

The Duke Chronicle

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Duke University, Durham, North Carolina

Thursday, November 7, 1968



Photo by Tuck Russell

The WSGA sponsored meeting in the East Union yesterday where it was explained that Durham's problems are primarily economic.

Chamber explains city's problems

Floyd Fletcher, a member of the Durham Chamber of Commerce, declared that there was never any plan made by the city government to deny any portion of the population paved streets and housing.

He and Bob Booth, executive director of the Durham Chamber of Commerce, spoke at a discussion of Durham's community problems in a program sponsored by WSGA yesterday in the East Union.

Fletcher further said that the immediate cause of unpaved streets and inadequate and substandard housing was economic

The Chamber of Commerce believes that it should not come to the Chamber of Commerce believes that it should not come to the Duke campus to discuss the issues with the Black Solidarity Committee as has been requested.

They believe that the two communities are already polarized and that such an open forum would only further spread their apart.

The Chamber of Commerce feels it would not be proper to sit down with the Black Solidarity Committee under pressure or to serve as a mediator in matters outside the realm of the Chamber.

They are willing, however, to discuss in what areas problems can be worked out. The Chamber agrees with all but one of the demands and has been pursuing projects to help the community in respect to these demands. They have offered some of their members to serve as volunteer inspectors for sub-standard housing.

They have formed a non-profit organization that has solicited \$65,000 and obtained 40 acres on Bacon Street. There, one hundred 3 and 4 bedroom brick homes are being built at a cost to the builder. The houses will sell at \$13,000-\$13,500 and perhaps can be purchased at no money down.

The resources of the community are not adequate to build the 5,000 houses that are needed, but this project may help another similar

project get started. Although these homes are not "low-cost", the era of a house this size for \$6,000 is past.

Durham has a general housing problem; there is little between luxury and slum apartments. The Durham City Council does not have the power to channel tax money into housing projects. The financing and subsidizing of housing is in the realm of the government.

SSOC to discuss 'student as nigger'

By Michael Kopen

A North Carolina SSOC conference will take place at Duke beginning Friday and ending Sunday. The topic for this meeting will be "the student as nigger."

The conference will try to determine the true status of the student in the "Great Society," whether it is as "the privileged few, or just 'house niggers' for an unjust social system."

Originally Eldridge Cleaver was to address the conference. Cleaver, minister of information for the Black Panther Party and presidential candidate of the Peace and Freedom Party, will be unable to attend, however.

The schedule for the first day calls for registration of those attending at the SSOC house in Durham.

Registration will continue on Saturday, followed by a panel discussion of the main topic in the morning. After a break for lunch, analytic workshops are scheduled for the afternoon.

These workshops will discuss such topics as: "Educational Institutions as Exploiters of the Community," "Educational Institutions as Training Schools for the New Working Class,"

By Max Frankel

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Richard M. Nixon emerged the victor today in one of the closest and most tumultuous Presidential campaigns in history and set himself the task of reuniting the nation.

Elected over Hubert H. Humphrey by the barest of margins—only four one-hundredth of a percentage point in the popular vote—and confronted by a Congress in control of the Democrats, the president-elect said it "will be the great objective of this administration at the outset to bring the American people together."

He pledged, as the 37th President, to form "an open Administration, open to new ideas, open to men and women of both parties, open to critics as well as those who support us" so as to bridge the gap between the generations and the races.

But after an exhausting and tense night of awaiting the verdict at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here, Nixon and his closest aides were not yet prepared to suggest how they intend to organize themselves and to approach these objectives. The Republican victor expressed admiration for his opponent's challenge and reiterated his desire to help President Johnson achieve peace in Vietnam between now and inauguration day on Jan. 20.

The verdict of an electorate that

appeared to number 73 million could not be discerned until mid-morning because Nixon and Humphrey finished in a virtual tie in the popular vote, just as Nixon and John F. Kennedy did in 1960.

With 94 per cent of the nation's election precincts reporting, Nixon's total stood last evening at 29,598,783 votes to Humphrey's 29,572,567. The margin of 26,216 was even smaller than Kennedy's margin of 112,803.

When translated into the determining electoral votes of the states, these returns proved even more difficult to read, and the result in three states—Washington, Alaska and Missouri—was still not final last night. But the unofficial returns from elsewhere gave Nixon a minimum of 287 electoral votes, 17 more than the 270 required for election. Humphrey won 182.

Because of the tightness of the race, the third-party challenger, George C. Wallace, came close to realizing his minimum objective of denying victory to the major-party candidates and then somehow forcing a bargain from his support on one of them. Although he did

not do nearly as well as he had hoped and others had feared, he received 9,186,058 votes, or 13.43 per cent of the total, and the 45 electoral votes of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Wallace's support ranged from 1 per cent in Hawaii to 65 per cent in his home state of Alabama and his presence on the ballot in all 50

(Continued on Page 3)



President elect Nixon

Scott new governor despite Nixon win

By Rob Wood

The Durham Sun

RALEIGH (AP)—Democratic Lt. Gov. Bob Scott, given a cushion of votes from the coastal plains and the populous counties of the Piedmont, survived a heavy anti-Humphrey vote Tuesday and was elected governor of North Carolina.

The 39 year old dairy farmer from Haw River withstood a vigorous challenge from Republican Congressman Jim Gardner, who was attempting to become the first GOP governor in 68 years.

The latest returns compiled by The Associated Press from 2,152 of the state's 2,198 precincts gave Scott 790,528 votes and Gardner 716,005.

A breakdown in computer programming showed Gardner running much closer during the late night and early morning hours than he actually was.

This system failure had the 35 year old Rocky Mount businessman inched to within less than 7,000 votes of Scott. The margin was much larger.

Two decades ago, salty Kerr Scott won the governorship and later went to the U.S. Senate. It was in the eastern section where he built voting strength with his so-called "branchhead boys," who now are older and slower but who worked and won for the son of the man "who took us out of the mud."

It was to industrial Piedmont, where Scott survived a Republican trend, that gave Nixon the state's

13 presidential votes and the GOP a gain of one in the U.S. House.

The presidential campaign played an integral part in the outcome as Gardner's attempt to weld a coalition of Nixon and Wallace support fell apart at the seams.

He had said during the campaign he found nothing to criticize in what third party presidential candidate George Wallace had to say. Although Wallace ran strong in the east, he didn't carry Gardner along.

Gardner also apparently was hurt in the Piedmont by his stand on Wallace and his break with Nixon at the Republican Convention.

Scott, who stubbornly refused to endorse any of the presidential candidates and kept his campaign as far removed as possible from the national issues, apparently played the correct game.

Agnew?

(C) N.Y. Times News Service

ANNAPOLIS, MD., (Vice President-elect Spiro T. Agnew lavished praise on Richard M. Nixon yesterday for his tolerance of his runningmate's difficulties during the recent campaign.

"Mr. Nixon showed a restraint and confidence in me that few people have ever exhibited," Agnew said in an extemporaneous aside to his prepared victory statement this morning.

‘Duke should subsidize DUAA,’ Athletic head, Cameron says

By Bob Switzer

“We feel that Duke should subsidize DUAA,” said Mr. Eddie Cameron, Athletic Director in reaction to the Academic Council’s investigation of Duke University Athletic Association’s financial status.

“Now DUAA is operating like any other department in the university where as before we were autonomous,” Cameron explained further, “thus Duke should be responsible for DUAA’s financial well-being if the University wants to maintain an excellent sports program.”

Cameron said the primary reason for the jump in the DUAA deficit, this year to \$466,000 was due to a shift in bookkeeping with DUAA’s and Duke financial statements.

“Prior to this summer the grant-in-aids to the players which are part of the total athletic scholarship and which amount now to \$1800 a scholarship were not charged against DUAA on our financial statement. Now for the first time this year the total amount of the grant-in-aids, which is \$269,000, was shifted to the DUAA books and thus charged against us. It was merely a bookkeeping change.”

Mr. Steven Harward, contrlor for the University concurred. He said that the books for all departments were changed in this respect to make the departments responsible for their expenses.

When asked to explain the apparent deficit in football of \$275,000 according to the academic council Cameron said the actual loss or gain is difficult to determine for any one sport. “We

have all the incoming figures on the money we made in football and basket ball: however we group our expenses for all sports together. Thus we can not attain an accurate appraisal of the actual gain or loss in football.” Red Lewis, financial head for DUAA, concurred with Cameron’s statement.

“It is true that in the past football has been our big money maker,” continued Cameron, “and I expect in the future that it will continue to be. Virtually all of this year’s team will be returning next year and this year’s freshmen squad, which we think is the best freshmen team here in 20 years, these two factors will mean better football for the students. And of course better football means increased revenue for DUAA. We are in short basing all our plans on improved football.”

Cameron said another was the size of the Duke student body and of their mandatory student fee to DUAA. “Other schools which have bigger student bodies and student fees have larger revenues for athletics. Duke meanwhile has maintained its athletic program without a significant increase in either the size of the student body or the student fee. In the meantime costs have risen dramatically.”

When asked if DUAA was taking any steps to alleviate the deficit, Cameron said that the gift solicitations were being increased from the current level of \$50,000 to at least \$100,000 and probably \$150,000. “Plus which,” Red Lewis added, “we are taking \$42,000 out of our investment dividends and

deducting this from the deficit to help reduce it.”

Disagreement on admissions Cameron and Lewis did not agree with the charge that athletes on scholarship entering Duke are necessarily lowering Duke’s academic standards. “If one will look at the high school class rank of the current freshmen team one can see that that charge is false. Thirty three percent of the freshmen football team are from the top 10% of their high school class while another third were within the top fifth of their class. Only 18% of the team are from the lower fifth and that is only four students.”

“Furthermore,” Lewis continued, “Rockefeller Foundation students, Ford Foundation Students, Trustees’ sons, ministers’ sons, and some economically deprived are given admission even though their qualifications may be somewhat less than University standards. These cases are what the University calls ‘calculated risks’ who show a special aptitude. Why shouldn’t athletes be admitted on the same basis? They have a special aptitude—athletics. Besides, with the help of a tutoring service the attrition rate of the athletes at Duke is lower than the rest of the student body. We do not need to apologize for any athlete who has graduated from Duke University,”

Lewis concluded.

Both Cameron and Lewis justified the continuance of athletics at Duke. “We feel that the value of athletics is well worth the expense. Athletics supplement academics. If you will look at all the other big name schools, Yale, Princeton, etc., all of them have run \$500,000 to \$600,000 deficits in their athletics for years. They must think athletics is of some value. Duke is just so fortunate that in the past we have not even had a deficit or at the most a small one.

Lewis said, “We think athletic program teaches lessons that can not be learned in the classroom. The determination, the competitive spirit learned in athletics is carried on through later life.”

Cameron ended the interview by saying, “Duke would be happy to belong to the Ivy League and we would adhere to the Ivy League standards, if it were not for geography and acceptance by the league itself. When asked about the establishment of a second Ivy League in the South, Cameron said that it had been discussed but not too seriously.



Shown here is Jim Dearth (no. 28) catching against a Tech defender Saturday. Dearth leads all Devil receivers with three TD grabs.

UNC tickets

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

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

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Outlook on Nixon priorities

-Congress may curb-

states unquestionably influenced the outcome in many of them. But there was no certain way of determining whether Nixon or Humphrey was the beneficiary of the third-party split-offs.

Humphrey's narrow victory in states such as Texas was probably due to Wallace's strong showing there. Conversely, Wallace's drain-off in traditional Democratic strongholds, such as New Jersey probably helped Nixon.

Humphrey mounted a strong challenge in California, but his only other successes west of the Mississippi were in his home state of Minnesota, in Washington and Hawaii, with Alaska still in doubt.

Nixon's victory, therefore, though marginal in numbers, turned out to be well spread geographically.

He established the Republican party as a formidable and probably permanent political factor in the South and Southern border states, profiting from the Wallace inroads, but nonetheless running extremely well in such states as Kentucky and Virginia. Humphrey lost everything south of West Virginia and east of Texas to his two rivals, a result that should profoundly shake the Southern Democratic parties.

Yet the broad spread of Nixon's strength clearly did not extend into the great urban areas where he must perform his works of unity and redevelopment.

Nixon had not campaigned very much in Negro communities and knew of the overwhelming opposition to him by black voters. His running mate for the vice presidency, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, had become, rightly or wrongly, a king of symbol of white annoyance with the restiveness of the negro community. Nixon made no mention of Agnew as he thanked all those who had contributed to his success and vowed to restore peace between the races.

Graduate trustees

The Board of Trustees of Vanderbilt University amended its by-laws to provide for the election of a new graduate of the university to the board each year after graduation.

Vanderbilt Chancellor Alexander Heard said "the move will bring the trustees close to the contemporary life of the campus" in an article which appeared in the Nashville Banner November 2.

A member of the current senior class will be elected to a four-year term as a trustee after graduation.

According to their plan, the board will ask the Alumni Association to nominate one person for election by the board each year. The person would be chosen from the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Engineering, or the Nursing School.

In order to accommodate the new members who would be elected under the plan, the membership of the board would be expanded from its present 32 members to 36.

Heard said he hopes the move will "bring the viewpoint of recent students to the deliberations of the board" and that it will "encourage their (recent alumni) participation in the activities and service" of the board.

Yet another challenge before the Nixon Administration will be a Congress firmly managed by the opposition party. Nixon is the first man since Zachary Taylor in 1884 to be elected President without his party also winning control of both houses of Congress.

With the net loss to the Republicans of only four seats in the House and five, possibly six, in the Senate, the Democrats will organize the Legislative agendas of the 91st Congress and command all its committees. By retaining control on Capitol Hill through a change of parties in the White House, they will be in a position to exercise a powerful restraint on Nixon's budgetary priorities, which in fact means his priorities of government.

The political complexion of the new Congress, however, may have shifted another few degrees from the innovative and liberal-minded spirit that prevailed in the first two

years of the Johnson Administration. The concern about excessive spending on domestic social programs and about law and order that Nixon stressed in his campaign has been evident on both sides of the aisles in both Houses for some time.

Yet there was not clear ideological pattern in any of the voting, for President of Congress. Critics of the Vietnam war, for instance, lost some races and won in others. Energetic Democrats were able to resist even strong tides to Nixon in some states while others fell victim to them elsewhere.

Survival for some created new opportunities for leadership of the now leaderless Democratic party. Humphrey indicated that he would not retire from public life and his efforts to pay off campaign debts may in fact keep him talking for quite a while.

Nixon administration bid for reconciliation

By James Reston

In the grateful calm after one of the most tumultuous American presidential elections of this century, the cry from every corner of the land was for reconciliation.

President-elect Richard M. Nixon struck the dominant note of the day. The great objective of his administration, he said, would be "to bring the American people together. This will be an open administration: open to new ideas, open to men and women of both parties, open to the critics as well as those who support us."

Nixon's greatest problem is likely to be with the people who didn't vote for him: the very poor, the Negroes, the vast numbers of organized workers, and the rebellious and articulate young intellectuals. And beyond that the Democratic majorities in both houses of the Federal Congress, whose personal affection for Nixon and his policies has never been overly enthusiastic.

The war issue is no longer the powerful divisive force it once was. The President-elect has gradually moved toward his critics on Vietnam and gives every evidence now of favoring a compromise peace.

But to redeem his promises, to bring about a workable majority in the nation and the Congress for more military arms and lower taxes, more police and more understanding in the cities, more prosperity and less inflation, better relations with the allies and larger military budgets in the allied capitals—all these potential conflicts out of Nixon's campaign will require the diplomacy of a Talleyrand and the financial wizardry of both Adam Smith and John Maynard Keynes.

The public longing for unity and peace, and the spirit of fair play in the nation will carry him along for a time.

Also, despite the narrowness of Nixon's victory, he showed remarkable strength in every part of the country. This was not a normal regional victory by the nominee of what has been in the past a regional party.

Still, Nixon does not enjoy the power of hero worship, the national respect and personal trust that enabled President Eisenhower to govern with a Democratic Congress during most of the 1950's. He has won the presidency, not so much on his own personal strength as on the reaction of a frustrated people against a tired Administration that had staggered and blundered into grievous difficulties both at home and abroad.

news analysis

On two fundamental questions, the President-elect is likely to have serious difficulties with powerful forces that opposed him in the election. These are the control of military arms and the human and physical reconstruction of the urban ghettos.

His emphasis on the campaign and before has been on dealing with the effects rather than the causes of anarchy abroad and civil protest and disorder at home. He has been underscoring publicly and privately the need for more police and more military arms to deal with these questions, whereas his critics have been advocating new civil programs to deal with the causes of these problems.

On military policy, Nixon has argued that the world is divided into two groups of nations: the offensive, aggressive, expansionist forces of the communist world and the defensive nations of the non-communist world. And his proposed solution for dealing with this situation is (1) that the defensive non-communist nations must always maintain a clear superiority in all arms on earth and in outer space over the communist nations, and (2) that the allies should contribute much more than they now are to help maintain this burden of military superiority.

This theme, if transformed into policy by the Nixon Administration, is bound to bring him into serious conflict, both with the allies who do not believe in and

Democrats retain majority in Senate

By David E. Rosenbaum

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Republicans made a net gain of at least four Senate seats in Tuesday's election, but the balance between liberals and conservatives did not appear to have changed substantially from the old Senate.

One Senate race remained in doubt last night. In Oregon, four-term Democrat Wayne Morse was running neck-in-neck with Republican State Representative Robert W. Packwood.

Depending on the Oregon race, the Democrats will hold 58 or 59 seats in the new Senate, to 42 or 41 for the Republicans. In the old Senate, there were 63 Democrats and 37 Republicans.

Four conservative Republicans and one Democrat were elected to seats that had been held by liberals or moderates. In two states there was a shift in favor of the liberals.

Thus, it appeared that a

successful coalition of liberal northern Democrats and moderate Republicans could still be formed on such issues as civil rights and aid to education.

One of the new conservatives is Barry Goldwater. He defeated Roy L. Elson for the Arizona seat vacated by Carl Hayden, a moderate who was a strong supporter of the Johnson Administration.

Most observers believed that whether the liberal-moderate coalition could be formed on social issues in the next congress would depend to a large extent on the ability of the Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield.

Four Democratic doves who had appeared to be in trouble earlier in the year won handily: Franch Church of Idaho, J.W. Fulbright of Arkansas, George McGovern of South Dakota, and Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin.

McCarthy waxes comical

By E.W. Kenworthy

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
"It is a day for visiting the sick and burying the dead," Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy said today. "It's gray everywhere—all over the land."

"Now we have Nixon," McCarthy said. "Under the shadow of his wings, we can think of other things." He paused and grinned. "It even scans," he said.

Did he think Nixon would, as he had pledged, have bi-partisan cabinet, especially because he had failed to receive in the popular vote that mandate he had asked for?

"He might have some phoney Eisenhower Democrats," McCarthy said to the interviewer.

What did he think of Nixon's charge that the administration had permitted "a security gap" to develop?

"I thought it was nonsense," the Senator said.

Well, then, did he agree with Nixon that there should be no attempt at negotiations with the Soviet Union until the United States had military "superiority" and not simply "parity" with the Soviet Union, so that the United States could "negotiate from strength"?

"You don't even give that kind of stuff a second thought," McCarthy replied. "It doesn't make military, or diplomatic or economic sense."

McCarthy took a somewhat fatalistic view toward the defeat of Vice President Humphrey. He had made his endorsement of Humphrey conditional on the Vice President's agreeing on a new government in South Vietnam in which the Vietcong would have representation.

He had delayed his endorsement until last week—until Humphrey, obviously aware of the President's impending announcement of the bombing halt and Vietcong participation in the Paris talks, began to move toward the McCarthy position.

Today McCarthy said, "If Humphrey had moved over a month ago, if he'd said a month ago what he said in the last week, he would have won."

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Page Four

A time to begin

The election of a conniving politician to the Presidency and of a bumbling bigot to the Vice-Presidency is the disheartening end result of a year that saw an unprecedented political effort towards building a more humane and rational society.

So it is a time to feel a little frustrated. The American political system, which in its haphazard way has so often called up good men to solve the great crises which have faced this nation, has seriously misfired in 1968, the year of perhaps the greatest developing crisis of all.

Lyndon Johnson lost the Presidency because the people of this country were fed up with the crisis that his duplicity, hypocrisy and propensity to substitute force for reason were leading us into. The tragedy is that Richard Nixon is even more accomplished at those dark arts than his predecessor in the White House.

The coming four years are likely to be a bit messy. Although the mutual horror which Lyndon Johnson and Ho Chi Minh probably hold for a Nixon Presidency may lead to a settlement of the Vietnam war before January, the basic mistakes behind that war will be reinforced under the coming Republican regime. Nixon's promises to reverse the trend of desegregation cast doubt on his ability to ease the racial crisis in this country. His determination to appoint what he calls "strict constructionists" to the Supreme Court and his McCarthy era activities lead to fears that his administration will tolerate, if not encourage, further incursions on individual liberty. His fascination with the nuclear arms race is a grave portent for the internationally tense years ahead.

The basic differences between the policies of the President-elect and those of the people who have built the constructive political movement of the past year, and the Nixon-Agnew team's repressive attitude on "law and order" and the protest movement, makes us fearful of increasing confrontations in the years ahead. It is time to face the fact that some of our heads will be cracked, and some of us will go to jail, and some of our futures will be ruined, before a decent and humane society can be built. But the price we may have to pay will nonetheless be small when compared with the price of the wrongs American society has inflicted on its deprived members and on the impoverished areas of the world.

The protest movement which we must now build can be two-fronted. First, we must "take to the streets," not always literally, to keep the public constantly aware of the growing crisis in this country. The second, and potentially most productive, front is to try for a take-over of the Democratic party in time for the 1972 elections.

But the last thing we should ever do is give up. The 1968 elections are, indeed, the reverse of what we wanted them to be when all this started a year ago. But as in everything else, there is some reason for hope. Neo-Nazi George Wallace did not do as well as some had feared; and Hubert Humphrey, who is, when all is said and done, the only candidate with a visible heart, did better than expected. The basic reservoir of good will which men of compassion have always found in the American people is still there, at least in part, and that plus the coming failures of the Nixon administration will give us something on which to build.

All of our problems will not be solved in the years ahead, for what is necessary is that the reservoir of good will be expanded to embrace more of the population and that good will be transformed into a positive commitment to action. But it is time to have faith, and to renew the struggle. If we are right, then someday we will get this country back again.

Beyond that, all we can now do is to pray for the continued good health of Richard Nixon after January 20.

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"YOU MAY NOT LIKE ME, BUT I'M THE ONLY PRESIDENT YOU'VE GOT!"



By James Reston

Nation will heed vote

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

This has been a hard election, and there are many who believe it has wounded and divided the nation, but the American people have short memories and instinctively accept the result of the vote, no matter how close. This, at least, is the consolation of American political history.

With the one ghastly exception of 1860, when the South chose to use the election of Abraham Lincoln as a pretext for secession, the American people have put aside all the provocative charges and threats of the campaign and promptly accepted the winner as President of all the people.

As soon as the vote is clear, as Sidney Hyman observed in "The American President", "The nation decrees an act of oblivion on the misdeeds and partisan claims of the recent past. A decision by a part of the nation is converted into a decision of the sovereign whole...well, we'll go along with it, we say, in that most meaningful of Americanisms..."

John F. Kennedy won the presidency over Richard Nixon in 1960 with less than a majority of the whole vote. In a few months Mr. Nixon was virtually forgotten, only to rise again in 1968. In other less mature democracies, so close an election has often led to civil disorder and even to civil war, but the instinct to forget the last contest and to accept the result of even the most vicious campaigns has been evident in the United States almost from the beginning.

This will to come together and unite in spirit was first evident in the election of 1800, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received the same number of votes in the Electoral College and Jefferson finally won by a single vote in the House of Representatives.

Much the same thing happened in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was chosen over Andrew Jackson in the house, though Jackson had more electoral and apparently more popular votes.

In 15 other elections men were elected to the Presidency though they got less than 50 per cent of the total vote: William Henry Harrison, 1840; James K. Polk, 1844; Zachary Taylor, 1848; James Buchanan, 1856; James A. Garfield, 1880; Grover Cleveland, 1884 and 1892; Benjamin Harrison, 1888; William McKinley, 1896 and 1900; William Howard Taft, 1908; Woodrow Wilson, 1912 and 1916; Harry Truman, 1948, and John

Kennedy, 1960.

Even in 1876, when Samuel Tilden led Rutherford B. Hayes in both the popular and electoral vote, Hayes was finally accepted despite considerable evidence of fraud, and Tilden retired from the battle satisfied that he had the best of all worlds: he had won the presidency, he said, and didn't have to suffer the cares and burdens of the office.

Actually, the charges and countercharges of the 1968 election were mild compared to the savage campaigns of many of these other past elections. Nevertheless, they were sharp enough to divide the nation if the voters really believed them.

If the American people really believed that Richard Nixon was an untrustworthy man who was leading the nation inevitably to economic depression and international chaos, or that Mr. Humphrey was a weak and weary man determined to perpetuate the Johnson blunders of the past, then it might indeed be difficult for the tens of million of losers to accept the result.

The vast majority of the people will "go along", however, for they do not really believe all the gloomy threats and predictions of candidates and columnists. After the first few months of the campaign, they become immune to the worst of the nonsense, and accept the result, sometimes with regret, often with doubt and even

foreboding, but in the end almost with relief to have the ballots counted at last.

This does not mean that the system of American government is always right. "It has led," says James MacGregor Burns, "to a government by fits and starts, to a statecraft that has not been able to supply the steady leadership and power necessary for the conduct of our affairs."

There has often been a serious lag, he adds, in the speed and effectiveness with which the national government has coped with emerging crises.

"The record is a disturbing one. The steady, moderate action on slavery that was so desperately needed in the 1840s finally came, immoderately and at frightful cost, in the 1860s, and 1870s. American participation in the first real efforts at collective security came after World War II instead of World War I. The anti-depression measures so critically necessary in the 1930s, if not before, became governmental and political commitments only in the 1940s and 1950s..."

The catalogue of failures and tardy remedies could be vastly extended and the dangers of precisely this kind of slow and divided government are still the nightmare of Tuesday's election. But the people accept it because that has been their way from the start.

Did US learn?

By Richard Smurthwaite

The bombing has stopped and, aside from the hint of "political considerations" that detracted from the import of this move, most of the nation has seemed to welcome the development. Now, perhaps, the negotiations in Paris will be able to grant and receive the concessions leading to peace in Vietnam, arriving at a settlement satisfying most Americans.

Such a cessation of the fighting however, if negotiated by individuals sharing the Johnson-Nixon-Humphrey view of America's righteousness in being involved in Viet Nam, would probably be peace obtained without a sacrifice of the national arrogance of the United States that precipitated its predicament in Southeast Asia.

If peace comes about only because the nation is "tired of

fighting a war we can't possibly win"; if peace is prompted only by the refusal of thousands of young men to fight in Vietnam, then the war would have, in a real sense, "been fought in vain." If Americans attempt to blot the memory of the war completely from their minds, the deaths of ten thousands of American soldiers will be especially tragic, they being dead and forgotten.

If this peace with forgetfulness comes, the investigations into the attitudes and operations of American foreign policy, (such as Fulbright's) may well have gone unwritten. The political campaign of Eugene McCarthy would have failed in part; the minority "peace" platform, especially its final statement on the directions of US foreign policy, might never have been proposed.

For, if Americans forget (Continued on Page 5)

'Thank you, President Johnson'

By C. L. Sulzberger

Lyndon Johnson was patriotic and politically wise to yield the Presidency after one term because he had failed in what he sought to achieve and nothing fails like failure. Nevertheless, history must inevitably correct some emotional impressions now prevalent in a highly confused United States. If the second President Johnson was sometimes almost as unpopular as the first President Johnson a century ago, the reasons were profoundly different.

Lyndon Johnson failed to discover means of simultaneously and successfully defeating the brand new Communist technique of "revolutionary warfare" and of solving an extraordinarily complex racial question that eats into America's very bowels. Yet lack of real victory in these fields is more easily understood on recognizing that no statesman anywhere has so far found a formula for smashing revolutionary warfare or making men of different races act as brothers.

Criticism in these profoundly important domains was heightened by public emphasis on quirks in Johnson's personality. The human image of a President has become enormously important because of television, whose capacity for distortion is not fully appreciated, whether in reporting press conferences, battles or riots.

Undoubtedly Johnson showed capacity for pique and trickiness but it is arguable that he was neither more peevish nor more crafty than his hero, Franklin Roosevelt. However, Roosevelt was a master of using racial while

Johnson just isn't made for TV.

Another possible weakness was his manifest fascination with opinion polls and his preference for leading from the middle, by consensus, instead of from the front. The technique accords with democratic philosophy but is impractical in times of crisis.

I have personally been persuaded that Johnson always wanted to negotiate a Vietnam settlement. On May 6, 1965, he told me: "Everybody says negotiate, but you must have two to negotiate. We have had four to six channels open to the communists all the time but they tell us to go to hell. You are looking at the guy in the U.S.A. who wants most to negotiate."

He also always recognized a connection between Vietnam and the racial front at home, sometimes saying: "There are those who only want a fortress America, maybe supporting little white Europe."

Well, I don't share that view. Somebody has to protect the two and a half billion people in Asia.

"I am interested in those people and their education and their food and their health. Why I tell Ho Chi Minh: 'If you will just lay down your pistol I'll help you.' I am ready to let him join in all our efforts to build up Southeast Asia—if he will only make peace. Of course there are people who think the Asians are not worth saving—well I think they are."

The outgoing President likes to expound on the connection between foreign policy and civil rights, believing: "We know Lincoln had his emancipation proclamation but this was just a proclamation, not a fact, and we are paying the price. Obviously what happens here in terms of violence has its effect in

Africa and Asia and the same thing is true in reverse."

Certainly Johnson failed to solve this era's two most insoluble questions, revolutionary war and race, but his policy met considerable success elsewhere. He has patiently endeavored to improve Soviet relations, even if this effort is now stalled.

In the Congo and Cyprus his decisiveness checked dangerous threats. He felt there was no alternative to his Dominican intervention. His most risky, crucial and in the end successful decision was to send U.S. warships off Israel in 1967 while warning Russia away.

It is tragic that a President who knew so much about political power was unable to apply it triumphantly on the main issues, above all because to apply it

triumphantly on the main issues, above all because he always hoped to be buried under a particular tree on his Texas ranch and mused: "When my grandchildren see this tree I want them to think of me as the man who saved Asia and Vietnam and who did something for the negroes of this country."

Nevertheless one cannot say Johnson failed in Vietnam and, if contemporary judgement has been hard, as Benjamin Franklin said: "We must not in the course of public life expect immediate approbation of our services." Now that America chooses a successor it is fitting to show appreciation of Johnson's great national service in the words that conclude his press conferences: "Thank you Mr. President."

—Lessons of Vietnam war—

(Continued from Page 4)

Vietnam and its usefulness as a reflection of American attitudes on intervention in other nations, the country could easily become involved in "more Vietnams," more likely, future projects undertaken only after pondering such shallow considerations as "Can our aims and diplomatic techniques win here?" will lead to more subtle intervention in other lands, intervention that, unlike Vietnam, may escape the notice, and hence the criticism, of most Americans.

Yet the war would have failed in forcing the direction-setters of American government to evaluate our nation's role in international politics; a re-evaluation that, if undertaken, could lead to adoption of a new set of principles concerning America's foreign operations; a new set of principles that, when put into practice, could lead to an international system of truly sovereign states whose courses as nations are directed solely by

their own citizens.

At the present time, America has intervened in the domestic affairs of foreign nations when such an exercise was deemed necessary to "halt Communism" or preserve the "balance of power." These observers which have acknowledged and condoned such

intervention have claimed that the sheer power of the United States, and its position as the strongest "free" nation in the world, make it inevitable that the United States intervene in other nations, going so far as to dictate economic and foreign policies for these countries. This intervention has been approved if the United States combined wit and complete planning with noble intentions, such as the "preservation of democracy."

However, our more dramatic failures—like Vietnam—added to our less obvious ones, remind us that the factors determining what is best for a nation—factors based on a nation's character, molded by its peoples' languages, history, moral values, and common habits and traditions—are incomprehensible to a foreigner who cannot free his political thinking and actions from

the factors that operate and influence his own nation.

The United States, both in the formation of policy and subsequent international operations, should learn from the war in Vietnam that it is not only presumptuous for a "benevolent" big nation to manipulate the affairs of a weaker "protectorate," but that it is dangerous for any nation that cannot fully understand the character of the other to dictate what governments and economic systems are best for that other country.

For peace in Vietnam to be of greatest value, then, we as Americans must learn that self determination of peoples, and nations is, regardless of the purely civil conflicts that may exist, the most stable and most honorable principle of a nation-state system.

Letters

The Chronicle welcomes letters to the editor, columns on any topic, opinion from any source. Although submissions will be printed, as space allows, regardless of the form in which they come to us, it would be helpful if material was typed on a 50-space line, double-spaced. Writings for publication may be mailed to the Chronicle at Box 4696 Duke Station or brought to someone in 301 Flowers.

Letter to the editor:

KA hits Harambee

Editor, the Chronicle:

Once again you have succeeded where few would have ventured. You have splendidly combined illogic and absurdity, lies and generalities, to spew forth another ridiculous article. No doubt you have no idea to which article I refer for at this point it could be one of a multitude.

The statements to which I have so happily taken up my pen are in the article by Harambee. I don't understand the pseudonym; I would be proud to confess that I slipped into Duke without first having passed a literacy test. I interpreted ("guessed" would be more appropriate in light of his nonsensical juxtaposition of banality upon abstrusity) that to be a KA was to like Wallace more was to be a racist, was to whistle Dixie during the Hallelujah Chorus. I apologize to the Chronicle for not fitting this description; if you could further describe me I could become

a better KA.

Quote from "The Logic of Dixie": "I was going to say that Duke cannot establish laws for all minority groups."

I am saying that the Chronicle, from its lofty height in Flowers as the guiding light of us less intelligent peasants, can not and will not establish social confines for this minority group (KA's) by a blatant slur that collectively we all reminisce about how great life was in 1840; that the Chronicle can not and will not pressure me individually into becoming anti-black just anti-Chronicle; and that you who are so liberal and desirous of campus unity toward any cause you deem "just and right" have once again alienated a segment of campus. Keep up the good work. May you all work so hard at establishing the epitome of student journalism that you exit, stage 1-A, flunk out.

Wayne A. Bromfield, KA, '69

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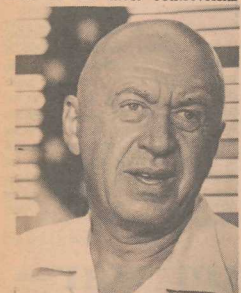
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'Skidoo' to premiere at Symposium

By Diane Weddington
Otto Preminger will premiere his latest film, "Skidoo," next Sunday during Symposium '68. The film, a comedy starring Jackie Gleason and Carol Channing, and a discussion of the production will be the major part of the program for Sunday night.

Within a period of twenty-five years, Otto Preminger has produced, directed, and acted in some of the most controversial



Otto Preminger

films in America. "He has deliberately nurtured a reputation for controversy in his career as an independent moviemaker." Why Preminger has done so lies in his own driving personality. Leon Ames, his close associate, has said, "Otto has to have his way. If he doesn't get it, look out."

The man whose pink, clean-shaven head, sad eyes, and Viennese accent became a familiar trademark in the movie world was

born in Vienna on December 5, 1906. His father, a lawyer, strongly suggested that Preminger study law. Preminger received his degree. However, his interest was in acting. He played Lysander in Max Reinhardt's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at age seventeen. On October 21, 1935, in company with Sam Spiegel, Preminger came to America.

Preminger believed, "One thing a director must never do is ask someone else's opinion. He must be the leader, the one who directs. He tells the writer how to write, the actor how to act, the editor how to edit. That is his function. Whether he is right or wrong is finally decided by the public and the critics. A director creates something because that is the way he believes it should be done."

For ten years, Preminger worked for Twentieth Century-Fox, turning out films that didn't satisfy even him. Of "Forever Amber" Preminger bluntly said, "It was the worst picture I ever made." "River of No

Return" evoked this comment, "Directing Marilyn Monroe is like directing Lassie; you need 14 takes to get each of them to bark right."

However, in 1951 Preminger had amassed enough money to start his own agency, Carlyle Productions. The films he began to produce were well-received by the critics, but they achieved public notoriety by shattering well-established moviemaking taboos and traditions. Preminger succeeded in offending the Catholic Legion of Decency, the Motion Picture Production Code, and several state censorship agencies. Undaunted, he continued to turn out controversial material until he himself played a central part in revising the censorship code.

"The Moon Is Blue" provoked a heated argument which was finally stabilized by the Supreme Court. Critics complained that the film showed "A girl in circumstances that do not soil her purity but might have."

"Carmen Jones" was attacked by racists and segregationists. The all-Negro film became a dangerous

threat to Preminger's career.

"The Man With the Golden Arm," an adaptation of Nelson Algren's novel about dope addiction, roused a national controversy. Preminger said, "It is hard to believe that the normally maladjusted male will find drugs attractive after watching the physical and spiritual torture of Frank Sinatra as the hero of 'The Man...'" Motion Pictures Association of America and H.J. Anslinger, Commissioner of the Treasury Department's Narcotics Bureau, were convinced that the film encouraged the use of drugs.

"Saint Joan" was the result of a mammoth search for a desirable actress. Preminger sponsored a contest for all actresses between the ages of 16 and 22 who could speak English. He received 18,000 applications for the part of Saint Joan. Of these, he interviewed 3,000, including actresses from Canada and Europe. He found that of the actresses, the prettiest were from Dallas, the most talented from Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago, and the youngest was from Denver.

"Advise and Consent" was based on Drury's prize-winning novel about backroom politics in the U.S. Senate. When the movie was released, those who had so generously aided Preminger were horrified. Washington was at his throat. Drury denounced the movie and refused to allow any movies to be made of his succeeding books.

The criticism did not daunt Preminger. He said, "I don't think the critics can murder anything that is really good. I don't always agree with the critics—in fact, I particularly disagree with them, naturally, when they write a bad review about my work—but a critic has a job to do. He cannot arbitrarily kill anything. Preminger divided critics into two classes. One critic thinks objectively, viewing craftsmanship, writing, acting, and directing separately. The second kind thinks only in passionate, biased terms. Preminger believes, "A critic should be biased. All I ask of a critic is that he really believe what he is writing and that he knows something about motion pictures."

Celestial Omnibus begins Jazz Weekend

By Walter Nelson
The Celestial Omnibus begins Jazz Weekend at Duke Friday night. The coffeehouse will present a concert by the Four Others, a jazz group composed of four well

known North Carolina artists. The Four Others is a composite of a three-man group called the Jazz Journeymen, consisting of Harrison Register on guitar, Bobby Boyd on double bass, and Dave Moffet on percussion, and Jim Crawford, an excellent sax player.

The four musicians have participated in a number of Jazz Festivals across North Carolina, including a recent appearance in the festival held in Raleigh.

Among Duke students, the group is probably best known for its assistance on two records cut by the Harlequins in 1963 and 1964. They have also given two recent concerts at Duke.

The members of the group have played together, in various groups, for over ten years. They, therefore, bring a polished style and tremendous enthusiasm to their performances.

The concert will begin at 9 and last until 12 p.m. The doors of the coffeehouse will open at 8 p.m. for pre-concert discussions. The concert is open to the general public, and there will be a cover charge at the door.

Duke Players present 'Zoo Story', 'Krapp's'

The Duke Players present the second in their series of workshop productions this Friday and Saturday at 8:15. Two plays, "Zoo Story" by Edward Albee and "Krapp's Last Tape" by Samuel Beckett will be presented under student direction.

"Zoo Story" portrays man's alienation from society in a masterfully built dialogue between two men who meet on a park

bench. The parts are played by Steve Herbert and Dave Burkey. Student director is Bob Shenkin.

"Krapp's Last Tape" by the author of "Waiting for Godot" has a cast of one. It concerns a man who makes a tape at the end of each year recording what has happened to him. He is shown as an old man listening to a tape made when he was younger and reacting to it. Krapp is portrayed by Ken Allison. Student director is Bill Gordh.

Reservations for the two plays which will be shown in Branson may be made by calling the box office at 3181.

Review by Hank Wilson Arlo: rapping in verbal soft shoe

Technical data: "Arlo" on Reprise, stereo RS6299, \$4.79...but for you \$3.79, seven selections. Available at the Record Bar in Durham. In this, his second offering for public consumption, Arlo offers us a little of the old, some of the new, and a hint of the blue—an interesting amalgam if you like it but perhaps more properly borrowed from a friend.

The "old" Arlo is the Arlo of "Alice's Bistro." This, to some, could present a problem. If you like to hear Arlo sing and only on occasion like to hear him rap, on the first album you could take your pick. His new album, though, is framed by two examples of his spontaneous (the record being alive from the Bitter End in N.Y.) wit. Anyway you play it you are going to have to listen to him rap.

One the first of two sides there is the mildly incredible story of the genesis of the lyrics to the "Motorcycle Song": "I don't want a pickle...anything that rhymes after that is groovy." It all goes to prove either the existence of some benevolent deity or, as equally farfetched, that policemen are really your best friends. Otherwise you get to hear the less sparsely humorous tales of his microcosmic paranoia—for instance when did last give a damn about your F.B.I. guy or the contents in Santa's pipe?

These two cuts are about his only concession to his "live (you can whistle along with some guy in the second row) audience and if you don't mind the thought of Arlo rapping for fifteen minutes, so much for the better.

The "blue"—I use the term loosely—Arlo is the cut, "Try Me One More Time," an Ernest Tubb country and western song. (Is it really an LBJ campaign song?) Although one might say it is a less-than-serious rendition, it still ought to delight any country and western fans.

Most interesting is what's "new" with Arlo. Just the name Guthrie gave Arlo a head start. With it he fell heir to one of the richest and deepest understandings of American folk music by way of Woody Guthrie. No one can doubt that Arlo grew up with a guitar in his lap and a song not far from his lips—just listen to the record. But Woody Guthrie is a hard act to follow and this seems to be what Arlo is trying to avoid—following anyone.

In essence, he realizes that folk music has indeed been revived but that it has been thrown into the kettle along with the other influences—the hard core blues, soul, jazz, the "eastern" music, etc.—which go to make today's sounds. Arlo is at the point where he must decide what to do with the mess before him.

What, then, is Arlo up to? "Wouldn't You Believe It", aside from being a welcome relief after eight minutes of verbal soft-shoe, is typical. The lyric imagery is at times intriguing but more often seems strained. It's definitely good music but it's not new.

The song, "Meditation (Wave Upon Wave)," is new. It is a long meditation on suitable generalities in a rather repetitive format. The table and the guitar seem to work together well but the total impression is something less than spontaneous, natural, or free—again almost straining after something not there. Donovan says a lot with this type of song, perhaps Arlo can say more. (After all he does have long hair.)

His most successful song was "John Looked Down." Musically it combines a number of influences making it hard to pin down-unique. He shuns the pretentious "transcendent" lyric and succeeds in posing the questions which he failed to bring out in "Meditation"—just that when it comes to finding another person or losing someone, there are no answers.

"Arlo" is good music and Arlo is funny. As a whole it is a mixture of several elements which remain unmarred to a common theme. As Arlo points out, though, he is only "twelve to twenty-one" and there remains time for many more songs. Arlo still has the time to look around.

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More on the War Against the Young: Martin Duberman says these in power in our universities are blind to student principles.

James Dickey on Allan Seager and Theodore Roethke.

No More Vietnams? Is it even realistic to insist on this? ... Where does the Vietnam experience leave us in our relations with the U.S.S.R. and China? (The first of two excerpts from a conference at the Adlai Stevenson Institute in Chicago.)



One of the worshippers performing with a guitar yesterday during the post-election service held in the C.O.

UCM sponsors post election service

Reading of presidential campaign statements opened the 5:00 p.m. UCM-sponsored post-election worship service in the Celestial Omnibus yesterday. A small group of students gathered

for spontaneous singing and reading within a prepared liturgical framework.

Following the quotations from the presidential campaigns of Humphrey, Nixon, Wallace, and Eldridge Cleaver, a call to worship was read:

The world is a beautiful place to be born into

If you don't mind some people dying all the time

Or maybe only starving some of the time

Which isn't half so bad if it isn't you...

Realization of a "world which is wholly foul" and men who are only "partly living" was the message of the call to confession. During the silent confession three readings were volunteered, each pointing out the ways modern man has moved away from God in daily life.

Rejection of Christianity was further emphasized in a song—"That's the Thing I Don't Like About Jesus"—and in this corporate confession.

Responses to a request for "symbols of contemporary hope" were another song about the hope to be found in love and a reading about the hope to be found in the reality and reconciliation of Christianity.

Formal worship ended with a litany of hope and the singing of "Free to Decide".

...Free, free, free to decide
What the world is going to be;
This imperative is ours.

As the worshippers drifted out of the coffeehouse, religious folk songs and psalms were played. The last song was the traditional "Gloria Patria" set to contemporary music.

Cooperative-supermarket stock selling drive on

"Give a Damn!" This is the slogan for a stock subscription drive to be run on the Duke campus from November 14-21 to sell shares of stock in the United Durham Cooperative, Incorporated, an enterprise to build a supermarket in Durham that combines social and economic benefits with good business.

Shares of stock are \$5.00 a piece and will pay dividends. According to Tom Scrivner, chairman of the drive on West Campus, "This is a two fold investment. On the first level, it is a financial investment that entitles the owner to dividends, and the possibility of increased value of the stock itself. Secondly, this is capital that allows the low-income families of Durham to help themselves. It will stand as a symbol of hope that social and economic progress can be made in Durham."

The supermarket will open for business on February 1, 1969 and is open to all citizens of the Durham

community. It will provide good food at low prices.

It will pay good salaries to those employed in the store, and will offer local citizens the opportunity to market such products as cantaloupe preserves and vegetable produces locally. The store has already obtained a manager with 15 years of experience.

Low-income families are offered the opportunity to buy "Class A" stock, which sells for \$5.00/share and entitles the owners to a price discount. They will have the power to elect 2/3 of the board of directors.

"Such a structure offers the people of low income neighborhoods a constructive voice in something that is theirs," said Scrivner. "It will give them the pride of ownership, as well as providing a vital service to the people."

"We selected the theme of 'Give a Damn' because it was felt there was here a situation that peels back all ideological and political preconceptions, offering people in

the Duke community a chance to invest, not just contribute, as has been the case in the past. There is no government money in this project, it is locally conceived and owned to help Durham to help itself."

The drive will canvas East, West, Hanes House, the Graduate Center, and graduate students. A drive in the faculty has already commenced, directed by Dr. Thomas Rainey of the history department.

Rainey reports that several large blocks of stock have been purchased by individual faculty members, one of \$2,000 and another of \$500. The average number of shares sold is somewhere between two to five shares per person contacted. In the history department alone, there has been a 50% response in the early stages of the drive.

The United Durham Cooperative Incorporated was established through the efforts of the United Organization for Community Improvement, headed by Ben Ruffin, and by Operations Outreach. Asa T. Spalding head of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, is chairman of the drive to raise \$40,000 through the sale of "Class B" stock before December 31 of this year.

Anyone interested in working with this project can contact Tom Scrivner at 5705, Ginny Joslin at 3221, Pam Compton at 3121, or Barb Wilmont at 489-3662.

Seminar tonight

Houses P, L and O will sponsor a pre-Symposium seminar tonight in rm. 130 Psychology Building. Dr. Wesley Wallace, chairman of the UNC department of Radio, T.V. and Motion Pictures will present a lecture on Broadcasting and Reality: the effect of broadcasting on the electoral process.

Galifianakis will return to Congress — wins by 4,248

By Carlton Harrell
The Durham Sun

Support from his home county of Durham, plus backing from Orange and Chatham voters, gave Galifianakis his margin, according to unofficial returns from almost all of the precincts in the five-county district.

Galifianakis on the basis of unofficial returns edged out Republican Fred Steele, also of Durham, by a vote of 78,043 to 73,795 in all of the 187 precincts in the district.

In a deadheat race which went into the early hours of the morning before a trend was set in the balloting between Steele and Galifianakis, campaign workers in both camps maintained an air of guarded optimism.

Support from Durham voters, plus backing from Orange and Chatham precincts, gave Galifianakis his margin, according to unofficial returns from almost all of the precincts in the five-county district.

Wake County almost evenly divided its vote between the two men, with Galifianakis winding up with a 653-vote margin in Wake—which contains more than half of the voters in the newly aligned Fourth District.

Rural Wake precincts backed Steele, giving him 56 per cent of their ballots. Raleigh precincts tossed their weight behind Galifianakis, providing him 55 per cent of the capital city's ballots.

Wake gave 30,707 votes to Galifianakis and 30,054 to Steele, according to unofficial tabulations from all of the county's polling places.

Durham, the next largest county in voter population, gave Galifianakis a 3,800-vote edge over Steele. Durham's unofficial returns from all 38 precincts were Galifianakis, 20,886; Steele, 17,115.

Orange backed Galifianakis by 10,964 to Steele's 6,643. Chatham also edged into the Democratic column 5,522 to 4,838.

In Randolph, the county with the largest number of registered Republican voters, Steele took the large portion of the vote, 15,145 to Galifianakis' 9,964, according to incomplete returns.

Initial returns from the district's precincts, usually the rural ones in which Steele ran well, pushed the Republican into a small lead early in the night.

As results from larger precincts started reaching the campaign headquarters in the Sheraton Sir Walter, Galifianakis moved into a 1,000-vote edge, a margin he held in the return from about 10 p.m. to after midnight.

Then, the Democratic nominee's lead jumped to 49,916 to Steele's 46,691 as 127 of the district's 187 precincts reported in.

Galifianakis' aides, who had been cautious in the comments until then, began to have brighter smiles and Robert Westbrook, Durham campaign manager for Galifianakis shouted, "It's looking up."

Steele, closeted with close aides in a room in a Raleigh motel through the watch on returns, remained unavailable for comment, although his campaign headquarters at the Carolina Hotel remained open.

Finally, as 2 a.m. neared, Galifianakis' campaign workers spotted a 5,000-vote lead for the Democratic congressman which they announced to the scores of people gathered in the campaign headquarters.

As their cheers faded, Galifianakis cautioned, "You apparently didn't hear the words 'unofficial, preliminary' in describing the returns."

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Project Latin America exposes problems

Duke studentstake part in program

By Gordon Stevenson

The cold plateau of Bolivia will host a group of Duke students this summer. They are going to learn the role of the United States—economic, political—in one Latin American nation.

The group will be a part of Project Bolivia, a living-working-learning seminar. Planned for the first time in the summer of 1969,

Rockwell invites all to chat

By Teddie Clark

Staff writer

"I want to issue an open invitation to students to drop in and chat," said Dr. Kenneth Rockwell, new student health psychiatrist, whose services will be available to students in 110 Flowers on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Concerning the goals of his new program, Rockwell said, "I am hoping that students themselves will structure the use of this time. They can discuss the mental health of the Durham community, the attitude of Duke towards mental health, or a student's particular problem. The direction that this service takes will depend on the students."

Rockwell got the idea for the office in Flowers from hearing students say that often they had problems they would like to discuss with a person who had an objective viewpoint. They knew the matter didn't warrant psychiatric treatment but they did feel the need to talk it over with someone.

"Students hate to go through the formality of secretaries and of setting up appointments just to discuss problems," Rockwell continued. "I thought an easily accessible, informal atmosphere would alleviate this problem."

Rockwell's office is located just to the left of the entrance to the Gothic Bookshop. It is small enough for personal discussion but can also accommodate six people. Rockwell office hours are 10:30 to 12:00 a.m. on Tuesdays and from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. on Fridays.

the project will parallel Project Nicaragua, started six years ago.

Land reform, unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, and disease and population control are some of the major problems in Latin America. Bolivia, probably the second poorest country in South America, suffers from all of them.

Those going on the project will see a poverty whose vastness overwhelms the mind. They may see a wealth whose intensity also overwhelms the mind.

Students learn problem

Project Bolivia, as proposed by Elmer Hall, Assistant Chaplain, and Reed Kramer, President of the YMCA, will send students to learn the problems of Bolivia and their suggested solutions, and to relate with the Bolivian people. One group of students will go to a teacher training near La Paz. The other group will split up sending its members to all parts of the country to work as aids for long-term American volunteers.

The first group will work on a

major project, such as a waterline, for a local community. Physical work on the project will require five to six hours a day. The rest of the day the group will meet the Bolivian people, have seminars and discussions with the University of La Paz, study, or relax.

Peace Corps interns

The second group, preferably of juniors and seniors, will be assigned as interns on a one-to-one basis to members of the Peace Corps or other American volunteers working in Bolivia.

Project Nicaragua, on the other hand, is more concerned with work-camp aid. Started by the Duke Religious Council, the project sends students to the English-speaking, Atlantic coastal region of Nicaragua. There they help in civic projects for a few of the villages.

The problems which exist in Latin America are extremely severe. Highland Indians make up most of Bolivia's population. Indians are generally discriminated against in Bolivia and many live in barely subsistent conditions.

Bolivian family life

The typical Bolivian plateau family lives in a one-room hut. Half of the hut is used for storing potatoes during harvest times. The other half is lived in by the entire family. The family usually consists

of a man, his wife, eight to ten children, and probably the eldest son's wife and two children.

Cooking is done over an open fire built in the middle of the dirt floor. The fire provides light, warmth, and plenty of smoke, which causes TB. Burlap potato sacks serve as beds. Diet consists of potato gruel as a base, with meat and vegetables occasionally thrown in. Bathing is infrequent.

Country poor are better off than city poor. The highland countryman lives in more sanitary conditions and eats better. The city poor are crowded into shack-towns, and many are unemployed and broke.

In contrast to the poverty is the existence of the rich. The upper-class live in ultra-modern homes with large stish gardens and vast estates. Often land on the estates is left untill, even though there may be people near-by who are starving because they cannot grow enough food on their own land.

Towards the end of Project Bolivia, the students will travel to other Latin countries to meet with their counterparts. The members of the project will have a chance to meet political and economic leaders, both liberal and conservative. The project plans to show the students how the United States is both helping and hindering the relief of Latin America's problems.

Courses offered

Both projects offer interdisciplinary courses for Duke's second semester, '68-69. The courses are independent study seminars worth three credit hours each. For Project Bolivia the seminar will bring in lecturers from the Alliance for Progress, the Agency for International Development, the Bolivian Embassy, and non-governmental organizations.

Many of the resources for the seminar will come from the Peace Corps training camp. Both seminars

are open to anyone interested in Latin America, especially Bolivia and Nicaragua.

Anna Coble, chairwoman of the YWCA International Committee, visited Ecuador on a similar project. She said that seeing the extreme problems of Latin America "really opened my eyes to the similar problems in the U.S." Since Bolivia has been hit by political turmoil and is near the bottom of the Latin economic scale, Miss Coble "recommends to anyone interested in Latin America and its problems to go to Bolivia."

The projects are open to anyone, but preference is given to Duke students. Applications and more information are available in the Y-office, Chapel basement, Hanes House, and the Information Desk on We Campus.

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Dr. Kenneth Rockwell talks with students in his Flowers office.

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OLD BOOK NEWS

In our dusty hide-away in the back of Chapel Hill's Intimate Bookshop, your old book crew is full of excitement. Never, it seems to us, have we had so many tempting collections at one time.

This week we brought out an outstanding library of American Art, and a nice little collection of Classics. The huge, and beautiful, collection of Limited Editions Club Books still occupies two large shelves. There's a nice collection on archaeology, and another on gold and gems.

These lots were all in addition to our regular collections of North Carolina rarities, and Civil War books.

What's more, we have just bought in a scholar's library—not yet sorted, but sure it has tempting tid-bits in it, and we still have a dozen out-of-town libraries to buy before Christmas!

Wow! Come and see us, chum. This is a bonza year.

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