

The Duke Chronicle

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Nixon elected with minority of popular vote, HHHH close



Richard Nixon became 37th President of the U.S. yesterday.

Bulletin

Richard Nixon apparently edged Hubert Humphrey for the presidency yesterday.

The Los Angeles Times reported at 5 a.m. that Nixon carried California. That state's 40 electoral votes would give him a victory.

By Tom Wicker
(c) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—Richard M. Nixon and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey were locked early today in an exceptionally close battle for the presidency of the United States, with Nixon within reach of a

narrow Electoral College majority.

It remained possible for Humphrey to score an upset, and there also was a strong possibility that neither man would win the 270 electoral votes required for election.

In the latter event, the election would have to be decided by the House of Representatives. The Democrats appeared to be retaining control of that body, and appeared likely to command enough state delegations to elect Humphrey.

George C. Wallace of Alabama, his third-party candidacy failing to demonstrate as much strength as expected, carried five Deep South states with 45 electoral votes. These might prove just enough to prevent a major-party victory in the kind of neck and neck race being staged by Nixon and Humphrey.

The outcome of the hotly contested election appeared to depend upon the results in three major states—Ohio, Illinois and California. Nixon had been favored to win all three, but Humphrey challenged him strongly in each of them.

The Vice President rolled up

surprising totals in the industrial East, carrying New York as expected and bringing off a major upset in Pennsylvania—which he had won on the strength of a lead of more than 260,000 votes in the Democratic stronghold of Philadelphia.

Survey predicts Nixon

A New York Times survey of the states taken late last week found Nixon ahead in 29 states with 299 electoral votes; Humphrey leading in nine states with 77 electoral votes; and Wallace likely to win in five states with 45 electoral votes.

Seven with 117 electoral votes were rated too close to call. They were Connecticut, North Carolina, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington. In addition to these, at least two other large states—Pennsylvania and Michigan—were close enough that they might go either way, although in the Times survey, Humphrey was found to be leading in Michigan and Nixon was ahead in Pennsylvania.

Nixon led all major polls throughout the campaign.

continued on page 12

South Vietnamese might come to Paris for talks

(c) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Administration officials said yesterday they have reason to believe that the South Vietnamese government will end its boycott of the Paris talks within the next week to 10 days and send a delegation to join the United States in talking with North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front.

The officials said that there was no formal agreement yet from President Nguyen Van Thieu that his government would participate, but that enough indications had been received from Saigon to make the administration fairly certain the Paris talks would be able to resume soon.

They said the first session of the expanded talks scheduled for Wednesday was postponed because of Saigon's boycott and the refusal of the U. S. to sit alone with representatives of North Vietnam and the Front, the political arm of the Vietcong.

Meanwhile, because of the controversy over the refusal of Saigon to participate in Wednesday's talks, authoritative sources revealed some of the details of the meetings held between Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Saigon Government officials in the last few weeks.

These sources said that the Saigon government had agreed—along with all other allies in the war—to the terms of President Johnson's proposals to North Vietnam, but changed its mind last Tuesday—two nights before Johnson's speech that

announced the bombing of North Vietnam would cease.

The sources said that Saigon's last-minute objections centered on the presence of the National Liberation Front in Paris. The Thieu government, after originally agreeing to Washington's complicated formula for the seating of the four parties, wanted a public statement from Hanoi that the Front would not be regarded as an independent entity at the talks but would merely be part of its delegation.

Bunker was reported to have told Thieu and other top South Vietnamese officials that the U.S. could not raise this condition with Hanoi at the last moment because North Vietnam on October 27 had accepted what amounted to a package deal by Johnson.

This arrangement called for the U.S. to stop all bombing and shelling of North Vietnam. In return for this, North Vietnam was not to abuse the Demilitarized Zone or shell South Vietnam's cities. Moreover, Hanoi was to agree to the presence of the Saigon government at the Paris talks and the U.S. would not object to the Front being there also.

The authoritative sources said that Bunker had been in very

Mourning

A front page black border is a newspaper's traditional symbol of mourning. Today, after the election, the Chronicle displays it.

close touch with Thieu, and had received his agreement to the proposals being offered to Hanoi.

After talks began in earnest with Hanoi in mid-October, Bunker also discussed the proposal with Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky and foreign minister Tran Chanh Thanh. They also reportedly agreed with the plan, but members of the high-level South Vietnam security council raised some objections, which were subsequently smoothed over.

Announcement of agreement was held up because Hanoi raised problems, the sources said. The North Vietnamese wanted the U.S. to state publicly that the bombing was being stopped "unconditionally" and it wanted more of a delay in setting up the expanded talks.

After Hanoi sent word on October 27 that it had agreed to the U.S. package, Bunker went back to the Saigon officials for their concurrence in a joint communique. Johnson was said to have decided that after pressing Hanoi for an agreement on his terms he could not back down.

Long meetings were held around the clock in Saigon between Bunker and Thieu, Ky and Thanh. Although the U.S. gave Saigon every assurance that the Front would not be recognized as an independent entity, the South Vietnamese leaders wanted the same assurance from Hanoi, the sources said.

Wallace vote fails to equal hopes

By Richard Reeves
(c) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—The white working class neighborhoods which had been the prime target of George Wallace's campaign in the metropolitan area gave healthy pluralities Tuesday to Vice President Humphrey.

As a massive white backlash failed to develop in the cities of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, Negro voters in the same cities voted for Humphrey over Richard Nixon by ratios ranging from 4-to-1 to 50-to-1.

The heavy black Democratic vote—estimated at more than 90 per cent in Harlem, 88 per cent in Newark's Central Ward and 98 per cent in Buffalo's Fifth Ward—was expected although the

turnout of Negro voters was heavier than usual in many urban areas.

Humphrey's strength and Wallace's relative weakness in adjacent white lower middle-class neighborhoods was somewhat surprising in view of predictions of experienced politicians like Robert Burkhardt, state Democratic Chairman of New Jersey, who had previously estimated a Wallace vote of 18 per cent in his state.

Wallace was receiving 9 per cent of the New Jersey vote last night. In New York, he was receiving about 5 per cent, far less than the vote total of James Buckley, Conservative Party candidate for Senator.

Steele elected

Fred Steele, Republican candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives in the 4th District, apparently came from behind to defeat Democrat Nick Galafinakis, the incumbent. With only 10 precincts to be counted

early this morning, Steele held a slight margin over Galafinakis. Because of deadlines, The Chronicle carries a story on the inside today giving the victory to the Democrat—a story on Steele is on page 12.

King controls rebel commandos

By Dana Adams Schmidt

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

AMMAN—King Hussein's position in Jordan appears to have been strengthened in the last two days of skirmishing with a commando group, during which at least 25 persons have been killed and 100 wounded. At least 70 have been arrested and 30 others are still sought.

Jordanian authorities have thus suppressed an organization that has links to the left-wing Baathist regime in Syria and that is believed to have been responsible for the attack on the American Embassy last Saturday. This group is believed to have been more interested in scoring political points than in fighting Israel, the standard commando objective.

As a result of the flareup the king has won tighter control over the two largest commando groups, who have agreed to submit to official checkpoints, to stop setting up their own checkpoints and to keep armed men out of Amman.

The fact that one smaller group, the Popular Liberation Front, rejected the agreement weakens but does not invalidate it. This group's attitude reflects the feeling widely held here that the king might use the agreement as a first step toward liquidating the whole commando movement. But the Liberation Front probably has little more than 1,000 fighting men and two or three times that number who have attended its training camps.

Its leader, Taher Dablan, 36 year old, had formed his own group. Most recently known as "Kateb Al Nasr"—contingents of victory—"after he had been turned down by Al-Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization and other large commando groups.

He is a former Syrian army officer who has ties with the left wing of the Baath party in Syria.

He was expelled as P.L.O. officer six months ago and formed his own group which gained a low reputation for extorting money from the public. He tried to unite his group with the P.L.O. and Al-Fatah, but they did not want him. There was a mutiny in his group two months ago and the attack on the American Embassy may have been an attempt to regain popularity.

He was arrested by Jordanian authorities soon after the attack on the American Embassy and at least 70 out of his group, estimated to number 500 members, were arrested.

Dablan's men decided to strike back and they ambushed a police car containing four Bedouin policemen at 2 A.M. Monday. They disarmed the police and took them as hostages.

When the Jordanian Security headquarters heard of this action it moved against the Al Nasr headquarters in a building in the Wahdat refugee camp near Jebel Ashrafiah. They found a large cache of arms and money.

Some of Dablan's men made a stand in a cemetery on Jebel Nazif southwest of the city. From there they used loudspeakers to call on the townspeople to arise and resist the government, which had begun to suppress the commando movement. Some of them slipped out of the high schools of Amman where they stirred up the students with speeches calling for their help against the king.

At 7:30 A.M. Monday, as students were gathering for classes beginning at 8 the siren sounded announcing a curfew. But by that time an estimated 10,000 young people, commandos and townspeople were on the streets protesting against the government. The demonstrations centered in the Jebel Hussein area.



Israeli border police take up positions at a vantage point atop a building in east Jerusalem during a general business strike which paralyzed part of the city. UPI

Bunker reassures South Vietnamese

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—United States Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker made a conciliatory public appeal last night for South Vietnamese officials to end their boycott of the Paris Peace talks.

His speech over armed forces radio and television stations in South Vietnam came as a U.S. spokesman in Paris announced that the talks had been "postponed indefinitely" because of South Vietnam's refusal to participate.

"A settlement requires the free and active participation of representatives of the government of Vietnam," Bunker said.

President to his people who have suffered aggression, have been subjected to a brutal and ruthless invasion and have made great sacrifices in life and treasure."

The Ambassador also implied that there would be no American retaliation against South Vietnam. "As they (the South Vietnamese) devote their energies and resources to earn for themselves a secure and peaceful future, we shall provide the same wholeheartedly support in the days to come as we have in the past," Bunker said.

At the same time, the ambassador urged Americans "to be understanding of the concerns" of the South Vietnamese government.

Bunker was careful throughout his brief speech to avoid any criticism of President Nguyen Van Thieu for saying he will not talk to the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Vietcong, in Paris.

"These are sincere and honest expressions," Bunker said, "of a

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"Soft living" in Shanghai

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SHANGHAI—In China, Shanghai is something special.

The biggest city in China, second biggest in the world, it has been almost devoid of foreigners since the cultural revolution. On the banks of the Whangpoo River, on a warm autumn afternoon, the new arrival from Peking has the impression of seeing signs of a budding prosperity—something that recalls to his mind the beginning of a "bourgeois" languidness.

However, the city has been the spearhead of revolutionary combat for over half a century, and seems to be playing at present an exceptionally important role.

The two leaders of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Chang Chun-Chiao and Yao Wen-Yuan, are among the eight highest leaders of the country. Yao seems to be the main theoretician of the regime.

The Shanghai newspaper, Wen Hui Pao, is read every day in Peking. And the paper, despite last summer's directives concerning the

absolute authority of the Peking Central Power, does not hesitate to set the tone of militancy for newspapers of the capital.

With 10 million inhabitants, including a million workers, Shanghai is an important industrial center by any standards. Its very development creates special problems. Local authorities wage a continuous battle against any tendencies toward relaxation or softness, such as "the evil wind of falling in love and getting married," as Wen Hui Pao described it several months ago.

This "illness," particularly prevalent among intellectuals, has also beset young peasants and workers, the paper said.

Instead of devoting themselves to the Revolution, these young people have a tendency to "couple," to go strolling together, to fall in love, and even to marry just after finishing their studies or training, "as though they think that love, marriage, family and individual happiness are the aims of life."

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Bob Scott, governor elect of North Carolina.

Galifianakis beats Steele in closely contested election

By Jack Burwell

Nick Galifianakis, Democrat and incumbent, defeated his Republican opponent, Fred Steele in the fourth Congressional district which contains Durham. Galifianakis is a former Duke student and has taught business law at Duke University.

While Galifianakis's second race for Congress has not been greeted with enthusiasm at Duke because of his negative votes on open housing and other issues, he still has the most liberal voting record of any of North Carolina's present Congressmen. (A survey by the editors of "The New Republic" on twelve key votes during the ninth Congress showed Galifianakis with four votes with which the editors agreed.) Steele has accused Galifianakis of having an "ultra-liberal" voting record and compared to Steele's campaign, perhaps it is. Steele has emphasized a need for a national crackdown on crime, and federal spending. A big issue has been Galifianakis's voting

for a bill which had provisions for U.S. financing of an automobile plant in the Soviet Union. When asked if he voted for this bill, Galifianakis answered that he did not. Steele accuses Galifianakis of lacking integrity because of this denial.



Nick Galifianakis

Scott defeats Gardner after harsh campaign

By Bruce Coville

Bob Scott, Democratic lieutenant governor of North Carolina, was headed for a clear victory over his republican opponent, Jim Gardner, early this morning.

Scott, with over half of the state's precincts counted, had 420,949 votes to Gardner's 356,650.

In the other state-wide race, Democratic incumbent Sam Ervin easily thwarted Republican Bob Somer's bid for his Senate seat.

One of the primary issues in the campaign was that of party affiliation, with both candidates accusing the other of association with third party presidential candidate George Wallace. Gardner himself stated "I don't consider a vote for Wallace a wasted vote," and that he was not going to get involved in the Nixon campaign. But when photographs and stickers began appearing that linked his name with that of the former Alabama governor, he was quick to renounce any affiliation with him.

Scott, on the other hand, was trying to shy away from a Humphrey bond on one side, and prevent the idea of Wallace support on the other. However while Vice-president Humphrey visited North Carolina Scott avoided the affair while his workers mailed unsigned flyers to eastern voters insinuating his association with George Wallace.

Gardner's campaign attacks on Scott often took the tone that his affiliation with Hubert Humphrey was enough to make the thinking North Carolina voter reject him. After a long period of silence Mr. Scott did endorse Humphrey for president, but declined to campaign for him in the state, feeling that it was imperative to his own campaign that he spend as much time as possible on it alone. In his statements endorsing Humphrey Mr. Scott mentioned that he had taken a loyalty oath to support the nominee of the Democratic party, whoever he might be.

Candidates Scott and Gardner carried a running battle on the matter of finances through their campaigns, each accusing the

other of extravagant use of public funds. Scott hammered in the point that Gardner had hired a college student at the fee of \$1000 a month throughout the summer for an unspecified purpose, possibly to ghost write a book for him. Gardner countered with a series of charges that Scott had engaged in so many pre-election deals, that he couldn't keep track of them.

Scott received support from several influential people in the state, including Governor Luther Hodges, who stated that Gardner is "an irresponsible person, and an irresponsible candidate." Evangelist Billy Graham also supported Scott, declaring that he had a longstanding affection for the Scotts in North Carolina.

The Democratic governor-elect drew on an impressive record of public service to fortify his campaign effort. In addition to four years of service as Lieutenant-Governor, presiding over the State Senate, he is a past Chairman of the United Force for Education, a theme that ran strongly through his campaign. Mr. Scott has also served on the Kern Reservoir Development Committee, the North Carolina Sea Hore Commission, and the Board of Conservation and Development.

Scott is a former Duke student who graduated from North Carolina State University. Presently he is the owner-manager of Melville Farms, and manages another three hundred head of cattle and 2000 acres of land in Alamance County. He is an officer of two corporations and a member of the Board of Directors of North State Bank in Burlington.

Scott's campaign themes centered primarily around two ideas, education and law and order. On education he endorsed a salary increase for public school teachers, a kindergarten

pilot program to prepare children to enter the first grade, expanded industrial arts and vocational programs to fit those not moving on to college, and more individual attention to the student. He believes that all of these programs will have a direct affect on what he feels to be the states biggest problem, "that of the low per capita income characterizing the state's workers."

He has also stated "I will oppose any efforts by students to challenge the policies of our public schools, our colleges, our universities."

On the law and order issue he has developed a forceful twelve point program that he hopes will fill the needs of the state. It includes support of the Good Neighbor Council "to keep lines of communication open between the races", better training for law enforcement officers at a Police Academy, and programs in the public school system to "teach moral values to young people."

Many of the state liberals who originally supported Scott feel that he has deserted their cause. In his first three years as Lieutenant-governor he spoke of youth and their importance, youth in society, and the need to modernize the Democratic party. But as the campaign progressed he began to make strong attacks on elements of the new politics, saying that he would clear the militants out of the classrooms at Chapel Hill. Many feel that he sold out when he attacked Wake Opportunities Inc., a Raleigh community action program that had just begun to emerge from months of inactivity.

In spite of this Scott carried the polls last night. It will take his next term as governor to show what emerges, a new, more conservative Scott, or the old progressive who fought to modernize North Carolina.

HHH, Scott, Ervin win in Durham County

By Tom Cambell
associate managing editor

Hubert Humphrey appeared late last night to have carried Durham County, edging ahead of George Wallace and Richard Nixon, who apparently split the city's conservative vote.

With 29 of 35 precincts reporting last night at midnight, Humphrey had 10,545 votes to second-running Wallace's 8,508. Nixon trailed slightly with 8,384.

In the important bond questions, the hospital bond was passing by 13,173 to 7,284. The airport expansion bond was losing, however, with 10,092 votes against and 9,449 for.

In the governor's race, Durham was favoring Scott over Gardner, 14,777 to 11,419. Incumbent Senator Sam Irwin held a 13,781 to 7,047 edge over Republican Bob Somers.

In the Congressional contest, Durham gave Nick Galifianakis 13,707 votes, while his Republican

opponent Fred Steele received 10,765 votes.

For the five county commissioner spots, it appeared that Democratic incumbents Ed Clements, Howard Easley and Dewey S. Scarbor and newcomer Asa Spaulding were assured victory, while the fifth spot was a toss-up between Democrat J.C. Scarborough and Republican Darrell Kennedy. Both Spaulding and Scarborough are black.

In the contests for the five positions on the County Board of Education, the Democrats seem to have made a clean sweep, with incumbents Walter Dozier, Mrs. Willard Marley, and J.L. Yeargan and newcomers R.E. Broughton and Fred McNeill holding solid 2,000 vote margins over the nearest Republican candidate, Mrs. Charles Neal. McNeill is the first black ever to run for a county school board post.

Voter turnout was very high, with 29,235 voting out of 34,686 registered.

A Double-Header in the Old Book Corner

This week in the Old Book Feature Case

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RIALTO

Democrats seen leading in House control fight

By John Herbers

(C) N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Democrats appeared to have retained control of the House of Representatives by a comfortable margin in today's election, according to early returns.

Extensive efforts by Republicans to pick up the 31 seats they need to control the House in the 91st Congress seemed to have failed as Democratic incumbents prevailed in marginal districts the GOP had picked as targets.

Early returns indicated there would be slight gains for the Republicans, possibly about a dozen seats, but the pre-dominant feeling in the House races was one of stability. Incumbents of both parties were holding on in most of the 390 Congressional Districts where there were contests.

The possibility that the

Presidential election might be decided by the new House provided an additional dimension to the House races this year. This would happen if none of the Presidential candidates wins a majority of the 50 states.

If the election should go to the House, each state would vote as a unit. The Democrats now have a majority in 28 state delegations and Republicans in 18. The GOP, therefore, made a special effort in states where one or two switches would give their party a majority.

The big effort, however, was in the Republican drive to gain control. The Party in control elects the Speaker, has its members as Chairmen of the committees and subcommittees and largely decides what legislation will be brought to the floor for a vote.

The Republican leadership of

the House raised more than \$2 million, which went to the GOP congressional candidates. Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the minority leader, and other leaders toured the country in behalf of the candidates. Special emphasis was put on 30 or more marginal districts held by Democrats.

Democratic leaders, on the other hand, left the election largely to their candidates. Their party was in disarray and on the defensive and Democratic money was hard to come by.

In the congressional districts, the debate centered on Vietnam, the "law and order" issue, taxes and inflation and local matters such as which candidate could do more for the home folks.

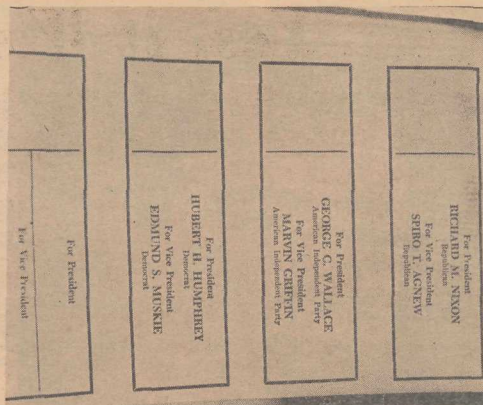
After the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, which Democrats everywhere found damaging to their chances because of the violence and disorder, Ford predicted that his party would gain 40 seats. Although this seemed ambitious even then, his prediction was regarded seriously because in 1966 he had made the same forecast and was seven short of the outcome.

As election time neared, however, Democrats in every region sought to establish themselves as independent of both the Johnson Administration and the national ticket headed by Vice President Humphrey. In their statements as well as in their votes in Congress, many liberal Democrats moved to the right.

The effect was to make the Republican effort to dislodge them more difficult. The Republicans were faced, too, with the problem of dislodging members who had established themselves with their constituents in recent years when their party was clearly the dominant ones. The weaker Democrats were knocked off two years ago.

Possibly the biggest factor favoring the Republican prospects was the outlook of a Republican sweep in the Presidential race. In the marginal districts, the outcome of the House races frequently is decided on voting in the Presidential race.

Whatever the party control it was certain that the conservative bloc composed of both Republicans and southern Democrats would be very strong in the new Congress. The national debate on the issues has moved in that direction.



Sample absentee ballot given in Cleveland, Ohio after the Supreme Court upheld Wallace's right to appear on the Ohio ballot.

Democrats expected to control Senate

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

Despite expected Republican gains, Democrats in the election appeared to have retained a somewhat weakened control in the election over the United States Senate in the next Congress.

On the basis of preliminary indications in 34 Senate races, it appeared that the Democrats would have at least 51 Senate seats in the new Congress and probably more.

Starting from a base of 40 Democratic seats not up for re-election, Democrats, on the basis of returns by late Tuesday evening, had retained Senate seats in Louisiana, Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. These six seats, combined with expected Democratic wins in western states, were expected to give the Democrats a working majority in the new Senate in January.

Republicans, starting from a base of 26 seats not up for re-election, added seven seats in New York, Vermont, Kentucky, Maryland, Colorado, Florida and Kansas. Republican candidates were leading in seven other Senate races.

In the past Congress, the Senate was divided between 63 Democrats and 37 Republicans. To win control, therefore, Republicans had to gain 14 new seats from the Democrats, something that even Republicans conceded to be a political impossibility.

Of the 34 Senate seats at stake in the election 23 were held by Democrats and 11 by Republicans.

Despite an unusually large number of close elections, most of the incumbent Democratic and Republican Senators seemed to be holding on to their Senate seats.

Republicans, however, were making some inroads upon the Democratic forces that have dominated the Senate since 1954. Republicans picked up Democratic seats in Maryland and Florida and were challenging Democratic seats in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Arizona.

In Maryland, Charles McC. Mathias, a liberal Republican member of the House of Representatives, handily defeated incumbent Democratic Senator Daniel B. Brewster.

In Florida, where a Senate seat was left vacant by the retirement of Democratic George A. Smathers, Edward J. Gurney, a conservative Republican House member, defeated Leroy Collins, former Governor and a Liberal Democrat.

At the same time, Democrats were relatively certain of picking up two seats now held by Republicans. They were in California, where Alan Cranston, former State Controller, was running against Max Rafferty, who defeated Senator Thomas H. Kuchel in the Republican Primary; and in Iowa, where Democratic Governor Harold E. Hughes, was opposed by David M. Stanley, a Republican State Senator, for the Senate seat now held by Republican Bourke B. Hickenlooper, who is retiring.

Election attracts heavy Dixie vote

By Walter Rugaber

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

ATLANTA—The political viability of George C. Wallace and the persistent question of a deadlock in the Presidential election were given credence by an unusually heavy vote in the South yesterday.

Polling places were jammed despite gloomy skies in each of the 11 southern states except Florida. No rain was reported anywhere in the region, but temperatures were recorded in the 50's and 60's.

Long lines and delays in voting of an hour or more suggested a record turnout in several states. The ballot in Georgia, Arkansas, and other areas was complicated by constitutional amendments and other questions.

The increase in balloting was fueled by the addition of nearly 1 million Negroes to the registration books, bringing the number eligible to 3.1 million. One-third of the black voters are said to be participating in a Presidential election for the first time this year.

A series of other important races in the region—ranging from campaigns for local office by more than 250 Negroes to contests for Governor and Senator—often reflected the intensity generated by Presidential politics.

The campaign was marked by extreme disenchantment among southern whites, many of whom resumed the political rebellion they had launched by delivering five states to Barry Goldwater in 1964.

At the outset, Wallace successfully fanned the anger and apprehension over racial troubles and federal policies, taking a clear lead in each state except Virginia and Texas.

Richard M. Nixon was restricted largely to committed Republicans in the middle and upper classes, most of them in the bigger cities.

Humphrey particularly in the weeks just after the unseating of conservative regulars from two states at the National Convention, was limited to unenthusiastic Negroes and a handful of whites.

All this began to change, however, as Election Day approached. Republicans began to show some improvement among upper class whites who responded to the call of G.O.P. stalwarts such as Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Also, Negroes grew more enthusiastic about the Democratic nominees and many of the white regulars revived enough to bid openly for moderates and others concerned with agricultural and economic policies.

Republicans to gain several governorships

By John D. Morris

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—Law and order, taxes and education were major issues today as 21 states elected governors.

Early returns, though inconclusive, tended to bear out pre-election forecasts of modest to large Republican gains.

Republicans now hold 26 governorships, the Democrats 24. At stake in the elections were 23 held by Democrats, and eight by Republicans.

The indicated Republican gains, if borne out by final returns, would continue a trend that started eight years ago, when the party began to recover from three successive

defeats that had reduced the number of Republican-held governorships from 30 in 1953-54, the first years of the Eisenhower administration, to 14 in 1959-60.

In about a dozen states this year, taxes and other fiscal questions prompted spirited debates, with candidates of both parties favoring tax increases in some instances but differing over methods.

Whether to institute a general sales tax or a state income tax was an issue in several campaigns.

Often tied in with fiscal issues were demands for greater state aid to education. These demands stemmed largely from steadily increasing local property taxes to finance educational costs.

Pledges to enforce law and order—particularly to control riots—were emphasized by some candidates of largely rural as well as industrial states. The use of national guardsmen by incumbent governors to quell rioting was debated in several states.

But the candidate's personality, rather than issues, was to be the decisive factor in most races.

The Democrats were hampered in this respect by the fact that some of the party's most attractive governors were not standing for re-election. This was notably the case in such normally Republican states as New Hampshire and Harold E. Hughes of Iowa were running for the Senate. Gov. Philip

H. Hoff of Vermont chose not to seek a third two-year term.

In Kansas, another popular and nationally-known Democrat, Gov. Robert Dockett, was in a close race for re-election. He was opposed by Rick Harmon, a Shawnee mission restaurant owner.

Charles Terry Jr. of Delaware, another well-known Democrat who is the country's oldest governor at 68, also was in a close race. His challenger was Russell W. Peterson, a Wilmington business executive.

Altogether, only six Democratic incumbents ran for re-election, and only one of them was a solid pre-election favorite. He was Warren E. Hearnes of Missouri, who sought a second term against a

moderate republican opponent,

Democratic Governors William L. Guy of North Dakota and Calvin L. Rampion of Utah had been given slight pre-election edges over their Republican opponents, Robert P. McCarney and Carl W. Buchner, in Illinois, Democratic Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro trailed Richard B. Ogilvie, the Republican President of the Cook County Board, in pre-election polls.

Seven Republican Governors ran for re-election, four of them solid pre-election favorites—Jack Williams of Arizona, John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, Daniel F. Evans of Washington and Warren P. Knowles of Wisconsin.

(Cont. on page 9)

Yes, it WAS a long night...



Staff photos
By Venable,
McQuown

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

Third Floor, Flowers.

News Phone: 684-2663

Tuesday, September 24

Page Two

A student's place

Students at Duke, as at most colleges, have complained for years about the "irrelevancy" of courses and the lack of student-faculty contact. Those who have not criticized here often faded quietly into the shelter of a living group, feeling that their ideas will always go unheeded in departmental councils.

The faculty has fortunately taken an important step in improving the general curriculum with its passage of the "Varieties of Learning Experience." But most departments and their course offerings remain unchanged, and for the most part student views are only tolerated rarely sought.

If students are ever to feel a renewal in their education, it is imperative that faculty and students in each department begin discussions of concrete ways to bring student views into department decision-making. For a rebirth in education and a student role in curriculum are intimately tied.

Past blame for student dissidence lies not only with the reluctance of faculty to enlist student help but also with the apathy of students unwilling to be active in their education. For instance, Joel Colton, chairman of the history department, has tried unsuccessfully for years to get history majors to take a greater interest in their department. Admittedly, however, most faculty members are jealous of their prerogatives. And if students are ever to play a role in department policy, they must organize and work toward it.

The union of political science majors at least has been talking quietly with the department's chairman, Dr. John Halliwell, for the past few weeks. It took the disclosure of a questionable dropping of two junior faculty members to bring them together. Not all the reasons for the faculty's decision in the Hart-Baylis case are known but the implications are clear. Students eventually are going to take a greater interest in their departments.

This should be viewed as a healthy sign by the faculty. Farsighted individuals among both groups would be size to work together now and head off potential crises. For if Duke adheres to its usual crisis orientation, then confrontation is inevitable.

Changes will come here eventually, either in bitterness or in cooperation. We at least have a chance now to introduce them in an atmosphere of open, honest evaluation and mutual respect.

Give

The Campus Concern drive ends today.

Perhaps the most important role of this drive is collecting money for the Edgemont Community Center. The programs that take place there support to help the people of that section, one of Durham's poorest, develop programs through which they can help meet some of their own needs.

Last year, as summer approached, tensions rose in the Edgemont Community; the center turned to Duke to ask for contributions to support an active summer program that could serve the residents of Edgemont and hopefully abate some of the stress there. Though many at Duke responded, some claimed that, the end of the school year approaching, it was then too late to give.

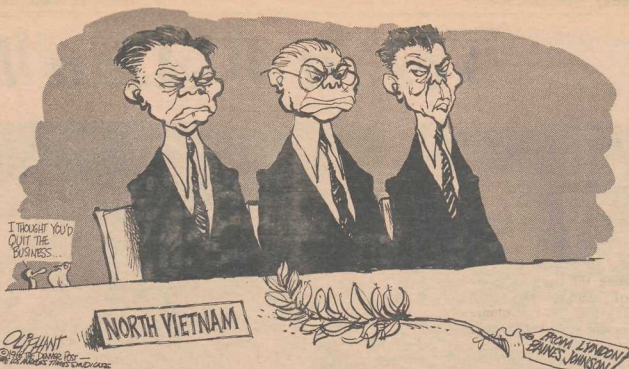
The school year now, however, has just begun. Donations that would go to Edgemont will not only assure that the center will be able to conduct a varied school year program of recreation, community co-operation, and tutoring, but than an effective summer program could be provided for—and by—Edgemont's residents.

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

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Bruce Vance Business Manager

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the pinsky commission report

The American way

By Mark Pinsky

There is much that is good and right about this country that never gets written about, just as there is much that is good and right about this university that never gets written about.

The reasons are identical. That which is good and right is taken for granted and one's time is taken up attacking that which is bad and wrong. What slob on all levels of American society often are too short-sighted to recognize is that those who are most passionately committed to society and to its component institutions are, by that commitment, compelled to try to make the society and its institutions contemporaneous with morality and excellence.

Distilling down the essence of Americanism from the miasma of fact, fancy, John Wayne and other historical junk is as selective a process as reporting the day's news. There are, however, several fairly constant indicators.

The first is the kind of people a nation enshrines in its Pantheon of Heroes. Ask any American kid to name this country's mythological heroes and the most common responses will be Paul Bunyan, John Henry and Pecos Bill. The three, and the myths that surround them, have a great deal in common: attributes of strength, power (black and white) and humor; themes of man against nature, man against the machine—but not in most cases man against man.

Even more indicative are the secular holidays a nation celebrates and the manner in which they celebrate them. Some of the first to come to mind are Thanksgiving and Halloween. Enough is said each year about Thanksgiving to give everyone the general idea as well as making everyone feel a lot better. Halloween, unfortunately, is too often glossed over.

One of the major events we commemorate on Halloween is Guy Fawkes' attempt to blow up the House of Parliament in the Gunpowder Plot. And how do we celebrate? We stage one glorious evening of extortion. Kids all over the country, no matter who they are, can dress up and knock on any door in town and demand tribute, just for being a kid. And if they don't come around, you just bring them around. What a fantastic poliztior.

And then there's Saint Patrick's Day. To celebrate an Irish holiday, American's of all national

origins wear green. They don't have to wear green but they do. They do it to honor the Irish patriots who fought against the English imperialists and also to honor their fellow Americans of Irish extraction. The values throughout are consistent. The fight of the little guy against the big guy and respect for your fellows.

Perhaps the most telling indicator of values are those real men who, on the basis of their actions their society chooses to elevate what amounts to demi-god status. The two who have always exemplified to me both sides of what is best in the American tradition, as does Robin Hood in the British tradition, are Johnny Applesseed and John Brown.

John Chapman, know subsequently as Johnny Applesseed, travelled the mountains, hills and valleys of Pennsylvania and Ohio planting apple trees. His pot on his head, he went around sticking applesseeds in the ground, just because he liked apples and he liked people. Now there was a flower child if there ever was one. For years he planted apple trees because he taught that was a nice thing to do.

John Brown was quite a different story. More than a little mad, Brown was America's first

White Panther. He decided that slavery was wrong. Period. So he got some guns and tried to help the slaves free themselves. For his efforts, we crucified this prophet on the gallows.

We felt that after the second world war we had a right to ask, "Where were all the 'good Germans' during the holocaust?" The Germans learned to answer quickly "Bonhoeffer and Stauffenberg."

When black Americans begin asking "Where were all the 'good Americans' when, in the middle of the nineteenth century Americans were owning other human beings?", we must learn to answer quickly, "John Brown." And to do this we are going to have to start teaching our children at a very early age who "the good guys" were at Harper's Ferry.

If you listen closely, on this day after election day, you will hear the sound of boots tramping in the distance. They are not the boots of George Wallace's rag-tag legions of racists, petty bourgeoisie, lumpenproletarians and fascists. It is the sound of the people moving inexorably toward Washington and Inauguration Day.

John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, maybe even turning over in the grave, but his truth is marching on.

Department changes made

Editor's Note: The following news item appeared in the October 15 issue of the "Justice," the student newspaper at Brandeis University.

Three senior history concentrators (major) have been elected to serve as undergraduate representatives to the History Department's policy-making body. The three...were chosen by undergraduate history majors at a well-attended meeting last Wednesday...

The precise nature of their roles as representatives has not yet been clarified by the History Department. But...each of the candidates...criticized the idea of undergraduate representatives having a purely advisory status. They told the meeting they would work to attain voting rights similar to those recently granted to two graduate representatives in the Comparative History program.

According to the reform unanimously accepted by the faculty of the Comparative History program, two student representatives have the right to vote on decisions before the 10-man executive board...The areas in which the graduate students will have a voting vote include curriculum, exam requirements, visiting lecturers and "new directions" for the program...

The History Department's official statements concerning the status of undergraduate representatives have been vague...In a memo announcing Wednesday's meeting, (the) department chairman...said only that the history faculty would, "to the best of its ability, attempt to draw (your) representatives into the constant effort to make teaching at Brandeis more effective and meaningful."

What about the Boycott?

The Blacks--- What do they want?

The Whites--- What are they doing?

During the summer and early fall of 1967, the United Organization for Community Improvement attended almost daily meetings with the Merchants Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and Agencies of the city government, pointing out the very desperate need to eliminate discriminatory practices and/or policies in this community. These were arranged through the City Manager's office, and the Carlton Committee (ad hoc city council committee chaired by Councilman Carlton, later by Councilman Coman), to deal with various problems confronting the black community. For the most part these meetings proved fruitless.

The last of these meetings was with the Durham Housing Authority Board of Directors. It was at this meeting that we realized that the city fathers simply were not listening and that any additional meetings would only be exercises in futility.

Shortly thereafter Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated. Most white citizens do not fully understand what could have happened had there not been black leaders interested in finding a way to solve community ills through non-violence. These leaders literally took to the street to prevent violence and possible bloodshed. They believe that the vast majority—both black and white—desires justice for all. With this in mind the Black Solidarity Committee for Community Improvement was organized. This committee is made up of people from all walks of life: bankers, lawyers, welfare recipients, laborers, high income, middle income, low income, and, yes, no income. We came together in an effort to eliminate discrimination and its evil effects in the Durham community, once and for all. Many meetings later, and after very careful consideration, the selective buying campaign began at the Northgate Shopping Center.

There have been many questions asked.

Why Northgate Shopping Center?

Northgate is the largest concentration of shops in the city, outside the downtown area. Therefore it could be monitored by the smallest number of people. Secondly, it is (was) where a large number of our concerned friends shop. Feeling as they do about the injustices heaped upon black people, we felt (feel) sure they could support a non-violent action to eliminate these wrongs.

Why not give the Merchants Association a list of priorities?

The Solidarity Committee did this in their initial letter to the Merchants Association and the

Chamber of Commerce, with some 15 pages of detailed information

pointing out specifics in housing, welfare, employment, education, board representation, justice, etc.

On what points are the Solidarity Committee willing to compromise?

None. What basic human needs does one compromise?

Are there any sympathetic merchants in the community?

Yes, there are merchants who have expressed their concern. To them we shall be forever grateful, and when the city governing bodies show their concern constructively, the black community can then show its appreciation.

What progress, if any, have there been since the selective buying campaign began?

Very productive. Black people, some for the first time in their lives, are getting out of debt to the revolving credit system. Black policemen have been assigned to Northgate, several new black businesses are now in operation or nearing opening day and community shops are getting a fair share of black business.

What can I do to help?

You can serve as a monitor, encourage your friends and associates to support the campaign, attend community meetings (i.e., City Council, Human Relations Commissions and Black Solidarity Committee), tour the area where poor people survive and see for yourself what the conditions are.

Finally, ever person must ask himself if there is anything to that "do unto others as you would have others do unto you?"

No human beings have been more patient than the black American, given promises for one hundred and eight year—promises unfulfilled and assumed forgotten.

I, as a black man live in two different worlds. One, where I work in mutual respect and dignity the other, after 5 p.m., a world that only sees me as a black boy who is to be treated with utter contempt. Which do you adjust to? Or do you try to make of the two worlds a place where everyone is judged not by the color of his or her skin, but as a human being. If you, a white person, had to go through life as we do, what would your priorities be?

If this nation is to survive as a nation it can do so on only by living up to its expectations and by fulfilling its responsibility to the need of all its inhabitants. At this point we can ill afford to wait, for death is but a finger away. No one can truthfully say that tomorrow will be "our" day. For while we lie sleeping, some fool, many miles away, could be preparing to push that button. Black people will not sit quietly by and die half slave and half free.

James Potter, President
United Organizations for Community Improvement
Assistant Treasurer
Black Solidarity Committee

Solidarity Committee's ten demands

1. The ample provision for equal employment opportunities.

2. The elimination of existing discriminatory educational practices, involving all of its several ramifications.

3. The establishment of an effective open-housing ordinance and the affirmative pursuit of its enforcement.

4. The administration of firm but fair justice under the law.

5. The procurement of equitable representation on all the several governing agencies which promulgate policies affecting all of the citizenry of Durham.

6. Revamping of the public housing system, particularly as this pertains to the Durham Housing Authority.

7. A thorough modification of the entire welfare system, particularly as this relates to those citizens of Durham who are intimately affected by it.

8. The establishment of adequate recreational facilities.

9. The creation of an effective non-partisan Human Relations Commission.

10. The impartial enforcement of the city's Building Code, especially as this pertains to private housing.

By Dr. Donald E. Ginter

I attended the usual Sunday night meeting of the Black Solidarity Committee last night. An old man—a very tired old man who was ill and should not have been asked to be there—rose and walked shakily to the speaker's platform. He was a beautiful old man; but there is no way for you to know that or for me to explain his quality to you—you were not there.

He spoke of his life, which for nearly four decades had been utterly sacrificed to the pursuit of human dignity and decency for his people. Though he did not explicitly say so, in effect he asked me (his eyes caught mine from time to time as he spoke) what had been the use of it all? Why was I there, damn me, where had I been during the dark years, before civil rights had become fashionable and organizationally easy? And he pleaded with his people to rise together in this critical hour of their history—not only to secure those material advantages which had always been denied them and to which they have so fully earned the right—not only that—not only to secure dignity and self-respect—but to distill out of the bitterness of their history a moral sensitivity, the sensitivity of a despised and tortured and degraded race, which might be of service to a world bent on self-destruction.

I relate to that old man. How can he be so high-minded? I cannot expect him ever to call me brother, because of what my kind have done to him. But I can sit there and bear the weight of the implied indictment. I can sit there in solidarity and be counted. I can call him brother.

Letters to the editor

More from Huck

What about automatic sprinkler systems? These two are lacking.

Does the library even have an alarm system to warn students in the stacks of danger? Not so far as I know of, but I would be happy to be corrected.

The fact that the library was built before current fire regulations were in effect is no excuse for the shoddy protection afforded Duke students, or even the precious books which make up our library. Before Duke spends additional money on constructing new facilities, it should make sure that the older ones are at least barely adequate.

Huck Gutman

Power of activism

Editor, The Chronicle:

As in any vehicle of change, the greatest amount of energy in Duke's 'new left', is found through

But where were you? Why weren't you there to hear him speak, to give him in his old age the dignity of a respectful audience? And in fact this is not entirely the point, for the meeting was peculiarly important to our black community as an election eve political rally. All four lack candidates for local office were present and spoke. The leaders of the black community correctly see the coming year as a critical turning point in the history of their people, and all of their hopes and fears came together in this meeting: their drive for economic justice through the boycott, their aspiration for meaningful participation in the political system by running candidates for public office, and, finally, their growing sense of moral destiny.

Last night, despite efforts to secure a regular student attendance at these meetings, I counted a total of nine white Durham faces: they included two saddened faculty members, and two undergraduate girls.

And that sums it up, doesn't it? What have you learned? What are you being taught? Who are you? Why should anyone want to teach you?

Congratulations

Dave and Anne

Steve and Araminta

the power of activism. This is a laudable fuel, and at the same time, just as unstable as the nuclear reactions it denounces. With all recorded movements (both 'good' and 'bad'), there has been an accompanying metamorphosis of values which accorded to the action of the group, rather than the principal. Many causes went so far as to entirely abandon any pretense of ideology in preference to the self-righteousness of naked action. Such groups, if they succeeded,

inevitably replaced a poor system with a horrendous substitute. In an organization concerned with revolution, such substitutions are more dangerous than reactionism. While revolution is essential to the health of any society, the motivation which initiates it MUST remain visual and pristine. With this in mind, perhaps movements such as SSOC can stay this paradoxical dilution for a period both longer and more conscious of humanity than a Reich.

Andrew M. Berlin

On living groups

Chronicle has new page

A campus issue of central concern to all the university's members is the recent renewal of the discussion of the living groups role at Duke. Such discussion, usually negative, was central to campus politics last year from Kinney's convocation speech in the fall to the Vigil quad classes and the Blue Ribbon committee last spring.

Recognizing the importance of organized dormitory life to most Duke students and the importance of the campus "residential system" for the administration's goals for Duke, the Chronicle will publish this page devoted to the living groups here.

The diversity of Duke living groups now in existence gives one the idea of the complexity of any solution to the residential problem; in fact I doubt that there exists any one solution for all the campus.

The women at Duke are arranged by schools: Nursing and Women's Colleges. The Women's College being arbitrarily subdivided

into houses of varying sizes and conditions. The women too lack the choice of living off-campus.

Hanes House is one of the largest as well as strongest living groups on campus due in part at least to the nurses' common studies and isolation from the rest of the university. This isolation has also kept them out of many campus activities.

West campus has been traditionally organized into fraternities and freshman houses, and since the early 60's, into selective independent houses. HH1 has preserved the prior-independent housing system, when it was unstructured and non-selective as much as possible.

Pre-symposiums to be held tonight

The brothers of Phi Delta Theta fraternity will sponsor at 7:00 p.m. tonight in the Phi Delt chapter room a discussion on the mass media's effect upon yesterday's national election.

The discussion will be led by Dr. John Clum, member of the Duke English department and the symposium committee, and Miss Ann Colarusso, editorial writer for the Durham Morning Herald. Miss Colarusso is best noted by the Duke community for her coverage of the vigil and the Black Boycott.

The discussion will deal with one of the more disturbing manifestations of the mass media's influence in America, namely, its effect upon the political attitudes of the individual.

The members of York and of the campus's new local fraternity Phi Gamma Tau will sponsor an open pre-symposium this Wednesday evening at 7:30 in room 130 Psychology building.

According to the co-curricular chairmen of the houses, Bob Roscow and Phil Bjorlo, three professors from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will deliver talks and participate in an open discussion of films and television in modern society.

The three speakers are Dr. Wesley Wallace, Ph.D. in history from Duke and chairman of the School of Radio, Television, and Movies at UNC-CH, Dr. Robert Gwyn Ph.D. from Illinois and of the School of Radio, Television, and Movies at UNC-CH also, and Dr. Maxwell McCombs of the UNC-CH School of Journalism.

All members of the university are invited to attend.

IFC to sponsor week of seminars

Andy Wiseman, head of the I.F.C. Academic Affairs Committee, announced today that the Interfraternity Council will sponsor a week of seminars in connection with the 1968 symposium on the mass media. These seminars will be held by the individual fraternities according to the following schedule and will be open to the public:

Kappa Sigma, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1968, 2-5 p.m. in the chapter room.

Mr. Ben Bessent will speak at the Kappa Sigma seminar which will be on the topic: Changing media-the adaptation of books to movies and television. Both are to be considered separately.

Phi Delta Theta, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1968, 7 p.m. in the chapter room.

Dr. Clum of the English Department and a member of the symposium committee and Miss Ann Colarusso of the Durham Morning Herald will discuss "The effect of the mass media on the election."

Phi Gamma Tau and York House, Wed., Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. in 130 Psych.

Three UNC professors will speak and lead discussion on the mass media (see story this page).

Pi Kappa Alpha, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1968, 8:30 p.m. in the chapter room

Dr. Sanders of the Sociology Department and Dr. Boyde of Business Administration Department will enter into a discussion of the regular Walter Cronkite program Thursday.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1968, in the chapter room

Dr. Adams of the UNC school of Journalism will speak on "a journalist's view of the media."

At the other extreme BOG has developed into the local fraternity living group category (Bordering on Greek as Poland would say). This fall this type of living group has received consideration from several national fraternities, led by the recent decision of the Lambda Chi chapter to go local. The general anti-Greek attitude of the administration is instrumental to such considerations, as well as the economic advantages of disaffiliation.

Freshman houses have always been a focus of criticism in the living group discussions.

We will welcome living group news. Contact the Chronicle office, ext. 2663 or page eds. Jim Kreisler, ext. 2245, or Tom Strohaker, ext. 3539. Reporters are also needed to work one day a week for 2 hours; contact the editors above.

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Today's calendar

9:30-11:00 a.m. WSGA Lounge
Open. Lobby, East Campus
Union. 10:00 a.m. Divinity
School Chapel Service. York
Chapel. Speaker: Bishop Roy C.
Nichols. 4:00p.m. Psychology
Colloquium. Room 130
Psychology-Sociology Building.

Speaker: Dr. Donald Adams.
7:00-8:30 p.m. Chapel Choir
Rehearsal. University Chapel.

8:00 p.m. Duke-Durham Open
Discussion: Black Solidarity
Committee Boycott. Music
Room, East Duke Building.

—Governors—

(Cont. from page 4)

Of the others, according to pre-election forecasts, Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller was leading his democratic opponent in Arkansas, Marion H. Crank, former speaker of the Arkansas House. Rated as pre-election toss-ups were races between Gov. Tim M. Babcock of Montana and Forrest H. Anderson, the state's Democratic Attorney General, and between Govs. David F. Cargo of New Mexico and State Sen. Fabian Chavez, Jr.

WSGA lecture

Tonight at 5:30 p.m., upstairs in the East Union, WSGA will sponsor a discussion of the boycott and "Durham's community problems" from the perspective of the Durham Chamber of Commerce. Bob Booth, executive director of the Chamber, will participate in the discussion.



Some of those were dissatisfied with the choices in yesterday's election spoke at a quad forum on "The Meaning—or Lack of Meaning of the 1968 Presidential Election."

Schools grant students power

By Tom Cambell
Associate Managing Editor

There is an increasing trend in colleges and universities across the country to give students a greater role in departmental policy making.

The lead has been taken by some of the better departments at some of the better schools, and most of the reforms seem to be working quite well. This subject has not been touched at Duke, except perhaps for the political science majors' union, which has not yet been recognized by the department

as having any power in departmental policy making.

Probably the most striking departmental realignment has occurred in Temple University's political science department. The faculty there has invited undergraduates to participate on all faculty committees. The students serve on an equal basis with faculty members, and the committee memberships are divided equally between the students and faculty. The departmental committees

News analysis

include recruitment, personnel, undergraduate studies, graduate studies, general grants, lectures, and library.

At another Philadelphia school, the political science department of the University of Pennsylvania has accepted student participation in the restructuring of the curriculum. Representatives of the Political Science Student Committee on Undergraduate Education, an organization formed by student initiative, have been accepted into the department's curriculum committee.

At Brandeis University, three undergraduate history majors have been elected to serve on the history department's policy-making body. Selected at a meeting of "the school's undergraduate history majors, their role within the department has not yet been made clear. They will probably obtain voting rights similar to those previously granted to two graduate student representatives. The graduate students can vote in decisions concerning curriculum, exam requirements, visiting lecturers, and "new directions" for the program.

University makes survey of assets

By Jerome Katz
West Campus reporter

Under the direction of James Adams, Director of General Services, Duke is now conducting a Capital Assets Inventory. Having worked their way up Campus Drive, the five men actually taking the inventory have already appraised all East and West Campus dorms except for Wannamaker.

One of the reasons for the present inventory on West Campus is the Board of Trustees' interest in the specific use of its capital investments, besides those used for building.

To save money, it was decided that the five men now taking the inventory on West Campus would

not be professional appraisers. These men are, however, well-trained in appraising.

These men's main job is to record all items on campus worth between \$25 and \$100, and to both record and tag those items worth more than \$100 and having a life expectancy over one year.

The specific purpose of this inventory is to check all items and their condition. This will help Duke forecast future furniture needs.

The rigid policy governing these men's actions requires them to go into all rooms in teams of twos and threes. They may not touch anything except the equipment they are tagging and they may not open any drawers. In addition, the men are instructed to respect any student's request not to enter his room.

Adams, the director of the inventory, says he has never had any legitimate complaints about his men's tampering with personal belongings. Adams emphasizes that his men are extremely careful and their sole purpose is to serve the university community. If anyone has any complaints, Adams urges them to see either him or Larry Smith, Director of Housing Management.

The current West Campus inventory actually stems from two earlier influences. The first was Medicare. Under Medicare, the government agrees to pay for a certain part of a hospital's equipment depreciation. With Duke's old fund accounting system, however, there were no records of depreciation. Duke Hospital, then, like most other hospitals in the country, was forced to change to a more detailed cost accounting system. Under this new system,

Duke can show the government specific lists of costs, expected normal lives, and depreciation rates of operating room equipment and many other patient care items not used for research and medical teaching.

To change to the more complex system, Duke hired a professional appraising firm to count and appraise all hospital materials. The firm began its work in June, 1967, and finished in December.

A second reason for the inventory is the many sponsored research programs at Duke.

The inventory is not expected to solve all of Duke's financial problems. In fact, Adams feels it will be almost meaningless unless it can be perpetuated. To assure constant up-dating, Adams plans to assign men to various areas of the university, and their job will be to re-appraise all university equipment approximately once a year.

University renovates campus buildings

By Ralph Karpinos
Development reporter

Parts of the new library will be open by the middle or end of November with full occupancy by the "first of the year."

According to Fred Miller, Schedule Analyst for the Department of Physical Planning, this deadline should be accurate to within a few days. In addition, Miller offered the following completion dates:

Art Museum-November 11
News Chemistry Building-middle or last of February

Research Park Buildings 1,2,3, December (not including some interior changes)

Renovations are not as easy to pinpoint because of "problems that are uncovered," Miller said. His plans now call for the renovation of House FF this summer.

In a recent interview, James Ward, University Architect and Director of Physical Planning, discussed the role of the department in building and planning. The architect's staff acts as a "liaison between the project architect and the department using the building." Each project goes through a series of stages beginning

with a discussion of the department's needs and ending with the actual construction of the facility.

Building priorities are the responsibility of the Academic Council and the Education Facilities Committee. Ward emphasized that these priorities are subject to change. In many cases money is "earmarked for specific buildings," significant amount of money specifically donated.

With regards to the proposed parking structures, he commented, "Alumni do not pledge money for parking structures." Other influences on priorities are "inflation and available funds," Ward suggested.

Ward said that the alteration of building priorities leads to problems. Often the completion of one project is influenced by the progress of another.

Delays have occurred because of a number of problems in technique, and procedure. In one case, the library suffered a month's delay because of a strike at a plant where materials were to be obtained. A decision was made to wait rather than use inferior materials. Through the entire building procedure Ward has been determined to "keep quality control."



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Acrobatic Henley Carter snags another one.

The pros and TV

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK—Mrs. Arlyne Lentz of Milwaukee is aware of pro football, especially on Sunday afternoons. She is the homemaker for a three television-set household. "My husband goes to his room to watch," she explains. "My son goes to his room and my mother goes to her room. Only the dog and I do not watch. It gets lonely."

We have news for Mrs. Lentz on the basis of the television ratings of the Green Bay-Dallas game a week ago Monday night, her dog and she will likely lose the family on another occasion beginning next year. The ratings for that game were so good that Pete Rozelle, the Commissioner of Pro Football may now have the tool with which to extract from the networks the nationally televised game he seeks on 14 Monday nights during coming seasons.

The Packer-Cowboy game, televised by the Columbia Broadcasting System, had a National Arbitron Rating of 25.1 and a 44 per cent share of the home audience.

There were, and perhaps still are, decision-makers in the television world who believe pro football, or any sports event, cannot compete successfully in the weeknight prime time hours (8-11 P.M.) when the audiences are the largest and the stakes the highest.

Their belief is that the wife gives up on Sunday afternoons and lets the men have their football. But on the weeknights she becomes defiant and will have no truck with the clashing of bodies on her TV screen. Three-set households like the Lentz one, where the little woman and the dog are outnumbered 3-2, are too few.

Rozelle now may be in a position to defy the TV decision-makers if they refuse to go along with him. Pro football's television contracts come up for renewal next year. The Commissioner seeks 14 Monday night games, the concurrent abandonment of the Sunday afternoon double-header programming insisted upon by the networks, and higher fees for his owners.

Both networks claim they make very little money from pro football and that the game is merely a prestige item for themselves and their affiliate stations.

The Commissioner is not sympathetic. Should the network balk at the sport's coming demands, there is the real possibility that professional football will set up its own network and peddle its own product. There are no serious obstacles in the way for such an unprecedented move. C.B.S., which has televised N.F.L. games since 1961, would be shaken. Its big Sports Department would be virtually wiped out because the network has few other sports events.

Soccer loses third game to tough opposition

By Kenn Jarin

A third Duke goal by Sam Enfield was Duke's sole offensive explosion on Saturday as the East Stroudsburg soccer team came to Durham and picked up a 4-1 victory. The fine Eastern team was too strong for the inexperienced Blue Devils of Coach Roy Skinner, who dropped their third game in seven decisions.

After a quick first period score, Stroudsburg concentrated on defense and went into the lockerroom at halftime with a slim 1-0 lead. Right winger Enfield, a sophomore, opened the high scoring third period with a tally that tied the game up, 1-1. Then East Stroudsburg asserted its physical superiority with two goals, making the score 3-1. The victors added an insurance score in the final period, all the time playing tight defense.

Although Stroudsburg dominated the game, the score might have been much tighter if Duke had avoided two defensive

lapses. One of the visitors' goals was actually kicked in by a Duke player, and a young team cannot afford to make any mistakes against a nationally ranked club like East Stroudsburg.

Co-athletes of the week: backs Asack and Baglien

By Rusty McCrady

One of the big factors in Duke's win over Georgia Tech last Saturday was that the Tech defense was not able to predict that Leo Hart was going to pass in any one given situation. The reason for this was that, for the first time this season, the rushing attack, led by Phil Asack and Don Baglien, carried the bulk of the offensive load.

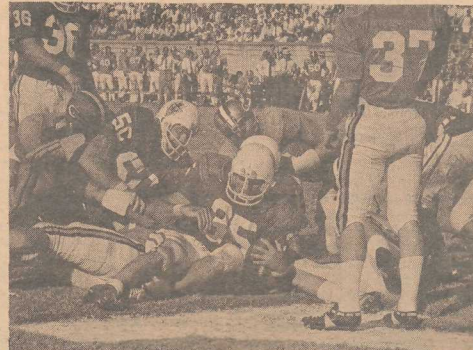
Behind an offensive line that kept opening big holes time after time, Asack and Baglien gained 140 and 99 yards respectively. Asack was the work-horse, carrying the ball a total of 40 times, but Baglien, while he ran the ball just eleven times, had 9.0 yards per carry average. The two backs were so consistent that on Duke's drive for their fourth touchdown at the beginning of the second half, Hart did not pass once. He didn't have to.

Phil Asack is only a sophomore, and his future in Duke football looks bright. He was twice All-State in high school at West Bridgewater, Mass., and as a freshman here, he gained 239 yards for a 4.05 yard per carry average. Phil is 6-3 and 220 pounds, but his most talked-about asset is his ability to run with speed as well as power.

Don Baglien is not quite Asack's size at 6-0 and 205 pounds, but according to the coaches, what he lacks in size, he makes up in toughness. Baglien was instrumental in Duke's second-half touchdown drives, as he was rarely stopped before he had gained ten or fifteen yards. Baglien is also a proficient punter, and could fill in in this capacity in the event that Wes Chesson, Duke's regular punter, were ever injured.



Hard-running Don Baglien constantly tore through the middle of the Tech defense in the second half of Saturday's game. Duke could not have won without his and Asack's dependable running.



Phil Asack has just crashed through for another Blue Devil score. Asack's power (he weighs 220 pounds) came in handy more than once down near the goal line.

But in recognizing the excellence of these two men, we are doing the offensive line an injustice if we do not give due notice to their outstanding play as well. It goes without saying that the running game doesn't work without consistent blocking up front. Particularly effective were tackle Guy Johnson and guard Ken Bombard, both of whom play on the left side, where Duke ran the

most. Thus the Devil rushing game gelled last Saturday against Tech. Perhaps using two fullbacks, Asack and Baglien, at both running back positions will prove to be the answer to the ground gaining problems that have plagued the Devils most of the season. Asack and Baglien may give us the answer to this question next Saturday against N.C. State.

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Taylor & Kirk: swinging orientation

By Bill Simon

Besides being a thoroughly enjoyable musical event, "An Evening of Jazz," presented by the S.U. Performing Arts Committee this coming Saturday at the Indoor Stadium, should provide a very meaningful study in contrasts. One could scarcely name two jazzmen more different on the surface than pianist Billy Taylor and multi-instrumentalist Roland Kirk. But what makes the appearance of their groups an especially interesting occurrence is that it presents two contrasting approaches to the same idea.

Besides being a musical form, jazz is, more basically, "a state of mind," a fundamentally joyful and swinging orientation to life. Both men, in their different ways, reveal the warmth and humor which lies at the root of all good jazz.

To give an indication of the difference of the two men in musical approach, it might be best to begin by describing the difference in their appearance on stage.

Billy Taylor sits at the keyboard of his Steinway, appearing very cool and businesslike from his crisp conservative suit to the well-drilled precision of his trio. Nobody, however, who listens to the passion of his playing, would suggest that he is, when involved in the act of creating great jazz, any less than totally wrapped up in his music.

Visually, Roland Kirk is altogether something else. He stands, seeming enveloped in a forest of sound-making equipment. Three large instruments—tenor saxophone, manzello and

stritch—are suspended from his neck. Amongst the larger horns, other instruments appear, including a siren and a nose flute. The mouthpiece of a more conventional flute peeps like a periscope from the bell of the saxophone, ready for use whenever it is needed. Dark glasses—Kirk has been blind since the age of two—and a beret, complete his unorthodox appearance.

The musical impression of the two men differ also. Mr. Taylor, while no less creative, is decidedly the more traditional. His playing is fleet and virtuosic on the up-tempo numbers, delicate with understatement in his more reflective moods. He recognizes few limits in his selection of material, and one hears tunes which have hit the Top Ten, as well as familiar jazz standards and many of the pianist's own compositions.

Mr. Kirk's art is exultingly, irreverently, beautiful. It compels attention and involvement on the part of the audience, because a Kirk appearance is, more than merely a musical event, a genuine "happening." This is not, as one might suspect, merely due to the novelty of his appearance and presentation. After a few moments, Roland's novelty is almost forgotten in the listener's concern with what the man is, musically, saying.

In this connection, I cannot forget the final night of this year's 1968 Newport Jazz Festival. It was late in the evening and the crowd, which had been attracted to the concert primarily by the billing of several pop-jazz groups, was starting to grow restless, just before the



Roland Kirk

Roland Kirk Quartet walked on stage. Impeccably, this was Kirk's first appearance at a Newport Festival, and relatively few in the crowd, I think, had previously seen him in person.

To be brief, Kirk's performance got the greatest and most enthusiastic response of the entire Newport Festival. The crowd did not want to let him go even after a tumultuous standing ovation brought an encore, which the powers-that-be at Newport rarely allow, due to tight scheduling.

Billy Taylor's versatility is equally astounding. His combined talents make him an ideal public relations man for jazz, and keep him as busy as any man one can name. He is far more than just a musician. And as a musician, he is far more than merely a performer.

The center of his activities is, appropriately, New York City, where he is Program Director and top disk jockey for WLIB-FM, the City's all-jazz radio station. He is also regularly heard on WLIB-AM. His talents as a performer and commentator on jazz have also received exposure on television. He has hosted many TV specials on jazz, including several weekly series. He has been featured on the Johnny Carson show, and was musical director of the original version of "That Was the Week That Was."

Billy's engaging personality and

musical expertise have led to his being named to numerous panels, boards and councils on the arts. He is also a member of several professional organizations. Recently, the advertising world has utilized his talents, and Billy can be heard on commercials for "Cold Power" detergent.

But most important still is his music. Winner of Down Beat Magazine's first annual Critics' Poll as best new pianist, Taylor has appeared with most of the greatest musicians in jazz.

His appearances at the 1968 Newport Festival prompted one writer to unofficially name him "most valuable player" of the Festival. He displayed many of his talents, appearing as emcee and performer with many stars. His backup and solo work helped make the appearance of the obscure saxophonist Sonny Criss one of the high points of the Festival.

The appearance of the Roland Kirk Quartet and the Billy Taylor Trio in concert at 7:00 p.m. next Saturday night in the Indoor Stadium will be a most unseasonable event for this area. It is especially interesting to note that Taylor, a native of Greenville, N.C., has played very little, if at all, in this state, since becoming a professional.

The live performance by the two groups will attract jazz buffs from all over the state. However, it is likely that the bulk of the audience will be fans of good music in general, and people simply in search of an evening of good entertainment. One does not have to be an expert on jazz or even very savvy about music to appreciate the mystique of Roland Kirk and the sophisticated earthiness of Billy Taylor. Everyone who attends can expect to witness a unique musical experience of rare quality.

Review by Martin Schlesinger "Interlude" makes for good schmaltz

INTERLUDE. The eternal triangle revisited. Directed by Kevin Billington. With Oskar Werner, and Barbara Ferris. At the Carolina Theater in Chapel Hill.

The first question that comes to mind after seeing "Interlude" is "Wherefore is this movie different from all other movies?" (to continue the Chronicle tradition of borrowing from Jewish religious observances). It is a simple story about a married man (Oskar Werner) who falls in love with a girl (Barbara Ferris) and almost ruins his marriage and her life. This plot has been done hundreds of times before and has little potential for being disguised. If a filmmaker can find an original way of presenting it, his product can be called excellent. If he simply rehashes the same old situation with the traditional plot elements, his movie ought to sink quietly into the swamp of mediocrity.

"Interlude" does neither of these. It has everything—the secret rendezvous, the growing ardor of the girl pitted against the man's refusal to separate himself from his obligations, the increasingly desperate overtone, and dramatic meeting between wife and mistress—all the old, sick jokes. But the production brings a kind of dogged excellence to the formula that refuses to blend into the background. All of the photographic techniques that convey an air of craftsmanship are there, the ones that we all know by heart but are still disappointed to find missing in bad movies. Barbara Ferris delivers a consistently excellent performance that depicts the meaning of childlike innocence to meet the demands of the '60's. Oskar Werner struggles manfully and successfully to swing the huge mass of the artistic ego into its proper position in each scene. The supporting performances are all but flawless, with the possible exception of Miss Ferris' girlfriend, who is a bit too much of a caricature, and her part is thankfully minor. The dialogue, while not brilliant, escapes being trite by a respectable margin.

But there is something about the movie that simply does not ring true. Oskar Werner plays a famous conductor who is absorbed in his art. Here is a man who throws emotional fits whenever he is on the podium, and who rehearses his orchestra in a room lined with blown-up photographs of himself conducting. Even before his involvement with his mistress (and by all indications she is his first) he seems to have spent a distressingly small amount of time with his family. He is the personification of the artistic ego, a point which the screenwriter loses no opportunity to make. Anyone who knew him in real life would be hard put to explain the fact that he is married and has actually torn himself away from his orchestra long enough to father two children.

But he is able to love his work while on the podium and his wife while at home, and we are asked to believe that after he meets his mistress, he is able to love her passionately without really diminishing his love for the other two—only perhaps letting his style be cramped a bit by the pressures of time and the necessity of deceiving his wife. And it is true—in the touchingly reluctant way he finally comes to grips with telling his wife about his mistress, and in his solicitous air towards her at the final meeting of the two women, we can see that tenderness which is all many a married woman has coming to her after the first years' passion has worn off, and which would have been her lot whether or not she had had any more compassionate competition.

The writers ask us to believe that such a schizoid approach to life is possible for one with such a monolithic ego, and Oskar Werner's performance gives the idea a good deal more credibility than it deserves. Still, one is surprised that the affair could have lasted so long, and in order to lengthen it, the script forces Werner into a kind of spastic extroversion that is totally out of character with the man who is presented to us and whose ego reasserts itself at many points during the production.

Still, the anomaly is not that great, and a slight suspension of disbelief and of the critical faculty will bring one face to face with the elements of a good production. Each separate scene comes across in perfect emotional clarity. When they love, love is drawn large upon the screen, and when they cry, it is washed with tears; neither the sharpest juxtaposition of contrasting moods nor the grossest overuse of dramatic irony can mar this emotional purity. See the movie, by all means; it may be schmaltz, but at least it's good schmaltz.

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Glee clubs give concert

By Laura Patton

The Duke University Men's and Women's Glee Clubs will give their fall concert in Page Auditorium Friday at 8:15 p.m. Each group will perform separately several numbers of both a sacred and a secular nature.

The women's program includes two songs by Brahms, the "Benedictus" from Gabriel Faure's "Messe Basse Pour Voix de Femmes." Zoltan Kodaly's "Ave Maria," and a lively French folksong.

The men will sing, among others, two Mozart songs, the difficult "My Spirit, Be Joyful" from Bach's "Cantata No. 146," a Negro spiritual, and the ever-popular folksong "Shennandoah." This portion of the concert will be conducted by Benjamin Smith, visiting choral conductor from Arlington, Virginia.

After an intermission, the 125 voices of the combined Glee Clubs will sing the beautiful Ralph Vaughan Williams "Mass in G Minor." This will be conducted by Dr. Paul Young who is returning as director of Choral Activities after a year's absence. Tickets are available at the door or from any Glee Club member.

Steele sneaks election win from Galifianakis

By Sally Hardesty
staff writer

Republican Fred Steele has been elected Congressman from the 4th District over Democrat Nick Galifianakis. This presents a basic change from the past representation of Durham, Orange, Wake, and Randolph counties. Steele's views differ greatly from Galifianakis', especially in fiscal policy.

A critic of the Johnson administration's poverty program, Steele says the, unlike Galifianakis, he would have supported an economy measure which would have cut \$460 million dollars from this program. He feels that the program is greatly unsatisfactory and that the U.S. "should be helping the poor and showing them how they can become an asset to the community and not stonies around its neck."

The government funds, according to Steele, should go, instead, to various American industries for expansion and job training so as to create more

vocational opportunities for the lower class. "Before this time," Steele told the Chronicle, "close to 6½ million dollars has been spent by American industries without government incentive."

Nor does Steele agree with the present housing program. He feels that it is only an "immediate emotional response" to the problem. His solution derives from the concept behind his idea of job training: as the unemployed lower class become job holders, they will reach the economic status which enables them to be home owners on "their own steam."

Concerning the problems of crime, and the lack of law and order, Steele, again, disagrees with Galifianakis, who favored limiting the right of individuals to hold firearms. "It is not really a deterrent to crime," he says, "and is an abridgement of the constitutional right to bear arms." To fight crime, Steele urges a reorganization of federal law enforcement, tax incentives for

local policemen, and elimination of the "under-lying causes of crime"—underemployment, according to Steele, being the basic one. "We need good officials who have enough courage to stand up for law and order. If a man lacks that conviction, he should resign his office."

Though, early last summer, Steele hoped for a Nixon-Reagan ticket, he later commented that Agnew was a "good decision," and campaigned for the Republican ticket. In foreign policy, he feels that "the past administration was practicing a policy of appeasement. This country needs a firm stand on international issues." Citing the Pueblo incident as an example of the "appeasement" he opposes, he says:

"We must never permit any nation, large or small, to seize our ships and men. Any country that attempts such a slur on our national honor must be served notice that our reprisal will be swift and devastating."



Eldridge Cleaver, minor party presidential candidate.

Nixon barely victorious

Continued from page 1
except for a last-minute survey by Louis Harris Associates. Taken Sunday among about 1,200 respondents and published late Monday, it gave Humphrey a lead of three percentage points.

In both the Harris Poll and the Gallup Poll, which gave Nixon an election eve lead of two percentage points, Humphrey staged a spectacular recovery in the closing weeks of the campaign.

Leading issue is Vietnam
The final major poll standings were as follows:

Gallup—Nixon 42, Humphrey 40, Wallace 14, Undecided 40.

Harris—Humphrey 43, Nixon 40, Wallace 13, Undecided 40.

Immediately after the Chicago Convention at which he was nominated in a bitter party battle, Humphrey was scoring as low as 30 per cent. Throughout the campaign, Nixon's standing remained relatively steady at just above 40 per cent.

Wallace never rose higher than 22 per cent in any national opinion poll, and his standing declined sharply in the closing weeks.

Humphrey's strong finish began after a speech in Salt Lake City on September 30, in which he gave a conditional pledge to halt the bombing of North Vietnam, if elected. His stretch drive received added impetus last week when President Johnson announced that a halt of the bombing of North Vietnam had been put into effect.

The war in Vietnam was thus shown to be probably the most important issue in the campaign, although Nixon did not attack Humphrey or President Johnson directly on the conduct of the war, relying instead on the general theme of "it's time for a change" at home and abroad.

Democratic Party in disarray
The election climaxed one of the most arduous and bitterly

contested elections in modern American history, and it was unusual in that some of the hardest fighting took place within the incumbent party. For at least three years, the Democrats have been in a state of disarray on the issues of Vietnam, and in the off-year elections of 1966 they lost a net of 47 seats in the House, three senators and seven state governorships.

In the Senate, moreover, a strong opposition to Johnson and the war policy developed among Democratic liberals and within the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Last November 30, a member of that committee who was almost unknown in national politics, Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, announced that he would run against Johnson for the Democratic presidential nomination.

On March 12, McCarthy won 42 per cent of the vote and all the Democratic delegates in the New Hampshire primary, in a major political upset. His performance demonstrated Johnson's political vulnerability. Four days later another, and far better-known democrat, Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, announced his candidacy.

Johnson confounded nation
McCarthy refused to withdraw, but on March 31 President Johnson confounded the nation by announcing both a partial bombing halt of North Vietnam and ruling himself out of a race for another term. Two days later, McCarthy defeated him in the Wisconsin Primary.

Kennedy, also campaigning against the war but making, in addition, a strong appeal to Negroes and the poor, won Democratic primaries in Indiana and Nebraska, but McCarthy pulled off another startling upset by defeating the New Yorker in Oregon.

On June 4, however, Kennedy won both the California and South Dakota primaries. Just after a victory speech at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, he was shot in the head by a young Jordanian emigre. Kennedy died on June 5.

Meanwhile, Vice President Humphrey had entered the Democratic contest on April 27, although he said he would not compete in any primaries. Almost from the time he announced, he was considered the favorite because of his and Johnson's strength within the Party organization and because of the insurgent nature of the McCarthy and Kennedy campaigns.

Thousands opposed Administration
The campaign for delegates continued throughout the summer and in August, Senator George McGovern of South Dakota jumped into the race—again as a dissident on the war and a critic of the Johnson Administration.

The Democratic National Convention, held in Chicago from August 26 to August 29, was surrounded by political and physical strife. Within the Convention Hall, a bitter fight on the platform was waged, with forces loyal to President Johnson finally imposing a Vietnam plank satisfactory to him and to Humphrey.

On the streets, thousands of young people who opposed the war and President Johnson demonstrated and marched. They clashed repeatedly with the Chicago Police who used force to break up the demonstrations.

Humphrey, as expected, was nominated on the first ballot on August 28. The next day, he chose Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine as his Vice Presidential running mate.

Nixon stages remarkable comeback
The Republican side was less

complicated. Governor George Romney of Michigan announced his candidacy last November, but in February, trailing badly in the polls just before the New Hampshire primary, he withdrew from the race.

Rockefeller's campaign revived
After Romney's withdrawal, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, twice before a Presidential aspirant, was widely expected to enter the race against Nixon. But after taking nationwide soundings, Rockefeller said on March 21 that he would not run because "the majority of (Republican) leaders want the candidacy of Richard Nixon."

On April 30, Rockefeller reversed himself and announced that he would seek the nomination. He waged what most analysts considered a desultory campaign, however, and was not an active candidate in any primary. Nixon swept all the primaries.

After Robert Kennedy's death, the pace of Rockefeller's campaign increased as he appeared to be seeking the support of the Negroes and the poor who had backed the New York Senator.

Meanwhile, Governor Ronald Reagan of California, steadfastly refusing to call himself anything but a favorite-son candidate, was becoming more and more active. The day after the Republican Convention opened at Miami Beach on August 5 Reagan finally admitted his candidacy.

Nixon nominated unknown
He was too late. Nixon rolled to an easy first-ballot victory, heavily based in the Southern state delegations, then startled even some of his closest associates by choosing the virtually unknown Governor Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland for Vice President.

Wallace, who had been a candidate to all intents and

purposes since the late Mrs. Wallace was elected Governor of Alabama as his stand-in in 1966. So personal was the Wallace candidacy that it was not until October 3 that he selected General Curtis E. Lemay, retired, a former Chief of Staff of the Air Force, as his Vice-Presidential running mate.

In the Fall campaign, all three of the Presidential candidates and their running mates campaigned energetically, utilizing jet aircraft to touch every section of the nation, spending heavily on national television exposure.

Humphrey defended Administration

In addition to the law-and-order and Vietnam issues, controversy developed between Nixon and Humphrey on the issue of nuclear arms control. Nixon asked for delay in ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and called for "clear-cut" military superiority over the Soviet Union. Humphrey backed immediate ratification of the treaty and urged an arms limitation agreement with Moscow.

In general, Nixon called for less reliance upon the Federal Government, castigated Democratic economic policies, and pledged new leadership at home and abroad.

Humphrey, though he sought to differentiate his position on Vietnam from that of Johnson, defended the domestic achievements of the Johnson Administrations and, in general, pledged a continuation of the Democratic economic and social policies that began with the New Deal.

Throughout the campaign, Humphrey repeatedly challenged Nixon to a debate on television but Nixon steadfastly refused on grounds that Wallace would have to be included or given equal time.