they all got elected using the South as a doormat, as a doormat."

To make the assertion that he has been victimized by being a Southerner, it was necessary for Wallace to explain away President Johnson, a Texan elected in 1964 as the, first Southerner in modern times to reach the White House. "President Johnson calls himself a Westerner," Wallace said, almost as a rhetorical footnote.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Third Floor, Flowers

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Page Six

Tuesday, November 5, 1968

In dreams, victory

Millions of Americans will vote today, and all their millions of votes will have absolutely no significance. These votes are insignificant because the mind of America no longer has any relevance to the realities which face us now and in the years ahead.

Relevance may have been there once, but it has been lost somewhere along the road that ran from Memphis to Los Angeles to Chicago. The American conscience has slipped so out of touch that Los Angeles leaves nothing of the bad taste on our lips that the name Dallas once did. This conscience is so numb that if the President-elect were to be shot tomorrow, or some not so distant day, no one would really be surprised.

Our dreamers are dead, victims of crazed individuals but also victims of us all. We are all responsible, for by forgetting the dreams and failing to bring them to life we have killed these men just as surely as did their assassins.

America with a few dreams was America with a promise. We have had our great problems, but we always found solutions, always found leaders who would inspire, coerce, guide us out of the depths of our collective despair. We have had seemingly final crises, but we also had Lincolns and Roosevelts, Kings and Kennedys. We do not have a leader now, and we will not have a leader after the election today. The three men under consideration have no dreams, and lacking dreams, they lack the inner strength and credibility that is usually labelled "charisma".

Wallace, neither strong nor honest, has managed to create an impression of charisma by being outraged and outrageous. This impression would quickly melt if he were given the responsibilities he so definitely does not deserve. Humphrey and Nixon, the most uninspiring candidates since Coolidge, will never be able to overcome their ward boss image, whether deserved or not. Both men face a 91st Congress ready to cut their throats, and both will succumb in the world of politics which gave them their well-mortgaged candidacies.

Regardless of the winning candidate from our sad choice, we face a frightening four years. They will be years which will see no solution to the urban crisis which threatens to destroy our whole system, years which will see us turn our backs on an outside world we now fear because we failed to dominate, and years in which the country will turn with blind, frustrated rage on the young and black who will no longer passively be excluded from the right to make decisions concerning their own lives.

The next few years could be the ultimate test of our system; if we lack the flexibility to adjust to the problems we face, then we will be relegated to the scrap heap of history. The rioting and violence that are all too characteristic of contemporary America are one symptom of the stress caused by this critical need for change.

Those of us who see the necessity for change do not have the power to bring it about during the trying years we now face, but we may have the courage and intelligence to change the mind of enough Americans so that the next election can be a start toward true progress. We have the potential to change the American mind and give it the moral indignation that will demand an end to our Vietnams, Wattses, and Chicagos and will prevent their recurrence.

The challenge we face demands our commitment and our action and, perhaps, our blood. Success will require that we neither slip into the passivity of the drug culture nor accept the sterility and myopia of the present system. Protest is one means by which we can educate the ignorant majority, but it should not become an end in itself. Our weapon is our example, and this must be utilized to the most profitable extent.

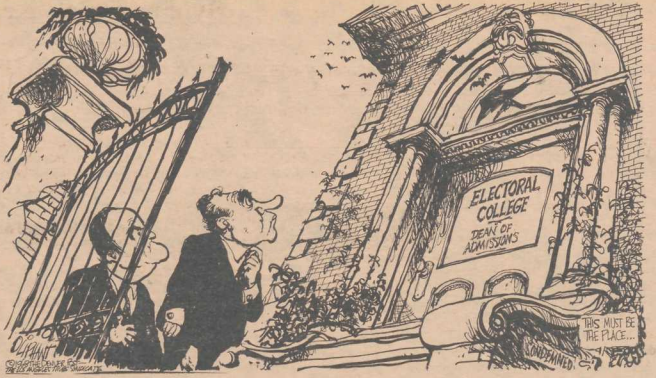
Our hope lies in our intelligence, which will show us how to better communicate our example, and in our dreams, for we alone still preserve the dream of the truly free man with all of its implications. We may yet save America from becoming a land of unfulfilled promises, never realized dreams. January 20th is a good time to start.

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By Archibald MacLeish

The winds of the right

1968 N.Y. Times New Service

Everyone agrees that the country is swinging right: that the American people are more conservative in 1968 than they were in 1964 and that they will probably be more conservative still in 1972.

One of our crispest television commentators has even discovered a shift in the political jet-stream to explain the phenomenon. The sweep of the upper air, he says, is no longer from sophisticated east to provincial west but the other way around: the dominant draft flows from Southern California over the brush-fire mountains and the building-lot deserts to the high plains and the great valley and the Alleghenies, turning the cornfields of Iowa brown as the backyards in Los Angeles and parching the autumn leaves in New England yellow instead of red.

The voice you hear in the woods in an election November isn't Thoreau's in Concord anymore or Lincoln's in Springfield or Stevenson's in Chicago or Jack Kennedy's down on the Cape, but the Bircher candidate's in California shaking his can full of scorpions while the old ladies of every age and sex scream like heat-crazed crickets in the background.

There is something to be said for the metaphor: How otherwise explain the speech Wallace gives over and over like a crow's crow? Those bitter, impotent, fanatic phrases were never learned in the Old South or even in the new. They are borne on a dry wind from another country, and Southern California is as good a guess as any.

But, thought the metaphor works, the theory doesn't. It is doubtlessly true that the political climate is changing and it may well be true that the direction of change is that of the wind from Southern California, but it is not true that the direction is conservative. Wallace's most passionate promise is to silence dissent by force—his own force or that of his automobile if necessary. But to silence dissent is not conservative in America whatever it may be in Russia or in Russian Czechoslovakia or in Franco Spain.

On the contrary, the right of dissent is the fundamental constitutional right on which the entire American system rests. Without it, as the men of 1789 perceived, majority rule could become majority tyranny and self-government might well turn into government by gang; Wallace's kind of gang at one moment; others later.

And if Wallace's direction is not

conservative, neither is Nixon's. His slogan of "law and order" was chosen to blunt the Wallace appeal and its actual meaning is that constitutional provisions which have been interpreted to set the rights of individual citizens above the power of the state in certain crucial situations are to be reinterpreted to set the power of the state above the rights of the citizens.

This may seem desirable to certain minds—even to certain millions of minds—but no one with a respect for the English language could call it conservative. It conserves neither the American Constitution nor the American tradition. Should such a reinterpretation be forced upon the courts by political pressure, the United States would become a radically different country. And not for hippies and Negroes only.

There are those, indeed, who would argue that it has already become a different country. The Senate resistance to the nomination of Justice Fortas was widely interpreted as an attack not on him personally but on the Warren Court and, specifically, on those decisions of the Warren Court which have applied the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment to the actual conditions of contemporary life.

This interpretation is doubtless right as far as it goes, but it does not take the final step. Fifteen years ago a Washington journalist quipped that if the Bill of Rights as it stands in the constitution had been offered as new legislation to the Joe McCarthy Congress it would have been overwhelmingly rejected. The quip was bitter when it was made. After the Fortas incident it is no longer even a quip: it has the look of tragic truth.

To speak of a swing right, a shift toward conservatism, therefore, is inexact. What we are witnessing is a swing away. And what the country is swinging away from is not simply the political and moral position of the last 30 years but a constellation of ideas which have dominated American attitudes and beliefs from the beginning.

To call the drift conservatism is to deceive ourselves about ourselves and about our destiny as a people. If we subordinate the rights of the individual citizen to the power of the state and the shouts of the majority we let self-government go, and if we let self-government go America will go with it.

What will be left then of all that hope, all that labor, all that struggle? Nothing, I think, but the dry wind and the can of scorpions and the screaming.

Letter to the editor:

Vote pragmatically

Editor, the Chronicle;

I was deeply disturbed by your editorial "To Keep the Faith" advocating a write-in protest ballot for Robert Kennedy. To cast a vote for Robert Kennedy seems to me to be the same as not voting at all. This is, perhaps, what you want to do since you no longer have faith in American politics after being defeated time and again in your efforts to work within the system.

But, like it or not, one of those three men now running will be President next year. Pragmatically speaking, the best you can do is to pick the best of the three and work for a change in the system.

I could understand, whether I agree or not, with a write-in vote for Eugene McCarthy. At least he would have some chance of becoming President, no matter how infinitesimally small. Nor do I mean to imply that I would consider a vote for Robert Kennedy disrespectful. I understand, I share the frustration of knowing that one minute there was a leader among

you who recognized the two major problems facing our nation today—Vietnam and the urban crisis—and spoke to these issues with insight and compassion, and the next minute finding yourself faced with a distasteful choice because an assassin aimed accurately, but at the wrong target.

But the fact is, it is that choice with which you are faced. If you don't make that decision, someone else will. Yes, I believe Kennedy was the best man for the job. Yes, I believe in his ideals. Yes, I want to demonstrate that belief. But casting an impotent ballot for a man who cannot, in any sense, win by that vote is not implementing the ideals for which he died.

Kennedy was an idealist, but he was a pragmatist too. I'd have to agree with those buttons "Vote, Baby, Vote," and do it realistically—the next President is going to lead you through a time of crisis in America.

Diane Halle '71

By Frederick Krantz

Humphrey still not the answer

Editor: the Chronicle;

Mr. Martin's recent reply to my letter on Humphrey raises important questions which I think deserve an answer. I take the basic thrust of his thought to reside in the following question: "How can academic intellectuals indulge in the luxury of rejecting Humphrey when they know that black people will be hurt by a Nixon Presidency." This is a variant of the "lesser of two evils" argument, with the added imputation to "lily-white academics" of moral evil for selfishly setting the blacks on their own resources.

Intellectuals, white and black, have a certain political responsibility, which is at once a function of the historical place of intellectuals in Western society and of the peculiar training they receive. That responsibility is, simply, analysis, critical examination of issues in terms of historical context and forces; importantly, the responsibility carries with it the moral obligation to act once having critically analyzed the problems concerned. This is in a sense our duty, and if our analysis ultimately differs from

that of other groups, so be it: we may be wrong, but so may they. Black people, like other people, may be quite wrong in the evaluation of their true interests.

I am not attempting here to legislate for any other person or group. I am trying to convey my sense of the issues, and this because I think it relevant to the concerns of many groups, black and white.

First, a major realization: the Johnson-Humphrey Administration has not been "successful." If social conflict may act as an evaluative yardstick, it might argue that things are worse today than they were four years ago. Token integration has not solved our deep-rooted social problems; more students attend segregated schools today, in absolute terms, than in 1954; racism has not disappeared but in fact has if anything become more virulent. In Durham, Hayti and all the human waste it symbolizes still exists, and local blacks have in desperation resorted to a economic boycott, and now plan the setting-up of black-run cooperative stores. 30,000,000 poor exist in the midst of unprecedented affluence; over 200

have been killed in urban rebellions; in Vietnam, \$30 billions have been wasted, and a total of perhaps half a million human beings have perished.

Second, two major policy-facts must be seen as largely responsible for this situation: 1) the bi-partisan policy of blind "containment," which led us into Vietnam and will lead us into other Vietnams if not checked, and 2) the existence of a very real military-industrial complex, working closely with Congress, which sees well over half of our annual budget devoted to military expenditures. These "facts" are of course not unrelated, and between them account for our almost complete paralysis in the face of grievous domestic crisis.

I submit that it is in the clear interest of black people to break the strangle-hold of these policies over our national life; indeed it is in the interests of all of us, and of tens of millions of people abroad as well.

Since neither Mr. Nixon nor Mr. Humphrey give the slightest indication of being aware of these policies, let alone of a determination to support them. I

see no reason to support either of them. Phrased differently, support for either of them means a last decade. To me, and in the face of current realities, an argument for Humphrey as the "lesser evil" rings hollow: to the argument that such a position abandons black people, I must ask "to what?"

Do black people today really have it so good? are the Haytis of the South and the ghettos of the North really going to disappear with the ascension of Hubert Humphrey? can Nixon really dismember current social welfare problems more than Johnson and the 90th Congress have already? Will Humphrey, even if he had leadership qualities and some vision, really be able to get more out of what portends to be an even more conservative 91st Congress? Yes, Mr. Martin's "black businessmen" friends wear HHH buttons: has he seen them on poor black mothers, whose sons had to go to Vietnam to finally realize the Great American Dream?

And meanwhile we sleepwalk, ignoring Mr. Wallace's neofascist movement, and its "opening" to the "respectable" Right and the military in the form of Curtis Lemay. Will Wallace and his movement just go away? Will it not batten on Humphrey and yet another "liberal" Democratic Administration, whose prospects of dealing with our problems are no better than the record of the last four years? While a decision not to vote is, in the face of current choices, a moral act, a determination not to be implicated in evil, would make shrewd use of the ballot.

For Wallace must be checked; and if he thrives on Humphrey, why give him Humphrey, especially since analytically Humphrey represents as great a disaster as Nixon. A "conservative" Nixon Presidency, appropriating much of

the Wallace rhetoric and appeal, might be instrumental in giving the decent, anti-Chicago wing of the Democratic Party time to re-group to take over the Party and make of it a real instrument for meaningful change. Or, barring that, it might give progressive forces, in the committed to a massive campaign to educate the nation, to enable people to finally understand why we are in the mess we are in, and how we might begin to extricate ourselves from it.

This does not mean, as Mr. Martin apparently thinks, political quiescence, or the "abandonment" of anybody. Quite the reverse, it means a new kind of commitment, an honest confrontation of the problems of black people, of poor people, of alienated people. Choosing the "lesser evil" is relatively easy, for it exists as an available option; reforming a party, or building a new one (both have many precedents in our history) is more difficult, if only because at present the option is in the process of becoming.

Finally, I would add that I take clarification and de-mythification to be the essential and indispensable role of intellectuals. While my conclusion, that we must not support Humphrey, was not easily arrived at, I think it still stands. Here, I would add my disgust at Johnson's manipulated "bombing-halt," something which could have been achieved two years ago but which oddly transpired a few days before the election.

Insofar as the difficulties posed by the need to reform a well-established party, or to build a new one, are concerned, I can only say that if George Wallace could do it, can we do any less?

Frederick Krantz
Dept. of History

By Charles Racine

Bond issue ruins park

A classical example of the conservation crisis facing the nation today is presently the center of attention in the Durham-Raleigh-Chapel Hill area and the outcome will determine the survival of the 5,200 acre William B. Umstead State Park off U.S. 70, 11 miles west of Raleigh and 13 miles East of Durham. The Park's location adjacent to the Raleigh-Durham Airport had made it the propose; site for a new runway to be financed by a 20 million dollar Airport Bond Issue to be voted on in today's election.

The heavily wooded park which is laced by deep stream valleys, graced with flowering Rhododendrons and the only publicly owned land in the N.C. Piedmont, classified as a Unique Natural Area by a Presidential Commission, was first assulted last April by the N.C. Board of Conservation and Development. They proposed that the park be developed into a recreational complex including a zoo, gardens, band shells, golf course, theatre, lakes and swimming pools. Protests from local conservationists and the inability to implement the plan during the present administration resulted in its abandonment by the Conservation an; Development Board last week.

In September the fate of the Park was again challenged by the proposed expansion of the Raleigh-Durham Airport and the construction of a 10,000 foot super jet transport runway cutting through the heart of the park. To obtain the park land the Airport Authority has offered to swap 264 acres of Park land for 383 acres of Airport land which would be cut in half by a new highway and then one half flooded by a reservoir.

Local citizens opposed to the land trade have shown that in addition to the 264 acres occupied by the runway itself, other consequences of the new jet port's construction include the topping of

trees over an additional 230 acres and easements for incoming low flying jets covering 850 acres- all resulting in the loss of over 1/5 of the Park. Add to this the air and noise pollution which at 110 decibels would be at the tolerance threshold and the entire park would be immediately and permanently damaged.

Local conservationists view their push for the defeat of the Airport Bond Issue as necessary because of the Airport Authority's attitude that the move into Umstead is the only alternative, and that passage of the bond issue would therefore mean the Park's ultimate destruction. All the alternative proposals for jet runways outside of and in other directions from the Park have been rejected as 'impractical' by the airport management without adequate explanation.

This same pattern of events surrounding Umstead Park is being repeated all over the country where a burgeoning population, wealth and industry demand increasing land for 'growth' and 'progress.' The Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area is one of the fastest growing such areas, with a population doubling since 1940, and the establishment of the Research Triangle Park has resulted in a crescendo of area growth. Such expansion therefore argues for an enlarged airport and raises the question as to why Umstead, or for that matter any natural area, should be saved.

One reason for preserving natural parks such as Umstead is for the people's recreational needs, and it is in those areas where population density is highest that these needs are greatest. But the proposed development of Umstead into an amusement park raises the issue as to what kind of parks can best fulfill such needs; to hunt, fish, camp, view nature and get away from it all or to be provided with manufactured amusements? The answer to this depends on the

peoples' sense of values and concern for the quality and beauty of their environment.

A second reason for setting aside wild areas is their intrinsic value as representing a product of thousands of years of evolutionary and ecological processes with plants and animals living in a complex balance with each other and with their environment. Areas such as Umstead provide a place to study and understand these natural processes and the consequences resulting from their pollution and destruction. Both Umstead Park and the Duke Forest are currently being used for such research. The development of Umstead into an amusement park or the construction of a runway would therefore result in the loss of a valuable and important resource.

The airport authority refuses to realize these values as being more important than their immediate needs for expansion. Even if the alternate sites require additional costs, the scarcity of natural areas demands the reuse of already used land which has lost its uniqueness and which we can better afford to loose.

The Umstead Park issue demonstrates a final aspect of the current conservation crisis in that even once a natural area is established and put aside by government, it is not inviolate. Thus Umstead was originally donated to the state in 1943 by the National Park Service on the condition that it would revert to this federal agency if not used as a public park, or for recreational and

conservation purposes. In fact a reversion clause was placed in the deed to prevent the kind of construction presently under consideration.

But if the Airport Bond issue passes the airport management feels that the Secretary of the Interior can be persuaded to approve the diversion of park lands for airport purposes.

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Blue Devils break Tech hex, 46-30

THE PRESS BOX



By
Bob Switzer
Sports Editor

On upsets

The "impossible" happened Saturday in Wade Stadium when Duke beat Georgia Tech 46-30. All the sports writers and students, including myself thought most certainly that Duke would not have much of a chance against Tech which had a 4-2 record, beating such teams as Auburn, Clemson, and T.C.U. The only hope for the game was that Tech's all-star quarterback Larry Good was injured but even this did not offer much consolation for Duke. Going into the game the Devils were missing half of its first string backfield.

Apparently the Devils did not share the same pessimism of the students. The team played inspired, hard-nosed football; the coaches when grading the post game films prefaced their remarks with "finest effort this year."

Coach Harp lavished praise on the whole team and the coaches. "It was a pleasant victory for us," Harp said. "There was tremendous effort on the part of their boys on the squad. I'd like to give a special pat on the back to backfield coach Sam Tinner, John Cappelano, and Dave Trice. In the short time that he had, Coach Tinner converted Cappelano and Trice into defensive backs. John and Dave went both ways for us Saturday, both scored a touchdown, and both played a good game on defense."

Harp also praised the defensive team. "The longest planned run they had against us was good for seven yards. That's quite an improvement. Dick Biddle and Fred Zirkle played like they were possessed."

The students who were unable to go to the game (and there were many) could not have missed a more exciting game. The Blue Devils gained 594 yards on offense, 387 of those on the ground. Combined with Tech's 488 yard on offense this made it an offensive show not to be missed. The rushing yardage is a significant stat for Duke for an established running attack will only make Leo Hart's passing more effective.

The stars of the running game were Phil Asack who carried a record 40 times for 140 yards and Don Baglien who carried 11 times for 99 yards. The key to ground game though was the improved and aggressive blocking of the Duke forward wall. Guy Johnson, Ken Bombard, Bob Morris, J. B. Edwards and Don Gunter all did a terrific job of protecting the passer too; Hart got caught once behind the lines.

Of course, Leo Hart played his usual fantastic game. He was 15 for 27 with 237 yards in the air. One of his accomplishments in the game was a 42 yard "bomb" to Wes Chesson, while rolling out to the left and surrounded by four Tech defenders. Henley Carter, Jim Dearth, and Chesson all played their usual respectable games, fighting for extra yardage after catching a pass.

This victory could well be the upset of the year in the ACC. With continued hustle, spirit, and mistake-proof football the Devils most certainly will improve upon their 3 wins and 4 losses.

Offense plays best game of season in upset victory

By Rusty McCrady

An overwhelming offensive display both on the ground and through the air gave the Blue Devils their first victory against Georgia Tech since 1960 on Saturday. It was as exciting a game as any football fan could want to see, as both Duke and Tech rolled up 1,062 yards of total offense between them, until the final gun put an end to the frantic proceedings.

Tech received Duke's initial kickoff, but was stopped on its initial series of downs after getting into Duke territory with the aid of a personal foul penalty. But the high punt rolled dead on the Duke eight yard line, and thus Duke started out with extremely bad field position. But the Devils moved right down the field on a key 29-yard pass from Hart to Carter, and several good runs by Phil Asack. Then what might have been disaster struck: Asack plunged toward the goal line from the one, but lost the ball. Tech recovered in the end zone, spectators stared in disbelief, and coaches on the sidelines waved their arms in frustration. Then when Tech drove 80 yards for a score in the next 13 plays, everyone sat back and awaited the rout.

Everyone, that is, except Lee Hart and the Duke offense. After a 17 yard pass to Henley Carter brought Duke to the Tech 42, Hart (a right hander) rolled out to his left, and hit Wes Chesson with a 42 yard scoring bomb just before he



Phil Asack charges through the Yellow Jackets as the Duke offensive line has just opened a good hole for him. Asack and the offensive line both had their best games against Tech.

was hit by the charging Yellow Jacket line. The conversion by David Pugh gave Duke the lead, 7-6, and the Devils were never again behind for the rest of the contest.

Indeed, the second quarter was the crucial period of the game for Duke, as the two interceptions by Dave Trice and then Dick Biddle took the initiative away from the Yellow Jackets and set up two more Duke touchdowns. Here were some of the most exciting moments of the game: Biddle's rousing interception runback, and Hart's 11 yard jaunt into the end zone, as the Tech defense kept waiting for him to pass.

The second half was a wild battle of offenses, in which Duke's still came out on top, 25-24. After an interception of a deflected Trice pass stopped Duke, at the beginning of the half, Duke once again got the ball and immediately drove for another score to make it 27-6.

The Blue Devil running attack was, in effect, the story of the second half, as Duke stayed on the ground and controlled the ball, while Tech was able to score only via long passes. The Devil rushing attack was so consistent that Don Baglien had a 9.0 yard average on eleven carries. The entire offense, and especially the line, was superb.

Rugby takes Richmond to win Carling Cup

By Hugh Stephens

The Duke Rugby Club has two reasons to be jubilant Sunday night—they had just won a hard-fought game against perennial rival Richmond, and they had received news that they had won the Carling Cup.

The Carling Cup is emblematic of rugby supremacy south of the Mason-Dixon line. Duke won the Cup on the basis of its play last spring. It took several months to compute the scores of the clubs from all over the South, and a decision was arrived at just this week. The announcement came on Sunday from Mr. Ed Lee, president of the Eastern Rugby Union.

The Richmond Club, however, failed to be awed by the top club in the South, and nearly upset Duke

in a grueling match. The fired-up and aggressive Richmond team came on particularly strong in the second half. Duke did not look as good as it has in the past, as peer passing and loose tackling plagued the rugger as the game progressed. Duke scored three unconverted tries by Gordon Barnhart, Bill Harvey, and Rich Henderson. Richmond, meanwhile, had two tries, but one of them was converted, so their total was eight points.

In other rugby action, the Duke "B" team defeated the Carolina "B" team 11-5. David Lawer, Eric Lethman, and Barry Boyd scored for Duke. Next Sunday the Rugby Club will try to stay undefeated by winning their sixth straight, as they travel to Raleigh to take on N.C. State.



Tech end Tim Woodall is about to be nailed as he brings down a pass. Moving in for the kill are Ed Hicklin (23) and Dick Biddle (64). Duke came up with two interceptions to set up Duke TD's.

UNC tickets

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 only.

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

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Freberg: moving chow mein

By Fred Damon

In 1963, Stan Freberg spent \$2000 dollars of his own money to finish his "God Ads" for the United Presbyterian Church. For a man who earns over \$500,000 a year and for a man whose company zeal bears the inscription "Ars Gratia Pecunia" (art for money's sake) this might seem quite a surprise. But as Freberg summed it up: "I did it for God. I feel I was destined to do more than just move chow mein off a shelf."

Stan Freberg, a participant in Symposium '68, has been described by Ernie Kovacs as a "multiple incarnation of Fred Allen, Don Quixote, and Donald Duck," and by Newsweek as "one of the

nation's most relentlessly irreverent comics."

Freberg has not always been an advertiser. He was first a writer then cut several records satirizing Harry Belafonte, the over-commercialization of Christmas, and the John Birch Society.

Freberg's ads are usually controversial. In 1967, he took the account of Pacific Airlines. The basis of his campaign was to help people to get over their fears of flying. Thus, the slogan he chose for the airline was "Hey there, you with the sweat in your palm...It's about time an airline faced up to something: most people are scared witless of flying."

To compete with Braniff which paints its planes, Freberg suggested that Pacific Airlines pass out a "security" kit containing a rabbit's foot, a cuddling blanket, and a copy of The Power of Positive Thinking. The results were a quick jump in cargo and passenger sales, the firing of Freberg, a denial by the Airline Pilot's Association that they had approved the ad, and the immediate resignation of two of the Airline's top executives.

The ad brought the rage of most competing airlines. Said one, "It's going to frighten the wits out of the guy who doesn't like flying." Freberg's reply was "outside the people are Bogart all the way; inside they're Peter Lorre trapped in a Casablanca hotel room with no hope of escape and sweating profusely."

Stan Freberg has a unique theory of advertising: the truth. "There is so much evasiveness in advertising that people clutch at a

moment of truth like a drowning man at a straw." Freberg writes ads for himself, and he charges exorbitant fees of at least \$50,000 a contract. He entered the business to meet "the challenge of proving daily that advertising does not have to be dull, insipid, nauseating, or irritating."

He feels the problem of commercials is an oversaturation. Proctor and Gamble, Bristol Myers, and General Foods believe in the hard sell policy: "a Pavlovian dog experiment in which each of these companies spend over \$200,000,000 a year for advertising." Freberg contends that 84% of all commercials leave no imprint on the minds of Americans.

Most of Freberg's commercials satirize the television industry. "I find it stimulating to satirize Madison Avenue right there in the old lion's den, to use advertising as an arena in which to kid itself." The Jano's pizza commercials, shown at the American Television and Radio Commercials Festival, underscore this point.

Stan Freberg is not just a good advertiser. He is a devotedly religious and politically conscious man. "It would be a lot easier for me to give in and become just another comic, but someone has got to explore ludicrousness. If you don't hold it up to ridicule, it gets worse and worse, and you have a sick society."

Next Monday, Freberg will explore the commercial nature of the media, what the commercial industry reflects of this "sick society," and the control of commercial television over the society.

Review by Jeff Davis

'Zhivago': better left undone

DOCTOR ZHIVAGO. A color film set in the Russian Revolution. Directed by David Lean. With Omar Sharif, Julie Christie, Rod Steiger, Geraldine Chaplin, and Tom Courte'ay. At the Quad Flicks.

David Leans' "Doctor Zhivago" is the sort of film that would have been altogether better had it been left undone. Yet, to leave a piece of literature as just that would have been something more than monied filmmakers would have been able to tolerate. So sooner or later it was bound to happen. To the best of my knowledge there has not yet been a truly excellent movie made from a book. "Zorba the Greek" may be an exception, and the difference seems to be that with "Zorba" there was a considerable amount of understanding of both the book and the author, and a good deal of consideration and sensitivity went into the production of the film.

In "Zhivago," this is not the case. The attractiveness of the film to the Academy is that it incorporates so many elements of the Hollywood tradition that it is scarcely distinguishable from all the others: The film has a charm of sorts, it can boast excellent cinematography, it has an excellent score, its leading characters are both big stars and beautiful people, and it has a broad sweeping plot that manages to make depthless a virtue.

The long Russian novels are often difficult enough to swallow when they remain in print, but the involved and contrapuntal plots retain believability because of the length and subtlety of creation. Of course, all that is sacrificed in the film and the viewer is left with fleeting images of characters moving in and out of the film with such rapidity, that often the sense of the thing is lost. "Zhivago" could have been no better made in four hours than "War and Peace." The Russians gave "War and Peace" the time it needed. David Lean was not nearly as considerate of Pasternak.

The film is poor enough, or at least mediocre enough that not too great a time need be devoted to it here. But there were some severe faults that should be noted. The intent was to portray the intellectual and poetic growth of a Russian poet as he battles his way through the turmoil of the Revolution. In this way the events of the Revolution are secondary to the effect that they have on the hero. But this theme has been so ill-used in the film that there seems to be very little relevance between character and event. Both Zhivago and Lara wander about with such passive countenances that one really has to wonder about with such passive countenances that one really has to wonder whether they have even the slightest idea of what is happening around them. They probably do not, inasmuch as they remain actors throughout: Omar and Julie in love.

The film is a good example of the considerable inability of Hollywood type productions to create anything that is moving and significant. There is such confusion about what makes a film good that there is no way for the directors and producers to pull themselves together and produce even a modicum of artistic unity of treatment. My primary objection to the use of film in "Doctor Zhivago" was the use of color and photography which were used in a manner totally divorced from the intent of the film and were called upon at some of the best moments to redeem the entire thing to a state of mediocrity which it pursues for most of its length. The shots of the countryside were nearly altogether irrelevant and thankfully distracting. Without them the four hour film would have been insufferable. Although most of the film was bad, at least there was the moon to look at occasionally, and sky and mountains, all much more exciting than the story of Zhivago.

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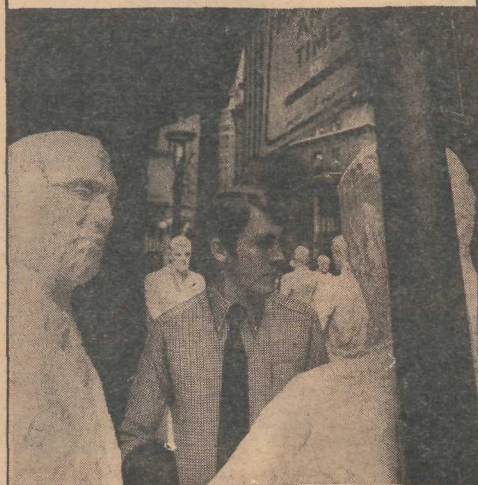
Arts & crafts

By Bob Volberg

Bob Barnard, art instructor at the Ackland Art Center in Chapel Hill, addressed the third meeting of the Arts and Crafts Workshop Monday night in the Ark. Barnard, who works in several media, concentrated his talk on the use of acrylics, a field which the Workshop has been exploring during the past weeks.

The work shop will continue to meet Monday nights from 7 until 8:30, with open workshop for participants Tuesday through Saturday from 6-8 p.m. W.K. Stars of the art department stresses that the work shop is open to anyone interested in furthering his artistic knowledge and skill.

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An evening with Reynolds Price



Reynolds Price writes books

He also lived on the first floor of House N when he was a freshman at Duke. And wrote stories for "Archive."

After being a Rhodes Scholar for a while, he came home again to Duke to write.

So one night last week when Reynolds Price sat in the Epworth Parlor reading fiction and talking about writing fiction a lot of people came.

Some came because they wanted to be Reynolds Price. Others, because they just wanted to write like Reynolds Price. But most came because they wanted to write like themselves, only better than they can now, and they thought maybe he could help them.

He could and he did. He read three stories—three of their stories—and then talked about them.

"How can you write a novel about someone you don't like? Well that's beside the point. Most people really aren't worth knowing anyway."

He sits in the big chair, leaning forward to read the typewritten pages on his knee. He leans back, picking the story and taking it with him. People listen, letting themselves feel the words.

He says at the outset that the stories are too long to read each one through, so he is only going to read excerpts. He begins the first and continues until, dropping his voice and raising his eyes, he whispers, "There, I've read it all."

"The problem of sticking with a character, a person, for all those pages, and not becoming actively bored with him, is considerable..."

The author of the story, delicate, deceptively soft-spoken, replies to questions about her powerful work with carefully measured responses.

Every speaker is exceedingly careful, for the small room is jammed with sensitive hearts and tender egos.

The next story and the next. More interplay. A discordant note from one who hasn't yet learned the game's ground rules. Everyone looks flushed. Forgetting nothing.

Some, sitting at the feet of the young master, already seem to be reworking the evening's experience into short stories and novels which they know will soon be written.



the names...

...and faces



... of heroes



Governor George

The Grand Delusion comes to Durham

Wallace warmed hearts on his native turf

The people listen to George's promises

By Bob Haughton

First of all, I should explain that I am a grit, one of the type whose family has always been Southern. Moreover, I am from Alabama.

In Alabama, most people take George Wallace for granted; he's almost a popular folk hero to the masses there, something like Till Eulenspiegel.

I was in the small town of Oneonta, county seat of Blount County, one during the Summer of 1966, when Mrs. Wallace was making a foray into the countryside to let the grits know that, although they (the Wallace machine) knew they had them (the grits) in their hip pocket, "we appreciate your support."

I was in town to visit my grandparents, but I took out time to watch the rally, the first and only Wallace rally I have ever seen.

After the country band, a must for any Wallace function, had run through their repertoire of Southern classics (the Tennessee Waltz, et. al.) they struck up with "Dixie," at which the crowd applauded fiercely, and Lurleen Wallace stepped forward.

Mrs. Wallace was obviously nervous, her voice slightly timorous and her hand shaking a little as she clutched the make-shift podium. She made no speech (she rarely, if ever, did), but merely gave her standard greeting.

"Thank y'all for coming. We are glad to be here today. And now, what y'all have been waiting for, here he is, your governor and my husband, the Honorable George Corley Wallace."

Here, Wallace stood up from his hiding place behind the podium and strode forth. The crowd, though small, raised their common voice jubilantly.

Wallace signalled for quiet, and he then began his famous speech. "I want to say..." He ran through his usual material, the same hackneyed diatribes for "freedom to run our schools, freedom to..."

In reality, he said nothing new,

nothing he had not said in his successful 1962 campaign, or for that matter, in his unsuccessful 1968 bid for election, except perhaps to "out nigger" the other candidates for the benefit of the electorate.

Of course, the crowd at the foot of the steps of the courthouse in that small Alabama town ate it up. Wallace was the man, as he still is, to take care of the oft-decried "Washington crowd," the one who would continue a good administration, the best Alabama had had since the "War."

Perhaps I should pause to explain this last statement. Seemingly, most people labor under the assumption that Wallace is all talk and that all he did was to raise taxes, etc., without benefiting the people of Alabama. This assumption is false.

Wallace did more in his tenure to advance education in Alabama than did any other ten governors. He set up a system of state-supported junior colleges that afford even the worst grit the opportunity to be exposed to some type of higher education, to be able to read Ian Fleming in addition to the Bible.

He expanded the highway networks, even to the point of giving Birmingham, Alabama's largest metropolitan area, her first interstate highway. He also managed to curb the graft and other misuse of funds that are so blatantly indigenous to Alabama politics. He did many other good things for Alabama, but there is no need to mention them all.

It is easy to remember that hot summer's day, to recall his voice and the vocal approbation of my fellow Alabamians for his words. Having seen that rally, it is difficult to believe what I read and hear about demonstrations against Wallace now.

It is hard to believe that the man who felt he had to "out nigger" his opponents in Alabama could have the support of the working masses of the North, the very ones who so ardently backed the Kennedys, and that he could possibly be elected President if only so many of those people "don't want to waste" their votes.

I have a similar difficulty believing that the same diatribes which worked in Oneonta still work on so many all over the nation.

It's strange.

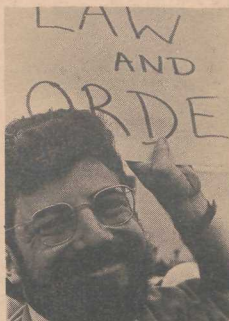


Photo by W. Weiler

By Boo Bronson

AUTHOR'S NOTE—Like my colleague, I live in Alabama. I say this as an admission, however, not a declaration, I am not a grit, but rather, a reconstructed Southerner.

You really could pay your money and take your choice at the Wallace rally last week.

The rabid Wallace supporters were standing inside a roped off area near the country and western band. Whether the rope was for their protection or ours, I was never sure. Anyway, if I had wanted to pay a dollar or two, I could have become a Wallace supporter for a day and moved inside the rope too.

I moved down the rope to get an unobstructed view of the podium and ended up next to a group of NCC students who were already jeering at the crowd in front of them. Many of the Wallace people (I decline to use the word "grits") in the "box seats" were arguing (or rather debating) with the black students. As soon as the uproar reached a certain undisclosed, but significant level, all the cameramen and reporters who had a special perch on a flat-bed truck between the crowd and George turned toward the noise.

What followed was the type of activity indigenous to Wallace rallies. As the black students and their moral supporters began to wave their anti-Wallace signs to attract the attention of the TV people, a couple of Wallace men came over with a big roll-out sign and unfurled it to block the cameras from the students and the students from the cameras.

The underlying carnival atmosphere which follows all Wallace rallies (a hold-over from his campaign days in Alabama) but which had been eclipsed of late by more well-organized protesters than appeared in Durham, managed to break out for a moment. A battle—actually a rivalry—broke out to see who could raise his sign highest. The Wallace people won out until a black student was hoisted onto the shoulders of his companions where he was able to wave his "I have a dream" banner for all to see. A dumpy worker type muttered something about King not being able to dream too well after he had been shot.

Meanwhile, the band played on.

Ah yes, the band. Some of you untutored politicians don't know the effect of a country and western band, but we Alabamians know that a band will sway any crowd, in the South or out of it. Regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, country music never fails to bring out that mood of relaxation in a crowd that Southern politicians are able to exploit. And to top it all off, this band had a female singer (called Mona Lisa).

After the band played "God Bless America" the blacks made a few comments that began to tell on the Wallace well-wishers. Then one of the Wallace goons behind the rope pulled out a pocket tear gas gun and shot it into the crowd of students.

And the band played on.

A Duke grad student standing next to them received a shot of gas full in the face. The party atmosphere broke up then, and a few fists were thrown here and there. Then the cops with their riot sticks and (can you believe it) football helmets pushed into the crowd, formed a line between the Wallaceites and everyone else who got in the way and pushed us back toward the street. The much-maligned police lost their heads and forgot to swing their clubs.

From then on, aside from a few small incidents, the rally was downhill. A few neanderthalish looking men in the crowd carried Wallace placards on the ends of some very heavy clubs, but when this was pointed out to a cop, his reply was "tell it to the lieutenant." The lieutenant was standing on the roof of the police station with a secret service man.

All efforts in any direction were wasted at this point because a roar went up from the crowd and little George appeared on the platform. You could barely see his head and shoulders over the top of the platform and knot of microphones. There is no need for me to describe his speech or the heckling that went on. If you have ever seen George Wallace before, on film or in person, you know what he said. As for the heckling, a dull-witted child could have done better.

Anyway, his people loved him, and once in a while, when the hecklers quieted down a little and you looked straight ahead, it was a little like watching George do it back in Arab or Anniston, Ala.

I couldn't help thinking, though, that it isn't the same any more. I never thought too much of Wallace, but when he worked the crowds back home, it was something to see. That Thursday George had the fire in him, but it was more demonic than before. It's not that George has felt power and liked it too much to give up the charade, it's more like he has become a showman who loves the crowds too much to leave them.

It is a little sad in a way, but I'm glad Alabama is almost rid of George Wallace. He left his mark on Alabama, and I'll bet he's going to leave it elsewhere before much more happens.

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Campus affairs



The Queen Elizabeth makes her last voyage.

UPI photo

Prof-trustee group

By Bob Entman
Policy reporter

A Faculty-Trustee Liasion Committee has been established in order to further communication and understanding between the two groups.

The committee has "no intention of trying to establish policy," according to Dr. Cartwright, who serves on the committee in his position of the Executive Committee of the Academic Council.

Its function is to foster "fruitful communication" between the faculty and the trustees through representative groups. In an informal manner, viewpoints on University matters are exchanged. In this way, Dr. William Cartwright feels, both faculty and trustees will have a better understanding of each others' opinions.

So far, the committee has met three times. Among the matters discussed have been "the financial

condition of the University, faculty and trustee responsibilities, and the desirability of establishing better communication between trustees and students."

Dr. Cartwright said in an interview that a group similar in scope to the newly created liasion committee did exist for a time some years ago. However, it gradually "ceased to function."

Last spring, the Academic Council requested that a liasion group be set up again. In consequence, a committee consisting of the seven member Executive Committee of the Academic Council and a six-member contingent from the Board of Trustees was created.

"Significant avenues of communication have been cleared," Dr. Cartwright asserted, and the committee has made a "very good start" at improving exchange of views between the faculty and the trustees.

ownership was not to be allowed? there would still be public ownership of enterprises. More freedom given individual units in the economy would leave the central authority the role of long-term development of the economy. Flexible prices were introduced.

The elements of Slovak nationalism and unrest by writers, students and teachers triggered the more sudden changes causing Novotny's downfall. The political results were considerable: abolition of censorship, liberal replacements in the Communist Party apparatus, revival of a national front among long dormant non-Communist parties, the prospect of free elections, and increasing flexibility in the Communist Party itself.

After 1948, Kyn said, the Soviet type of command economy was created in Czechoslovakia with all segments of the economy organized under "one administrative trust." Even this pyramidal structure was not without temporary advantages. There was a rapid initial growth in the industrial sector and full employment was guaranteed.

But economic stagnation in the early 1960's changed the thinking of Czech economists, said Kyn. The declining growth revealed deficiencies in the old system. The man economic units and thousands of people in the planning ministries could not be coordinated.

The Duke German Department is offering a summer-study program in Germany as part of the Experiment in International Living. Tentative dates for the program are June 23-August 30.

Anyone who has successfully completed two years of college German and is in good standing may apply. Participants will receive from 6 to 8 credits toward either the language or humanities requirement.

The program will be held in Munster, a city of about 200,000 in northwest Germany. Students will spend a month with a German family while taking courses in art appreciation, German history, and German language. Trips through southern Germany will be taken at this time. At the end of the program students will have the opportunity to travel independently for about 10 days.

The cost of the program, based on last year, will be \$1150 including roundtrip flight, tuition, room and board, the group trips to southern Germany, but not independent travel at the end of the stay.

Further information can be obtained from Dr. Stern, Room 105, Language Building.

Discussion of the plans for Project Latin America-Bolivia/Nicaragua 1969 will take place November 6, at 9 p.m. in the third floor commons room of Mircourt.

All those interested may attend. Pictures of Nicaragua will also be shown.

Dr. Allan Cohen will speak about Meher Baba on Wednesday, November 6, at 8:00 p.m. in 136 Social Sciences Building. Dr. Cohen was introduced to Meher Baba by Dr. Timothy Leary and has just completed a lecture tour in England, speaking exclusively about Meher Baba. Last year at Duke Dr. Cohen spoke about LSD and possible alternative mystical experiences. Dr. Cohen will be in the Celestial Omnibus after his talk on Wednesday night.

Dr. John E. Gibson, dean of the engineering school at Oakland University and a specialist in mass transportation, will lecture at Duke University here Nov. 5.

Gibson will speak at 12:50 p.m. in the Duke School of Engineering Auditorium. The public will be admitted to hear his address on "Engineering Design."

During his talk, Gibson is expected to discuss the imagination, economic implications and other concepts which go into design. He is the author of a textbook which is used in freshman courses at engineering schools throughout the nation.

YMCA holds wake

By Dave Smallen

"It will be the best of times and it will be the worst of times," predicted Henry Walker, chairman of the YMCA and International Affairs Committee in speaking of the Irish Wake (or celebration) on Tuesday night, November 5, in 208 Flowers.

In an interview held in the plush YMCA offices on the first floor of Flowers building, Walker told of plans for the "happening." He spoke of two 19-inch televisions

The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs has requested that Duke students with cars come to the Carolina Times offices on Pettigrew St. from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. today to take voters to the polls.

and a direct line with the third floor Chronicle office.

"Flowers Building will be exuding all the pageantry of an American Presidential election. When the Republicans oppose the Democrats nobody can predict what's going to happen," said the tall, scholarly chairman.

But, above all, he stressed the variety of people who are going to be in 208 Flowers: "Nobody will want to face the future alone on Tuesday night." As well as those mourning for the American political system, there will also be people celebrating.

Said the bearded Walker, "For those who will be celebrating the election of Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey, or George Wallace, there is a place to go."

SHE NEEDS A DATE! DO YOU?



Are you tired of the frustrating trial and error tactics of blind dates and going from club to club, dance to dance. You owe it to yourself to get off the streets and into the loveest.

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-Czechs-

(Continued from Page One)

before the economic reforms. There was more planning in the U.S. than in Czechoslovakia under the old command economy.

Rigid prices and distortion of information from units were seen as defects after 1964. An authoritarian "shadow pyramid" of the Communist Party itself made the work of the regular administrative pyramid difficult. There was a permanent disequilibrium in the economy, with something always in excess or lacking. Fixed prices led to distortion of the price structure, since there was no real criterion for determining production priorities or exports.

There was a "deterioration of the quality of goods." The complexity of the old system hindered the introduction of new technology.

Study of Western economic theory resulted in reforms begun in 1964-65 designed not to improve but to replace the command economy model, but private

The Spring section of this year's course schedule is not odd. A new schedule has been published and is now available at Central Records.

Students should pick up their copies of the new schedule as soon as possible. Pre-registration for the Spring Semester begins next Monday.